QUICK LESSON 1

1. What are the two forms of the suffix that means “doer”? ________________________ or, er

2. Give three examples ________________________ porter, reporter, orator

3. Give a word that has the French form of this suffix. ________________________ amateur

4. How would you say “one who labors”? ________________________ laborer

5. Give an example of a word with a prefix meaning “not”. ________________________ inimical

6. What does it mean? ________________________ not friendly

7. What does the suffix ous mean? ________________________ full of, having...

8. What is the literal meaning of amorous? ________________________ full of love

9. What is the literal meaning of laborious? ________________________ full of labor

10. What are the prefixes meaning “out of” and “into”? ________________________ ex, in

11. Give an example of a verb with each of these prefixes. ________________________ export, import

12. What is the meaning of the prefix trans? ________________________ across

13. Give an example of a noun with this prefix. ________________________ transportation

14. What Latin verb is the root of portable? ________________________ porto

15. What does portable mean? ________________________ able to be carried

16. What Latin verb is the root of laboratory? ________________________ laboro

17. What does laboratory mean? ________________________ place to do scientific work

18. How does the meaning of the ancient root differ from the modern meaning of laboratory? ________________________ laboro refers to any kind of work; laboratory refers to scientific or scholarly work

19. Two ________________________ people should be able to reach an ________________________ agreement.

20. The ________________________ between the two lakes requires twenty ________________________ porters .

21. I gave a ________________________ speech in recognition of the ________________________ actions of the crew.

22. Do not ________________________ your outfit any further. It is already ________________________ enough.

23. An ________________________ prophecy is one given by an oracle.

24. What Latin verb is related to the noun oracle? ________________________ oro

25. Is this verb the direct root of oracle or do they only share a common root? ________________________ common root

26. The verb belabor means to ________________________ work over, with blows or words.

27. What Latin verb is belabor related to and what does the Latin verb mean? ________________________ laboro, to work

28. What is the meaning of the Latin verb amo and how is this meaning contained in the word amateur? ________________________ amo means “to like”; amateur refers to one who does something because he or she likes to
1. What Latin noun from Lesson 2 is a root of the word aqueduct? ___aqua___________________________
2. What does this Latin word mean and what does aqueduct mean? ___water; channel for supplying water___
3. Why is aqueduct spelled with an e and not an a? ___it is derived from the genitive case of aqua (aquaes)___
4. What is the meaning of the suffix ize? ___to make..., to make into___
5. What is the literal meaning of memorize? ___to make into a memory, to make a memory of___
6. What is the suffix and literal meaning of vivacious? ___ous; full of life___
7. What is the Latin root, suffix, and literal meaning of navigation, navigator, and navigable? ___navigo; ion, process or result of sailing; or, one who sails; able; able to be sailed___
8. What is the Latin verb meaning “to look at”? ___specto___________________________
9. What is an English verb that literally means “to look back at”? ___respect___________________________
10. What is an English verb that literally means “to look into”? ___inspect___________________________
11. What is an English verb that literally means “to look ahead for”? ___prospect___________________________
12. What is an English verb that literally means “to look under”? ___suspect___________________________
13. What is the meaning of the suffix ion? ___process or result of___
14. Give two nouns derived from the root meaning “to look at” that have this suffix. ___inspection, suspicion___
15. Give an English noun for each of the roots memoria, gloria, paro, and navigo that have this suffix. ______
16. Give an English verb meaning “to put back in order” and its Latin root. ___repair; paro___________________________
17. Can this verb also be used as another part of speech? If so, which. ___noun___________________________
18. The story of Jason and the ___Argonauts___ is a ___nautical___ adventure.
19. Each of the found items was returned to its ___respective___ owner.
20. Lack of ___preparedness___ can lead to an ___inglorious___ defeat.
21. An object that reminds you of something is a ___memento___________________________.
22. A ___memorandum___ informs you of something that you need to keep in mind.
