

**NJCL
CERTAMEN
VOCABULARY**

**LISTS AND QUIZZES
FOR EACH LEVEL**

Castra Latina Publications

Level I NJCL Certamen Vocabulary

a, ab: from, by
absum, abesse, afui, afuturus: 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, agri, 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, ambiguity, exiguous, coagulate)
ala: wing (room off the atrium, cavalry wing of the army, bird's wing, armpit)
albus: white (album, albino, **daub**)
ala: wing, armpit, wing of the cavalry, room off the atrium
alea: die (alea iacta est; aleator: gambler)
alo, alere, alui, altum: nourish (alimony, coalition, alumnus, adolescent, alimentary)
amicitia: friendship, political alliance (amity, comity)
anguis, 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 (apiary)
ara, -ae, f. altar
aro, 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)
augeo, augere, auxi, auctum: 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 onomapoetic reference to the sounds of a foreign language)
 beatus, a, um: blessed, happy (beatitudes)
 bellum, i, n. war (bellicose, **duel**, rebellion, antebellum, belligerent)
 bellum gerere: to wage war
 bellus, a, um: lovely (embellish, bella donna)
 bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum: drink (bib, bibulous, imbibe)
 bonus, melior, optimus (good, better, best)
 bos, bovis: cow (dat/abl. pl. bobus) (bovine, **bugle**, beef)
 bracchium: arm (bracchiate = to swing with arms like a monkey)
 bugo, bugere, itchi, scratchum
 bulla: 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, deciduous, **parachute**, coincide, occident, occasion)
 caedes, caedei, m. slaughter, murder
 caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum: 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; iuvenis, iuvenis; senex, senis: 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**)
 capsula: a book box (bookcase, **cash**, casket, suitcase, staircase)
 caput, capitis, n. head (**biceps**, achieve, chef, chief, cadet, kerchief, 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
 caupona: inn
 cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum: go, yield (intercession, precede, cede)
 censeo, censere, censui, 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)
 claudo, claudere, clausi, clausus: close (closet, clause, preclude, cloister, seclusion)
 clavis: key (clavicle)
 coepi, coepisse, coeptum: 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) (**comet** 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, constitui, 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 (corpuscule, corpse, **corset**, corporal)
 creo, -are, creavi, creatum: elect, make (create, creature)
 credo, credere, credidi, creditum: believe (with dative) (credit, credible, creed, credentials,
grant, miscreant)
 crus, cruris, n. leg
 cubitum: elbow
 culpa, -ae, f. fault (mea culpa, exculpate, culpable, culprit)
 cupio, cupere, 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 merities) (**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 infinitive) (dice, add, date, data,
 tradition, edit, traitor, rent, render, rendezvous, vendor, dative)
 doleo, dolere, 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)
 ecce: 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)
 eo, 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 = facile) (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, fefelli, 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, vociferate, offer, dilate, conference, collate, correlate, relate)
 finis, finis, m. end (pl. fines = territory)
 finitimi: neighbors
 finitimus: neighboring
 fio, fieri, factus sum: be made, become (fiat) (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, fregi, 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**)
 gena, 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)
 gero, gerere, gessi, gestus: carry, wear, manage (**gerund**, gerundive, digest, exaggerate, gesticulate, **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
 hiems, hiemis, 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)
 iaceo, iacere, iacui: lie (adjacent, **gist**) compare iacio
 iacio, iacere, ieci, iactum: throw (reject, project, easy, **jet**, trajectory, object) compare iaceo
 ibidem: in the same place (ibid.)
 idem, eadem, idem: the same (macron on -i of the masculine)
 ignosce 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)
 incendo, -ere, incendi, incensus: burn (incendiary)
 incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptum: begin (incipient)
 ingens: huge

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inimicus: 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)
iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum: order
Iupiter, Iovis
ius, iuris, n. right, law, justice (jury, just, **conjure**, injury)
iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutum: help (adjutant, aid)
iungo, ere, iunxi, iunctum: join (conjunction, join, subjunctive, joint, conjugate)
ius, iuris, n. right, law, privilege (ius suffragi: right to vote; ius conubi: right to marry)
iuvenis: young, a youth (juvenile, rejuvenate)
lac, lactis, n. milk (lactation)
labor, laboris, m. work (collaborate, elaborate, laborious)
laetus: happy
lapis, lapidis: stone
latus, lateris, n. side
lavo, lavare or lavere, lavi, lautum or lotum or lavatum: wash (lavish, lotion, laundry, lava, laundry, 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)
ligo, -are: to tie, bind (ligament, **alloy**, rely, reliance, league, allaiance, **ally**, oblige)
littera: 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 magno opere: 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,

