

## 2015 NJCL Latin Vocabulary Test

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

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|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. scindere    | A. know       | B. sever       | C. criticize   | D. total       |
| 2. princeps    | A. head       | B. steep       | C. sharing     | D. spring      |
| 3. nunc        | A. never      | B. far         | C. somewhat    | D. now         |
| 4. lēgāre      | A. bind       | B. gather      | C. appoint     | D. swear       |
| 5. incola      | A. inhabitant | B. seller      | C. dirt        | D. harm        |
| 6. frāter      | A. father     | B. uncle       | C. brother     | D. son-in-law  |
| 7. ego         | A. come on    | B. I           | C. look here   | D. needless    |
| 8. audīre      | A. begin      | B. increase    | C. chase       | D. hear        |
| 9. duo         | A. lastly     | B. hardly      | C. yet         | D. two         |
| 10. forma      | A. beauty     | B. opening     | C. scissors    | D. ant         |
| 11. igitur     | A. regardless | B. therefore   | C. wherever    | D. alas        |
| 12. laetus     | A. lined      | B. broken      | C. joyful      | D. wide        |
| 13. omnis      | A. river      | B. omen        | C. weight      | D. all         |
| 14. populus    | A. knee       | B. people      | C. destruction | D. boar        |
| 15. -que       | A. but        | B. else        | C. and         | D. or          |
| 16. rota       | A. wheel      | B. snout       | C. dew         | D. pyre        |
| 17. sublīmis   | A. sudden     | B. adjacent    | C. lofty       | D. contrary    |
| 18. vīnum      | A. wine       | B. sale        | C. vacancy     | D. freshness   |
| 19. regiō      | A. rite       | B. area        | C. rejection   | D. wrinkle     |
| 20. pax        | A. disease    | B. district    | C. fear        | D. peace       |
| 21. ventulus   | A. breeze     | B. twentieth   | C. belly       | D. hunting     |
| 22. aerarium   | A. atmosphere | B. lifetime    | C. proof       | D. treasury    |
| 23. celer      | A. famous     | B. blue        | C. swift       | D. frequent    |
| 24. dēesse     | A. be lacking | B. be in favor | C. be present  | D. survive     |
| 25. fingere    | A. point      | B. limit       | C. form        | D. pierce      |
| 26. inīquus    | A. noisy      | B. uneven      | C. hazardous   | D. dry         |
| 27. latebra    | A. theft      | B. width       | C. struggle    | D. lair        |
| 28. nēquīquam  | A. in vain    | B. poorly      | C. unusual     | D. tasteless   |
| 29. pātī       | A. gain       | B. extend      | C. suffer      | D. tremble     |
| 30. rōbur      | A. oak        | B. red         | C. request     | D. sleep       |
| 31. annus      | A. ring       | B. year        | C. old woman   | D. courage     |
| 32. cēterī     | A. sure       | B. whales      | C. stags       | D. the others  |
| 33. consilium  | A. plan       | B. consulship  | C. harmony     | D. state       |
| 34. dē         | A. under      | B. concerning  | C. along       | D. by          |
| 35. dolēre     | A. show       | B. destroy     | C. control     | D. grieve      |
| 36. hesternus  | A. western    | B. inherited   | C. yesterday's | D. stormy      |
| 37. ictus      | A. fish       | B. within      | C. blow        | D. pride       |
| 38. luctārī    | A. shine      | B. wrestle     | C. mourn       | D. profit from |
| 39. mūcrō      | A. dagger     | B. delight     | C. mold        | D. giant       |
| 40. nūtus      | A. nut        | B. famous      | C. groom       | D. nod         |
| 41. ovāre      | A. rejoice    | B. beg         | C. breed       | D. plow        |
| 42. profectō   | A. departure  | B. ordinarily  | C. lavishly    | D. really      |
| 43. propinquus | A. reason     | B. kinsman     | C. hurried     | D. outlook     |
| 44. sella      | A. seal       | B. chamber     | C. seat        | D. silk        |

45. trabs	A. robe	B. sledge	C. collar	D. timber
46. volucris	A. desire	B. delight	C. bird	D. will
47. discere	A. dance	B. learn	C. leave	D. shatter
48. contumēlia	A. abuse	B. series	C. colleague	D. sight
49. harundō	A. strap	B. reed	C. prophecy	D. osprey
50. iūs	A. command	B. liver	C. right	D. left

