

2014 NJCL Latin Vocabulary Test

Part 1: Select the English word that best translates the Latin word.

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| 1. lūmen | A. loin | B. threshold | C. blade | D. light |
| 2. hōra | A. warning | B. oven | C. time | D. office |
| 3. complēre | A. fill | B. summon | C. hug | D. arrange |
| 4. stella | A. column | B. star | C. mistletoe | D. robe |
| 5. velle | A. promise | B. fly | C. shear | D. wish |
| 6. aequus | A. fair | B. brazen | C. rainy | D. endless |
| 7. densus | A. serrated | B. final | C. thick | D. sharp |
| 8. furtim | A. angrily | B. stealthily | C. at length | D. sadly |
| 9. misericordia | A. mixture | B. pity | C. poverty | D. duty |
| 10. prex | A. prayer | B. value | C. prey | D. length |
| 11. tālis | A. ankle | B. land | C. slow | D. such |
| 12. iūrāre | A. help | B. command | C. swear | D. boil |
| 13. caedere | A. yield | B. glow | C. fall | D. kill |
| 14. barbarus | A. bearded | B. foreign | C. prickly | D. glossy |
| 15. quiēs | A. fifth | B. complaint | C. rest | D. cause |
| 16. num | A. whether | B. while | C. when | D. where |
| 17. forte | A. almost | B. out of doors | C. entirely | D. by chance |
| 18. umbra | A. shade | B. boss | C. navel | D. shoulder |
| 19. redīre | A. give back | B. buy back | C. go back | D. hold back |
| 20. sigilla | A. drought | B. seal | C. willow | D. weeping |
| 21. dīvitiae | A. wealth | B. divinity | C. day | D. difference |
| 22. hasta | A. box | B. spear | C. lump | D. harvest |
| 23. oppidum | A. file | B. nest | C. town | D. parade |
| 24. errāre | A. beg | B. enter | C. gnaw into | D. be mistaken |
| 25. undōsus | A. greasy | B. uncommon | C. hooked | D. billowy |
| 26. prudens | A. ashamed | B. wise | C. fruitful | D. close |
| 27. ineptus | A. unsuitable | B. distant | C. hungry | D. naked |
| 28. bīnī | A. for two years | B. angry | C. two each | D. twice |
| 29. flāgitāre | A. whip | B. demand | C. blaze | D. tire |
| 30. lābī | A. hesitate | B. work | C. slip | D. scald |
| 31. macula | A. praise | B. moisture | C. thinness | D. stain |
| 32. orīrī | A. get up | B. adorn | C. regulate | D. deprive |
| 33. sine | A. but if | B. around | C. without | D. or |
| 34. vox | A. voice | B. night | C. scarcity | D. torch |
| 35. fānum | A. deception | B. temple | C. hay | D. doom |
| 36. gaudēre | A. protect | B. ferment | C. drip | D. rejoice |
| 37. mollis | A. stubborn | B. heavy | C. soft | D. massive |
| 38. inānis | A. unarmed | B. empty | C. mad | D. wounded |
| 39. exiguus | A. valuable | B. alert | C. certain | D. small |
| 40. deus | A. god | B. day | C. ruin | D. slope |
| 41. citerior | A. swifter | B. louder | C. clearer | D. closer |
| 42. accēdere | A. approach | B. receive | C. burn | D. recline |
| 43. commeātus | A. assembly | B. supplies | C. trust | D. humility |

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| 44. equidem | A. usually | B. immediately | C. indeed | D. finally |
| 45. hortus | A. stag | B. urgency | C. garden | D. awe |
| 46. libenter | A. childishly | B. willingly | C. equally | D. lightly |
| 47. negotium | A. negligence | B. negation | C. vanity | D. business |
| 48. polus | A. sky | B. thumb | C. flour | D. filth |
| 49. saeculum | A. rage | B. generation | C. bag | D. chapel |
| 50. temere | A. rashly | B. moderately | C. timely | D. secretly |

Part 2: Select the Latin word that best translates the English word.

