Fill in the blank space with the subject

1. ---------- laudat agricolas.
   A) poetae   B) poetarum   C) poeta   D) poetis

2. --------- per silvas ad scholam veniunt.
   A) puellis   B) puellas   C) puella   D) puellae

3. Clari erant ---------.
   A) Romani   B) Romanos   C) Romanis   D) Romanum

4. --------- nautam vulnerat.
   A) agricola   B) agricolarum   C) agricolas   D) agricolae

5. ------------ in silva est.
   A) herae   B) herbam   C) herbis   D) herba

6. In silvis sunt ---------.
   A) arbor   B) arbores   C) arborem   D) arboribus

7. ----------- sub mensis erant.
   A) sagittis   B) sagittae   C) sagittas   D) sagittarum

8. Ludos amant ---------.
   A) homines   B) hominum   C) homo   D) hominis

9. Genero --------- praemium dat.
   A) domino   B) dominus   C) dominum   D) domine

10. --------- in agro laborant.
    A) mulieris   B) mulier   C) mulieres   D) mulierem

Fill in the blank space with the direct object

11. Amamus nostram --------.
    A) mater   B) matrem   C) matri   D) matrum

12. -------- Romani vincerunt.
    A) hostibus   B) hostium   C) hostes   D) hostis

13. Pueri --------- vident.
    A) luna   B) lunae   C) lunam   D) lunis

14. Poetae miserunt ---------- ad regem.
    A) epistolae   B) epistolam   C) epistola   D) epistolis

15. Imperator equitibus --------- dabit.
    A) auri B) auro C) aurum D) aurorum

16. ---------- arborum non vidimus.
    A) radices B) radix C) radicibus D) radicium

17. Pastor, post noctem duc -------- in silvam.
    A) grex B) gregem C) gregis D) gregi

18. Honoramus -------------- nostros.
    A) parentibus B) parentis C) parentes D) parens

19. Videmus --------- in flumine.
    A) navis B) navem C) navibus D) navi

20. Regina mulieri pauperi --------- dedit.
    A) vestem B) vestis C) vesti D) vestium

Fill in the blank space with the correct form of the adjective
21. -------- clamorem audio.
    A) magnum B) magna C) magnam D) magnas

22. Dux militibus ----------- praemia dabit.
    A) veteribus B) veter C) veterem D) veterum

23. Agricola animal -------- vulneravit.
    A) ferox B) ferocem C) ferocis D) feroce

24. Civis dives ad nautam -------- auxilium mittet.
    A) pauperem B) pauper C) pauperis D) pauperi

25. Petrus est ---------- pescator.
    A) audaces B) audax C) audacis D) audacia

26. Magister --------- verba difficilia docet.
    A) illa B) ille C) illud D) illi

27. Labore -------- difficultates vincemus.
    A) nostro B) nostrum C) nostra D) nostris

28. Anima nostra est -------- .
    A) immortalem B) immortalis C) immortale D) immortalia

29. Sermo -------- erat iucundus.
    A) tuo B) tuum C) tuus D) tuis

30. Deus ----------- creavit caelum et terram.
    A) omnipotentem B) omnipotenti C) omnipotens D) omnipotentis

31.   Petrus est patri -------- similis.
        A) suus   B) sui   C) suo   D) suum

32.   Vir --------- omnia verba inutilia vitat
        A) prudentem   B) prudenti   C) prudentibus   D) prudens

33.   Canis est lupo ------- .
        A) similem   B) simili   C) similes   D) similis

34.   Amice, vita ------- turpes sermones.
        A) omni   B) omne   C) omnia   D) omnes

35.   Deus est ----------- in operibus suis
        A) mirabilem   B) mirabili   C) mirabiles   D) mirabilis

36.   Odor florum est suavis et ------- .
        A) iucundos   B) iucundi   C) iucundum   D) iucundus

37.   Vocem -------- ancillae audiemus.
        A) dulcis   B) dulci   C) dulcium   D) dulcem

38.   Leones et equi sunt genera animalium --------- .
        A) disimilis   B) dissimilem   C) dissimile   D) dissimilia