manco

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, mellis, 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 *moned*
 morbus, -i, m. sickness (morbid)
 mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum: bite (mordant, morsel, remorse)
 mors, mortis, f. death (mortal, immortal, mortify, mortgage, post mortem, memento mori)
 mox: soon *moed*
 mulier: woman
 multa nocte: 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
 neco, necare: kill (internecine 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)
 ne . . . 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
 noceo, 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: marketday
 numen, numinis, n. divine power (numina, numinous)
 numquam: never (antonym of semper)
 nux, nucis, nut (nucleus, nuclear)
 ob: on account of (propter) -
 occasu solis: at sunset
 oculus, -i, m. eye (inoculate, pinochle, monocle, **antler**, inveigle)
 odium, odii, n. hate (**annoy**, odious, **ennui**)
 omnis, -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)
 os (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, disparage, 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)
 patronus: defender, protector
 patruus: uncle (dad's side)
 pauci: few
 paulum: 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 (repel, 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, petitum: seek, ask, attack (petition, petulant)
 placeo, -ere, placui, placitum: please (plea, placid, appease, complacent)
 plebs, plebis: the common people (plebeian, plebiscite)
 pluit: it is raining
 plurimum posse: to be very powerful
 plus, pluris, n. more (more money = plus pecuniae, partitive genitive: see nihil, satis) (plural)
 poena: penalty (**pain**, penalty, subpoena)
 poenam dare: to suffer the punishment, pay the penalty
 pollex, pollicis, m. thumb
 pono, ponere, posui, positum: put, place
 pontus, ponti, m. sea **pons**

porcus: pig (porcupine, porcelain, **porpoise**, pork)
porta: gate (~~postico~~, **porch**)
possum (potui, potui: be able)
poto, potare: **drink** (potion)
prae: before, with ablative (prefix of prefix)
praeclarus, a, um: remarkable, splendid
praesum (with dative), praesesse, 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) **put**
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, quae, quod: who, which, that (relative pronoun) (quibble, quorum)
Quirites = 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, rei, f. thing, circumstance, affair (reality, realty, real)
res frumentaria: grain supply
res gestae: achievements
res militaris: military science, art of warfare
res novae: revolution
res publica: the republic
rideo, ridere, 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, ruptum: 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, paulum, plus, nihil)
(satisfy, satiate, insatiable)
scutum: shield (**squire**, escutcheon)
scio, scire, scivi, scitum: 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 (-illimus in superlative)

socius: ally, comrade (social, associate, society)
solis occasu: at sunset
spelunca: cave
species, speciei, f. appearce (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, susceptum: undertake (susceptible)
sus, suis, c. pig
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitum: be quiet (tacit, taciturn)
talus, i, m. ankle, knucklebone = a die, oblong shapre, rounded at ends and marked only on the other four sides while the tesseræ were cubes and marked on all 6 sides. 4 tali were used but 3 tesseræ. alea covers both tali and tesseræ.
tempestas, -atis, f. weather, storm (tempest)
teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum: hold (tenet, tenacious, **tenor**, tentacle, lieutenant) *timeo/teno*
tango, tangere, tetigi, 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 tessera 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)
unus, ullus nullus, uter, alius, alter, neuter, totus, solus, uterque (gen. -ius; dative -i)
U, W, J: not found in Roman alphabet
ursus, -, m. bear
uxor: wife (uxorious)
vacca: cow (vaccination, vaccine)
valeo, valere, valui, valiturum: be strong, be well (valid, **prevail**, ambivalent, 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) video
verto, -ere, verti, versum: turn (adverse, diverse, **divorce**, verse, version)
verus, a, um: true (veracious, verify, aver, very, veritable)
vesper, vesperis or vesperi: evening (in the evening: vespere or vesperi)
vestis, vestis: garment (invest, transvestite, travesty, divest)
veto, vetare, vetui, vetitum: forbid
vetus, veteris: old (3rd decl. one termination adjective) (veteran, inveterate)
veho, -ere, vexe, vectus: carry (vehicle, inveigh)
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, vixi, vinctum: 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) VOK
vulgus, vulgi, crowd (2nd declension neuter) (vulgar, divulge, **promulgate**)

