

Qui dicit sequentia verba

1. Stansque clamabat adversum falangas Israhel et dicebat eis quare venitis parati ad proelium
A) Goliath B) David C) Solomon D) Barabas
2. Ingredi dubito, quia signa bestiarum, quae ingressae sunt, video multa; earum, quae egressae sunt, nulla.
A) Leo B) Agnus. C) Vulpes D) Asinus
3. Et si habuero prophetiam et noverim mysteria omnia et omnem scientiam et habuero omnem fidem ita ut montes transferam caritatem autem non habuero nihil sum.
A) Iesus B) Petrus
C) Sanctus James D) Sanctus Paulus
4. Tolle filium tuum unigenitum quem diligis Isaac et vade in terram Visionis atque offer eum ibi holocaustum super unum montium quem monstravero tibi.
A) Abraham B) Isaac C) Deus D) Rahel
5. vade et tu fac similiter.
A) Nichodemus B) Iesus C) Phariseus D) Zacheus
6. Quis horum trium videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi qui incidit in latrones
A) Iesus B) Phariseus C) Iosephus D) Maria
7. Non gaudet super iniquitatem congaudet autem veritati.
A) Sanctus Joannes B) Sanctus Paulus
C) Christopher D) Sanctus Jacob
8. Scite puer, mellite puer, nate unice, dormi;
Claude, tenelle, oculos; conde, tenelle, genas.
A) Alexander Pope B) G. M. Hopkins
C) Seneca D) Giovanni Gioviano Pontano
9. Si quiverit pugnare mecum et percusserit me erimus vobis servi si autem ego praevaluero et percussero eum vos servi eritis et servietis nobis.
A) David B) Michael C) Goliath D) Gabriel
10. Omne quod velis tibi detur, istud Compari pacto facias ad omnes.
A) Virgil B) Ovid
C) Paulus Lenthaparambil D) Gerard Manley Hopkins

Delige propriam significationem.

11. Dominus Regit Me
A) Carmina Latina
B) Liber Psalorum
C) Cantica Cycni
D) Epistola Pauli
12. Stabat Mater
A) A 13th Century Latin poem.
B) A Latin poem by Paulus Lenthaparambil
C) Moral laws.
D) International rules for the Corporates.
13. De lege ferenda
A) The law has the supreme authority
B) The law must be followed in spirit
C) According to the law it is desirable to establish
D) A judgment is based on a law
14. Lex mercatoria
A) Commercial law
B) International laws
C) Ecclesiastical Laws
D) Personal Property Rules
15. Apologus De Rustico Et Hero
A) The earliest written Latin comedy
B) A Latin poem by Ovid
C) Cicero's greatest work in Latin
D) The Latin poem by John Milton
16. Romulus and Remus
A) The last emperors of Rome
B) The founders of Rome
C) The first consuls of Rome
D) The last dictators of Rome
17. Habeas Corpus
A) The body is to be hung immediately
B) Every human being is an embodiment of God
C) You shall have the body to be subjected to examination
D) Human being is both body and soul
18. Facis de necessitate virtutem.
A) Necessity overlooks virtues
B) Make a virtue of necessity
C) Virtue is necessary for man
D) Man makes virtue a necessity
19. Sermo vulgaris
A) Vulgar Latin is different from Classical Latin
B) Latin of the common people
C) Sermon on the Mount
D) A Common Code for Latin language

20. Mens legislatoris
 A) The law is to be upheld
 B) The law is to be applied prudently
 C) Mind is to be applied with law
 D) The mind of the legislator

Delige auctorem proprium

21. Gandhiji, nostrae patriae Mahatma
 A) Jacobus Pontannus B) John Gower
 C) Paulus Lenthaparambil D) Boethius
22. Aura fovet flatu, mater amata sinu
 A) Giovanni Gioviano Pontano B) Marcus Tullius Cicero
 C) Jeoffrey Chaucer D) Thomas More
23. Corpus Juris Civilis
 A) Cicero B) Justinian C) Josephus D) Livy
24. Vox Clamantis
 A) Boethius B) Venerable Bede
 C) John Gower D) Jacobus Pontannus
25. Possem ego avaritiam fraenare, gulamque voracem.
 A) John Milton B) Francis Bacon
 C) John Dryden D) Livy