39.   Mercator amicos ------- ad cenam invitavit.
        A) diligens   B) diligenti   C) diligentium   D) diligentes

40.   Interfecit lupum -------- .
        A) terribilis   B) terribili   C) terribile   D) terribilem

Fill in the blank space with the correct form of the verb.
41.   Vita poetae celebris non ------- felix.
        A) erat   B) eram   C) eras   D) errant

42.   Canis domino suo multas aves ------.
        A) invenit   B) invenio   C) invenimus   D) inveniunt

43.   Dux milites in pugnam ---------.
        A) duco   B) ducis   C) ducunt   D) duxit

44.   Agricola lupum ---------- .
        A) vulnero   B) vulnerabit   C) vulneravi   D) vulneravisti

45.   Cives militibus --------- cibum
        A) do   B) dedit   C) dabant   D) dare

46.   Nuntius regem ------- .
        A) laudavero   B) laudabam   C) laudavi   D) laudaverit

47. Liberi boni parentes ------- .
A) amas   B) amat   C) amabat   D) amant

48. Auxilium amici utile ------- .
A) esse   B) fuerat   C) fuisse   D) fuistis

49. Multa fera animalia in silvis ---------- .
A) vivit   B) vixit   C) vivent   D) vivetis

50. Nautae insulae multas pulchras naves -------.
A) haberunt   B) habuit   C) habebat   D) habebit

51. Canis gregem domini sui ----------.
A) custodiunt   B) custodiebat   C) custodient   D) custodiverint

52. Lupus et vulpes ad canem -------- .
A) currit   B) cucurristis   C) cucurrerunt   D) currebat

53. Pax iucundior quam bellum --------
A) eris   B) fuerunt   C) fueras   D) fuerit

54. Filius patri carior ----------- quam servus.
A) sum   B) erat   C) erunt   D) esse

55. Servus noluit ----------- domino.
A) servivit   B) servit   C) serviet   D) servire

Fill in the blank space with the right word.

56. Cicero erat -------- quam ceteri oratores Romanorum
A) celebrior   B) celebriores   C) celebris   D) celebriorem

57. Tres res vitam nostrum servant: -----------, potus et aer.
A) cibus   B) cibum   C) cibo   D) ciborum

58. In maribus --------- vivunt pisces.
A) maximos   B) maximi   C) maximis   D) maximorum

59. Fratres boni erunt amici --------- .
A) meliores   B) meliori   C) melior   D) melioribus

60. Eo -------- scholam.
A) sub   B) ex   C) de   D) in

61. Magister ------- schola venit.
A) sub   B) ex   C) ad   D) in

62. Cotidie ----------- quinta surgo.
A) horae   B) horam   C) hora   D) horarum

63.   ------- oculis videmus.
        A) duo   B) duobus   C) duae   D) duorum

64.   Mundus a ------- regitur.
        A) Deum   B) Deo   C) Deorum   D) Deus

65.   Paulus ------- praeditus est.
        A) virtus   B) virtutis   C) virtute   D) virtutem

66.   Hero amatur a ------- .
        A) Leander   B) Leandris   C) Leandrem   D) Leandre

67.   Regina venit -------- hortum.
        A) ex   B) in   C) e   D) sub

68.   Mirabilis -------- .
        A) visus   B) visum   C) visu   D) visionis

69.   Possum --------.
        A) audire   B) audio   C) audit   D) audiunt

70.   Cicero creatus est --------- .
        A) consulem   B) consul   C) consuli   D) consule

        Change into passive voice
71.   Regina epistolam ad prosperum virum mittit.
        A) Epistulae mittuntur a regina ad prosperum virum.
        B) Epistula mittitur a regina ad prosperum virum.
        C) Epistulae mittentur a regina ad prosperum virum.
        D) Epistula mittitur a prospero viro ad reginam.

72.   Lupus agnum vulnerat.
        A) Agnus vulneratur a lupo.
        B) Lupus vulneratur ab agno.
        C) Lupi vulnerantur ab agno.
        D) Agni vulnerantur a lupo.

73.   Fabri prosperi aurum in templum portant.
        A) Fabri prosperi portantur auro in templum.
        B) A fabris prosperis aurum portatur in templum.
        C) A fabris prosperis aurum portabatur in templum.
        D) A fabro prospero portatur aurum in templum.