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

51. accompany	A. comitārī	B. compellāre	C. comparāre	D. committere
52. although	A. etiam	B. etsī	C. etenim	D. equidem
53. face	A. facinus	B. facultās	C. faciēs	D. factiō
54. from there	A. intrā	B. intus	C. unde	D. inde
55. praise	A. laudāre	B. lūdere	C. lavāre	D. lātrāre
56. be born	A. nanciscī	B. nascī	C. natāre	D. nauseāre
57. too little	A. passim	B. pār	C. paulātim	D. parum
58. formerly	A. quōniam	B. quotiens	C. quondam	D. quoddam
59. sprinkle	A. spargere	B. spernere	C. spuere	D. spīrāre
60. sell	A. venīre	B. vēnārī	C. vegēre	D. vendere
61. with difficulty	A. agere	B. aggere	C. aegrē	D. aequē
62. dog	A. canere	B. canis	C. conger	D. canālis
63. sloping	A. decus	B. decem	C. dēclīvis	D. diūturnus
64. crime	A. famulus	B. fax	C. foedus	D. facinus
65. clothe	A. indicāre	B. induere	C. inīre	D. incolere
66. average	A. mediocris	B. mātūrus	C. mōtus	D. medens
67. deceit	A. perfidia	B. perīculum	C. penitus	D. pecus
68. forth	A. quartus	B. inde	C. etsī	D. ter
69. branch	A. rēmus	B. ratis	C. rāmus	D. reus
70. anxiously	A. temere	B. tempore	C. tenue	D. trepidē
71. alter	A. āra	B. vertere	C. aliter	D. ullus
72. buy	A. amāre	B. agere	C. egēre	D. emere
73. pleasing	A. geminus	B. gradus	C. grātus	D. gemitus
74. monstrous	A. immānis	B. immītis	C. immensus	D. immōtus
75. muscular	A. laevus	B. mūs	C. lacertus	D. muscōsus
76. float	A. notāre	B. nāre	C. nūtāre	D. mūtāre
77. thirst	A. sed	B. tertius	C. tristis	D. sitis
78. wife	A. uxor	B. ūtor	C. uter	D. ūter
79. at once	A. autem	B. etenim	C. confestim	D. heu
80. enjoyment	A. fructus	B. fluctus	C. fūmus	D. frētus

**Part 3: Select the best answer for each question.**

81. Which of the following items is NOT a deponent verb?  
 A. hortor                      B. censor                      C. fateor                      D. intueor
82. Which of the following items is a frequentative verb?  
 A. liberāre                      B. dulcescere                      C. audēre                      D. clāmitāre
83. Which of the following items has the same meaning as *mereō*?  
 A. mergō                      B. miseror                      C. mereor                      D. cupiō
84. Which of the following items is an ordinal numeral?  
 A. duo                      B. secundus                      C. bis                      D. novus

85. Which of the following items is NOT a diminutive?  
 A. nāvicula                      B. muliercula                      C. rēgulus                      D. dolus
86. What is the third principal part of the verb *exigō*?  
 A. exēgī                      B. exigī                      C. exiguī                      D. exsicuī
87. What is the fourth principal part of the verb *iaciō*?  
 A. iactātus                      B. iacitūrus                      C. iactus                      D. ictus
88. What is the second principal part of the verb *edō*?  
 A. edī                      B. ēdī                      C. edēre                      D. ēsse
89. What is the alternative third principal part of the verb *nectō*?  
 A. nectī                      B. nexī                      C. nectarī                      D. necī
90. Which verb's third principal part is very different from that of the other three?  
 A. gaudeō                      B. audiō                      C. solvō                      D. augeō
91. What is the gender of the noun *cervix*?  
 A. masculine                      B. neuter                      C. both A and B                      D. feminine
92. What is the gender of the noun *Īdus*?  
 A. feminine                      B. masculine                      C. neuter                      D. both B and C
93. What is the gender of the noun *pelagus*?  
 A. masculine                      B. neuter                      C. feminine                      D. both A and C
94. What is the gender of the noun *prōles*?  
 A. masculine                      B. neuter                      C. feminine                      D. both B and C
95. What is the gender of the noun *ūber*?  
 A. feminine                      B. masculine                      C. neuter                      D. both B and C
96. Which of the following items does NOT grow?  
 A. laurus                      B. arma                      C. herba                      D. capillus
97. Which of the following items has no connection with blood?  
 A. cruor                      B. sanguis                      C. vēna                      D. sulcus
98. Which of the following items does NOT mean “ask”?  
 A. quaerere                      B. petere                      C. ordīrī                      D. rogāre
99. Which of the following items is NOT a metal?  
 A. ferrum                      B. āēr                      C. aurum                      D. argentum
100. Which of the following items does NOT mean “sky”?  
 A. polus                      B. caelum                      C. axis                      D. nemus