A quo verbo Latino derivantur verba insequentia

26. Felix
 A) Lazy B) Happy C) Sorrowful D) Grateful
27. Sylvester
 A) Silvare B) Silvant C) Siluvas D) Silva
28. Postmortem
 A) Postmorgere B) Post et mortare
 C) Postrare D) Post et mors
29. Administration
 A) Administrare B) Molitor
 C) Mortor D) Minotaurus
30. Justice
 A) Iacere B) Ius C) Iactitare D) Iacio
31. Companion
 A) Cera et Panis B) Cerdo et Pandare
 C) Cum et Panis D) Ceno et Panis

Imple loca vacua casu accusativo

46. Pastores curant.
A) agnis B) agnos C) agni D) agnorum
47. Agnus tuus magnum habet.
A) doloris B) dolor C) dolorem D) dolori
48. Consul in carcerem mittit.
A) stulto viro B) stultis viris
C) stulti viri D) stultos viros
49. manu tulit et processit adversum Philistheum
A) Fundae B) Fundam C) Funda D) Fundarum
50. Agricolae pigri..... non amant.
A) laborem B) labor C) laboris D) labore
51. Puer stultus..... in templo dat.
A) magnum clamorem B) magnus clamor
C) magno clamori D) magnis clamoris
52. In horto meo vides.
A) pulchra arbor B) pulchrae arbores
C) pulchram arborem D) pulchra arbore
53. Die autem tertio elevatis oculis vidit procul
A) loci B) loco C) locum D) locus
54. Cervus in fontis aqua forte..... suam videt.
A) effigiebus B) effigiem C) effigies D) effigiei
55. Puella victori..... dat.
A) corona B) coronae C) coronis D) coronam

Imple loca vacua propria verba

56. Agricola filiae parvam dotem
A) damus B) datis C) dat. D) do
57. Custos templi..... bonus pastor.
A) erit B) ero C) eris D) erimus
58. In civitate nostra..... multi viatores.
A) est B) eram C) sunt D) sumus
59. Ego autem..... ad te in nomine Domini exercituum Dei agminum Israhel quibus exprobrasti.
A) venire B) venio C) venis D) venit

60. Caritas et pietas..... via ad sanctitatem.
A) sunt B) est C) eris D) serimus
61. Lupi et apri libertatem suam.....
A) amo B) amamus C) amant D) amatis
62. Maiestas consulis viros civitatis.....
A) delectas B) delectamus C) delecto D) delectat
63. Amicus meus liberos.....
A) amabant B) amat C) amare D) amabunt
64. Puer bonus sacerdoti veritatem.....
A) dicit B) dicimus C) dicitis D) dixi
65. In caelo felicitas virorum bonorum magna.
A) erimus. B) ero C) eritis D) erit
66. Regina equiti et pediti praemium.....
A) dabit B) dabo C) dabis D) dabimus
67. Sacerdotes laudem et honorem Deo.....
A) damus B) dant C) dabamus D) dabit
68. David autem..... filius viri ephrathei.
A) eram B) ero C) erat D) eramus
69. Soror reginae..... ducis nostri uxor.
A) sunt B) sumus C) estis. D) est
70. Non..... lux in regis cubiculo
A) eramus B) eritis C) erat D) eratis

Imple loca vacua propria adjectiva

71. Pax..... quam bellum est.
A) iucundus B) iucundior
C) iucundissimus D) iucundum
72. Filius patri est quam servus.
A) carus B) carissima C) carissimus D) carior.
73. Animal quam asinum non vidi.
A) stultius B) stultissimus C) stultissima D) stultus
74. Animam meam convertit deduxit me super semitas iustitiae propter nomen.....
A) Suam B) Suos C) Suum D) Suis

75. Ver hieme est.
 A) iucundior B) iucundius
 C) iucundum D) iucundissimus
76. Poeta est fabro.
 A) clarior B) clari C) clarorum D) claris
77. Pedites saepe sunt quam equites.
 A) fortius B) fortiores C) fortis D) fortissimus
78. Canis, per flumen natans, carnem in ore ferebat. Subito vidit in aqua imaginem
 A) Suos B) Suam C) Suis D) Suum
79. Omnium animalium sunt leones.
 A) ferocissimis B) ferocissimo C) ferocissimus D) ferocissimi
80. Consul nuntio equum dedit
 A) velocissimis B) velocissimum C) velocissimo D) velocissimus