Level II NJCL Certamen Vocabulary

- met: intensifying enclitic on personal pronouns (egomet)
-ve: or (enclitic)
adorior, adoriri, adortus sum: attack
aestus, aestus, m. tide, heat
agnatio: the closest family relations, including wife and adopted son
aggredior, aggredi, aggressus sum: attack
aio, ais, ait, aiunt: 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) *arbitror*
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum: take away
auxilium, -i, n. help (pl. auxilia = reinforcements, from augeo)
bellum inferre: to make war
braccae: 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, cardinis: hinge, north-south street (cardinal)
catena: chain (concatenation, chain)
causam dicere: to plead a case
caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum: to be cautious (caution, cave canem)
celo, -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, delectum: choose (see diligo) (delegate)
delubrum, delubri, n. temple
desum: lack, be wanting, fall short (with the dative)
dico, dicare (short -i, dico, dicere has long -i): dedicate, deify (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 (divitior, ditissimus)
edo, edere/esse, edi, essum: eat (short initial e- in first two p.p. but long on 3rd & 4th p.p.)
(edible, obese, comestible) (compare edo, edere: to publish, put forth)
edo, edere, edidi, editum: to publish, put forth (long initial e-) (editor)
egeo, egere, egui: be in need, want (with the ablative) (indigent)
emo, emere, emi, emptum: buy (ransom, redeem, sample, **vintage**, prompt, example, exemplary)
existimo, -are: think
experior, 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, fateri, 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, fletum: 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, fodere, fodi, fossum: dig (fossa = ditch) (fossil)
foedus, a, um: shameful, foul, ugly
foedus, foederis, n. treaty
folium, folii, n. leaf (portfolio, foil, foliage, tinfoil)
for, fari, fatus 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
haereo, haerere, haesi, haesum: stick (cohesive, adhere, hesitate, adhesive, adherent)
haurio, haurire: drink (exhaustion)
Idus, Iduum, f. Ides (Idibus Martiis: 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)
laevus, a, um: left
latro, -are: bark
latro, latronis, m. thief (**larceny**)
lenis, lene: soft (lenient)
levis (short 'e'), leve: light (levity, **carnival**, lever, relevant, relief, elevated)
levis (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, mirari, miratus sum: marvel (admire, miracle, mirror, marvel)
misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtum: mix (**mustang**, mixture, pell-mell, medley, melee, meddle)
modo: now, right now (modern)
mori, mori, mortuus sum: die (mortuary, mortician)
moror, morari, moratus sum: delay (moratorium, **mortar**)
mos, 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, nancisci, nactus sum: meet
navem deducere: launch a ship
nascor, nasci, natus sum: be born (renaissance, nature, nation, naive, innate, cognate, **puny**)
nex, necis: murder (internecine, pernicious)
niteo, nitere: shine (**neat**)
nitor, niti, nisus sum: lean on, depend on (with ablative)
nix, nivis: snow (nives = snowflakes) (ningit = 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: beseige
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**)
oportet, oportere, oportuit: it behooves, it necessary, one should (with acc. it is necessary for me to go: oportet 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, parcere, peperci, parsum: spare (with dative)
pasco, -ere, pavi, pastum: feed, support (pasta, **pester**, pasture, pastor, pastoral, repast)
pastor, pastoris, m. sheperd
pateo, patere: to extend, to be open (patent)
patior, pati, passus sum: endure, permit, suffer (patient, passion)
pietas, pietatis, f. dutifulness (devotion to family, country and the gods)
pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum: paint (paint, picture, pigment, depict)
polliceor, -eri, pollicitus sum: promise
potior, potiri, potitus sum: gain possession of (with abl.), have mastery over (with genitive)
praeclarus, a, um: very famous
praedo, praedonis: thief
praesum: be charge of (with dative)
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum: set out
progredior, progredi, 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 (nequeo = be unable) (compound with eo, ire)
quicumque: whoever
quidam: a certain
quidem: indeed
quies, quietis, f. rest (acquiesce, **coy**, quit, quite)
quisque: 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, ratify, arraign, rate)
 resisto, -ere, restiti: resist (with dative)
 salio, salire, salui, saltum: leap, jump (desultory, **insult**, salient, somersault, exult)
 sc. = scilicet = scire licet = it is permitted to understand
 seco, secare, 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 (somniaambulism)
 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, tetendi, tentum: stretch (tendon, tent, extend, bartender, ostentation)
 tenuis, -e: thin, subtle (attenuate, extenuate)
 tero, -ere, trivi, tritum: 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, torsi, tortum: twist, torment (distort, torture, **nasturtium**, torch)
 tueor, 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 (vademeccum, evade, pervade, pervasive)
 veho, -ere, vexi, vectum: carry (inveigh, invective, vehicle)
 vereor, vereri, veritus sum: fear (revere, reverend)
 verna: a native, or a slave born in the master's house (vernacular)
 vescor, vesci: devour (with ablative)
 vestigium: track (vestige, investigate)
 vestis, vestis: clothing (invest, travesty, transvestite, **melocryptovestimentaphilia**)
 vindex, vindicis: an avenger, one who punishes (revenge, vindicate, vengeance)
 videor, videri, 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)
accedo, -ere: approach (cf. accendo)
accendo, -ere: set on fire
acer, aceris, n. maple tree
acus: needle
adamas: diamond (**diamond**, adamant)
adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus: obtain (adept, inept, **couple**, aptitude, adapt)
aequor, -is: sea
agnatio: relationship through male descent
ales, alitis: winged, a bird
allectio: the promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lesser
amnis, amnis: river
annona: the grain supply (praefectus annonae: the person in charge of the grain supply)
arceo, -ere, -ui: keep away, prevent (coerce, exercise)
arcus, arcus: a bow, the rainbow (archery, arch, arcade, arc)
arguo, -ere: accuse (with the genitive of charge)
aufero, auferre, abstuli, 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: goatmilker
carbunculus: ruby
carbasus, f. a sail (linen); plural carbasa (n.) sails (heterogeneous: varying in gender)
careo, carere, carui: be free from, lack (with ablative) (caret)
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)
celeber, -bris, -bre: crowded, frequented (celebrated, celebrity)
cetus, i, n. (cetos = n.) sea monster
cinis, cineris: ash (incinerate)
cis: on this side of (acc.) (Cisalpine 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
contumelia: insult (contumely)
coram: in the presence of with ablative
crepo: rattle, creak, crack
crux, crucis, a cross, torment (crucify, crisscross, across, crucial, **crusade**, cruise)
cum . . . tum (correlative conjunctions) both/and
damnatio memoriae: the punishment whereby a man's name is removed from inscriptions
damno, -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, facinoris, 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)
fossor: 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, illuc, illinc: 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 suffragii: right to vote
labor, labi, lapsus sum: slip, slide (lapse, relapse, lapsus linguae, collapse, **avalanche**)

