NJCL
CERTÁMEN
VOCABULARY

LISTS AND QUIZZES
FOR EACH LEVEL

Castran Latina Publications
Level 1 NJCL Certamen Vocabulary

a, ab: from, by
absum, abesse, afui, aefuturus: be absent
ac, atque: and
acer, acris, acre: fierce, sharp (eager, vinegar, acrimonious)
aciem instruere: to draw up a line of battle
adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus: be present
ae, au, ei, eu, oe, ui: Latin diphthongs (puellae, nauta, eius, neuter, poena, cui)
aedifico, -are: build (aedes: temple; in plural aedes: building)
aeger, aegra, aegrum: sick
aegre ferre: to be vexed at, to be annoyed
aerarium, -i, n. public treasure (fiscus = emperor's purse -- fiscal)
aes, aeris, n. bronze
aes alienum: debt
aestas, -tatis, f. summer (aestate: in summer)
aetas, aetatis, f. age
aevum, -i: age (medieval, coeval, longevity)
ager, agris, m. field (pilgrim - per agrum, agrarian, peregrination)
ago, agere, egi, actum: do, drive (agenda, action, navigate, transact, castigate, litigate, mitigate, cogent, agent, cogitate, agile, agitate, ambiguiy, exiguous, coagulate)
ala: wing (room off the atrium, cavalry wing of the army, bird's wing, armpit)
albus: white (album, albino, daub)
alba: wing, armpit, wing of the cavalry, room off the atrium
alea: die (alea iacta est; aleator: gambler)
aloi, alere, alui, alium: nourish (alimony, coalition, alumnus, adolescent, alimentary)
amicitia: friendship, political alliance (amity, comity)
angius, anguis: snake
angustus, a, um: narrow (cf. augustus)
animus, i, m. soul, mind (magnanimous, animate, animal, unanimous, animosity)
annus, i, m. year (anniversary, millennium)
apis, apis: bee (apairy)
ara, -ae, f. altar
arum, arare: plow (arable)
ars, artis: skill (art, inert, artificial, artillery)
artus, artus, m. joint
arx, arcis, citadel
as, assis, n. a small coin, the as
at: but
audax: daring (adverb = audacter) (audacious)
audeo, audere, ausus sum: dare (audax, audacious)
audio, audire, audivi, auditum: hear (audition, obey, inaudible)
augio, augere, auxi, actum: increase (Augustus, augment, auction)
Augustus, a, um: majestic
aula: hall
aura: breeze
aureus: golden (oriole)
auris: ear
aurum: gold
aut: or (aut/aut = either/or)
autem: moreover, however
autumnus, i, m. the fall season
avis, avis: bird (auspicious, aviator, augur, augury)
avunculus: uncle (mom's side) (uncle, avuncular)
avus: grandfather
barba: beard (barber, barb)
barbarus, a, um: foreign, savage (barbarian, an onomato poetic reference to the sounds of a foreign language)
beatus, a, um: blessed, happy (beatitudes)
bellum, i. n. war (bellicose, duell, rebellion, ante bellum, belligerent)
bellum gerere: to wage war
bellus, a, um: lovely (embellish, bella donna)
bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum: drink (bib, bibulous, imbib)
bonus, melior, optimus (good, better, best)
bovus, bovis: cow (dat/abl. pl. bobus) (bovine, bugle, beef)
bracchium: arm (bracciate = to swing with arms like a monkey)
bugo, bugere, itchi, scratchum
bullum: amulet (a bill, boil, budge)
caballus, i. m. horse (cavalry, cavalcade, cavalier)
cado, cadere, cecidi, casum: fall (incident, accident, decadent, decay, cadence, chance, cadaver, case - an instance, casual, cascade, deceduous, parachute, coincide, occident, occasion)
caedes, caedem, m. slaughter, murder
caedo, caedere, cecidere, caesium: kill, cut (-i is long) (incisive, precise, excise, suicide, matricide)
caleo, calere, calui: to be warm, glow (calorie, nonchalant, caldron, scalding, chafe)
camera: room (comrade)
cancer, cancri, m. crab (cancer, canker)
candidus: shining (toga candida, candid, candor, candidate candle, incandescent)
canis, canis; juvenis, juvenes; senex, senes: dog, youth, old man - not i-stem
cano, canere, cecini, cantum: sing (chant, cantor, recant, descant, incantation, charm, accent, enchant, incentive, cant)
capio, capere, cepi, captum: take, seize (caption, captive, capacity, capsule, captious, capable, case - a box, encase, chase, casket, chassis, conceive, conceited, deceit, perceive, accept, concept, occupy, receptacle, anticipate, emancipate, principal, recipe)
capillus: -i: a single hair (capillary, dishevelled)
capsa: a book box (bookcase, cash, casket, suitcase, staircase)
caput, capitis, n. head (biceps, achieve, chef, chief, cadet, kercchef, prince)
carcer, carceris: starting place, prison (incarcerate)
caro, carnis, f. flesh (carnage, carnivorous, carrion, incarnation, carnival)
carrus, -i: wagon (car, carriage, cargo, chariot, caricature, carry, charge)
carus: dear (charity, cherish, caress)
caseus: cheese
castra movere: to break camp
castra ponere: to pitch camp
cauda: tail (queue)
caupo, cauponis: innkeeper
caupon: inn
cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum: go, yield (intercession, precede, cede)
cenose, censere, censi, censum: judge, express an opinion (censor, census, censure certiorum facere: to inform (Puella puerum certiorum fecit: the girl informed the boy.)
cervus: deer
civis, civis, c. (common gender): citizen (civil, civilize, citizen, city)
clamo, are: shout, call out (claim, proclaim, exclamation, clamorous)
claudio, claudere, clausi, clausum: close (closet, clause, preclude, cloister, seclusion)
clavis: key (clavicle)
coepe, coepisse, coepitum: began (incipio used for present, imperfect and future)
cogito, -are: think (cogito ergo sum; cogitate)
cognosco, ere: learn; cognovi = I know, cognitum (recognize, cognitive, incognito, terra incognita)
cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum: collect, compel (cogent, see ago)
collum, -i, m. neck (collar)
colo, colere, colui, cultum: tend, worship, cultivate (cult, culture)
coma: hair (a head of hair as opposed to capillus: a single hair) (cornut but not comb)
comitia, -orum, n. a voting assembly
comitium, -i, n. the place of assembly
conficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum: finish
coniunx, coniugis, spouse (conjugal, conjugate)
consularis: indicating an ex-consul
consilium capere: to form a plan
constituo, -ere, constituui, constitutum: decide (constitution)
copia: supply (plural copiae = troops) (copious, cornucopia)
coquo, -ere, coxi, coctum: cook (precocious, concoct, ricotta, apricot, biscuits)
cor, cordis, n. heart (cordial, record, core, courage, encourage, discord)
cornu, cornus, n. horn (cornucopia, cornet, unicorn, corner, cornea)
corpus, corporis, n. body (corpuscle, corpse, corset, corporal)
creo, -are, creavi, creatum: elect, make (create, creature)
credo, credere, credidi, creditum: believe (with dative) (credit, credible, creed, credentials.
grant, miscraent)
crus, cruris, n. leg
culbitum: elbow
culpa: -ae, f. fault (mea culpa, exacerbate, culpable, culprit)
cupio, cupsere, cupivi, cupitum: desire (covet, cupidity)
cura: care, worry (curator, sure, assure, accurate, cure, accurate, curiosity)
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum: run (cursory, incur, current)
debeo, debere, debui, debitum: owe, ought (debt)
dexter, -tra, -trum: right (dextra: right hand) (ambidextrous, adroit, maladroit)
dies, diei. m. (one of only 2 masculine 5th decl. - other is meridies) (journey, diary,
dial, adjourn)
dico, dicere, dixi, dictum: say, speak, tell (addict, dictator, indict, predict, prejudice, judicial,
vindicate, valedictorian)
discedo, discedere, discessi, discessus: leave
disco, discere, didici: learn (discipline, disciple)
doceo, -ere, -ui, doctum: teach (double accusative) (docile, doctor, docent, document,
docendo discitur)
diu: for a long time
do, dare, dedi, datum: give (only 1st conjugation with short -a in infinitive) (dice, add, date, data,
tradition, edit, traitor, rent, render, rendezvous, vendor, dative)
doleo, dolore, dolui: grieve, feel pain (condolence, indolent, Dolores)
dolor, doloris, m. grief (compare dolus)
dolus, -i, m. trick
dorsum: back (endorse, dorsal)
dubito, -are: doubt, hesitate (dubious, indubitable)
dum: while (with historical present: While you were reading = Dum legis, ...)
duo, duae, duo (be able to decline) (doublet, duplex, duel, duplicity, doubt)
durus: hard (endure, durable, during, duress)
eccce: behold (Ecce homo = note nominative with ecce)
egregius, a, um: remarkable, outstanding
epistula: letter (epistolary)
eques, equitis, m. horseman (pl. equites = cavalry) (equestrian) see pedes
   eques: a member of the commercial business class
ego, tu, nos, vos (be able to decline)
eso, ire, ivi, itum: go (ambition, issue, praetor, circuitous, itinerant, transit, exit, initial)
erro, errare: wander (aberrant, err, error, errata)
exercitus, exercitus, m. army
faber, fabri, m. craftsman, engineer (fabric, fabricate)
facilis, facile: easy (adverb = facie) (facsimile, facility)
facio, facere, feci, factum: do/make (face, facet, factor, facsimile, faculty, facile, satisfactory,
factotum, defeat, feature, feasible. affect. perfect. profit, counterfeit, deficit,
difficult, artificial, fashion)