Converte in vocem passivam

81. Poetae oratores, et oratores poetas saepe laudant.
 A) Oratoribus poetis, et poetas ab oratoribus saepe laudantur.
 B) Oratores poetis, et poetis ut oratoribus saepe laudantur.
 C) Oratores a poetis, et poetae ab oratoribus saepe laudantur.
 D) Oratores a poetis, et poetae ab oratoribus saepe laudantur.
82. Apri agros, et elepantes silvas vastabant.
 A) Agri ab apris, et silvae ab elephantis vastabantur.
 B) Agris apris, et silvis ab elephantis vastabantur.
 C) Agris apris, et silvae ab elephantis vastabantur.
 D) Agri ab apris, et silvis ab elephantis vastabantur.
83. Puer piger, magister te puniet.
 A) Puero pigro, magistro punieris.
 B) Puero pigro, magistris punieris
 C) Puer pigro, magistro punieris.
 D) Puer piger, a magistro punieris.
84. Omnes in caelo fulgura videbant.
 A) Fulgura in caelo omnibus videre.
 B) Fulgura in caelo omnibus videbantur.
 C) Fulgura in caelo omnibus videbunt
 D) Fulguribus in caelo omnibus videbantur.
85. Regis sapientia bella multa vitavit..
 A) Bella multum regibus sapientia vitata sum.
 B) Bella multa regis sapientia vitare sunt.
 C) Bella multa regum sapientiae vitare sunt.
 D) Bella multa regis sapientia vitata sunt.

86. Montes ultissimos vidimus.
 A) Montes ultissimi a nostris visi sunt.
 B) Montes ultissimos a nostris vidi sunt.
 C) Montibus ultissimi a nostris visi sunt.
 D) Montes ultissimi a nostris vident.
87. In schola magistri liberos docent.
 A) In scholam liber magistri docentur.
 B) In scholam liberorum magistri docere.
 C) In schola liberi a magistris docentur.
 D) In schola liberorum a magistris docere.
88. Romani auxilium ad socios mittent.
 A) Auxilium Romanos ad socios mittetur.
 B) Auxilium a Romanis ad socios mittetur.
 C) Auxilium Romanos ad socios misi est.
 D) Auxilium a Romanos ad socios mittere.
89. Stellae caelum, et flores terram ornant.
 A) Caelum stellis, et terra floribus ornatur.
 B) Caelo stellas, et terris floris ornatur.
 C) Caelo stellas, et terrarum floribus ornatur.
 D) Caelum stellis, et terrarum floribus ornant.
90. Latrones non viderunt aurum, quod servi in templum portabant.
 A) Latronis non viderunt aurum, quod servis in templis portabatur.
 B) Latrones non viderunt auro, quod servis in templa portabatur.
 C) Latrones non viderunt aurum, quod a servis in templum portabatur.
 D) Latronem non viderunt aurum, quod servis in templum portabant.

Converte in vocem activam

91. Cives inutiles a consule acribus verbis moniti sunt.
 A) Consul acribus verbis cives inutiles monuit.
 B) Consulis acribus verbum cives inutiles monuit.
 C) Consul acribus verbo civis inutilis monuit.
 D) Consul acribus verbum cives inutiles monuit sunt.
92. Leo igne et fulgure terretur.
 A) Igne et fulguris leonem terrent.
 B) Ignis et fulguris leone terrent.
 C) Ignis et fulgur leonem terrentur.
 D) Ignis et fulgur leonem terrent.
93. Corpus ab anima regitur.
 A) Anima corpus regitur est. B) Anima corpus regunt.
 C) Anima corporis regit. D) Anima corpus regit.

94. Rex a poeta laudatur.
 A) Poetas rege laudat. B) Poeta regem laudat.
 C) Poetas regem laudatur. D) Poetae regem laudat sunt.
95. Liberi Dei ab aqua pura delectati sunt.
 A) Aquam puram liberos Dei delectavit.
 B) Aqua pura liberis Deo delectavit.
 C) Aqua pura liberos Dei delectavit.
 D) Aqua pura liberis Deo delectaverunt.
96. Agri agricolarum ab apris vastabantur.
 A) Apris agri agricolarum ab vastabant.
 B) Apris agros agricolarum vastabant.
 C) Apris agros agricolarum ab vastant.
 D) Apris agri agricolarum vastavimus.
97. Aqua pura ab Agricola bono filiae suae datur.
 A) Agricola bonus aquam puram filiae suae dat.
 B) Agricola bona aquae purae filia sua dant.
 C) Agricola bona aquae purae filiarum suarum dant.
 D) Agricola bona filia sua dat.
98. Aper a cane patris mei vulneratus est.
 A) Canes et patres mei aprum vulneraverat.
 B) Canes et patres meum aper vulneravimus.
 C) Canes patris meum aper vulneraverat.
 D) Canis patris mei aprum vulneravit.
99. Nunc a regis custodibus custodimini.
 A) Nunc rex custos nos custodiunt.
 B) Nunc rex custodes nos custodire.
 C) Nunc regis custodes nos custodiunt.
 D) Nunc regis custos nos custodiam.
100. Servus bonus a domino iusto laudatur.
 A) Dominus iustus servum bonum laudat.
 B) Dominum iustum servum bonum laudat.
 C) Dominus iustus servus bono laudant.
 D) Dominus iustus servum bonum laudantur sunt.