23. A short word for this is ___memo___________________________.
24. Chose the best of these adjectives for each of the following nouns: viable, vital, vivacious, convivial.
   ___vivacious___ movie star
   ___viable___ plan
   ___convivial___ picnic in the country
   ___vital___ organ
### QUIZ LESSON 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A herbicide killers plants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. A herbivore eats plants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. What is the Latin root of the word <em>claim</em> and its meaning?</td>
<td><em>clamo; to shout or cry out</em></td>
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<td>4. What is the literal meaning of <em>exclaim</em>?</td>
<td><em>to shout out</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. What is the prefix, root and literal meaning of <em>convoke</em>?</td>
<td><em>con; voco; to call together</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What is the prefix, root and literal meaning of <em>revoke</em>?</td>
<td><em>re; voco; to call back</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. What is the suffix, root and literal meaning of <em>linguist</em>?</td>
<td><em>ist; lingua; specialist in the study of language</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. What is the prefix, root and literal meaning of <em>extraterrestrial</em>?</td>
<td><em>extra; terra; beyond the earth</em></td>
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<td>9. What is the prefix, root and literal meaning of <em>subterranean</em>?</td>
<td><em>sub; terra; below the earth, ground</em></td>
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<td>10. The noun ____ <strong>terrritory</strong> ____ refers to land with respect to its borders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. The noun ____ <strong>terrain</strong> ____ refers to land with respect to its features.</td>
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<td>12. The Romans called the ____ <strong>Mediterranean</strong> ____ Sea <strong>Mare Nostrum</strong>. Why? ____</td>
<td>They called it “our sea” because they controlled all the land around it.</td>
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<td>13. The phrase <strong>terra firma</strong> means ____ <strong>solid ground</strong> ____ .</td>
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<td>14. The adjective <strong>superior</strong> means “high <strong><strong>er</strong></strong>” .</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. The adjective <strong>supreme</strong> means “high <strong><strong>est</strong></strong>” .</td>
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<td>16. The ____ <strong>superstructure</strong> ____ of a ship is built on top of the main deck.</td>
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<td>17. The newest version of the software ____ <strong>supersedes</strong> ____ all previous versions.</td>
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<td>18. I already know the way, so the map is ____ <strong>superfluous</strong> ____ .</td>
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<td>19. You can use your computer to ____ <strong>superimpose</strong> ____ titles over your photos.</td>
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<td>20. Dogs are ____ <strong>territorial</strong> ____ animals.</td>
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<td>21. Another word for <strong>lawyer</strong> is ____ <strong>advocate</strong> ____ .</td>
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<td>22. The correct answer of 21 can also be used as a ____ <strong>verb</strong> ____ .</td>
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<td>23. When used as a noun, is it pronounced the same? ____ no ____ .</td>
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<td>24. The opposite of silent opposition is ____ <strong>vocal</strong> ____ opposition.</td>
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<td>25. When circumstances change, you may have to ____ <strong>deviate</strong> ____ from the plan.</td>
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<td>26. The senator spoke for two hours in ____ <strong>vociferous</strong> ____ protest over the cost of the war.</td>
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<td>27. It is disappointing that after so much work, the improvement is so ____ <strong>trivial</strong> ____ .</td>
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<td>28. When I first went to work on a ship, I could not understand the sailors’ ____ <strong>lingo</strong> ____ .</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. Many people in Québec province are ____ <strong>bilingual</strong> ____ .</td>
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# QUIZ LESSON 4