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| 51. comfort | A. solum | B. solum | C. solārī | D. solēre |
| 52. oar | A. reus | B. rūpēs | C. rāmus | D. rēmus |
| 53. look forward | A. proficiscī | B. prōdesse | C. prospicere | D. prōicere |
| 54. dark | A. oculus | B. opus | C. occīsus | D. opācus |
| 55. harm | A. nectere | B. nocēre | C. nascī | D. nescīre |
| 56. stay | A. manēre | B. monēre | C. minārī | D. morī |
| 57. likewise | A. iterum | B. iste | C. identidem | D. item |
| 58. tawny | A. fulvus | B. fulmen | C. fūnis | D. furtum |
| 59. jaws | A. fax | B. faucēs | C. fascēs | D. fās |
| 60. master | A. domus | B. domiporta | C. dominus | D. dromas |
| 61. accusation | A. crīnis | B. crista | C. culmen | D. crīmen |
| 62. compel | A. cōgitāre | B. cognoscere | C. cōgere | D. colere |
| 63. dawn | A. aura | B. aurōra | C. aurum | D. auris |
| 64. put away | A. abdere | B. abdīcere | C. addere | D. adigere |
| 65. herd | A. capulus | B. dūmētum | C. herctum | D. armentum |
| 66. seize | A. capere | B. canere | C. cavēre | D. ciēre |
| 67. to be fitting | A. dēlēre | B. dēferre | C. decēre | D. dēcertāre |
| 68. toward | A. ego | B. ergā | C. ergō | D. ērigō |
| 69. page | A. folium | B. lembus | C. pedis | D. serra |
| 70. in this place | A. hūc | B. hic | C. hīc | D. hinc |
| 71. huge | A. inīquus | B. ingens | C. integer | D. immūnis |
| 72. shine | A. loquī | B. lūgēre | C. licēre | D. lūcēre |
| 73. interrogative
enclitic | A. -ve | B. -ne | C. -que | D. -ce |
| 74. implore | A. obsecrāre | B. obsīdēre | C. obsistere | D. obstāre |
| 75. painted | A. pinguis | B. pius | C. pictus | D. pectus |
| 76. departure | A. profectō | B. prōficiō | C. prōflīgō | D. profectiō |
| 77. because | A. quō | B. quoque | C. quōniam | D. quondam |
| 78. shield | A. galea | B. scūtum | C. caliga | D. lōrīca |
| 79. help | A. subsidium | B. axicia | C. opus | D. aditus |
| 80. finally | A. tametsī | B. tantum | C. tamen | D. tandem |

Part 3: Select the best answer to each question.

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| 81. What is the third principal part of the verb <i>sūmō</i> ? | A. fuī | B. suī | C. sumpsī | D. summī |
| 82. What is the fourth principal part of the verb <i>tegō</i> ? | A. tectus | B. textus | C. tactus | D. tinctus |
| 83. What is the second principal part of the verb <i>mereor</i> ? | A. merēre | B. merērī | C. maerēre | D. marī |

84. What is the genitive singular of **nox**?
 A. noxīs B. nucis C. nocuīs D. noctis
85. What is the genitive singular of **fluctus**?
 A. fluctuī B. fluctūs C. fluxī D. fluxīs
86. What is the genitive singular of **fidēs**?
 A. fideī B. fidī C. fidīs D. fidicinis
87. What is the gender of the noun **diēs**?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. both A and B
88. What is the gender of the noun **vulnus**?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. both A and C
89. What is the gender of the noun **arbor**?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. both B and C
90. What is the gender of the noun **auxilia**?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. both B and C
91. What is the gender of the noun **poēta**?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. both A and C
92. Which of the following does not mean **immediately**?
 A. confestim B. statim C. extemplō D. interdum
93. Which of the following does not mean **within**?
 A. intra B. intus C. interfor D. inter
94. Which of the following does not mean **happy**?
 A. laetus B. laevus C. fēlix D. beatus
95. Which of the following does not mean **carry**?
 A. ferīre B. portāre C. gerere D. vehere
96. Which of the following has no connection with heat?
 A. calēre B. censēre C. fervēre D. ūrere
97. Which of the following has no connection with time?
 A. temere B. diū C. simul D. ad tempus
98. Where would one not swim?
 A. lacus B. fluvius C. mare D. pondus
99. Which of the following has no connection with the number nine?
 A. novem B. nōnus C. novus D. Nōnae
100. Which of the following is an example of an inceptive verb?
 A. rogitāre B. spērāre C. tacēre D. quiēscere