

**I. Fill in the blank space with *the subject***

1. ----- vestra non est magna.  
A) Gloria      B) Gloriam      C) Glorias  
D) Gloriam
2. Cur ----- inimicum neccat?  
A) milites      B) miles      C) militem      D) militum
3. ----- multa narrant.  
A) Nuntius      B) Nuntii      C) Nuntios      D) Nuntium
4. ----- trans agros ambulat.  
A) Viros      B) Virum      C) Vir      D) Viri
5. ----- in casis suis sunt.  
A) Feminarum      B) Feminis      C) Feminae      D) Feminas
6. ----- trans oceanum navigant  
A) Multos      B) Multum      C) Multi      D) Multorum
7. Milites in alto monte ----- locavit.  
A) ducibus      B) ducis      C) duces      D) dux
8. ----- floribus altare ornabant.  
A) Sorores      B) Soror      C) Sororis      D) Sororem
9. ----- est vitae finis in terra.  
A) Mortes      B) Mortem      C) Mortis      D) Mors
10. ----- nostrae pulchrae sunt.  
A) Domui      B) Domum      C) Domi      D) Domus

**II. Fill in the blank space with the direct object**

11. Servi ----- timent.  
A) dominus      B) domine      C) domini      D) dominos
12. ----- pulchra videmus.  
A) Templis      B) Templum      C) Templorum      D) Tempa
13. Ibi ----- habet.  
A) castris      B) castrum      C) castra      D) castrorum
14. ----- arborum non videmus.  
A) Radix      B) Radici      C) Radices      D) Radice

15. Rex ----- militum laudabat.  
 A) virtus            B) virtuti            C) virtutem            D)virtute
16. Nonne ----- Indianos amas?  
 A) populum            B) populi            C) populos            D)populus
17. Spinae ----- puellae vulnerabant.  
 A) pedem            B) pedis            C) pes            D)pedi
18. Parentes liberos ----- amant.  
 A) suos            B) sui            C) suum            D)suus
19. Post frigus hiemis dux ----- longum paravit.  
 A) iter            B) itineris            C) itinerarum            D)itineria
20. Leo in ore agni ----- habebat.  
 A) ossis            B) os            C) ossium            D)ossi

**III. Fill in the blank space with the correct form of the adjective**

21. Clamorem ----- in silva audio.  
 A) magnum            B) magnam  
 C) magnus            D) magnorum
22. Orator ----- verba dicit.  
 A) multa            B) multis            C) multum            D) multae
23. Regina ----- vitam habet.  
 A) iucundam            B) iucundum            C) iucunda            D)iucundae
24. Nautae magnae insulae sunt -----.  
 A) clari            B) clarae            C) claris            D) clara
25. Custos nepoti ----- bonum librum dat.  
 A) suo            B) sua            C) suum            D) suos
26. Color sanguinis ----- est ruber.  
 A) nostrum            B) nostri            C) nostra            D) noster
27. Multi homines ante crucem preces----- dicunt.  
 A) suum            B) suas            C) sui            D) suos
28. Serve, opus ----- cura.  
 A) tuus            B) tuum            C) tui            D) tua



42. Iuva fratres tuos ut Deus te -----.  
 A) iuven            B) iuves            C) iuuet            D) iuvent
43. Veni cum amicis tuis ut pulchros flores -----.  
 A) videat            B) videant            C) videas            D) videam
44. Ne stulta verba ----- .  
 A) dixerim            B) dixerint            C) dixerit            D) dixeritis
45. Rex milites vocat ut auxilium ad socios -----  
 A) mittant            B) mittatis            C) mittas            D) mittat
46. Canes domos nostras custodiunt ne latrones -----.  
 A) veniam            B) veniamus            C) veniat            D) veniant
47. Deus hominem creavit ut in caelo beatus -----.  
 A) essem            B) esses            C) essetis            D) esset
48. Rex socios in pugnam misit ut bellum -----.  
 A) finire            B) finirem            C) finiretis            D) finirent
49. Hora quinta surgemus ut primi in templo -----.  
 A) sitis            B) sint            C) essemus            D) simus
50. Bene ----- ne servi inutiles sitis.  
 A) laboratis            B) laboretis            C) laboraretis            D) laborate