fallo, fallere, fefalli, falsum: deceive (fallacious, fallacy, false, fail, fault, infallible)
fasti (dies): days on which public business could be transacted; the calendar
fauces: throat, jaws (suffocate, faucet)
febris: fever (fever)
feliciter: good luck
felix: happy, lucky (felicity)
feriae: festivals, holidays (fair, fest, fete, festive, feast)
fero, ferre, tuli, latum: bring, carry (transfer, translate, superlative, differ, confer, fertile,
voice, offer, dilate, conference, collate, correlate, relate)
finis, finis, m. end (pl. fines = territory)
finitim: neighbors
finitimus: neighboring
fio, fieri, factus sum: be made, become (flat) (forms passive of facio)
fortis: strong, loud, brave (fort., force, fortitude, forte, comfort, fortissimo)
fortuna: luck (fortuitous, fortunate)
forma, -ae, f. shape (formula, deform, conform, pro forma, format but not formidable)
frango, -ere, fragi, fractus: break (frail, fragile, fracture)
gaudeo, -ere, gavisus sum (semi-deponent: active forms in first 3 tenses, passive forms in other 3)
gaudium: joy (gaudy, joy)
genae, ganae, f. cheek
gens, gentis, f. clan, race, nation, people (gentile, gentle, gentry, gentleman)
genus, generis, n. kind, sort, race (genocide, generic, general, generous, genre, gender)
ger, gerere, gessi, gestus: carry, wear, manage (gerund, gerundive, digest, exaggerate,
gestulate. jest, congestion)
glossa: tongue (gloss, glossary)
gratiam habere: to feel grateful
gratus, a, um: pleasing, welcome (gracious, gratuitous, congratulate, agree, gratify)
gravis, -e: heavy, solemn, serious (gravity, grief, aggrieved, aggravate)
grex, gregis, m. herd, troupe (gregarious, congregate, segregate, egregious)
herba: grass (herbaceous, herbivore)
heri, Hodie, cras: yesterday, today, tomorrow (heritage, inherit; procrastinate)
hic, haec, hoc: this, the latter
hims, himis, f. winter
hostis, hostis, m. in sing. a public enemy; in plural = the enemy (a country) contrast with inimicus
a personal enemy (hostile)
humus: ground (locative: humi: on the ground)
Iacceo, Iacere, Iacui: lie (adjacent. gist) compare iacio
Iacio, Iacere, Ieci, Iactum: throw (reject, project, easy, jet, trajectory, object) compare iaco
ibidem: in the same place (ibid.)
idem, eadem, idem: the same (macron on -i of the masculine)
Ignoscere mihi: pardon me
ille, illa, illud: that, the former
Impedimentum, -i, n. hindrance; plural = impedimenta = baggage
imperator: general (title awarded by troops after major victory, before which called a dux)
imperium: power -- belonging to a magistrate (empire, imperious)
impero, -are: order (with dative) (imperative)
incendio, -ere, incendi, incensus: burn (incendiary)
incipio, incipere, incep, inceptum: begin (incipient)
ingens: huge
innimicus: a personal enemy
in summo monte: on top of the mountain
interficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum: kill
in fugam dare: to put to flight
in fugam se dare: to flee
intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectus: understand (intellect)
inter se dare: exchange
ipse, ipsa, ipsum: -self (intensive)
ira, irae, f. anger (irate -- but not irritate)
iratus, a, um: angry
is, ea, id: (he, she, it; this, that)
iste, ista, istud: that ... of yours
ita: yes
iter, itineris. n. a journey or march (from eo, ire) magnum iter: a forced march; iter facere: to
march (itinerary, itinerant)
iter dare: to give the right of way
iterum: again (reiterate)
iiubeo, iiubere, iussi, iussum: order
Jupiter, Iovis
ius, iuris, n. right, law, justice (jury, just, conjure, injury)
iiuvo, iuuvare, iuvi, iutum: help (adjutant, aid)
iiungo, ere, iunxi, iunctum: join (conjunction, join, subjunctive, joint, conjugate)
ius, iuris, n. right, law, privilege (ius suffragi: right to vote; ius conubii: right to marry)
iiuenis: young, a youth (juvenile, rejuvenate)
iiac, lactis, n. milk (lactation)
labor, laboris, m. work (collaborate, elaborate, laborious)
laetus: happy
lapis, lapidis: stone
latus, lateris, n. side
lavare or lavare, lavi, lautum or lotum or lavatum: wash (lavish, lotion, laud, lava,
lauder, deluge, ablution, dilute)
lego, legere, legi, lectum: choose, read (legend, legible, elegant, elect, lecture)
lepus, leporis, m. rabbit
levo, -are: lift (elevate, relevance, lever, relieve)
lex, legis, f. law (legal, legitimate, legislative, privilege, loyal)
liber: book (no macron on -i -- compare liber: free with macron) (libel, library)
liber: free (liberty, deliver)
libra: a balance or pair of scales or a Roman pound = 12 unciae (ounces)
lingua: tongue, language (compare glossa) (bilingual, lingua franca, linguini)
ilico, -are: to tie, bind (ligament, alloy, rely, reliance, league, allainance, ally, oblige)
liitera: letter of alphabet (literate, literature, alliteration) pl. litterae = epistula, literature
litus, litoris n. shore (littoral)
locus, loci: place (pl. loci = selections, topics, excerpts; pl. loca = places)
longe lateque: far and wide
loquor, loqui, locutus sum: speak (loquacious, circumlocution, eloquence, soliloquy)
lupus: wolf
magnopere: greatly (contraction of magnopere: abl. of manner)
mappa: napkin (napkin)
magnus, maior, maximus (large, larger, largest)
magnopere, magis, optime
magnum iter: a forced march (25 miles)
malo, malle, malui: prefer (magis & volo): prefer
malus, peior, pessimus (bad, worse, worst)
manus, manus, f. hand, band of men (one of few fem. 4th decl. nouns -- also domus) (manual,
maneuver, manifesto, manumission, manner, manager, maintenance, manipulate
maritus/vir = husband
magister, magistri: master, teacher (maestro, Mr., master, mister, magistrate)
media nocte = in the middle of the night
mel, melis, n: honey (mellifluous, molasses, melody)
memoria tenere: to remember
mensa: table
mentum: chin
mensis, mensis, m: month (semester = sex menses)
me paenitet: I am sorry
mereo, -ere, ui, itum: deserve (merit, meritorious)
metus, metus, m: fear (meticulous)
miles, militis: soldier
milia passuum: miles
mille passus: a mile
minime: no
mitto, mittere, misi, missum: send (remit, omit, transmission, missile, admit, promise)
modus, i, m: method, manner (model, modest, accommodate, modern, modify)
moenia, moenium, n: walls (of a city but paries is the wall of a building) (munitions, ammunition)
monstro, -are: show
morb, -i, m: sickness (morbid)
mordore, mordere, momordi, morsum: bite (mordant, morsel, remorse)
mors, mortis, f: death (mortal, immortal, mortify, mortgage, post mortem, memento mori)
mox: soon
mulier: woman
multa nox: late at night
multum: much (multo post = much latter -- ablative of degree of difference -- see paulum)
munio, -ire, -ivi, -itum: build, fortify (munitions) see viam munire
musca: fly (mosquito, musket)
muto, -are: change (mutate, mutual, molt, immutable, permutation)
nam: for
nato, natare: swim (natatorium)
navis, -is: f: ship (nausea, navigate)
navis longa: warship
navis oneraria: cargo ship
nec, necare: kill (intercine war = civil war)
nefasti (dies) days on which no public business could be transacted (see fasti)
nemo, nullius, nemini, neminem, nullo: no one
nepos, nepotis: grandson, nephew (nepotism, nephew)
ae: ... quidem: not even
nescio, -ire, -ivi, -itum: to not know
neuter, -tra, -trum: neither (neutral, neuter, neutron)
nihil: nothing (no money: = nihil pecuniae with partitive genitive; see satis, plus) (ne + hilum: a
trifle = not a trifle)
ningit: it is snowing
nocoe, nocere, nocui (with dative): harm (noxious, innocuous, innocent, noxious, obnoxious)
nolo, nolle, nolui: I do not want
nomen, nominis, n: name (nominal, nomenclature, nominative, nominate, ignominious,
misnomer) compare numen
non iam: no longer
non modo ... sed etiam: not only ... but also
nonus, a, um: 9th (noon)
notus, a, um: notable (noble, notice, notorious)
novus: new, strange (novice, novel, innovate, novella, nova, nouveau, renovate)
nox, noctis, f. night (nocte: at night) (nocturnal)
nundinae: market day
numen, numinis, n. divine power (numina, numinous)
umquam: never (antonym of semper)
nux, nucis, n. nut (nucleus, nuclear)
ob: on account of (propter)
occasus solis: at sunset
oculus, -i, m. eye (inoculate, pinochle, monocle, antler, inveigle)
odium, odii, n. hate (annoy, odious, ennui)
onnis, -e: all, every (bus, omnibus, omnipotent, omniscient but not ominous)
onus, oneris, n. burden (onerous, exonerate)
opus, operis, n. work (magnum opus, operate, cooperate, maneuver)
ora maritima: seashore
orationem habere: to make a speech
orbis terrarum: the world (orbit, exorbitant)
ors (with macron), oris, n. mouth (oral)
os (without macron), ossis, n. bone (ossify)
ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentus: show
ovis, ovis, f. sheep
ovum: egg (ovulate, ovary)
panis: bread (companion, accompany, pantry)
par: equal, like (umpire, parity, compare, disparate, peer, parlay) compare pars
pareo (with dative), parere, parui, paritum: obey
paro, parare: prepare (preparation, parachute, parry, repair, parasol, separate)