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
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<td>______________________</td>
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1. What is a word meaning “the process or result of unifying”? **unification**
2. What is the adjective of the noun meaning “all things”? **universal**
3. What noun means “the condition of being unique”? **uniqueness**
4. Regarding the answer to 3, is the root Latin? **yes** is the suffix Latin? **no**
5. When you **double** the recipe, you need to use twice as many eggs.
6. In order to get the job done in half the time, you need to **redouble** your efforts.
7. If you want the second one to be identical to the first, you need to **duplicate** the process.
8. The prefix meaning “three” is **tri**.
9. The global positioning system uses a process of **triangulation** to determine location.
10. A vehicle with three wheels is a **tricycle**.
11. An object with three legs, or feet, is a **tripod**.
12. A polygon with three sides is a **triangle**.
13. A group of three musicians is a **trio**.
14. A chord of three notes is a **triad**.
15. The course of study consisting of grammar, logic, and rhetoric is the **trivium**.
16. To make something insignificant is to **trivialize** it.
17. A **duplicitous** person is “double” because he says one thing and does another.
18. The state of existing in one part is **unity**.
19. The state of existing in two parts is **duality**.
20. The state of existing in three parts is **trinity**.
21. The prefix meaning “one” is **uni**.
22. A **uniform** texture has no variations.
23. What is the Latin root meaning “one”? **unus, una, unum**
24. What is the Latin root meaning “two”? **duo, duae, duo**
25. What is the Latin root meaning “three”? **tres, tria**
1. The word hoosegow, meaning __jail____, is an Americanized spelling of a __Spanish__ word.
2. What Latin verb is the root of the English verb liberate? __libero__________________________
3. Which principal part of the Latin verb is the actual root? __4th - liberatus_________________
4. The _______ ambulatory _________ ward is for patients who are not bedridden.
5. The defense attorney wants to introduce _______ exculpatory ____________ evidence.
6. The prosecutor wants to introduce _______ inculpatory ____________ evidence.
7. Would you find a fugue in a a) baseball game b) musical score c) prison camp d) zoo? __b__________
8. The process or result of justifying is _______ justification______________
9. What is the prefix in prejudice? ____pre______ What is its Latin form? ____prae________________
10. What is the literal meaning of prejudice? __judging (judgment) beforehand, in advance__________________
11. What Latin verb is the root of the English verb occupy? ___occupo________________________
12. What are the two meanings of this Latin verb? __to seize, to be busy with_____________________
13. Which meaning underlies the meaning of occupant? ______ one who is occupying, one who has seized
14. What Latin verb is the root of repugnant? __________ pugno_______________________________
15. What is the prefix in Transylvania and what is its meaning? ___trans; beyond_________________
16. What is the literal meaning of Transylvania? ______ beyond the forest________________________
17. Where is Transylvania and what is the actual geographical basis for this name? ___Hungary-Romania

(from the western European perspective, it is “beyond” the large central European forest_____________________
18. What is the prefix in adore and what does it mean? __________ ad; to, toward_____________________
19. What Latin verb, without the prefix, is the root of adore? __________ oro________________________
20. The _______ culprit _________ and the victim saw each other again in the courtroom.
21. Wars and famine can both create large numbers of _______ refugees________________________
22. As winter approached, snow removal became the major _______ preoccupation ____________ of the mayor.
23. I find it relaxing to __________ amble________________ through the fields around my farmhouse.
24. Caesar felt no need to _______ justify __________________ the use of force against the Gauls.
25. The company was willing to fund a ____________ judicious ____________ increase in health benefits for its workers.
26. The adjective centrifugal literally means ____________________________________________
27. ___________ Pugilist_____________ is an old-fashioned name for a boxer.
1. What is the suffix in *servitude* and what does it mean? (*-tude; condition, state, or quality of*)
2. What is the literal meaning of *servitude*? (*the condition or state of being a slave*)
3. What is the prefix in *reserve* and what does it mean? (*-re; back*)
4. What is the literal meaning of *reserve*? (*to keep back*)
5. What is the literal meaning of *gratius*? (*for thanks*)
6. What is an adjective meaning “having to do with discipline”? (*disciplinary*)
7. What is the prefix in *constellation* and what does it mean? (*con; together*)
8. What is the literal meaning of *constellation*? (*stars together*)
9. What is the prefix in *perennial* and what does it mean? (*per; through*)
10. What is the literal meaning of *perennial*? (*through the years*)
11. Is *perennial* an ancient word? In what era did it originate? (*no; 17th century*)
12. What is the literal meaning of *FitzGerald*? (*son of Gerald*)
13. What is the prefix in *infamous* and what does it mean? (*in; without*)
14. What is the prefix in *ingratiate* and what does it mean? (*in; into*)
15. The __________ annual __________ barbecue takes place every July.
16. In the feudal system, the __________ serf __________ was bound to the land.
17. The Alaskan forest is the __________ domain __________ of the grizzly bear.
18. The botanical garden contains exotic trees and a __________ conservatory __________ for tropical plants.
19. Because it is not done freely, child labor is a form of __________ servitude __________.
20. After his __________ disgraceful __________ retreat, the general was __________ relegated __________ to a lesser command.
21. Caligula defied tradition by declaring his own __________ deification __________ while still alive.
22. Caesar’s __________ legacy __________ included the adoption of Octavius as his heir.
23. In ancient Greece, Sparta was the __________ predominant __________ land power.
24. A/an __________ servo __________ is a motor.
25. Spreading lies about a person is called “ __________ defamation __________ of character”.
26. By securing their freedom, the king won the __________ gratitude __________ of the people.
27. __________ Delegating __________ authority and responsibility is the opposite of micromanaging,
28. Beautiful movement is __________ graceful __________, not clumsy.
QUIZ LESSONS 9-10