#### V. Change into passive voice

51. Caesar exercitum duxit in Galliam.  
 A) Exercitus ductus est a Caesare in Galliam  
 B) Exercitus ducitur a Caesare in Galliam  
 C) Ceasar ductus est ab exercitu in Galliam  
 D) Caesar ducitur ab exercitu in Galliam
52. Sacredos pueris bonis imagines dedit.  
 A) Imagines pueris bonis a sacredote datae sunt  
 B) Imagines pueris bonis a sacredoti datae sunt  
 C) Imagines pueris bonis a sacredote datantur  
 D) Imagines pueris bonis sacredote datae sunt
53. Apri agros et elephantis silvas vastabant.  
 A) Agri ab apris, et silvae ab elephantis vastabantur  
 B) Apri ab agris, et silvae ab elephantis vastabantur  
 C) Agri ab apris, et silva ab elephantis vastantur  
 D) Agri ab apris, et silvae ab elephantis vastati sunt

54. Gladio gregem tuum terrebo.  
 A) Grex tuus gladio a me terrebitur  
 B) Grex tuus gladiis a me terrebitur  
 C) Grex tuus gladio me terrebitur  
 D) Grex tuus gladio a me terrebor
55. Judex latrones monuerit.  
 A) Latrones iudice moniti erunt  
 B) Latrones a iudice moniti erunt  
 C) Judex a latronibus monitus erit  
 D) Judex latronibus monitus erit
56. Romulus urbem parvam aedificaverat.  
 A) Urbs parva aedificata erat Romulo  
 B) Urbs parva aedificata erat a Romulo  
 C) Urbs parva aedificata est a Romulo  
 D) Urbs parva aedificabatur a Romulo
57. Regina nationem reget.  
 A) Natio regina regetur  
 B) Natio a regina regetur  
 C) Natio a regina regitur  
 D) Regina natione regetur
58. Vocem suavem reginae audiemus.  
 A) Reginae vox suavis nobis audietur  
 B) Reginae vox suavis a nobis audietur  
 C) Vox suavis nostra a regina audietur  
 D) Vox suavis nostra regina audietur
59. Multa pericula itineris milites terrebant.  
 A) Milites a multis periculis itineris terrebantur  
 B) Milites multis periculis itineris terrebantur  
 C) Milites multis periculis itineris terrebuntur  
 D) Milites a multis periculis itineris terrebuntur
60. Victor labores legionum laudavit.  
 A) Labores legionum victore laudati sunt  
 B) Labores legionum a victore laudati erant  
 C) Labores legionum a victore laudati sunt  
 D) Labores legionum victore laudati erant

**VI. Change into active voice**

61. Iuvenis delectatur libris.  
 A) Libri delectant iuvenem      B) Iuvenis delectat libros  
 C) Iuvenis delectat librum      D) Libri iuvenem delectaverunt

62. Pessimi ab omnibus timentur.  
 A) Omnes pessimos timent      B) Omnis pessimos timet  
 C) Pessimi omnes timent      D) Pessimus omnes timet
63. Castra trans flumen mota sunt.  
 A) Castra trans flumen moverunt  
 B) Castra trans flumen movit  
 C) Castra trans flumen moverant  
 D) Castra trans flumen moverint
64. Iam ante noctem classis nostra ab hostibus visa erat.  
 A) Iam ante noctem hostes classem nostram viderunt  
 B) Iam ante noctem hostes classem nostram viderant  
 C) Iam ante noctem hostis classem nostram viderint  
 D) Viri agros aprorum vastabant
65. Civitas nostra armis et virtute defendetur.  
 A) Arma et virtus nostram civitatem defendunt  
 B) Arma et virtus nostram civitatem defendent  
 C) Arma et virtus nostram civitatem defendebant  
 D) Arma et virtus nostram civitatem defenderunt
66. Difficultates labore vincuntur.  
 A) Labor difficultates vincet      B) Labor difficultates vincit  
 C) Labor difficultates vincebat      D) Labor difficultates vicit
67. A quo mittemini?  
 A) Quis mittit vos?      B) Quis misit vos?  
 C) Quis mittet vos?      D) Quis mittebat vos?
68. Civitas a militibus deleta est.  
 A) Civitatem milites delent      B) Civitatem milites debebant  
 C) Civitatem milites deleverunt      D) Civitatem milites debent
69. Pigri servi a domino punientur.  
 A) Dominus pigros servos punit  
 B) Dominus pigros servos punivit  
 C) Dominus pigros servos puniverat  
 D) Dominus pigros servos puniet
70. Verba sapientis a puero audita sunt.  
 A) Puer verba sapientis audiebat  
 B) Puer verba sapientis audiet  
 C) Puer verba sapientis audit  
 D) Puer verba sapientis audivit