Redde Latine

101. Birds of the same feather flock together.
 A) Aves cum avibus congregare est.
 B) Avibus cum avis congregantur sunt.
 C) Avibus et avibus congregant.
 D) Aves cum avibus congregantur.

102. I sing of arms and the man
 A) Armarum virumque canamus.
 B) Arma virumque cano.
 C) Armarum virorumque cano.
 D) Armorum virumque canamus.
103. These are the tears of things, and our mortality cuts to the heart.
 A) Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangent.
 B) Erant lacrimas rerum et mentis mortalia tangent.
 C) Sunt lacrimas rerum et mentis mortalia tangent.
 D) Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentris mortalia tagetur.
104. To stand by the cross with you,
 to be freely joined with you
 in lamentation, I desire
- A) Juxta crux tecum stant
 Te libenter sociare
 In planctu desidero.
- B) Juxta crucem tecum stare
 Te libenter sociare
 In planctu desidero.
- C) Juxta crucem tecum stare
 Tibi libenter sociare
 In planctu desiderare.
- D) Juxta crucem tecum stant.
 Tibi libenter sociare
 In planctu desideras.
105. We do not learn for the school, but for life
 A) Nos scholae, sed vitam discimus.
 B) Non scholae, sed vitae discimus.
 C) Nos scholas, sed vitae discimus.
 D) Non scholae, sed vitam discere.
106. Good trees give good fruits.
 A) Bonae arbores bonos fructus dant.
 B) Bonae arbores bonus fructus dat.
 C) Bonas arbores bonas fructus dant.
 D) Bonae arbore bonus fructus dant.
107. There should be no crime and no punishment without a law fixing the penalty.
 A) Nullum crimenis et nullas poenas sine lege.
 B) Nullum crimen et nulla poena sine lege.
 C) Nullis crimenis et nulla poenas sine lege.
 D) Nullum crimen et nulla poenas sine legere.

108. For though I should walk in the midst of the shadow of death, I will fear no evils, for thou art with me.
- A) Nam et si ambulavero in medio umbrae mortis non timebo mala quoniam tu mecum es virga tua.
- B) Nam et si ambulaveris in medio umbrae mortis non timebis mala quoniam tu mecum es virga tuam.
- C) Nam et si ambulavero in medio umbris mortis non timebam mala quoniam tu mecum es virgam tuam.
- D) Nam et si ambulare in medio umbris mortis non timebunt mala quoniam tu mecum es virga tua.
109. You have anointed my head with oil; and my chalice which inebriates me, how goodly is it!
- A) Inpinguastimus in oleo caput meum et calix meus inebrians quam praeclarum sunt.
- B) Inpinguasti in oleo caput meum et calicem meam inebrians quam praeclarum est.
- C) Inpinguasti in oleum caput meum et calicem meus inebrians quam praeclarus est.
- D) Inpinguasti in oleo caput meum et calix meus inebrians quam praeclarus est.
110. She saw her sweet Son
dying, forsaken,
as he gave up the spirit.
- A) Vidit suum dulcem natum B) Vidisti suum dulcem natum
Morientem desolatum, Morientis desolatum,
Dum emisit spiritum. Dum emisit spiritum.
- C) Vidit suum dulcis natis D) Vidit suo dulcis natis
Morientis desolatis, Morientem desolatum,
Dum emisit spiritum. Dum emittere spiritum.

Redde Anglice

111. At mentiris; certo pedibus, non tunicis, venisti.
- A) But you certainly lie. You have come merely with your feet, and surely not with your tunics.
- B) But you lie. Certainly you have come with your feet, not with your tunics.
- C) But you are smart. Certainly you prefer to come with your feet, not with your tunics.
- D) But you Certainly lie. Anyway you have come with your feet, but not with your tunics.
112. At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere, emisit ore caseum.
- A) Then he, foolish one, while he wished to show off his voice, dropped the cheese from his mouth.
- B) Then he, foolish one, while he wished to show off himself, refused to drop the cheese from his mouth.
- C) Then he, with his voice so foolish, while he wished to show off, dropped the cheese from his mouth.
- D) Then he, though a foolish one, dropped the cheese while he tried to show off his voice.