pars, partis. f. part (partial, party, impartial) compare par
parvus, minor, minimus (small, smaller, smallest)
parum (adv. of parvus)
patricii: those born to nobility (patrician)
patroon: defender, protector
patruus: uncle (dad's side)
pauci: few
pauum: a little (paulo ante: a little before -- ablative of degree of difference -- see multum)
pax, pacis, f. peace (pacify, pay, peace)
pectus, pectoris. n. chest (expectorate)
pedes, peditis, m. foot soldier (pl. pedites = infantry) see eques
pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum: strike (repeel, compulsive, expel, propulsion, impulsive, peal,
pulse, pelt, peal, propellers)
penna, -ae, f. feather (pen, pennant, panache = the colorful plume of feathers on a knight's helmet)
per: intensifying prefix (perterreo = alarm)
perna: ham
persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum: persuade (with dative)
persona: mask (person, impersonation, personify)
pes, pedis, m. foot (impede, expedite, pedigree, pedestrian impeach) compare pedes
peto, petere, petivi, petitionum: seek, ask, attack (petition, petulant)
pleaceo, -ere, placui, plactum: please (plea, placid, appease, complacent)
plebs, plebis: the common people (plebeian, plebiscite)
pluit: it is raining
plurimum posse: to be very powerful
plus. plurius, n. more (more money = plus pecuniae, partitive genitive: see nihil, satis) (plural)
poea: penalty (pain, penalty, subpoena)
poeam dare: to suffer the punishment, pay the penalty
pollux, pollicis, m. thumb
pono, ponerere, posui, positum: put, place
ponus, ponti, m. sea
porcus: pig (porcupine, porcelain, porpoise, pork)
porta: gate (porpoise, porch)
possum (potui, potui: be able
pot, potare: drunk (potion)
prae: before, with ablative (prefix of prefix
praeclarus, a, um: remarkable, splendid
praesum (with dative, praesse, praefui: to be in charge of
pretium, -i, n. price, value (praise, prize, appreciate
prima luce: at first light
princeps, principis, m. leader, chief (from primum caput; princeps senatus: leading senator
proelium committere: to begin or join battle
propter: on account of (ob)
puto, putare: think (putative
qua de causa: for this reason, wherefore
quam: how. as, than (Quam dulce est! How sweet it is!)
quam primum: as soon as possible
quam celerrime: as quickly as possible
qui, quaer, quod: who, which, that (relative pronoun) (quibble, quorum
Quintes = Romani in their civilian aspect
quis, quid: who, what (interrogative) (quip, quiddity, quidnunc
quo: where to (ubi: where at)
quomodo: how
radius: wheel
rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum: seize (ravish, rapture, rapid, ravine, surreptitious, rapture
regia: palace; the residence of the Pontifex Maximus
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictus: leave, abandon (relic, derelict)
res, ret, f. thing, circumstance, affair (reality, reality, real
res frumentaria: grain supply
res gestae: achievements
res militaris: military science, art of warfare
res nova: revolution
res publica: the republic
rideo, ride, risi, risum: laugh at (deride, derisive, ridicule, riddle
ripa: shore (riparian
rivus, -i, m. river (rival, derive
rogo, -are: ask (double accusative) (interrogate, derogative
rostrum, rostri, n. bird’s beak, ship’s prow
rumpo, rumpere, rupi, rupturn: break (corrupt, erupt, rupture
sacerdos, sacerdotis, priest (sacerdotal
salus, salutis, f. health, salvation (salutations, salubrious, salutary
sanguinis: blood
sapiens: wise (homo sapiens, sapient, insipid
satis: enough (enough money = satis pecuniae: partitive genitive; see multum, paullum, plus, nihil
(satisfy, satiate, insatiable
scutum: shield (squire, escutcheon
scio, scire, scivi, scutum: know (science, conscious, conscience, plebiscite) (satisfactory
sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum: sit (subsidy, president, residue, assess
semel, bis, ter, quater: once, twice, thrice, four (times
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus: feel, perceive (consensus, dissent, assent
senex, senis: old man (senile, senate, sir, senior, surly
servio, -ire: serve (with dative) (servile) compare servo, -are
servo, -are: guard (conserve, preserve
simia: monkey
similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis, facilis, difficilis (-llimus in superlative)
socius: ally, comrade (social, associate, society)
solis occasu: at sunset
spelunca: cave
species, speciei, f. appeare (specious)
spero, -are: hope (desperate, dum spiro, spero)
spes, spei, f. hope (desperate, despair)
spiro, -are: breathe (conspire, perspire, expire, inspiration)
stabulum: stable
stimulus, -i: whip, goad
sto, stare, steti, statum: stand
stultus: foolish (stultify)
sub: under - with verbs of motion takes accusative, otherwise ablative (lessening prefix: subrideo: smile) (the prefix of suffix)
sub monte: at the foot of the mountain
sui, sibi, se, se (reflexive 3rd person pronoun)
sum, esse, fui, futurus: to be (essence, quintessence, absent, entity, interest, present, represent)
supremus = summus
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectus: rise (insurrection, surge)
suscipio, -ere, suscepi, suspempt: undertake (susceptible)
sus, suis, c. pig
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitum: be quiet (tacit, taciturn)
talus, i. m. ankle, knucklebone = a die, oblong shape, rounded at ends and marked only on the other four sides while the tesserae were cubes and marked on all 6 sides. 4 tali were used but 3 tesserae. alea covers both tali and tesserae.
tempestas, -tatis, f. weather, storm (tempest)
teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum: hold (tenet, tenacious, tenor, tentacle, lieutenant)
tango, tangere, tettigi, tactum: touch (integer, contagious, tangent, tangible, contingent, tacit)
tessera: a die, a square piece of stone or wood used for various purposes: military watchword:
the tesserae hospitalis: halves shared by friends; a ticket, token
trado, tradere, tradidi, traditum: hand over, surrender (tradition, trade, traitor)
traho, trahere, traxi, tractum: drag, pull (tractor, attraction, distraction)
tristis, -e: sad
turba: crowd (turbulent)
tutus, a, um: safe (cf. totus: whole, entire)
ubi: where (answered by ibi: there) (ubiquitous)
umbra: shadow, shade, uninvited guest (adumbrate, somber, umbrella, umbra, penumbra)
unda: wave (redundant, inundate, undulate, abundant, surround)
unde: whence, where from
undecimus, duodecimus, tertius decimus, etc., vicensimus or vicesimus
unus, a, um (genitive =unius; dative = uni) (union, onion, universe, unanimous)
unnus, ullus nullus, uter, alius, alter, neuter, totus, solus, eterque (gen. -ius; dative -i)
U,W, J: not found in Roman alphabet
ursus, -u. m. bear
uxor: wife (uxorious)
vacca: cow (vaccination, vaccine)
valeo, valere, valui, valitum: be strong, be well (valid, prevail, ambiavalent, valedictory, invalid, prevalent)
vallum: wall, rampart (wall)
vasto, -are: lay waste (devastate, waste)
velo, are: cover (reveal)
venio, venire, veni, ventum: come (venit - without macron on 'e' = present; with macron = perfect;
veni - without macron = imperative; with macron = 3rd p.p.)
verba dare: to deceive, lie
ver, veris, n. spring (vernal)
veritas, veritatis, f. truth (veritable, verity)
verto, -ere, verti, versum: turn (adverse, diverse, divorce, verse, version)
verus, a, um: true (veracious, verify, aver, very, veritable)
vesper, vespers or vespert: evening (in the evening: vespere or vesperi)
estis, vestis: garment (invest, transvestite, travesty, divest)
veto, vetare, vetui, vetitum: forbid
vetus, veteris: old (3rd decl. one termination adjective) (veteran, inveigle)
veho, -ere, vexi, vectus: carry (vehicle, inveigle)
via, -ae, f. road (deviate, impervious, voyage, trivia, devious, obvious, convey, viaduct)
viam munire: to build a road
viginti unus: 21; duodetriginta: 28
viginti, triginta, quadriginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta, septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta
vincio, vincere, vinxi, vincum: bind
vinco, vincere, vici, victum: conquer, win (invincible, victorious) see vincio
vinculum: chain, bond, fetter
virtus, virtutis, f. courage, manliness, virtue (virtuoso, virtue)
vis, vis, f. force (plural vires = strength -- compare viri)
vitam agere: to live a life (bonam vitam agere: to lead a good life)
vitium, -i, n. fault (vice)
vito, vitare: avoid (inevitable)
vivo, vivere, vixi, victum: live (vivacious, vivisection)
volo, velle, volui: wish (voluntary, velleity (willy nilly is from volens nolens: willing unwilling)
volo, volare: fly (volatile, volley)
volumen, voluminis, n. scroll (as opposed to a codex = a stitched book)
voluptas, -tatis, f. pleasure
volvo, volvere, volvi, volutus: roll, turn (revolve, volume, voluble, revolution)
vulgus, vulgi, crowd (2nd declension neuter) (vulgar, divulge, promulgate)
Level II NJCL Certamen Vocabulary