**VII. Choose the right answer for the following questions:**

71. Cujus amicus erat Midas?  
A) Bacchi  
B) Caesari  
C) Deae  
D) Regis
72. Bacchus captus erat. A quo?  
A) ab hostibus  
B) a militibus  
C) a duce  
D) ab incolis
73. Midas laudavit deum. Ob quod?  
A) ob cibum  
B) ob donum  
C) ob aurum  
D) ob aquam
74. Ubi habitabat Hero?  
A) in Italia  
B) in Graecia  
C) in India  
D) in Hispania
75. Uno die Leander quo victus est?  
A) a militibus  
B) a nautis  
C) tempestate  
D) a piscatoribus
76. Qualis gloria vitanda est?  
A) clara  
B) antique  
C) vana  
D) omnis
77. Quem vidit Jesus febricitantem et iacentem cum venisset in domum Petri?  
A) Patrem Petri  
B) Matrem Petri  
C) Socrum Petri  
D) Filium Petri
78. Tum gaudio exultat, per agros currit, terret animalia omnia et homines. Quis fecit sic?  
A) Leo  
B) Canis  
C) Aper  
D) Asinus
79. "Malo in paupertate tuto vivere quam timere in divitiis." Quis dixit cui?  
A) Mus urbanus rustico  
B) Lupus cani  
C) Canis lupo  
D) Mus rusticus urbano
80. Quis est thesaurus homini?  
A) Pecunia  
B) Ager  
C) Domus  
D) Industria et labor

**VIII. Identify the right answer**

81. The oldest Latin text dates from  
A) The sixth century BC  
B) The fourth century BC  
C) The first century AD  
D) The third century BC
82. An important development of verb forms in Latin includes  
A) Absorption of the locative case into the ablative  
B) The combining of aorist and perfect forms  
C) The formation of the ablative absolute  
D) The use of the accusative with infinitive construction
83. St. Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible is called  
A) Peshitta  
B) Septuagint  
C) Vulgate  
D) King James Version
84. The greatest poet of the golden age of Latin  
A) Lucretius  
B) Ovid  
C) Catullus of Verona  
D) Virgil
85. The Roman "judge of elegance"  
A) Petronius Arbiter  
B) Plautus  
C) Sallust  
D) Livy
86. Later Latin (3<sup>rd</sup> century AD onwards) is called  
A) Classical Latin  
B) Vulgar Latin  
C) Post-classical Latin  
D) Archaic Latin
87. *Oratio obliqua* is  
A) Sequence of tenses  
B) Ablative absolute  
C) Indirect discourse  
D) Direct discourse
88. *Peregrinatio Etheriae* is  
A) A poem  
B) A satire  
C) A drama  
D) A travel narrative of the Holy Land
89. Romance languages stem from  
A) Latin  
B) Greek  
C) Hebrew  
D) Sanskrit
90. *Cena Trimalchionis* is a work of  
A) Julius Caesar  
B) Petronius Arbiter  
C) Horace  
D) Livius Andronicus