lacertus, -i, upper arm (lizard, alligator) (feminine form: lacerta = lizard)
 lacus, -us, m. lake (lake, lagoon, lacuna)
 laedo, -ere, laesi, laesum: hurt, slight (collide, collision)
 laevus, a, um: left
 lambo, -ere, lambi: lick (lambent)
 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)
 lis (long -i), litis, f. lawsuit, controversy (litigation)
 limen, liminis: threshold
 luctus, -us, m. mourning
 lucus, i, m. a sacred grove
 macto, -are: sacrifice
 madidus: wet; siccus: dry
 maereo, maerere: to be sad
 maestus, a, um: sad
 maiestas: greatness or treachery, a crime against the maiestas of Rome (majesty)
 mango, mangonis: salesman, slavedealer (monger, scandelmonger)
 margarita: pearl
 mentior, mentiri, mensus sum: lie (mention)
 mergo, -ere, mersi, mersus: dip (emerge)
 merus, a, um: pure (mere, merely)
 metior, metiri, mensus: measure (mensis, menstruate, measure, immense, dimension)
 minor, minari, minatus sum: threaten (minatory)
 minuo, -ere, -ui, -itum: make smaller (diminish, minute, minuet, mince, menu, diminutive)
 miseret: it pities tui me miseret: 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 hilum: not even a trifle)
 neglego, -ere -lexi, -lectum (nec & lego) neglect (negligee)
 nemus, nemoris, n. grove, a wood
 neququam: in vain
 nex, necis, f. death, murder (pernicious, internecine)
 nimis: too much
 nix, nivis: snow
 nonnulli: some
 nugae: trifles (nugatory = worthless)
 nummus: coin (numismatics: study of coins)
 nuper: recently
 nux, nucis, f. nut (nuclear, nucleus)
 obiter dicta: incidental remarks
 obstipesco, -ere, obstipui: be amazed
 obvius: on the way, in the way, to meet (with dative)
 ocior, ocius: swifter
 omnino: wholly, entirely, altogether
 ops, 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 bloodless 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, palisade)
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, pactus 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, pepererit, partum: bring forth, bear (postpartum, parent, **repertoire**)
passer: sparrow
paveo, pavere, pavi: to quake with fear
pecu, pecus, n. flock (pecuniary)
pelagus, i, n.: sea
pellis: skin, pelt (root of palla = shawl)
peritus, a, um: skilled (with genitive)
petoriturus: 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, piety, pious, **pity**)
placet: it pleases, it is agreed (placitum est: it has been agreed)
plicare, -are: fold (**employee**, apply, multiple, complex, supple, implicit, duplicity)
plus, nihil, satis (followed by partitive genitive)
pone: as a preposition meaning 'behind' comes after object
populo, -are or populus, -ari: to lay waste
prex, precis: prayer (precious, precarious, **pray**, deprecate)
pridem: long ago
pridie: the day before
proles, prolis: offspring (proletariat)
pudet: it shames tui me pudet: I am ashamed of you
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, reri, ratus sum: think (reason, rate, ration, rational, ratify, arraign)
repente: suddenly
reperio, reperire, reppererit, repertum: discover, find
repto: crawl, creep (reptile)
robur, roboris, n. oakwood, strength (corroborate)
rodo, rodere, rosi, rosum: 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)