-met: intensifying enclitic on personal pronouns (cogomet)
-ve: or (enclitic)
adior, adorri, adortus sum: attack
aestus, aestus, m. tide, heat
agnatio: the closest family relations, including wife and adopted son
aggredior, aggredi, aggressus sum: attack
ai, ais, ait, aient: say (defective)
aliquis, aliquid: anyone, anything (before si, nisi, num and ne the ali- goes away: si quis = if anyone: si quid = if anything: ne quis = lest anyone)
ambo, ambae, ambo: both (declined like duo -- has dual endings)
amita: aunt on father's side (aunt)
amoenus, a, um: pleasant (amenities)
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum: open (aperture, April)
apud, acc. among, near, apud me = at my house, apud Ciceronem = in the writings of Cicero)
ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsus: burn (ardent, arson)
auctoritas, -tatis, f. influence, prestige (authority -- from augeo)
aufere, auferere, abstuli, ablatum: take away
auxillium, -i, n. help (pl. auxilia = reinforcements, from augeo)
bellum inferre: to make war
bracciae: trousers (nationes braccatae = pejorative reference to the Gauls)
bulla: a round swelling, bubble, amulet, a stud, a boss (bill, boil, budge, bullet)
caper, capri: goat (capricious, caper, cab, taxicab)
cardo, carinis: hinge, north-south street (cardinal)
catena: chain (concatenation, chain)
causam dicere: to plead a case
caveo, cavere, cavii, cataum: to be cautious (caution, cave canem)
cele, -are: hide (cell, occult, conceal)
cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum: perceive, distinguish (discern, certain, decree, discreet, secret, concern, secretary, discriminate, concerto, concert, certify) (see principal parts of cresco)
condo, -ere, condidi, conditum: found, establish (auc = ab urbe condita: from the founding of the city)
conor, conari, conatus sum: try
custodio, -ire: guard (Quis custodes ipsos custodiet?)
custos, custodis, c. guardian (custody, custodian)
cresco, crescere, crevi, cretum: increase (increase, crescent, concrete, accrue, recruit) see cerno
crinis, crinis, hair (crinoline)
deligo, deligere, delegi, delegatum: choose (see diligo) (delegate)
delubrum, delubri, n. temple
desum: lack, be wanting, fall short (with the dative)
dico, dicere (short -i, dico, dicere has long -i): dedicate, defiy (abdicate, dedicate, indicate, preach, predicate) compare dico, dicere (addict, benediction, dictator, indite, verdict)
diligo, diligere, dilexi, dilectum: esteem, love, cherish (see deligo)
dives, divitis: wealthy, rich (divitiar, ditissimus)
edo, edere, edidi, editum: to publish, put forth (long initial e-) (editor)
eggeo, egere, egui: be in need, want (with the ablative) (indigent)
em, emere, emi, emptum: buy (ransom, redeem, sample, vintage, prompt, example, exemplary)
existimo, -are: think
exteror, experi, expertus sum: try
fanum, -i, n. temple (profane, fanatic, fan)
fas, n. indeclinable: divine command or law; fas est = it is permitted (see fasti, nefasti)
fateor, fater, fassus sum: confess (profess, professor, confession)
ferrum, ferri, n. iron, sword (ferrous)
fingo, -ere, finxi, fictum: shape, fashion (figure, feign, effigy, disfigure, fiction, faint)
fleo, flere, flevi, fleatum: weep (feeble, foible, enfeeble)
flo, flare, flavi, flatum: blow (inflate, deflate, souffle, inflation)
fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum: flow (fluid, flumen, flux, mellifluous, affluent, influenza)
fodio, foderere, fodi, fossum: dig (fossa = ditch) (fossil)
foedus, a, um: shameful, foul, ugly
foedus, foederis, a. treaty
folium, folii, n. leaf (portfolio, foil, foliage, tinfoil)
for, fari, futus sum: speak (fate, infant, infantry, ineffable, fable, fabulous, fabula)
flos, foris, n. flower (Florida)
formica: ant
fruor, frui, fructus sum (fruiturus): enjoy (with ablative) (fruition)
frustra: in vain
fulgeo, -ere, fulsi: shine, flash (refulgent, fulminate)
fumo, fumare: smoke (perfume, fumigate)
fumus, -i, m. smoke
fungor, fungi, functus sum: perform (function)
gradior, gradi, gressus sum: walk
gravitas, gravitatis, f. the Roman virtue of seriousness
haerere, haerere, haesi, haesium: stick (cohesive, adhere, hesitate, adhesive, adherent)
hauno, haurire: drink (exhaustion)
Idus, Iduum, f. Ides (Idibus Martis: on the Ides of March) the 13th except in March, May, July
and October when it was the 15th)
in animo habere: to intend
in dies: daily
in viam se dare: to start out on a journey
infimus = imus: lowest
inquam, inquit: say (quotations)
iuro, -are: swear
invideo, invidere: envy (with dative)
item: likewise
Kalendae, Kalendarum: 1st of every month (kalendis = on the 1st; ad Graecas Kalendas = never,
Greeks did not have Kalends)
laevis, a, um: left
latro, -are: bark
latro, latronis, m. thief (larceny)
lenis, lenae: soft (lenient)
levi (short 'e'), levi: light (levity, carnival, lever, relevant, relief, elevated)
levi (long 'e'), level: smooth
licit, licere, licuit: be permitted (with dative) (I am permitted to go: Licit mihi ire) (illicit, leisure)
lugeo, lugere: grieve (lugubrious)
maiores: elders
mando, mandare (with dative): entrust, command (mandatory, command, demand, mandate)
mando, mandere: chew (mandibles)
mas, maris, m. the male (masculine)
memini, meminisse: remember (with genitive; memento is its imperative)
miror, miran, miratus sum: marvel (admire, miracle, mirror, marvel)
misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtum: mix (mustang, mixture, pell-mell, medley, melee, meddle)
modo: now, right now (modern)
morior, mori, mortuus sum: die (mortuary, mortician)
moror, morari, moratus sum: delay (moratorium, mortar)
mox, moris, m. custom (moral, morality, morale, mores, morose): pl. mores = character
mos maiorum: the custom of the ancestors
mutatis mutandis: with the necessary changes having been made
nanciscor, nancisc, nactus sum: meet
navem deducere: launch a ship
nascor, nasci; natus sum: be born (renaissance, nature, nation, naive, innate, cognate, puny)
nex, necis: murder (intermecine, pernicious)
niteo, nitere: shine (neat)
nitor, niti, nitus sum: lean on, depend on (with ablative)
nix, nivos: snow (nives = snowflakes) (nignt = it is snowing)
nomen dare: to volunteer
nonae, nonarum, f. 5th of the month except for March, May, July, and October when it is the 7th
non numquam: sometimes
nonnulli: some
O tempora! O mores: O the times! O the customs! (accusative of exclamation)
obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum: forget (genitive) (oblivion, oblivious)
obsideo, -ere: besiege
obses, obsedis, c. hostage
obvius, a, um: to meet (with dative)
occido, -ere, occidi, occisum: kill (long -i)
occido, -ere, occidi, occasum: fall (short -i) (occident)
odi, odisse, osurus: hate (odious, annoy, ennui)
opere, operere, opertui: it behooves, it necessary, one should (with acc. it is necessary for me
to go: opertum me ire)
opus est: it is necessary (with dative and ablative: opus est mihi cibo: I need food)
orior, oriri, ortus sum: rise (orient, original, abortion)
parco, parere, pepercir, parsum: spare (with dative)
pasco, -ere, pavi, pastum: feed, support (pasta, pester, pasture, pastor, pastoral, repast)
pastor, pastoris, m. shepherd
pateo, patere: to extend, to be open (patent)
pator, pati, passus sum: endure, permit, suffer (patient, passion)
pietas, pieta, f. dutifulness (devotion to family, country and the gods)
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum: paint (paint, picture, pigment, depict)
polliecior, -ieri, pollucitus sum: promise
potior, potiri, potitus sum: gain possession of (with abl.), have mastery over (with genitive)
praecipius, a, um: very famous
praedo, praedonis: thief
praesum: be charge of (with dative)
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum: set out
progredior, progradi, progressus sum: advance
qua de causa: for this reason
quam primum: as soon as
quamquam: although
quare: wherefore
quasi: as if
queo, quire, quivi = possum (nequieo = be unable) (compound with eo, ire)
quicumque: whoever
quidam: a certain
quidem: indeed
quies, quietis, f. rest (acquiesce, coy, quiet, quite)
quiseque: each (suum cuique: to each his own)
quisquis, quidquid: whoever, whatever
quondam: formerly, sometime
quoniam: since
quot: how many (expects cardinal number)
quotus, a, um: which in number? expects ordinal number
radix, radicis: root (radical, eradicate, radish)
reor, reri, ratus sum: think (reason, raify, arraign, rate)
resisto, -ere, resistiti: resist (with dative)
saliō, salire, saluī, saltum: leap, jump (desultory, insult, salient, somersault, exult)
sc. = scilicet = scire liceat = it is permitted to understand
seco, sequare, secui, sectum: cut (insect, segment, bisect, dissect, sickle)
se conferre: to advance
secundus, second: favorable
sequor, sequi, secutus sum: follow (sequence, consecutive, sequel, obsequious, non sequitur, sequester, execute, persecuted, suit, second, intrinsic, pursuit, suite, sect, sectarian)
se recipere: to retreat
se referre: to go back
sidus, sideris, n. star, constellation (sidereal, consider, desire - desidero, are: to desire)
simul ac: as soon as
signa ferre: to advance
singuli: one by one (single)
soleo, -ere, solitus sum: be accustomed to (obsolete, insolent)
somnium: dream
somnus: sleep (somnambulism)
sterno, -ere, stravi, stratum: spread (astray, consternation, street, substratum, prostrate)
talis, -e: of such a kind
tantus: so great (tantamount) signal words for result: tantus, tam, ita, sic, tot, talis, adeo
tego, tegere, texi, tectum: cover (textile, toga, protect, tile, detect, protege, detective)
tendo, tendere, tectendi, tentum: stretch (tendon, tent, extend, bartender, ostentation)
tenuis, -e: thin, subtle (attenuate, extenuate)
tero, -ere, trivi, trium: rub (trite, contrite, detrimental, tribulation)
testis, testis, c. witness (testicle, testify, detest, attest, protest, contest)
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum: raise, remove (extol, intolerable, tolerable)
tot: so many
torqueo, -ere,orsi, tortum: twist, torment (distort, torture, nasturtium, torch)
tuer, tueri, tutus sum: guard (tutor, tuition, intuition)
utor, uti, usus sum: use (with abl.) (abuse, useful, usurp, utility, usual)
ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus: avenge
ululo, -are: howl, wail (ululate)
uncia: a 12th part, an inch, an ounce (inch, ounce)
vado, vadere: go, rush (vademecum, evade, pervade, pervasive)
veho, -ere, vexi, vectum: carry (inveigh, invective, vehicle)
vexor, vereri, veritus sum: fear (revere, reverend)
verna: a native, or a slave born in the master's house (vernacular)
vessor, vesci: devour (with ablative)
vestigium: track (vestige, investigate)
vindex, vindicis: an avenger, one who punishes (revenge, vindicate, vengeance)
videor, visi, visus sum: seem (videtur = it seems best)
virus, viri, n. 2nd decl. poison (virulent, virus)
viz. = videlicet = videre licet = namely
Upper Level Certamen Vocabulary

