

AMO

AMARE, AMAVI, AMATUS

<i>Latin Root</i>	<i>Definition of Root</i>	<i>English Derivative</i>	<i>Definition of Derivative</i>
amo -are -avi -atus amor -oris	<i>to like, love love</i>	amorous enamor amour amore	expressing or desirous of love to captivate; to inspire love (Fr.) love (It.) love
amator -oris	<i>lover, devotee</i>	amateur	for pleasure, not professional
amicus -i; amica -ae	<i>friend</i>	amicable amiable amity amigo	friendly good-natured; likable friendship friend
inimicus -i	<i>enemy</i>	enemy enmity inimical	in + amicus ('not friendly') hostility unfriendly, hostile

Exercises

1. He was a bright, kind, and witty fellow; he had an _____ personality.
2. They oppose each other on the court, but there is otherwise no _____ between the players.
3. The newlywed couple was locked in an _____ gaze.
4. A college athlete who is not paid for playing a sport is an _____.
5. Though they disagreed, the two parted on _____ terms.
6. Many who visit Paris are _____ of the beautiful "City of Lights."
7. What is the chorus of the theme song to Disney's movie *Lady and the Tramp*? _____
8. What word taken from Spanish might I call my friend? _____
9. A defeated _____ of Rome was forced to "pass under the yoke" as a sign of submission.
10. "I will put _____ between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed. It shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." Genesis 3:14-15

Grammar

1. When a word ends with the suffix *able*, what part of speech is it likely to be? _____
2. Which two words may be used as either adjective or noun? _____
3. In which derivative does the prefix *in* mean "not"? _____
4. The suffix *ous* typically indicates what part of speech? _____
5. What does the suffix *able* mean? _____

FOR ALL LESSONS: Copy and complete the Drill Form on page 13.

PORTO
PORTARE, PORTAVI, PORTATUS

<i>Latin Root</i>	<i>Definition of Root</i>	<i>English Derivative</i>	<i>Definition of Derivative</i>
porto -are -avi -atus	<i>to carry</i>	portage portable porter portfolio	(n., v.) carrying, to carry a boat and/or baggage overland able to be carried one who carries, esp. baggage carrying case for papers
comporto -are -avi -atus	<i>to bring together</i>	comportment	behavior
exporto -are -avi -atus	<i>to export, carry out</i>	export exportation	ex + portare ('to carry out') process or result of exporting
deporto -are -avi -atus	<i>to bring, convey</i>	deport deportation deportment	de + portare ('to carry away') to expel from a country process or result of deporting demeanor, behavior
importo -are -avi -atus	<i>to bring in, convey</i>	import importation	in + portare ('to carry in') process or result of importing
reporto -are -avi -atus	<i>to carry back, report</i>	report reporter	re + porto ('to carry back') one who reports, esp. for media
supporto -are -avi -atus	<i>to transport, carry up</i>	support	sub + portare (‘to carry from beneath’)
transporto -are -avi -atus	<i>to transport, carry across</i>	transport transportation	trans + portare ('to carry cross') process or result of transporting

Exercises

Match the prefix with its meaning.

ex	beneath, below
im, in	across
de	back, again
trans	out, out of
re	in, into, on, onto, not
sub	down from

- Two words meaning “behavior” are _____ and _____.
- What suffix is used to make nouns of the verbs *transport*, *deport*, *import*, *export*? _____
- Which parts of speech can the word *portage* be? _____
- A _____ is someone who carries baggage, often on long a journey.

LAUDO

LAUDARE, LAUDAVI, LAUDATUS

<i>Latin Root</i>	<i>Definition of Root</i>	<i>English Derivative</i>	<i>Definition of Derivative</i>
laudo -are -avi -atus	<i>to praise</i>	laud laudable laudatory	to praise; praise; song of praise worthy of praise praising

LABORO

LABORARE, LABORAVI, LABORATUS

laboro -are -avi -atus	<i>to work</i>	labor labored laboratory	to work; to struggle done with effort facility for experiments, research
labor -oris	<i>effort, labor</i>	labor laborious belabor	work involving hard work to attack with blows or words, to talk about excessively
elaboro -are -avi -atus	<i>to take pains</i>	elaborate elaboration	e + laborare ('to work out') to develop in great detail showing intricate detail

Exercises (use laudo or laboro words)

1. The hero performed a _____ act of self-sacrifice.
2. The judge offered _____ remarks about her painting style.
3. A morning prayer can be called a _____.
4. The costume was an _____ piece of handiwork and creativity.
5. Almanzo set about on the _____ task of picking beans.
6. The twelve _____ of Hercules is a story from ancient mythology.
7. The _____ of Dr. Frankenstein is a story from modern mythology.
8. Jacob _____ seven years for Rachel, for the love he had to her.
9. "Haste, haste to bring Him _____, the Babe, the Son of Mary" concludes the first stanza of the popular Christmas carol "What child is this?"

Grammar

1. Which word may be used as either noun or verb? _____
2. Which word may be used as either adjective or verb? _____
3. Which word's pronunciation changes with its part of speech? _____

ORO
ORARE, ORAVI, ORATUS

<i>Latin Root</i>	<i>Definition of Root</i>	<i>English Derivative</i>	<i>Definition of Derivative</i>
oro -are -avi -atus orator -oris	<i>to pray, entreat speaker</i>	oration orator	formal speech speaker
oratorius -a -um	<i>oratorical</i>	oratorical oratory oratorio	of oratory formal speech; place for prayer sacred music for voices and orchestra
oraculum -i	<i>oracle</i>	oracle oracular	teller of future events of an oracle; prophetic

Exercises

- _____ is an Italian word that is probably part of a musician's vocabulary.
- The senator was elected after his stirring _____ won the favor of his constituents.
- Julius Caesar is famous for his brilliance as statesman, scholar, general, and _____.
- Mark Antony's famous funeral _____ begins, "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears. I have come to bury Caesar, not to praise him."
- The _____ of Delphi offered the following riddle to Oedipus: "What walks on four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening?"*

Grammar

- Which derivative is a noun with two meanings? _____
- Which two derivatives are adjectives? _____

Make the best match.

oratory	speaker
oracle	one who offers predictions
orator	formal speech
oratorio	prophetic
oracular	sacred music

* answer: man