**IX. Choose the correct English translation**

91. Urbs antiqua fuit Tyrii tenuere coloni,  
Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe  
Ostia, dives opum.
- A) Carthage was an ancient city, which the colonists from Tyre held, facing Italy and the mouth of the Tiber at a distance, rich in resources
  - B) Carthage was an ancient city, to the colonists from Tyre, facing Italy and the mouth of the Tiber at a distance, rich in resources
  - C) Carthage was an ancient city, of the Tyre colonists, facing Italy and the mouth of the Tiber at a distance, rich in resources
  - D) Carthage, an ancient city, of the Tyre colonists, facing Italy and the mouth of the Tiber at a distance, was rich in resources
92. In aurum arbores altas atque terram aquamque vertebat
- A) He was turned into gold high trees and also the land and water
  - B) He was turning into gold high trees and also the land and water
  - C) He liked to turn into gold high trees and also the land and water
  - D) He had turned into gold high trees and also the land and water
93. Deinde non longe ab mari corpus Leandri repperit.
- A) Then not far from the sea they found the body of Leander
  - B) Then not far from the sea the body of Leander was found
  - C) Then not far from the sea she found the body of Leander
  - D) They were able to find the body of Leander not far from the sea
94. Observant, agnoscunt asinum suum et rident.
- A) They observe, they recognize their ass and they will laugh
  - B) They observe, they recognize their ass and they laugh
  - C) They observe, they recognize his ass and they laugh
  - D) They shall observe, they shall recognize their ass and they shall laugh
95. Tyrias olim quae verteret arces
- A) Which had one day overturned the Tyrians' citadels
  - B) Which once upon a time overturned the Tyrians' citadels
  - C) The Tyrians one day overturned the citadels
  - D) Which would one day overturn the Tyrians' citadels
96. Lupus quid obviam fit pingui cani.
- A) A certain wolf met a fat dog
  - B) There was a wolf going to meet a fat dog
  - C) A certain wolf had met a fat dog
  - D) Once a wolf met a fat dog

97. Mus urbanus iter faciebat.  
A) A city mouse was making a journey  
B) A city mouse used to make journeys  
C) He was going on a journey with an urban mouse  
D) A certain mouse on journey to a city
98. "Quanta mutatio! Non iam sum asinus! Onera iam non porto!"  
A) "How great a change! I am no more an ass! I carry burdens no more!"  
B) "What a change! I am already not an ass! I will not carry burdens!"  
C) "A real change! I will not be an ass! I carry burdens no more!"  
D) "Ah, a change! I am not an ass! I am carrying no burdens!"
99. Malo in paupertate tuto vivere quam timere in divitiis.  
A) I prefer to live safely in poverty than to fear in riches  
B) I may live safely in poverty than fearfully in riches  
C) I shall be living safely in poverty than fearfully in riches  
D) I can live safely in poverty than be trembling in riches
100. Cervus in aqua forte effigem suam videt.  
A) A strong stag sees its likeness in water  
B) A stag by chance sees its likeness in water  
C) A brave stag sees its likeness in water  
D) A stag fortunately sees its likeness in water
101. Alexander mortuo Philippo rex est factus.  
A) Philip having died, Alexander was made king  
B) Alexander having died, Philip was made king  
C) Philip died and Alexander was made king  
D) As Philip was about to die, Alexander was made king
102. Tu quoque sic vivere poteris, si domino meo servies.  
A) You will also be able to live thus, if you will serve my master  
B) You can also live thus, if you will serve my master  
C) You can also live thus, if you serve my master  
D) You can also live thus, if you can serve my master
103. Tunc intellexerunt consilium patris sui.  
A) Then they understood the advice of their father  
B) Then he understood the advice of his father  
C) Then they understood the advice of his father  
D) Then they began to understand the advice of their father
104. Mihi libertate nihil est dulcius.  
A) To me nothing is sweeter than liberty  
B) Liberty is a sweet thing to me and not anything else  
C) Freedom is as sweet as anything else  
D) Liberty is very sweet to me

105. Utilia saepe contemnimus, inutilia et noxia saepe laudamus.
- A) We may often despise the useful things and we praise sometimes the useless and harmful things
  - B) We often despise the useful things and we praise often the useless and harmful things
  - C) We are prone often to despise the useful things and to praise the useless and harmful things
  - D) We often condemn useless things and we praise often the useful and harmless things