-nam: enclitic added to interrogative pronouns and adverbs for emphasis
abs = ab, a (abs is pronounced aps)
accendo, -ere: approach (cf. accendo)
accendo, -ere: set on fire
acer, aceris, n. maple tree
acus: needle
adamas: diamond (diamond, adamant)
adipiscor, adipisci, adepitus: obtain (addept, inept, couple, aptitude, adapt)
aequor, -is: sea
agnatio: relationship through male descent
ales, alinis: winged, a bird
allictio: the promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lesser
annmis, annnis: river
anecta: the grain supply (praefectus annectae: the person in charge of the grain supply)
arco, -ere, -ui: keep away, prevent (coerce, exercise)
arcus, arcus: a bow, the rainbow (archery, arc, arcade, arc)
arguo, -ere: accuse (with the genitive of charge)
affero, affere, absulte, ablatum: take away (ablative)
bina: two by two (used to mean two with plurals castra and litterae) (binary)
bucca: cheek (buckle)
canus, a, um: gray, hoary
caprimulgus, goatmilkerr
 carbunculus: ruby
 carbus, f. a sail (linen); plural carbas (n.) sails (heterogeneous: varying in gender)
careo, careere, carui: be free from, lack (with ablative) (career)
carina: keel of a ship (through metonymy = ship) (careen)
carpentarius: a carriage-maker (carpenter)
carpentum: two-wheeled covered carriage
caterva: crowd
causam dicere: to plead a case
cavea: cage, jail, seats in the theatre (jail, cage, decoy)
celebrer, -bris, -bre: crowded, frequented (celebrated, celebrity)
cetus, i. n. (cetos = n.) sea monster
cinis, cineris: ash (incinerate)
cis: on this side of (acc.) (Cisapline Gaul)
cisium: two wheeled carriage
citra: on this side of (acc.)
cognatio: relationship by blood (not as close as agnatio)
comes, comitis, c. companion (comity, Count)
condo, -ere, condidi, conditum: found, establish (auc = ab urbe condita)
complures: several
contumeia: insult (contumely)
coram: in the presence of with ablative
crepus: rattle, crack, crack
 cruix, crucis, a cross, torment (crucify, crisscross, across, crucial, crusade, cruise)
cum... tum (correlative conjunctions) both/and
dannio memoriæ: the punishment whereby a man's name is removed from inscriptions
damo, -are: condemn with genitive of charge or penalty (damnare capitis: to condemn to death)
daps, dapis (f) feast, banquet
demum: at last
Ditat Deus (motto of Arizona): God Enriches
ensis: sword
erga: toward with acc.
etsi: although
facetiae: witticism (facetious)
facilitas, facilitatis, f. ease, courtesy (cf. facultas)
facinus, facitoris, n. a deed, an action, a crime
facultas, facultatis, f. ability, opportunity
fagus, f. beech tree
fax, facis, f. torch
faveo, favere, favi, fautum: cherish (with dative) (favor)
faxim = fecerim, faxo = fecero
fere: almost
ferio, ferire: strike (cf. fero)
fessus: weary (with genitive)
ficus, f. fig
flamen dialis: priest of Jupiter
flamen, flaminis, m. priest to a particular god
flamen, flaminis, n. a gust of wind
foris: outdoors (foreign, forest, forfeit)
forsan: perhaps (with subjunctive)
fortasse: perhaps (with indicative)
fosso: ditchdigger
fraxinus: ash tree
frenum: bit, reins (cf. fretum)
fretum: strait
fretus, a, um: relying on, leaning on (with abl.)
funis: rope (cf. funus)
funus, funeris, n. funeral
gelu, gelus, n. icy cold (jelly, jellyfish, congeal, gelatin)
gemo. -ere, gemui, gemitus: groan
gener: son-in-law
glans, glandis, f. acorn (gland)
glis: dormouse (a Roman delicacy)
grandinat: it is hailing
grus, gruis, crane (pedigree)
harundo, harundinis, f. reed, arrow
haud: not at all
hic, huc, hinc: in this place, to this place, from this place
iamdudum (with present = for a long time now; with perfect = long ago): for a long time already
idoneus, magis idoneus, maxime idoneus
ilex, ilicis, f. oak
illic, illic, illic: in that place, to that place, from that place
imber, imbris, f. rain
immo: on the contrary, no
imprimatur: used in English to mean an official clearance
inanis, -e: empty
incolumnis, -e: unharmed
ingenium: talent
insignis, -e: remarkable
instar, n. likeness (used with genitive to mean like instar montis = like a mountain)
interest mea: it concerns me (mea is fem. abl. sing.) in
invitus, a, um: unwilling
ius conubii: right to marry
ius suffragi: right to vote
labor, labi, lapsus sum: slip, slide (lapse, relapse, lapsus linguæ, collapse, avalanche)
lacertus, -i, upper arm (lizard, alligator) (feminine form: lacerta = lizard)
lacus, -us, m. lake (lake, lagoon, lacuna)
lacero, -ere, laesi, laesum: hurt, slight (collide, collision)
laevis, a, um: left
lambo, -ere, lambi: lick (lament)
larva: ghost, mask (larva)
lepidus: charming
letum, -i, n. death (lethal)
libra: pound
limen, liminis, n. threshold (preliminary)
limes, limitis, m. limit, boundary (limit, eliminate)
litis (long -i), litis, f. lawsuit, controversy (litigation)
limen, liminis: threshold
luctus, -us, m. mourning
luxus, i, m. a sacred grove
macto, -are: sacrifice
madidus: wet; siccus: dry
maerere, maerere: to be sad
maestus, a, um: sad
maiestas: greatness or treachery, a crime against the maiestas of Rome (majesty)
mangia, mangonis: salesmen, slavedealer (monger, scandelemonger)
margarit: pearl
mention, mentiri, mensus sum: lie (mention)
mersum: dip (emerge)
mersus, a, um: pure (mere, merely)
mctior, metiri, mensus: measure (mensis, menstruate, measure, immense, dimension)
minal, minari, minatus sum: threaten (minatory)
mnu, -ere, -ui, -itum: make smaller (diminish, minute, minuet, mince, mense, diminutive)
misere: pity me misere: I pity you
mitis, mite: gentle (mitigate)
moles, molis, f. a shapeless mass, a large number, greatness, difficulty (demolish, molecule, molest)
morus, mori, f. mulberry
mulceo, -ere, mulsi, mulsum: soothe (mulsa, mulsum)
ne ... quidem: not even (ne Caesar quidem: not even Caesar)
ne & hilum: = nihil (hilum = trifle; ne nihil: not even a trifle)
neglego, -ere -lexi, -rectum (neglo & lego) neglect (neglige)
nemus, nemoris, n. grove, a wood
nequitiam: in vain
nex, nectis, f. death, murder (pernicious, internecine)
nimis: too much
nix, nivis: snow
nonnulli: some
nugae: trifles (nugatory = worthless)
numnumus: coin (numismatics: study of coins)
upet: recently
nux, nucis, f. nut (nuclear, nucleus)
ubiterdicta: incidental remarks
obstipescio, -ere, obstipui: be amazed
obvius: on the way, in the way, to meet (with dative)
ocior, oicius: swifter
omnino: wholly, entirely, altogether
aps, opis f. in nom. sing. Ops = the goddess of abundance; in other cases = help, support;
in plural: opes = wealth, resources (opulent -- also the root of copia, officium)
ordior, ordiri, orsus sum: begin (primordial)
ovatio, ovationis, f. an ovation (a less triumph for an easy or bloodness victory or one over slaves, rode on horse or entered Rome on foot, a wreath of myrtle)
ovo, ovare, ----, ovatum: rejoice, celebrate
paenitet: regret (I regret my words = me paenitet meorum verborum)
pagina: page (pagination, page)
palus (with short 'a'), paludis, f. swamp (paludal) (tarda palus = Styx)
palus (with long 'a'), pali, m. a stake (impale, travail, travel, pole, palmisade)
pando, pandere, pandi, pansum: spread, stretch out (pandiculate)
pango, pangere, panxi: to fasten, fix (with pepigi, pactum: to agree upon -- connected in meaning and forms with paciscor, pacisci, pactum sum) (compact, dispatch, propagate)
(propaganda derives from the fem. abl. gerundive of propago -- pro/pango -- from the Roman Catholic Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide established to spread in the faith in non-Christian countries)
papillo: butterfly (pavillion)
pario, parere, peperi, partum: bring forth, bear (postpartum, parent, repertoire)
passer: sparrow
paveo, pavere, pavi: to quake with fear
pecu, pecus, n. flock (pecuniary)
pelegus, i, n.: sea
pellis: skin, pelt (root of palla = shawl)
peritus, a, um: skilled (with genitive)
petoritum: wagon for hauling
phasellus: pleasure yacht, bean pod
piget: irk (you irk me: me piget tui)
pignus, pignoris, n. pledge
pinguis: rich, fat
penis: membrum virile, tail (pencil)
pius, a, um: dutiful (piety, expiate, pietance, pious, pity)
placet: it pleases, it is agreed (placitum est: it has been agreed)
plico, -are: fold (employee, apply, multiple, complex, supple, implicit, duplicity)
plus, nihil, satis (followed by partitive genitive)
poen: as a preposition meaning 'behind' comes after object
populo, -are or popular, -ari: to lay waste
prex, precis: prayer (precious, precarious, pray, deprecate)
pridem: long ago
pride: the day before
proles, prolis: offspring (proletariat)
pudet: it shames
puellus, pulvis, pulveris: dust (pulverize, powder)
puppis: stern of a ship (through metonymy = the ship)
quercus: oak tree
queror, queri: complain (querulous)
quin: indeed (also introduces a clause of doubt: non dubito-quin . . I do not doubt that)
raeda: stagecoach
reor, reni, ratus sum: think (reason, rate, ration, rational, ratify, arraign)
repente: suddenly
reperio, repere, reparti, repertum: discover, find
repo: crawl, creep (reptile)
robur, roboris, n. oakwood, strength (corroborate)
rudo, rodere, rosi, rosam: gnaw, nibble
rorat: it is dewing
ruo, -ere: fall, collapse: rush (ruin)
rus, ruris, n. the country (rural) (to, from, in the country: rus, rure, ruri)
sapios, sapire, sapivi: to taste, to have taste, to be wise (insipid, sapient)
salio, -ire: leap, mum (insult, assault, salient)
satus, a, um: sprung (from), born
satura: hodgepodge (satire)
saucius: wounded
·scio, memini, habeo (as consider) only future imperative form
secus: otherwise
segnis, -e: sluggish
senex, senior, natu maximus
sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum: bury
sermo, sermonis, m. talk, conversation
serto, -ere, serui, serunt: connect, join, sew (desert, exert, insert, series)
sero, -ere, sevi, satum: to sow (disseminate, season)
serus: late
servio (der. = sergeant)
siccus: dry; madidus: wet
sicut: just as
sinus, -us, m. curve, fold (insinuation)
sis = si vis
smaragdus: emerald
socer = father-in-law
sodalis: companion
sodes = si audes
solium: throne (cf. solum)
solum: dirt, ground (root of soleae = sandals)
sopor, soporis, m. sleep (soporific)
sors, sortis, f. a lot (sort, assort, sorcery, consort)
spondeo, spondere, sponodi, sponsum: pledge, promise (spouse, correspond, responsible)
stirps, stirpis, f. the stock, stalk or stem of a tree or other plant, the family (extirpate)
suffragium: vote
supplex: humble
supellex, supellecetilis: furniture
supplication: a thanksgiving (compare supplicium)
supplicium: punishment, torture
taeda: torch
taedet: wearies, tires (you weary me: me taedet tui)
tantum: as adverb, only
tantus . . . quantus: as great as
tectum, -i: roof (by synecdoche = house, from tego, tegere: cover)
tellus, telluris, f. earth
tenus: up to, as far as with ablative or genitive
tonat: it is thundering
tot . . . quot: as many as
unguis: hoof, claw, fingernail, toenail
uro, urere, ussi, ustum: bear (combustion)
uno ore: unanimously
uit: with long u = 2nd p.p. of utor; with shor u = ut
vagina: sheath
vapulo, -are: be beaten (neutral passive)
vates, vatis: priest, poet (vaticinatio, vaticide)
vello, vellere, velli (vulsi, volsi), vulsum: pluck
vellus, velleris, n. fleece
velox: swift
velut: just as
vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum: sell (vendor)
veneo, venire: be sold (neutral passive)
venustus, a, um: charming
veru, verus, n. spit (for roasting)
vesperascit: it is becoming evening
vetus (1 termination adj), veteris (abl. vetere; comparative - vetustior; superlative - veterrimus)
vilis, -e: cheap (vile, vilify)
vin = visne
vindis, -e: green
virus, -i, n.: poison
vix: hardly
volucris: bird
volvo, -ere, volvi, volutum: roll (vault, volume, revolve, revolution)
Level I Quiz 1