74.   Pastores agnos curant.
        A) Ab agnis pastores curantur
        B) Ab agnis pastores curabantur.
        C) A pastoribus curantur agni.
        D) Pastoribus curantur agni.

75.   Magnum dolorem sentio.
        A) Sentior magnis doloribus
        B) Magni dolores sentiuntur a me.
        C) Sentior magno dolore.
        D) Magnus dolor sentitur a me

        Change into active voice
76.   Oratores a poetis laudantur.
        A) Poeta laudat oratores.
        B) Poetae laudabant oratores.
        C) Poetae laudant oratores.
        D) Poetae laudaverunt oratores.

77.   Vitia a civibus bonis vitantur.
        A) Cives boni vitia vitaverint.
        B) Vitia cives bonos vitant.
        C) Cives boni vitia vitaverant.
        D) Cives boni vitia vitant.

78.   Deus amatur a nobis.
        A) Nos amabamus Deum.
        B) Deus nos amavit.
        C) Deus nos amat.
         D) Nos amamus Deum.

79.   Via monstratur a puero.
        A) Via monstrat puero.
        B) Pueri monstrant viam.
        C) Via monstrat puerum.
        D) Puer monstrat viam.

80.   Discipulus laudatur a magistro.
        A) Magister laudat discipulum.
        B) Magistri laudant discipulum.
        C) Discipuli landant magistros.
        D) Discipulum laudat magistrum.

        Choose the correct formulation
81.   A) Marcus est puer Romanus.
        B) Marcus est puer Romanum.
        C) Marcus est puer Romano.
        D) Marcus est puer Romanam.

82.   A) Poetae rosarum dat.
        B) Poetae rosis dat.
        C) Poetae rosae dat.
        D) Poetae rosam dat.

83.   A) Viae urbis erant plenae viatorum
         B) Viae urbis erant plenae viatores.
         C) Viae urbis erant plenae viatorum.
         D) Viae urbis erant plenae viatoribus.

84.   A) Et venerunt trans freto maris.
         B) Et venerunt trans freti maris.
         C) Et venerunt trans fretum maris.
         D) Et venerunt trans fretorum maris.

85.   A) Puer canem amicum dedit.
         B) Puer canem amico dedit.
         C) Puer canem amice dedit.
         D) Puer canem amicus dedit.

86.   A) Nolite judicas
         B) Nolite judicare.
         C) Nolite judicatis
         D) Nolite judicate.

87.   A) Miles hostem gladio neccavit.
         B) Miles hostem gladius neccavit.
         C) Miles hostem gladii neccavit.
         D) Miles hostem gladium neccavit.

88.   A) Ita me abscondabo.
         B) Ita mihi abscondam.
         (C)Ita me abscondam.
         D) Ita mei abscondam.

89.   A) Mihi libertas nihil est dulcius.
         B) Me libertate nihil est dulcius.
         C) Mihi libertatis nihil est dulcius.
         D) Mihi libertate nihil est dulcius.

90.   A) "Sine causa terremini, amici!"
         B) "Sine causa terreamur, amici!"
         C) "Sine causa terreantur, amici!"
         D) "Sine causa terrentor, amici!"

Choose the correct English translation

91.   Beati qui lugent, quoniam ipsi consolabuntur.
         A) Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be consoled.
         B) Blessed are those who will mourn, for they shall be consoled.
         C) Blessed are those who mourn, for they may be consoled.
         D) Blessed are those who are mourning, for they are being consoled.

92. Tum aetate provecta vacca animali latenti.
    A) Then a cow advanced in years to the hiding animals.
    B) Then a cow advanced in years to the hiding animal.
    C) Then the hiding animal, advanced in years, to the cow
    D) Then the animals hiding to the cow advanced in years.

93. Hic libere paupertatem amplexus est.
    A) He had been embracing poverty willingly.
    B) He was embracing poverty willingly.
    C) He embraced poverty willingly.
    D) He is embracing poverty willingly.