**X. Translate into Latin**

106. Bacchus had been captured by enemies.
- A) Bacchus ab hostibus captus est
  - B) Bacchus ab hostibus captus erat
  - C) Bacchus hostibus captus erat
  - D) Bacchus ab hostibus captus erit
107. He wishes to have gold rather than wisdom.
- A) Aurum potius quam sapientia habere vult
  - B) Aurum potius quam sapientiam habere volunt
  - C) Aurum potius quam sapientiam habere vult
  - D) Aurum potius quam sapientiam habere vis
108. In my cottage you shall eat the very best things.
- A) In casam meam res optimas manducabis
  - B) In casa mea res optimas manducabas
  - C) In casa mea res optimas manducabis
  - D) In casa mea res optimas manducaveris
109. Leander was often coming without any danger.
- A) Leander sine periculum ullo saepe veniebat
  - B) Leander sine periculo ullo saepe venit
  - C) Leander sine periculo ullo saepe venerat
  - D) Leander sine periculo ullo saepe veniebat
110. What will be my duty?
- A) Qui erit officium meum?
  - B) Quae erit officium meum?
  - C) Quod fuerit officium meum?
  - D) Quod erit officium meum?

111. Happily they enter the cottage and eat various kinds of food.  
A) Laeti ingrediuntur in casam et cibos varios edunt  
B) Laeti ingrediuntur in casa et cibos varios edunt  
C) Laeti ingressi in casam et cibos varios edunt  
D) Laeti ingressi in casam cibos varios edunt
112. Blessed are you who live such a good life without labour  
A) Beatus es tu, qui sine laborem tam bonam vitam vivis  
B) Beatus es tu, qui sine labore tam bonam vitam vivis  
C) Beatus eris tu, qui sine labore tam bonam vitam vivis  
D) Beatus es fueris, qui sine labore tam bonam vitam vivit
113. I surpass in strength all the beasts.  
A) In virtute omnes bestias supero  
B) Virtute omnes bestias supero  
C) Virtute omnes bestias superabo  
D) Virtute omnis bestiam superabam
114. Boys and women weep, men tremble.  
A) Flebant pueri et mulieres, tremebant viri  
B) Flent pueri et mulieres, tremunt viri  
C) Flent pueri et mulieres, tremunt viri  
D) Flebunt pueri et mulieres, tremunt viri
115. Midas wished to make much gold.  
A) Midas multum aurum facere vult  
B) Midas multum aurum facere volat  
C) Midas multum aurum facere voluit  
D) Midas multum aurum facere voluerat
116. Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.  
A) Beati mites, quoniam ipsi possident terram  
B) Beati mites, quoniam ipsi possidebant terram  
C) Beati mites, quoniam ipsi possidebunt terram  
D) Beati mites, quoniam ipsi possederint terram
117. Love your enemies; do good to those who hate you.  
A) Diligitote inimicos vestros; benefacite his qui oderunt vos  
B) Diligite inimicos vestros; benefacitote his qui oderunt vos  
C) Diligite inimicos vestros; benefacite his qui oderunt vos  
D) Diligite inimicum vestrum; benefacite his qui oderunt vos

118. When you give alms, do not sound a trumpet before you.
- A) Cum ergo facite eleemosynam, noli tuba canere ante te
  - B) Cum ergo facis eleemosynam, noli tuba canere ante vos
  - C) Cum ergo facis eleemosynam, nolite tuba canere ante te
  - D) Cum ergo facis eleemosynam, noli tuba canere ante te
119. No one can serve two masters.
- A) Nemo potest duos dominos servire
  - B) Nemo poterit duobus dominis servire
  - C) Nemo potest duo dominos servire
  - D) Nemo potest duobus dominis servire
120. Enter through the narrow gate.
- A) Intrato per angustam portam
  - B) Intrate per angusta porta
  - C) Intratote per angustam portam
  - D) Intrate per angustam portam

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