1. From what verb or noun do the following derive?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Verb / Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obey</td>
<td>eager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duet</td>
<td>bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fault</td>
<td>grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praetor</td>
<td>jet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>somber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilgrim</td>
<td>comet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courage</td>
<td>porpoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inevitable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What is the meaning of each of the following idioms?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>English Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>memoria tenere</td>
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<tr>
<td>bellum gerere</td>
<td>gratiam habere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter se dare</td>
<td>magnum iter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orationem habere</td>
<td>vitam agere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub monte</td>
<td>verba dare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Distinguish in meaning between:

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<tr>
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<td>aetas &amp; aestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedo &amp; cado</td>
<td>cazzo &amp; caedo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolus &amp; dolor</td>
<td>iacio &amp; iaceo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mensa &amp; mensis</td>
<td>par &amp; pars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servo &amp; servio</td>
<td>trado &amp; traho</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Miscellaneous:

a. Give the four seasons in order:

b. What does the idiom aegre ferre mean?

c. Give two distinct meanings for cogeo, cogere:

d. From what verb with what meaning does 'nonchalant' derive?

e. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which 'culture' derives?

f. Give the passive form for facere: fieri

g. What is the genitive of Jupiter?
Level I Quiz 1

1. From what verb or noun do the following derive?
   
obey: audio           eager: acer          pilgrim: ager
  duel: bellum         bugle: bos           comet: coma
  fault: fallo         grant: credo          courage: cor
  praetor: eo          jet: iacio            porpoise: porcus
  annoy: odium         somber: umbra         inevitable: vito

2. What is the meaning of each of the following idioms?
   
aciem struere: to draw up a line of battle
   memoria tenere: remember
   bellum gerere: to wage
   gratiam habere: to feel grateful
   inter se dare: exchange
   magnum iter: forced march
   orationem habere: to deliver a speech
   vitam agere: to live a life
   sub monte: at the foot of the mountain
   verba dare: to deceive

3. Distinguish in meaning between:
   
vinco & vincio: conquer & bind
   aetas & aetatis: age & summer
   cedo & cado: go & fall
   cado & caedo: fall & cut
   dolus & dolor: trick & grief
   iacio & iaceo: throw & lie
   mensa & mensis: table & month
   par & pars: equal & part
   servo & servio: guard & serve
   trado & traho: surrender & drag

4. Miscellaneous:
   
a. Give the four seasons in order: ver, aetas, autumnus, hiems

b. What does the idiom aegere ferre mean? to be annoyed

c. Give two distinct meanings for cogo, cogere: compel, collect

d. From what verb with what meaning does 'nonchalant' derive? caelo: be warm

e. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which 'culture' derives? colo, -ere, colui, cultum: worship, tend, cultivate

f. Give the passive form for facere: fieri

g. What is the genitive of Jupiter? Iovis
Level 1 Quiz 2

1. What does the idiom aegrefere mean?
2. Distinguish in meaning between ara and ala:
3. What Latin adjective is the root of ‘eager’?
4. Say in Latin ‘the camp has been pitched’:
5. Using the verb cognosco, say ‘I know’ in Latin:
6. Give two distinct meanings for cogo, cogere:
7. What Latin verb is at the root of praetor?
8. Distinguish in meaning between debo and dubito:
9. Distinguish in meaning between dolus and dolor:
10. Give two Latin words for tongue:
11. Distinguish in meaning between gena and genua:
12. What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of ‘justice’?
13. Say in Latin ‘Don’t hurt me’:
14. What ordinal number is at the root of ‘noon’?
15. Say in Latin ‘at night’:
16. What animal is etymologically present in the word ‘procelain’?
17. Say in Latin ‘an equal part’:
18. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb at the root of ‘petition’: peto, -ere, petivi, petitum:
19. Say in Latin ‘He was in charge of the army’:
20. Distinguish in meaning ‘totus’ and ‘tutus’:
21. Say in Latin ‘at the foot of the mountain’:
22. Say in Latin ‘at sunset’:
23. Distinguish in meaning between vinco and vincio:
24. Say in Latin ‘in the evening’:
25. Using the dative of possession, say in Latin ‘I have many faults’:
26. From what Latin verb root with what meaning does ‘divorce’ derive?
27. What is the Latin word for twentieth?
28. What verb is at the root of the word ‘tenor’?
29. Give the adverb of facilis, facile:
30. Say in Latin ‘more money’:
31. What is another name for the Romani?
32. What is the meaning of the idiom res militaris?
33. Say in Latin ‘as soon as possible’:
34. What is the meaning of the idiom plurimum posse’?
35. What Latin word is at the root of ‘annoy’?
36. Say in Latin ‘five miles’:
37. Change moenia to the accusative:
38. What English word derives from the Latin phrase sex menses?
39. Give the Latin idiom for ‘far and wide’:
40. Give the Latin adverb which means ‘in the same place’:
41. What Latin noun is at the root of ‘journey’?
42. What epithet designates an ex-consul?
43. Give two distinct meanings for ‘carcer’:
44. From what Latin noun with what meaning does ‘cavalry’ derive?
45. Distinguish in meaning between angustus and augustus:
46. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of alimony:
47. What is the meaning of aed alienum?
48. What bird is etymologically present in the word auspicious?
49. Say in Latin ‘I will drink’:
50. What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of ‘apricot’?
Level I Quiz 2

1. What does the idiom aegerer ferre mean? to be annoyed
2. Distinguish in meaning between ara and ala: altar/wing
3. What Latin adjective is the root of 'eager'? acer
4. Say in Latin 'the camp has been pitched': castra posita sunt
5. Using the verb cognosco, say 'I know' in Latin: cognovi
6. Give two distinct meanings for cogro, cogere: collect, compel
7. What Latin verb is at the root of praetor? eo
8. Distinguish in meaning between deo and dubito: owe or ought/doubt or hesitate
9. Distinguish in meaning between dolus and dolor: trick/pain
10. Give two Latin words for tongue: glossa, lingua
11. Distinguish in meaning between gena and genua: cheek and knees
12. What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of 'justice'? ius, law
13. Say in Latin 'Don’t hurt me': Noli nocere mihi
14. What ordinal number is at the root of 'noon'? nonus
15. Say in Latin 'at night': nocte
16. What animal is etymologically present in the word 'procelain'? pig/porcus
17. Say in Latin 'an equal part': par pars
18. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb at the root of 'petition': peto, -ere, petivi, petitum: seek
19. Say in Latin 'He was in charge of the army': praererat exercitui
20. Distinguish in meaning 'totus' and 'tutus': whole/safe
21. Say in Latin 'at the foot of the mountain': sub monte
22. Say in Latin 'at sunset': solis occasu
23. Distinguish in meaning between vinco and vincio: conquer/bind
24. Say in Latin 'in the evening': vespere or vespri
25. Using the dative of possession, say in Latin 'I have many faults': Mihi sunt multa vitia
26. From what Latin verb root with what meaning does 'divorce' derive? vorto, turn
27. What is the Latin word for twentieth? vicensimus/vicesimus
28. What verb is at the root of the word 'teneor'? teneo
29. Give the adverb of facilis, facile: facile
30. Say in Latin 'more money': plus pecuniae
31. What is another name for the Romani? Quirites
32. What is the meaning of the idiom res militaris? military science
33. Say in Latin 'as soon as possible': quam primum
34. What is the meaning of the idiom plurimum posse? to be very powerful
35. What Latin word is at the root of 'annoy'? odium
36. Say in Latin 'five miles': quinque milia passuum
37. Change moenia to the accusative: moenia
38. What English word derives from the Latin phrase sex menses? semester
39. Give the Latin idiom for 'far and wide': longe lateque
40. Give the Latin adverb which means 'in the same place': ibidem
41. What Latin noun is at the root of 'journey'? dies
42. What epithet designates an ex-consul? consularis
43. Give two distinct meanings for 'carcer': prison, starting place
44. From what Latin noun with what meaning does 'cavalry' derive? caballus, horse
45. Distinguish in meaning between angustus and augustus: narrow/majestic
46. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of alimony: alo, nourish
47. What is the meaning of aes alienum? debt
48. What bird is etymologically present in the word auspicious? bird/avis
49. Say in Latin 'I will drink': bibam
50. What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of 'apricot'? coquo, cook
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1. What does the idiom *aegre ferre* mean?
2. Distinguish in meaning between *ara* and *ala*:
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Level II Quiz I

1. Give the Latin word at the root of each of the following:

   aunt: taxicab: preach:
   fossil: cell: arson:
   oblivious: fate: puny:
   second: pasta: inch:
   consider: trite: radical:

2. Give the meaning of the following:

   se referre: opus est: nonnulli:
   in viam se dare: sc.: Quis custodies ipsos custodiet?
   apud me: si quis: causam dicere:
   navem deducere: singuli: nomen dare:

3. Distinguish in meaning between:

   diligo & deligo: moror & morior:
   flo, fleo, & fluo: numen & nomen:
   niteo & nitor: nascor & nanciscor:
   lenis & levis: pasco & parco:

4. Miscellaneous:

   a. Say in Latin: We are permitted to go.
   b. What case is used with obvius?
   c. List the 5 deponent verbs that take the ablative:
   d. What is the meaning of mutatis mutandis?
   e. Distinguish between mando, -are & mando, -ere:
   f. Give two synonyms for templum:
   g. Conjugate ait in the present tense:
   h. What two verbs have 'crevi' as their third principal part?
Level II Quiz I

1. Give the Latin word at the root of each of the following:

aunt: amita
fossil: fodia
oblivious: obliviscor
second: sequor
consider: sidus
taxicab: caper
cell: celo
fate: for
pasta: pasco
trite: tero
preach: dico, dicere
arson: ardeo
puny: nascor
inch: uncia
radical: radix

2. Give the meaning of the following:

se referre: to go back
in viam se dare: to start on a journey
apud me: at my house
navem deducere: to launch a ship
opus est: it is necessary
sc.: it is permitted to understand
si quis: if anyone
singuli: one by one
nonnulli: some
Quis custodies ipsos custodiet?
Who will guard the guards themselves?
causam dicere: to plead a case
nomen dare: to volunteer

3. Distinguish in meaning between:

diligo & deligo: esteem & choose
flo, fleo, & fluo: blow, weep, flow
niteo & nitor: shine & lean on
lenis & levis: gentle & light
moror & morior: delay & die
numen & nomen: divine power & name
nascor & nanciscor: be born & meet
pasco & parco: feed & spare

4. Miscellaneous:

a. Say in Latin: We are permitted to go. Licit nos bibi ire.
b. What case is used with obvius? dative
c. List the 5 deponent verbs that take the ablative: utor, fruer, fungor, vescor, potior
d. What is the meaning of mutatis mutandis? with the necessary changes having been made
e. Distinguish between mando, -are & mando, -ere: entrust/command & chew
f. Give two synonyms for templum: fanum and delubrum (aedes)
g. Conjugate aio in the present tense: aio, ais, ait, aiunt
h. What two verbs have ‘crevi’ as their third principal part? cerno, cresco
Level II Quiz 2