113. Optime respondes. Nemo enim est servus Amphitruonis nisi ego.
- A) You respond in a complicated manner now. For no one is a servant of Amphitruo except me
 - B) You respond in the best manner now. For no one is a servant of Amphitruo except me
 - C) You respond in the best manner now. For no one can claim to be a servant of Amphitruo except me
 - D) You do not respond in a good manner now. For no one is a servant of Amphitruo including me
114. Fac me plagis vulnerari, cruce hac inebriari, et cruore filii; et cruore filii..
- A) Though wounded in mind and body, he was found swooned in his very blood away.
 - B) Wounded with his every wound, steep every humble heart till it hath swooned in his very blood away.
 - C) Wounded with his every wound, steep my soul till it hath swooned in his very blood away.
 - D) Wounded with his every wound, do not take away my soul till it hath swooned in his very blood away.
115. Cum de fenestra corvus raptum caseum comesse vellet, celsa residens arbore, vulpes hunc vidit.
- A) A crow wishing to eat the cheese he snatched from a window, went on a lofty tree, and a wolf saw him.
 - B) When a crow wished to eat the cheese he snatched from a window, perching in a lofty tree, a wolf saw him
 - C) A crow wishing to eat the cheese he snatched from a door step, flew to a lofty tree, and a wolf saw him.
 - D) When a crow wished to eat the cheese he snatched from a door step, perching in a lofty tree, a wolf happened to see him.
116. Quae verba loqueris? Vestram dicis domum? Sed haec domus mea est, non tua, homo nihili. Noli mentiri
- A) What words do you speak? Do you say it is your house? But this house is mine and not yours, you worthless man. Do not lie.
 - B) What foolish things do you speak? Do you say it is your room? But this room is mine and not yours, you worthless man. Do not lie
 - C) What words do you speak? Do you say it is just your house alone? But this house is mine too and not yours only, you worthless man. Do not lie
 - D) What words do you dare to speak? Don't you say it is not your house? But this house is mine and yours, you worthless man. Do not lie

117. Eia mater, fons amoris! Me sentire vim doloris fac, ut tecum lugeam.
- A) O, thou Mother, symbol of love! Grant me your grace, make my heart with thine accord.
 - B) O, thou Mother, symbol of love! Teach me your ways, make my heart with thine accord.
 - C) O, thou Mother, fount of love! Grant me your grace and love, make my heart with thine accord
 - D) O, thou Mother, fount of love! Touch my spirit from above, make my heart with thine accord
118. Cum autem venerit quod perfectum est evacuabitur quod ex parte est.
- A) But whenever something is perfect, everything else in part shall be done away.
 - B) But when a person is perfect, he who is partly imperfect shall be done away.
 - C) But when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away.
 - D) But when that which is perfect is come, one should know that it is never in part.
119. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
- A) Will the gods be angry in the minds?
 - B) Why can't the gods be angry in the minds?
 - C) Can there be such anger in the minds of the gods?
 - D) Can there be angry gods in the minds of the people?
120. Certe, forma eius simillima est meae. Name eundem petasum habet, eundem vestitum, eandem staturam, eosdem pedes, idem mentum, easdem malas, eadem labra, barbam, nasum, collum. Totus mei similis est. Is vero similior mei quam ego.
- A) Certainly his form is never similar to mine. For he does not the same hat, same dress, same stature, same feet, same chin, same cheeks, same lips, beard, nose, neck, as a whole he is not similar to me. He is indeed never similar to me than I am.
 - B) Certainly his form is most similar to mine. For he has the same hat, same dress, same stature, same feet, same chin, same cheeks, same lips, beard, nose, neck, as a whole he is similar to me. He is indeed more similar to me than I am.
 - C) Certainly his form is almost similar to mine. But he does not have the same hat, same dress, same stature, same feet, same chin, same cheeks, same lips, beard, nose, neck, as a whole he is not similar to me. He is indeed more similar to some else than I am.
 - D) Certainly his form is more or less similar to mine. Happily he has the same hat, same dress, same stature, same feet, same chin, same cheeks, same lips, beard, nose, neck, as a whole he is exactly like me. He is sometimes found more similar to me than I am.