sapio, 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, meminī, 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
sero, -ere, serui, sertum: 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, sponondi, 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, supellectilis: furniture
supplicatio: 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
uti: with long u = 2nd p.p. of utor; with short u = ut
vagina: sheath
vapulo, -are: be beaten (neutral passive)
vates, vatis: priest, poet (vaticination, vaticide)
vello, vellere, velli (vulsi, volsi), vulsum: pluck
vellus, velleris, n. fleece
velox: swift
velut: just as

vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum: sell (vendor)
venero, 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
viridis, -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?

obey:	eager:	pilgrim:
duel:	bugle:	comet:
fault:	grant:	courage:
praetor:	jet:	porpoise:
annoy:	somber:	inevitable:

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

aciem struere:	memoria tenere:
bellum gerere:	gratiam habere:
inter se dare:	magnum iter:
orationem habere:	vitam agere:
sub monte:	verba dare:

3. Distinguish in meaning between:

vinco & vincio:	aetas & aestas:
cedo & cado:	cado & caedo:
dolus & dolor:	iacio & iaceo:
mensa & mensis:	par & pars:
servo & servio:	trado & traho:

4. Miscellaneous:

- Give the four seasons in order.
- What does the idiom *aegre ferre* mean?
- Give two distinct meanings for *cogo*, *cogere*:
- From what verb with what meaning does 'nonchalant' derive?
- Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which 'culture' derives?
- Give the passive form for *facere*: *fieri*
- What is the genitive of *Iupiter*?

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 & aestas: 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:

- Give the four seasons in order: ver, aestas, autumnus, hiems
- What does the idiom aegre ferre mean? to be annoyed
- Give two distinct meanings for cogo, cogere: compel, collect
- From what verb with what meaning does 'nonchalant' derive? caleo: be warm
- Give the principal parts and meaning of the verb from which 'culture' derives? colo, -ere, colui, cultum: worship, tend, cultivate
- Give the passive form for facere: fieri
- What is the genitive of Iupiter? Iovis

Level I Quiz 2

1. What does the idiom *aegre ferre* 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 *debeo* 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 *aes 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 *aegre 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*
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7. What Latin verb is at the root of *praetor*? *eo*
8. Distinguish in meaning between *debeo* and *dubito*: owe or ought/doubt or hesitate
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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*
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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': *praerat exercitui*
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21. Say in Latin 'at the foot of the mountain': *sub monte*
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23. Distinguish in meaning between *vinco* and *vincio*: conquer/bind
24. Say in Latin 'in the evening': *vespere* or *vesperi*
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? *verto*, turn
27. What is the Latin word for twentieth? *vicessimus/vicesimus*
28. What verb is at the root of the word 'tenor'? *teneo*
29. Give the adverb of *facilis*, *facile*: *facile*
30. Say in Latin 'more money': *plus pecuniae*
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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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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 custodiet 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:

- Say in Latin: We are permitted to go.
- What case is used with obvius?
- List the 5 deponent verbs that take the ablative:
- What is the meaning of mutatis mutandis?
- Distinguish between mando, -are & mando, -ere:
- Give two synonyms for templum:
- Conjugate aio in the present tense:
- 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	taxicab: caper	preach: dico, dicere
fossil: fodio	cell: celo	arson: ardeo
oblivious: obliviscor	fate: for	puny: nascor
second: sequor	pasta: pasco	inch: uncia
consider: sidus	trite: tero	radical: radix