1. What fourth conjugation verb that is a synonym of oppugno?
2. Give an example of a word with dual endings:
3. What verb with what meaning is at the root of redeem?
4. What animal is etymologically present in the word taxicab?
5. What Latin adjective is at the vehicle we call a bus?
6. Distinguish in meaning between deligo and diligo:
7. Say in Latin ‘if anyone’:
8. From what Latin verb is the term ablative derived?
9. Distinguish in meaning between mando, mandare & mando, mandere:
10. What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of mustang?
11. Distinguish between latro as a noun and latro as a verb:
12. What meaning do all of the following share: etsi, quamvis, quamquam?
13. What kind of pronoun is aliquid?
14. Using opus est, say in Latin ‘we need help’:
15. Paveo and pasco share what principal part:
16. Distinguish in meaning between niteo and nitor:
17. What two Latin words are at the root of travesty?
18. What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of tutor?
19. What verb with what meaning is at the root of trite?
20. What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of radish?
21. What is the Latin word for 1/12th of a foot or pound?
22. Distinguish in meaning between somnus and somnium:
23. Give the 3rd principal parts of the following three verbs: seco, veto, iuvo:
24. What Latin adjective means ‘one by one’:
25. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which patient derives:

26. Give the 2nd person sing. present passive indicative of proficiscor:
27. What is the meaning of nonnulii:
28. What is the meaning of the saying mutatis mutandis?
29. Distinguish in meaning between nux and nex?
30. Distinguish in meaning between flo and fleo:
31. Distinguish the meaning of the foedus as an adjective and as a noun:
32. What Latin word means ‘iron’?
33. Distinguish in meaning between fas and fax?
34. What does the idiom causam dicere mean?
35. With only two words, say in Latin ‘at my house’:
36. Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation auc:
37. Translate ‘Quis custodes ipsos custodiet’?
38. What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of ‘bullet’?
39. What term defines the male line of descent?
40. Distinguish in meaning between aestas and aestus:
41. Distinguish in meaning between aestas and aetas:
42. What verb with what meaning is at the root of ‘cell’?
43. Give two Latin words for ‘left’:
44. Distinguish in meaning between haerio and haereo:
45. From what Latin noun does ‘coy’ derive?
46. Say in Latin: Don’t hate:
47. Distinguish between occido with a long -i and occido with a short -i:
48. Distinguish between quidem and quidam:
49. What is pietae?
50. Distinguish in meaning between nascor and nanciscor:
Level II Quiz 2

1. What fourth conjugation verb that is a synonym of oppugno? adorior
2. Give an example of a word with dual endings: ambo, duo
3. What verb with what meaning is at the root of redeem? emo, buy
4. What animal is etymologically present in the word taxicab? goat
5. What Latin adjective is at the vehicle we call a bus? omnis
6. Distinguish in meaning between deligo and diligo: choose/esteem
7. Say in Latin 'if anyone': si quis
8. From what Latin verb is the term ablative derived? aufero
9. Distinguish in meaning between mando, mandare & mando, mandere: command or entrust/chew
10. What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of mustang? miscio, mix
11. Distinguish between latro as a noun and latro as a verb: thief/bark
12. What meaning do all of the following share: etsi, quamvis, quamquam? although
13. What kind of pronoun is alius? indefinite
14. Using opus est, say in Latin 'we need help': Nobis auxilio opus est
15. Paveo and pasco share what principal part: pavi
16. Distinguish in meaning between niteo and nitor: shine/lean on
17. What two Latin words are at the root of travesty? trans, vestis
18. What Latin verb with what meaning is at the root of tutor? tueor, guard
19. What verb with what meaning is at the root of trite? tere, rub
20. What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of radish? radix, root
21. What is the Latin word for 1/12th of a foot or pound? uncia
22. Distinguish in meaning between somnus and somnium: sleep/dream
23. Give the 3rd principal parts of the following three verbs: seco, veto, iuvo: secui, vetui, iuvi
24. What Latin adjective means 'one by one': singuli
25. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which patient derives: patior, pati, passus sum: suffer, permit
26. Give the 2nd person sing. present passive indicative of proficiscor: proficisceris
27. What is the the meaning of nonnulli: some, several
28. What is the meaning of the saying mutatus mutandis? with the necessary changes made
29. Distinguish in meaning between nux and nux? nut and murder
30. Distinguish in meaning between flo and fleo: blow and weep
31. Distinguish the meaning of the foedus as an adjective and as a noun: foul, ugly/treaty, contract
32. What Latin word means 'iron'? ferrum
33. Distinguish in meaning between fas and fax? divine right/torch
34. What does the idiom causam dicere mean? to plead a case
35. With only two words, say in Latin 'at my house': apud me
36. Give the Latin and English for the abbrev. a: ab urbe condita/from the founding of the city
37. Translate 'Quis custodes ipsos custodiet'? Who will guard the guardians themselves?
38. What Latin noun with what meaning is at the root of 'bullet'? bulla, amulet
39. What term defines the male line of descent? agnatio
40. Distinguish in meaning between aetas and aetas: summer and tide/heat
41. Distinguish in meaning between aetas and aetas: summer/age
42. What verb with what meaning is at the root of 'cell'? celo, hide
43. Give two Latin words for 'left': sinister & laevus
44. Distinguish in meaning between haurio and haereo: drink/cling
45. From what Latin noun does 'coy' derive? quies, rest
46. Say in Latin: Don't hate: Noli odisse
47. Distinguish between occido with a long -i and occido with a short -i: kill, fall
48. Distinguish between quidem and quidam: indeed, a certain
49. What is pietas? dutifulness to one's family, country and gods
50. Distinguish in meaning between nascor and nasciscor: be born/meet
Upper Level Quiz I

I. From what Latin word do the following derive?
diamond: coerce:
jail: crusade:
jelly: avalanche:
litigation: mere:
powder: spouse:
buckle: foreign:
collid: nuclear:
combustion:

II. Give the meaning of the following:
adipiscor: cum/tum: demum: at last
gener: opes: vesperascit: it is evening
uno ore: sicut: veneo: be sold
praefectus annonae: taeda: repo: crawl
placitum est: papillo: rorat: it is dewing

III. Distinguish in meaning between:
accedo & accendo: facilitas &facultas:
orior & ordior: palus (short a) & palus (long):
sero, serere, sevi & sero, serere, serui: vello & velo:

IV. Answer the following questions:
1. Identify the following jewels: carbunculus & samaragdus:
2. Give a synonym for egeo: careo
3. What is the right to vote?
4. Identify the trees: ilex, morus, acer, faxinus:
5. What does the Latin phrase obiter dicta mean?
6. According to its etymology what is a satire?
7. Give two synonyms for avis:
8. For what are each of the following contractions: vin, sodes:
9. Give three synonyms for velut:
Upper Level Quiz I

I. From what Latin word do the following derive?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diamond</td>
<td>adamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jail</td>
<td>cavea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jelly</td>
<td>gelu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litigation</td>
<td>lis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powder</td>
<td>prex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coerce</td>
<td>arceo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crusade</td>
<td>crux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalanche</td>
<td>labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mere</td>
<td>merus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spouse</td>
<td>spondeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buckle</td>
<td>bucca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>foris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collid</td>
<td>laedo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuclear</td>
<td>nux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combustion</td>
<td>uro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Give the meaning of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adipiscor</td>
<td>obtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gener</td>
<td>son-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uno ore</td>
<td>unanimously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praefectus annonae</td>
<td>chief of the grain supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plactium est</td>
<td>it has been agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum/tum</td>
<td>not only/but also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opes</td>
<td>wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sicut</td>
<td>just as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taeda</td>
<td>torch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papillo</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demum</td>
<td>at last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vesperascit</td>
<td>it is evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veneo</td>
<td>be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repo</td>
<td>crawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rorat</td>
<td>it is dewing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Distinguish in meaning between:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accedo</td>
<td>approach/set fire to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orior</td>
<td>rise/begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sero, serere, sevi &amp; sero, serere, serui: sow &amp; sew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilias &amp; facultas</td>
<td>ease/ability or opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palus (short a) &amp; palus (long):</td>
<td>swamp/stake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vello &amp; velo</td>
<td>pluck/cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Identify the following jewels: carbunculus & smaragdus: ruby/emerald
2. Give a synonym for egeo: careo (both take the ablative)
3. What is the right to vote? ius suffragi
4. Identify the trees: ilex, morus, acer, faxinus: oak, mulberry, maple
5. What does the Latin phrase obiter dicta mean? incidental remarks
6. According to its etymology what is a satire? hodgepodge
7. Give two synonyms for avis: volucris, ales
8. For what are each of the following contractions: vin, sodes: visne, si audes
9. Give three synonyms for velut: tamquam, sicut, ut
Upper Level Quiz II

1. Using instar, say in Latin ‘like a mountain’:
2. Give the correlative which mean as great as:
3. Give the correlative which mean as many as:
4. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which reptile derives:
5. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which rodent derives:
6. What is usually about the Latin word for maple tree?
7. Distinguish between uti (with a long u) and uti (with a short u):
8. Give two other forms for abs:
9. Give four synonyms for mare:
10. Give two synonyms by metonymy for navis:
11. Distinguish between duo litterae and binae litterae:
12. Distinguish in meaning between facilis and facuata:
13. What was the original sense of our word carpenter?
14. What is the usual form of faxim?
15. Give two Latin words for mask:
16. Distinguish in meaning between lis and glis:
17. Give four neuter nouns of the 4th declension:
18. Give a Latin synonym for pluvium:
19. Say in Latin: most recently:
20. Distinguish in meaning between orior and orio:
21. Distinguish in meaning between nux, nux, and nix:
22. What was a lesser triumph for an easy or bloodless victory called?
23. What was the charge of treason against the majesty of Rome called?
24. Give a synonym for nemus:
25. Distinguish in meaning between mero and maero:
27. Give two Latin words for oak:
28. What color is viridis?
29. Give three examples of a neutral passive verb:
30. What does the abbreviation sodes mean?
31. What does the abbreviation vin mean?
32. Distinguish in meaning between supplicium and supplicatio:
33. Distinguish a carbunculus from a smaragdus:
34. Distinguish in meaning between supplex and suppellex:
35. Say in Latin ‘sweet poison’:
36. Give the principal parts of the verb that means to sew together:
37. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which combustion derives:
38. Give the comparative and superlative of senex:
39. What name for the leaping priests of Mars derives from salio, salire: to jump?
40. What is the meaning of the preposition coram?
41. From what Latin word with what meaning does pavillion derive?
42. Give a synonym for frustra?
43. From what Latin verb with what meaning does negligee derive?
44. What is merum vinum?
45. From what Latin noun with what meaning does lethal derive?
46. Distinguish in meaning between huc and hine:
47. Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which gland derives?
48. What preposition means on this side of?
49. Say in Latin ‘bow and arrow’:
50. Give the plural of the Latin noun carbasus:
51. What kind of noun is carbasus?
Upper Level Quiz II

