

## Latin 101: Multiple Choice Practice

1. We are thinking about **the student**. dē \_\_\_\_ cōgitāmus. (a) discipulus (b) discipulī (c) discipulō (d) discipulum  
*C. because of de, discipulo is the object of a preposition, so it is in the ablative case.*
2. I love **books**. \_\_\_\_ amō. (a) librum (b) librīs (c) librōs (d) librī  
*C. the subject is "I" so books is the direct object; plural accusative.*
3. **I should** not help a tyrant. tyrannum iuvāre nōn \_\_\_\_ (a) dēbēmus (b) dēbeō (c) dēbēbō (d) dēbēbant  
*B. The verb is present tense, and you want the "I" form.*
4. **I will be able** to dine with my friends. cum amīcīs cēnāre \_\_\_\_ (a) possum (b) debēbam (c) debēbō (d) poterō  
*D. This is future tense, and potero is the future meaning "I will be able." (Remember that it is based on the forms of sum, esse.)*
5. Without a **healthy** soul we do not prosper. sine animō \_\_\_\_ nōn valēmus. (a) sānus (b) sānum (c) sānī (d) sānō  
*D. "healthy" modifies "soul" so because animo is ablative (object of sine), sano is also ablative. As is the case most of the time when everything is first and second declension, the endings of noun and adjective are the same.*
6. Without the gods, we cannot **prosper**. Sine deīs \_\_\_\_ nōn possumus. (a) valent (b) valēre (c) valēmus (d) valēbimus  
*B. Although it isn't obvious from the English, you need an infinitive here because of possumus, which must go with an infinitive form in the Latin. Think "We are not able to prosper."*
7. She warned me about **my** money. mē monēbat dē pecuniā \_\_\_\_ . (a) mei (b) meā (c) meam (d) meārum  
*B. Another case of agreement – meus, -a, -um, my, is just another adjective.*
8. We do not have **gifts**. \_\_\_\_ nōn habēmus. (a) donī (b) donīs (c) donōs (d) dona  
*D. The trick to this one is remembering that donum, -i is neuter, so its nom. & acc. plural is dona. "We" is the subject, so dona is the plural direct object.*
9. The **girl's** friend is beautiful. amīca \_\_\_\_ est pulchra. (a) puellam (b) puellārum (c) puellās (d) puellae  
*D. You need to show possession so you use the genitive case, singular.*
10. **We will** not **overcome** the tyrant. tyrannum nōn \_\_\_\_ . (a) superāmus (b) superābimus (c) superāre (d) superābāmus  
*B. You want the future tense for this one.*
11. **You will** not **be able** to see the girl. puellam vidēre nōn \_\_\_\_ . (a) poteris (b) poterō (c) potest (d) poterant  
*A. Future tense, "you" form; again remember that potero, poteris, poterit etc. is based on the forms of sum, esse.*
12. Your words are **bad**. verba tua sunt \_\_\_\_ . (a) malum (b) malī (c) mala (d) malōrum

C. Another case of adjective agreement. In sentences where *sum* is the main verb, you will not have direct objects — “bad” essentially modifies “words” so they are the same gender, number and case.

13. The **men's** friends are foolish. *amīcī* \_\_\_\_ *sunt stultī*. (a) *virō* (b) *virōrum* (c) *virī* (d) *virīs*

B. There is more than one man, and you want to show possession, so you use the genitive plural.

14. **You were not able** to remain. *manēre nōn* \_\_\_\_\_. (a) *poterat* (b) *potēs* (c) *poteris* (d) *poterās*

D. This time you want the past tense, and to be sure to get the “you” form. *Poteris* is the only form that is both 2<sup>nd</sup> person and past tense (based on the forms of *sum*, *esse*).

15. **Nothing** is enough. \_\_\_\_ *satis est*. (a) *saepe* (b) *nihil* (c) *nunc* (d) *quārē*

B. Just a vocabulary issue, and any nihilistic person will recognize that *nihil* is nothing.

16. I am thinking about **leisure**. *dē* \_\_\_\_ *cōgitō*. (a) *ōtiō* (b) *ōtium* (c) *ōtia* (d) *ōtiīs*

A. The preposition *de* makes its object ablative, so you want the ablative form of leisure, and singular as well.

17. The schoolteacher is **full** of words. *magistra est* \_\_\_\_ *verbōrum*. (a) *plēnum* (c) *plēna* (d) *plēnōrum* (d) *plēnī*

C. Another case of agreement: you need a word to describe the feminine, singular, and nominative schoolteacher. Since the main verb is *est*, think in terms of “subject complements” (nom.) rather than direct objects.

18. We cannot see **the sky**. \_\_\_\_ *vidēre nōn possumus*. (a) *caelō* (b) *caelum* (c) *caelōs* (d) *caelī*

B. We are the subject, see is the verb, so we want “sky” as a direct object.

19. The **woman's** son was kind. *filius* \_\_\_\_ *humānus erat*. (a) *fēminae* (b) *fēminās* (c) *fēmina* (d) *fēminārum*

A. One woman, and you want to show possession, so you go with the genitive singular form.

20. I don't tolerate **greedy** women. *fēminās* \_\_\_\_ *nōn tolerō*. (a) *avārīs* (b) *avārae* (c) *avārās* (d) *avārum*

C. Adjective agreement. Women are plural accusative (direct object) so you need the corresponding adjective form.