2. Give the meaning of the following:

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

3. Distinguish in meaning between:

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

4. Miscellaneous:

- Say in Latin: We are permitted to go. Licit nobis ire.
- What case is used with obvius? dative
- List the 5 deponent verbs that take the ablative: utor, fruor, fungor, vescor, potior
- What is the meaning of mutatis mutandis? with the necessary changes having been made
- Distinguish between mando, -are & mando, -ere: entrust/command & chew
- Give two synonyms for templum: fanum and delubrum (aedes)
- Conjugate aio in the present tense: aio, ais, ait, aiunt
- 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 aliquis?
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 the meaning of nonnulli:
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 haurio 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 pietas?
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? misceo, 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 aliquis? 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? tero, 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 mutatis mutandis? with the necessary changes made
29. Distinguish in meaning between nux and nex? 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. auc: 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 aestas and aestus: summer and tide/heat
41. Distinguish in meaning between aestas 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 nanciscor: be born/meet

Upper Level Quiz I

I. From what Latin word do the following derive?

diamond:	coerce:	buckle:
jail:	crusade:	foreign:
jelly:	avalanche:	collid:
litigation:	mere:	nuclear:
powder:	spouse:	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?

diamond: adamant	coerce: arceo	buckle: bucca
jail: cavea	crusade: crux	foreign: foris
jelly: gelu	avalanche: labor	collid: laedo
litigation: lis	mere: merus	nuclear: nux
powder: prex	spouse: spondeo	combustion: uro

II. Give the meaning of the following:

adipiscor: obtain	cum/tum: not only/but also	demum: at last
gener: son-in-law	opes: wealth	vesperascit: it is evening
uno ore: unanimously	sicut: just as	veneo: be sold
praefectus annonae: chief of the grain supply	taeda: torch	repo: crawl
placitum est: it has been agreed	papillo: butterfly	rorat: it is dewing

III. Distinguish in meaning between:

accedo & accendo: approach/ set fire to	facilitas & facultas: ease/ability or opportunity
orior & ordior: rise/begin	palus (short a) & palus (long): swamp/stake
sero, serere, sevi & sero, serere, serui: sow & sew	vello & velo: pluck/ cover

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 correlatives which mean as great as:
3. Give the correlatives 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 *facilitas* and *facultas*:
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 *ordior*:
21. Distinguish in meaning between *nux*, *nex*, 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 *mereo* and *maereo*:
26. Say in Latin: The teacher bothers me.
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 *supplicum* 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 *hinc*:
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 correlatives which mean as great as: *tantus . . . quantus*
3. Give the correlatives which mean as many as: *tot . . . quot*
4. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which reptile derives: *repto, crawl*
5. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which rodent derives: *rodo, 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 *facilitas* and *facultas*: 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 *ordior*: rise/begin
21. Distinguish in meaning between *nux, nex, 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 *mereo* and *maereo*: 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* (*robur* 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 *suppellex*: humble/furniture
35. Say in Latin 'sweet poison': *dulce virus*
36. Give the principal parts of the verb that means to sew together: *sero, serere, serui, sertum*
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 *coram*? in the present of
41. From what Latin word with what meaning does *pavillion* derive? *pavillio, butterfly*
42. Give a synonym for *frustra*? *nequiquam*
43. From what Latin verb with what meaning does *negligee* derive? *neglego*: 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 *carbasus*: *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, egi, 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
audeo, audere, ausus sum - dare
8. aurum, i - gold
auris, auris - ear
aura, ae - breeze, air
9. caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum - 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. cogo, 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
curo, curare, curavi, curatum - take care of
curro, currere, cucurri, cursum - run
15. dolor, doloris - grief
dolus, I - treachery

16. eo, ire, ivi, itum – go
eo – here, there
17. eques, equitis – horseman; cavalry (pl)
equus, i – horse
equitatus, equitatus – cavalry
equester, equestris, equestre – relating to cavalry
18. fero, ferre, tuli, latus – 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, habitum – 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
impetro, impetrare, impetravi, impetratum – to get by asking
peto, petere, petivi, petitum – seek, beg, ask, attack
25. incido, incidere, incidi, incasum – fall upon, attack
incido, incidere, incidi, incasum – cut open, inscribe
incedo, incedere, incessi, incesum – 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. nascor, nasci, natus sum – be born
 nanciscor, 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, peperit, 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, praeficere, praefeci, praefectum – make someone in charge
praesum, praesesse, praefui, praefuturum – 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, reditum – 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, vinxi, vinctum – 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