1. What is the prefix in *interlude* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

2. What is the prefix in *depopulate* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

3. What is the prefix in *repopulate* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

4. What is the prefix in *inanimate* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

5. What is the prefix in *denounce* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

6. What is the prefix in *enunciate* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

7. What is the prefix in *pronounce* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

8. What is the prefix in *renounce* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

9. What is the prefix in *dissociate* and what does it mean?  
   ________________, ____________

10. What is the suffix in *localize* and what is the literal meaning of *localize*?  
    ________________, ____________

11. What language does *champignon* come from?  
    ________________, ____________

12. What language does *campo* come from?  
    ________________, ____________

13. What is the suffix of *animism* and what does it mean?  
    ________________, ____________

14. What is the suffix of *delusion* and what does it mean?  
    ________________, ____________

15. What is the literal meaning of *delusion*?  
    ________________, ____________

16. What is the prefix of *unanimous* and what does it mean?  
    ________________, ____________

17. What is the literal meaning of *unanimous*?  
    ________________, ____________

18. The Romans considered anyone without Greco-Roman civilization to be a  
    ________________, ____________.

19. A computer ________________, ____________ resources according to program requirements.

20. *(social, sociable)* The bee is a  
    ________________, ____________ insect.

21. *(social, sociable)* The polar bear is not normally a  
    ________________, ____________ animal.

22. The peace treaty will require of the defeated nation the  
    ________________, ____________ of the use of arms.

23. In a full eclipse, you can see the sun’s  
    ________________, ____________.

24.  
    ________________, ____________ is the belief that objects are inhabited by spirits.

25. It is often alleged that there is  
    ________________, ____________ among the oil companies to manipulate prices.

26. *(allusion, illusion)* Animation is an  
    ________________, ____________ of movement.

27. *(allusion, illusion)* The newspaper attacked the candidate with an  
    ________________, ____________ to his voting record.

28. The movement of large numbers of troops was seen as a  
    ________________, ____________ to war.
QUIZ LESSONS 11-12