94. Victus simplicitate, inquit, ab isto puero superor.
    A) Won over by simplicity, he said, "This boy overpowers me."
    B) The winner said in simplicity, "I am overpowered by this boy."
    C) Won over by simplicity, he said, "I am overpowered by this boy."
    D) Simplicity won me and I said, "I am overpowered by this boy."

95. Haec postquam audivit rex, philosophum vocari iussit.
    A) The king having heard this, ordered the philosopher to be called.
    B) The king when he had heard this, ordered the philosopher to be called.
    C) Upon hearing this, the king asked the philosopher to be fetched.
    D) The king after he heard this, ordered the philosopher to be called.

96. Cervus, strepitu venatorum territus, e silvis evaserat et metu amens huc illuc currebat.
    A) A stag terrified by the noise of hunters had come out of the forests, and mad with fear was running here and there.
    B) A stag terrified by the noise of hunters came out of the forests, and mad with fear was running here and there
    C) Terrified by the noise of hunters, a stag coming out of the forests, was running mad with fear here and there
    D) A stag terrified by the noise of hunters had come out of the forests, and mad with fear ran here and there.

97. Amicae, inquit silete! Per unam noctem me custodite! Cras relictas petam silvas.
    A) Friends, said (the stag), be silent, guard me for one night, tomorrow I am seeking after the forsaken forests.
    B) Friends, said (the stag), be silent, guard me for one night, tomorrow I shall seek after the forsaken forests.
    C) Friends, said (the stag), be silent, guard me for one night, tomorrow I shall be going back to the forsaken forests.
    D) Friends, said (the stag), be silent guarding me for one night, tomorrow I may seek after the forsaken forests.

98. Midas magna cum diligentia id fecit. Mox liberates est, sed flumini suum donum dederat.
   A) Midas was doing that with great care. Soon he was freed, but he had given his gift to the river.
   B) Midas did that with great care. He soon was freed himself, but he had given his gift to the river.
   C) Midas did that with great care. Soon he was freed, but he will have given his gift to the river.
   D) Midas did that with great care. Soon he was freed, but he had given his gift to the river.

99. Urbs anitqua fuit Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe ostia.
   A) To Carthage there was an ancient city, facing Italy and the mouths of the river Tiber at a distance.
   B) In Carthage there was an ancient city, facing Italy and the mouths of the river Tiber at a distance.
   C) Carthage was an ancient city, which was facing Italy and the mouths of the river Tiber at a distance.
   D) Carthage was an ancient city, facing Italy and the mouths of the river Tiber at a distance.

100. Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
   A) Romans were a difficult people to establish.
   B) It had been a matter of such effort to establish the Roman people.
   C) It was a matter of such effort to establish the Roman people.
   D) It would have been a matter of such effort to establish the Roman people.

101. Diu Leander bonam fortunam habebat et omnibus noctibus ad Graeciam facile natabat.
   A) For a long time Leander had good fortune and swam easily to Greece every night.
   B) For a long time Leander did have good fortune and would swim easily to Greece every night.
   C) For a long time Leander was having good fortune and was swimming easily to Greece every night.
   D) For a long time Leander had had good fortune and had swum easily to Greece every night.

102. Deinde non longe ab mari corpus Leandri repperit.
   A) Then not far from the sea was the body of Leander found.
   B) Then not far from the sea she had found the body of Leander.
   C) Then not far from the sea she found the body of Leander.
   D) Then the body of Leander was not far from the sea.

103. Utilia saepe contemnimus, inutilia et noxia saepe laudamus.
   A) We scorn often things which are useful, but praise often useless and harmful things.
   B) We have often scorned useful things, and praised useless and harmful things.
   C) We have been scorning often useful things, but praising useless and harmful things.
   D) We scorn often useful things, we praise often useless and harmful things.

104. His dictis, dexteram eis porrexit, et e vita excessit.
    A) Having said these, he extended his hand to them and he left from life.
    B) Having said these, he had extended his hand to them and had left from life.
    C) Having said these, he was extending his hand to them and was leaving from life.
    D) Having said these, he extends his hand to them and he leaves from life.

105. Ultionem in crastinum diem non differam.
    A) I shall not put off revenge for the next day.
    B) I do not put off revenge for the next day.
    C) I shall take revenge immediately.
    D) Revenge shall not be put off to the next day.