1. Using instar, say in Latin ‘like a mountain’: instar montis
2. Give the correlative which mean as great as: taurus . . . quantus
3. Give the correlative which mean as many as: tot . . . quot
4. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which reptile derives: repo, crawl
5. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which rodent derives: rudo, gnaw
6. What is usually about the Latin word for maple tree? acer is neuter, other trees are feminine
7. Distinguish between uti (with a long u) and uti (with a short u): infinitive of utor/variant of ut
8. Give two other forms for abs: a, ab (abs is pronounced aps)
9. Give four synonyms for mare: latum, pelagus, pontus, aequor
10. Give two synonyms by metonymy for navis: carina, puppis
11. Distinguish between duo litterae and binae litterae: two letters of the alphabet/two epistles
12. Distinguish in meaning between facilis and facilis: ease, ability
13. What was the original sense of our word carpenter? a carriage-maker
14. What is the usual form of faxim? fecerim
15. Give two Latin words for mask: persona, larva
16. Distinguish in meaning between lis and glis: a lawsuit/dormouse
17. Give four neuter nouns of the 4th declension: cornu, genu, veru, gelu, pecu
18. Give a Latin synonym for pluvium: imber
19. Say in Latin: most recently: nuperrime
20. Distinguish in meaning between orior and oridors: rise/begin
21. Distinguish in meaning between nux, nes, and nix: nut, murder, snow
22. What was a lesser triumph for an easy or bloodless victory called? ovatio
23. What was the charge of treason against the majesty of Rome called? maiestas
24. Give a synonym for nemus: lucus
25. Distinguish in meaning between meroce and maece: to deserve/to be sad
26. Say in Latin: The teacher bothers me. (Me piget magistri/magistrae)
27. Give two Latin words for oak: ilex, quercus (robir is oakwood or strength)
28. What color is viridis? green
29. Give three examples of a neutral passive verb: veneo, vapulo, fio
30. What does the abbreviation sodes mean? if you dare (si audes)
31. What does the abbreviation vin mean? Do you wish (visne)
32. Distinguish in meaning between supplicum and supplicatio: punishment/a thanksgiving
33. Distinguish a carbunculus from a smaragdus: ruby from an emerald
34. Distinguish in meaning between supplex and suppexus: humble/furniture
35. Say in Latin ‘sweet poison’: dulce virus
36. Give the principal parts of the verb that means to sew together: sera, serere, serui, serum
37. Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which combustion derives: uro, urere, ussi, ustum: burn
38. Give the comparative and superlative of senex: senior, natu maximus
39. What name for the leaping priests of Mars derives from salio, salire: to jump? Salii
40. What is the meaning of the preposition of coram? in the present of
41. From what Latin word with what meaning does pavilion derive? pavillio, butterfly
42. Give a synonym for frustra? nequiquam
43. From what Latin verb with what meaning does negligee derive? negligo: neglect
44. What is merum vinum? pure, undiluted wine
45. From what Latin noun with what meaning does lethal derive? letum: death
46. Distinguish in meaning between huc and hinc: to this place and from this place
47. Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which gland derives? glans: acorn
48. What preposition means on this side of? citra, cis
49. Say in Latin ‘bow and arrow’: arcus et sagitta
50. Give the plural of the Latin noun carbasis: carbasa (carbasus is feminine in sing./neuter in pl.)
51. What kind of noun is carbasus? heterogeneous
WORDS TO BE CAREFULLY DISTINGUISHED

1. accedo, accedere, accessi, accessum - approach
   accidit - happen
2. acer, acris, acre - sharp
   acies, aciei - line of battle
3. aeger, aegra, aegrum - sick
   ager, agri - field
   agger, aggeris - heap; rampart
   agmen, agmenis - line of march
   ago, agere, egii, actum - do, drive, discuss
4. aestas, aestatis - summer
   aetas, aetatis - age
   aestus, aestus - heat
   aster, asteris - star
5. alius, a, um - another
   alter, altera, alterum - the other
   altus, a, um - high, deep
6. ante - before (preposition)
   antequam - before (adverb)
   antea - afterward (adverb)
7. audio, audire, audivi, auditum - hear
   audieo, audere, ausus sum - dare
8. aurum, i - gold
   auris, auris - ear
   aura, ae - breeze, air
9. caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesium - cut down, kill
   cado, cadere, cecidi, casum - fall
   cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum - move, yield
10. certus, a, um - sure, certain
    ceteri, ae, a - the rest, others
11. civis, civis - citizen
    civitas, civitatis - state
12. cogito, cogere, coegi, coactum - compell, collect
    cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitum - learn
    cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatum - think
13. consilium, i - plan, advice
    concilium, I - meeting
    consul, consulis - consul
14. cur - why
    cura, ae - care, anxiety
    curro, curare, curavi, curatum - take care of
    currer, currere, cucurri, cursum - run
15. dolor, doloris - grief
    dolus, I - treachery
16. eo, ire, ivi, itum – go  
   eo – here, there
17. eques, equitum – horseman; cavalry (pl)  
equus, i – horse  
equitatus, equitatus – cavalry  
equester, equistria, equistre – relating to cavalry
18. fero, ferre, tuli, latum – bring, bear, carry, report  
ferrum, i – iron; sword  
ferus, a, um – fierce
19. forte – by chance  
   fortiter – strongly  
   fortis, forte – strong
20. fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum – flee  
fugo, fugare, fugavi, fugatum – put to flight
21. habeo, habere, habui, habatum – have, hold  
habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatum – live
22. hic, haec, hoc – this  
hinc – here  
huc – to this place
23. ibi – there  
   ubi – where, when  
   inde – from there  
   unde – from where  
   unda, ae – wave  
   quo – where
24. impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatum – order  
   imperium, i – military command  
   impetoro, impetrare, impetravi, impetratum – to get by asking  
   peto, petere, petivi, petitione – seek, beg, ask, attack
25. incido, incidere, incidit, incassum – fall upon, attack  
   incidere, incidit, incassum – cut open, inscribe  
   incedo, incedere, incessi, incessum – walk
26. ignis, ignis – fire  
   igitur – therefore
27. ipse, ipsa, ipsum – self  
   idem, eadem, idem – same  
   item – likewise  
   autem – however,  
   etiam – even, still
28. ita – thus, so  
   itaque – and so  
   atque – and
29. iacio, iacere, ieci, iactum – throw  
iaceo, iacere, iacui – lie
30. legio, legionis — legion
    legatio, legationis — ambassadorship.
    legatus, i — envoy, Lieutenant
    lex, legis — law
    lego, legere, legi, lectum — read, choose

31. liber, libera, liberum — free
    liber, libri — book
    liberi, liberorum — children

32. moneo, monere, monui, monitum — warn
    moveo, movere, movi, motum — move
    maneo, manere, mansi, mansum — remain

33. morior, moriri, mortuum sum — die
    moror, morari, moratus sum — delay

34. mos, moris — custom
    mors, mortis — death
    mora, ae — delay

35. mutus, a, um — silent
    mutuus, a, um — mutual
    muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum — change

36. nam — for
    enim — for, indeed
    nunc — now

37. nasco, nasci, natus sum — be born
    nascor, nancisci, nactus — obtain

38. ne — not, lest
    -ne — question coming!
    ne ... quidem — not even

39. non — not, no
    nondum — not yet
    nihil — nothing
    nullus, a, um — none
    nemo, neminis — no one
    neque — neither
    neque ... nec — neither, nor

40. omen, ominis — omen
    omnis, omne — all, every
    omnino — all together

41. ora, orae — shore
    os, oris — mouth
    os, ossis — bone
    oro, orare, oravi, oratum — beg

42. otium, i — leisure
    odium, i — hatred

43. paro, parare, paravi, paratum — prepare
    pareo, parere, parui, paritum — obey
    pario, parere, peperi, partum — give birth to
44. pars, partis – part
   par, paris – equal
45. pateo, patere, patui – lie open
   patior, pati, passus sum – suffer, endure
46. paulum, i – a little
   paulo – by a little
   paulatim – little by little
   paulisper – shortly
47. pes, pedis – foot
   pedes, peditis – foot soldier; infantry (pl)
   peditatus – infantry
48. pono, ponere, posui, positum – put, place
   possum, posse, potui – be able
   potior, potiri, potitus sum – get possession of
49. porta, ae – gate
   portus, portus – harbor
   porto, portare, portavi, portatum – carry
50. post – after (preposition)
   postea – after (adverb)
   postquam – after (adverb)
   posthac – after this
51. praeficio, praeficer, praefeci, praefectum – make someone in charge
   praesum, praeesse, praefui, praefeturum – be in charge
52. propter – on account of (preposition)
   propterea – moreover (adverb)
   prope – near (preposition)
53. pugna, ae – fight
   pugno, pugnare, pugnavi, pugnatum – fight
   oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatum – attack
   expugno, expugnare, expugnavi, expugnatum – take by storm
54. quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum – ask
   queror, queri, questus sum – complain
   quae – who/which/what
55. quidam, quaedam, quoddam – a certain
   quidem – to be sure
56. quis, quid – who? what?
   quisque, quidque – each
   quisquam, quidquam – every
   quoque – also
57. reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditum – give back
   redeo, redire, redivi, redivum – go back
58. si – if
   se – himself/herself/itself/themselves
   sic – thus
   sicut – just as
59. simul – at the same time
   simul atque/ac – as soon as
   statim – at once
   semper – always
   saepe – often
60. sol, solis – sun
   solus, a, um – alone
   solum, i – ground
61. subsidium, i – aid
   praesidium, i – guard
62. tam – so
   tamen – nevertheless
   tantus, a, um – so much
   tandem – finally
   tum – then
   dum – while
63. tot – so many
   totus, a, um – whole
64. umquam – ever
   numquam – never
   usquam – at all
   usque – as far as; always
   nusquam – no where
   undique – on all sides
65. vallis, vallis – valley
   vallum, i – wall, rampart
66. vinco, vincere, vici, victum – conquer
   vincio, vincire, vixi, victum – bind
   vivo, vivere, vixi, victum – live
   vito, vitare, vitabi, vitatum – avoid
   venio, venire, veni, ventum – come
67. vis, vis – force, strength
   vir, viri – man
   vix – scarcely
68. vita, ae – life
   vitis, vitis – vine
69. volo, velle, volui – wish, want
   volo, volare, volavi, volatum – fly