Name ______________________
Date ______________________

1. What is the Latin root of rebel? _______ bellum __________________________
2. What is the Latin root of proverb? _______ verbum _________________________
3. What is the Latin root of design? _______ signum __________________________
4. What is the Latin root of due? _______ debitum ____________________________
5. What is the Latin root of impeccable? _______ peccatum ____________________
6. Who is more likely to be bluffing, the bellicose man or the belligerent man? ____________ the bellicose man __________
7. (assign, consign) Our company will _______ consign _____________ the package to an agent for shipment.
8. (assign, consign) Our company will _______ assign _____________ the job to an executive officer.
9. (imperial, imperious) The _______ imperial ___________ governor had the power to command an army.
10. (imperial, imperious) The _______ imperious ___________ governor was unpopular with the people.
11. What is the literal meaning of vinegar? _______ sour wine __________________
12. What is the suffix of imperialism and what does it imply? _______ ism; doctrine or practice __________
13. In our times, is the connotation of imperialism positive or negative? _______ negative ____________
14. (verbal, verbose) Which word is more closely associated with the noun verbiage? _______ verbose ____________
15. What is a Latin word that means “word for word”? _______ verbatim ______________
16. (signal, signify) His raised hand _______ signified _____________ that he was ready.
17. (signal, signify) He _______ signaled _____________ his troops by raising his hand.
18. A signal achievement is a) meaningful b) easily seen c) special ________________ c
19. A proverbial phrase is a) widely quoted b) witty c) from the Bible ________________ a
20. An imperative verb expresses a) authority b) a command c) complete action ____________ b
21. An undue criticism is a) excessive b) unearned c) incorrect ________________ a
22. An auxiliary motor a) is identical to the main motor b) supplies extra power c) runs on batteries __________ b
23. A vintner a) grows grapes b) is a wine expert c) makes wine ________________ c
24. A peccadillo is a) not so serious b) extremely serious c) not at all serious ________________ a
25. A winery is a) a grape farm b) a wine bar c) a wine-making establishment ________________ c
26. A debit is money a) subtracted from a bank account b) paid by check c) owed ________________ a
27. An insignia is a) a rank b) a badge c) a trademark ________________ b
28. A verbal agreement is a) invalid b) wordy c) unwritten ________________ c
1. (primary, premier) The airplane is the ________ primary ________ means of long-distance travel in Australia.

2. (primary, premier) The World Series is the ________ premier ________ event in baseball.

3. (desolate, solitary) We set our course toward the ________ solitary ________ peak on the horizon.

4. (desolate, solitary) We found ourselves in the middle of a ________ desolate ________ landscape.

5. A novitiate is a a) young man b) period of time c) monastery ________ b ________

6. Kings, after a war, often raise taxes to ________ replenish ________ the treasury.

7. (plenteous, plentiful) The harvest this year was ________ plenteous ________.

8. (plenteous, plentiful) The fields in this part of the state are ________ plenteous ________.

9. The literal meaning of malevolence is ________ wishing harm ________.

10. The literal meaning of malediction is ________ saying harm ________.

11. The literal meaning of malefactor is ________ doer of harm ________.

12. (prolong, elongate) A section was added in order to ________ elongate ________ the aircraft.

13. (prolong, elongate) A speech was added in order to ________ prolong ________ the event.

14. The literal meaning of bona fide is ________ in good faith ________.

15. (bonus, bonanza) At the end of the year, every employee received a ________ bonus ________.

16. (bonus, bonanza) At the end of the year, the company reaped a ________ bonanza ________.

17. A multitude is a great a) amount b) number c) size ________ b ________

18. A plenitude is a great a) amount b) space c) crowd ________ a ________.

19. The literal meaning of magnanimous is ________ big spirit ________.

20. The literal meaning of magnum opus is ________ great work ________.

21. A magnum is a a) magnet b) rifle c) bullet ________ c ________.

22. A novel experience is a) exciting b) unusual c) confusing ________ b ________.

23. (total, totality) The ________ total ________ of the money raised was twenty thousand dollars.

24. (total, totality) The ________ totality ________ of the money will be given to charity.

25. The literal meaning of soliloquy is ________ speaking alone ________.

26. (certainty, certitude) We are proceeding on the ________ certitude ________ that the outcome will be a success.

27. (certainty, certitude) Our research tells us that the outcome is a virtual ________ certainty ________.

28. (primal, primary) Fear is a ________ primal ________ instinct.