Choose the correct Latin translation

106. The Lord ties me down through the day so that I may rest then and watch at night better.
    A) Dominus me alligat per diem ut tunc quiescam et nocte melius vigilem.
    B) Dominus me alligat diem ut tunc quiescam et nocte melius vigilem.
    C) Dominus me alligat per diem ut tunc quiesco et nocte melius vigilo.
    D) Dominus me alligat diei ut tunc quiescam et nocte melius vigilem.

107. Blessed are the pure in heart for they will see God.
    A) Beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum vident.
    B) Beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt.
    C) Beati mundo corde, quoniam eos Deus videt.
    D) Beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum viderint.

108. A good servant is diligent, quiet and happy.
    A) Bonus servus erit diligens, quietus et felix.
    B) Bonus servus est diligens, quietus et felix.
    C) Bonus servus sit diligens, quietus et felix
    D) Bonus servus esset diligens, quietus et felix.

109. Our garden is full of red and white roses.
    A) Hortus noster est plenus rubras et albas rosas.
    B) Hortus noster est plenus rubrarum et albarum rosarum.
    C) Hortus noster est plenus rubris et albis rosis.
    D) Hortus noster est plenus rubrae et albae rosae.

110. Your book praises the happy life of a farmer.
    A) Tuus liber laudabit felicem vitam agricolae.
    B) Tuus liber laudavit felicem vitam agricolae.
    C) Tuus liber laudet felicem vitam agricolae.
    D) Tuus liber laudat felicem vitam agricolae.

111. Let your good deeds shine before men so that they may see your good deeds and glorify God.
A) Luceat lux vestra coram hominibus, ut vident opera vestra bona et glorificant Deum.
B) Luceat lux vestra coram hominum, ut videant opera vestra bona et glorificent Deum.
C) Luceat lux vestra coram hominibus, ut videant opera vestra bona et glorificent Deum.
D) Luceat lux vestra coram homines, ut videant opera vestra bona et glorificent Deum.

112. When you give alms do not sound a trumpet before you.
A) Cum ergo facis eleemosynam, noli tuba canere ante tibi.
B) Cum ergo facis eleemosynam, noli tuba canere ante te.
C) Cum ergo facis eleemosyna, noli tuba canere ante te.
D) Cum ergo facis eleemosynarum, noli tuba canere ante te.

113. Enter through the narrow gate; for the gate is wide and the road is spacious that leads to destruction.
A) Intrate per angustam portam, quia lata porta et spatiosa via est, quae ducet ad perditionem.
B) Intrate per angustam portam, quia lata porta et spatiosa via est, quae ducent ad perditionem.
C) Intrate per angustam portam, quia lata porta et spatiosa via est, quae ducit ad perditionem.
D) Intrate per angustam portam, quia lata porta et spatiosa via est, quae duxit ad perditionem.

114. I am playing in the garden with my friend.
A) Ludo in horto cum amico meo.
B) Ludo in horto amico meo.
C) Ludebam in horto cum amico meo.
D) Ludam in horto cum amico meo.

115. A happy life delights children.
A) Vita beata delectat liberos.
B) Vita beata delectat liberis.
C) Vita beata delectant liberi.
D) Vita beata delectat liber.

Choose the correct answer
116. In Latin two verb forms are combined
A) The present and the past-imperfect
B) The future and the future perfect
C) The aorist and the perfect
D) The perfect and the past perfect

117. In Latin two moods have been formed into the subjunctive
A) The indicative and the imperative
B) The conjunctive and the optative
C) The participle and the infinitive
D) The indicative and the infinitive

118. Latin merged into the ablative case, the Indo-European
A) The Sociative-Instrumental and the locative
B) The genitive and the ablative
C) The ablative and the dative
D) The nominative and the vocative

119. The Roman "judge of elegance"
A) Cicero
B) Virgil
C) Petronius Arbiter
D) Sallust

120. An example of the so-called vulgar (popular) Latin is
A) "Cena Trimalchionis" of Petronis Arbiter
B) "Sermo plebeius" of Cicero
C) "De bello Gallico" of Caesar
D) "Vulgata" of St. Jerome

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