29. (primal, primary) Fear is the ________ primary ________ motive.
1. The prefix *non* tends to mean a) opposite of  
b) end of  
c) lack of ____________________________

2. The literal meaning of *contradict* is say against ________________________________.

3. The literal meaning of *express* is press out, push out ________________________________.

4. The literal meaning of *substance* is stand under ________________________________.

5. The literal meaning of *evaporate* is steam out, vapor out ________________________________.

6. The literal meaning of *benevolence* is wishing well ________________________________.

7. The literal meaning of *nonplus* is no more ________________________________.

8. The literal meaning of *interject* is throw between ________________________________.

9. The literal meaning of *suspend* is hang under ________________________________.

10. The literal meaning of *superfluous* is flow over ________________________________.

11. The literal meaning of *escape* is out of one’s cape ________________________________.

12. The literal meaning of *elaborate* is work out ________________________________.

13. The literal meaning of *educate* is lead out ________________________________.

14. The literal meaning of *extract* is draw out ________________________________.

15. The literal meaning of *subscribe* is write under ________________________________.

16. The literal meaning of *contravene* is come against ________________________________.

17. The literal meaning of *nonsense* is lack of sense ________________________________.

18. The literal meaning of *interval* is between the ramparts ________________________________.

19. The literal meaning of *intervene* is come between ________________________________.

20. The literal meaning of *submit* is send under ________________________________.

21. The literal meaning of *subject* is throw under ________________________________.

22. The literal meaning of *extend* is stretch out ________________________________.

23. The literal meaning of *emit* is send out ________________________________.

24. The literal meaning of *interest* is be among ________________________________.

25. The literal meaning of *counteract* is act against ________________________________.

26. The literal meaning of *interplanetary* is among the planets ________________________________.

27. The literal meaning of *supersonic* is above (the speed of) sound ________________________________.

28. *(superior, supreme)* Greatest of all __________ supreme ________________________________

29. *(superior, supreme)* Greater of two __________ superior ________________________________
1. What is the prefix in *promote* and what is its meaning? **pro; forth**
2. What is the literal meaning of *promote*? **to move forth**
3. What is the prefix in *remove* and what is its meaning? **re; back**
4. What is the literal meaning of *remove*? **to move back**
5. What is the prefix in *admonish* and what is its meaning? **ad; to, toward**
6. What is the literal meaning of *admonish*? **to caution to, to warn to**
7. What happens to the syllable *hab* of the root *habeo* when it carries a prefix? **it becomes hib**
8. Give three examples in English. **exhibit, inhibit, prohibit**
9. What is the suffix in *visualize* and what is its meaning? **ize; to make...**
10. What is the literal meaning of *visualize*? **to make visual**
11. What is the prefix in *immobile* and what is its meaning? **in; not**
12. What is the literal meaning of *immobile*? **not mobile**
13. What is the prefix in *inhibit* and what is its meaning? **in; in**
14. What is the literal meaning of *inhibit*? **to hold in**
15. What is the suffix in *prohibition* and what is its meaning? **ion; process or result of**
16. What is the literal meaning of *prohibition*? **process or result of prohibiting**
17. What is the noun corresponding to the adjective *docile*? **docility**
18. What is the noun corresponding to the adjective *timid*? **timidity**
19. After insulting the king, the general was **demoted** to corporal.
20. The wall paintings of Roman houses often had a mythological **motif**.
21. *(habit, habitude)* Excellent discipline in battle was the **habitude** of the Roman army.
22. *(habit, habitude)* The senator has the **habit** of scratching his ear when he tells a lie.
23. *(provisional, provisory)* Until elections are held, the country is under a **provisional** government.
24. *(provisional, provisory)* The contract has a **provisory** clause stating certain restrictions.
25. *(advise, advice)* Driving more carefully in the rain is good **advice**.
26. *(advise, advice)* We **advise** children not to drink too much soda pop.
27. *(vista, view)* I have a **view** of my neighbor’s garden from my kitchen window.
28. *(vista, view)* Our deck presents a grand **vista** of the mountains.
1. What is the prefix in preside? ______________________
2. What is its Latin form, and what does it mean? ____________________________
3. What is the literal meaning of preside? ____________________________
4. The verbs repeal and revoke are similar in structure and meaning. Which applies to each of the following:
   law ____________________ ; license__________________ .
5. (habitat, habitation) Global warming appears to be threatening the __________ habitat of the polar bear.
6. (habitat, habitation) The winter __________ habitation of the grizzly bear is a warm den.
7. The word lavish may be either __________ verb __________ or __________ adjective __________. (part of speech)
8. What is the prefix in cohabit, what does it mean, what other forms does it have, and what Latin preposition is it a form of? __________________________
9. Which of the following is an appellation with respect to beef: a) lean  b) Angus  c) T-bone __________
10. What is the prefix in dissident and what does it mean? __________________________
11. What is the literal meaning of dissident __________________________
12. The word dissident may be either __________ noun __________ or __________ adjective __________. (part of speech)
13. What Latin verb is the root of the English verb peal? __________________________
14. What other English verb is directly derived from this root? __________________________
15. Which is a subsidiary office: a) branch office  b) head office  c) office in the same building __________
16. The word lavage is used in  a) church  b) the military  c) medicine __________
17. The word presidio is used in  a) church  b) the military  c) medicine __________
18. A __________ sedentary ______ lifestyle makes you fat.
19. (resident, presiding) The __________ presiding ______ judge is hard on repeat offenders.
20. (resident, presiding) The __________ resident ______ priest is from Ireland.
21. The ground became saturated after the storm, causing the building to __________ subside __________
22. The word sedate may be either __________ verb __________ or __________ adjective __________. (part of speech)
23. It is natural to find __________ sediment __________ in bottles of wine and bottles of olive oil.
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1. What does **paternoster** mean?  
   - Our Father

2. Ambassadorships are a typical form of political **patronage**.

3. What is the prefix in **illegal** and what does it mean?  
   - *in*; not

4. What is the prefix in **irregular** and what does it mean?  
   - *in*; not

5. What does **Lucifer** mean?  
   - *bringer of light*

6. A **translucent** material allows light to pass but not detailed images.

7. (**veracious**, **veritable**) The documentary is a **veracious** history of the expedition.

8. (**veracious**, **veritable**) The boy was a **veritable** double of the prince.

9. What is the prefix in **subordinate** and what does it mean?  
   - *sub*; under, beneath, below

10. What is the Latin root and the literal meaning of **subordinate**?  
    - *ordo* ordinis; beneath or lower in rank

11. Which is the **ordinal** number?  
    - a) **centum**  
    - b) **decimus**  
    - c) **tres**  
    - b

12. (**capitulate**, **recapitulate**) After six months under siege, the city was forced to **capitulate**.

13. (**capitulate**, **recapitulate**) The senate was asked to **recapitulate** the terms of the treaty.

14. (**temporal**, **temporary**) Opposite of **spatial**:
   - **temporal**

15. (**temporal**, **temporary**) Opposite of **permanent**:
   - **temporary**

16. What is the suffix in **tempestuous** and what does it mean?  
   - *ous; having or full of*

17. What is the literal meaning of **tempestuous**?  
   - **full of storms**

18. What is the noun corresponding to **hostile**?  
   - **hostility**

19. What is the Latin root of **reign**?  
   - **regnum**

20. A Roman **patrician** belonged to the senatorial class of Roman society.

21. In a **matriarchal** society  
    - a) women own all the property  
    - b) women are the heads of the families  
    - c) women do jobs traditionally done by men  
    - b

22. What noun corresponds with the adjective **lucid**?  
   - **lucidity**

23. In a monarchy, the **regent**  
    - a) rules on behalf of the king  
    - b) is the king’s agent  
    - c) is next in line for the throne  
    - a

24. The connotation of **regime** is  
    - a) negative  
    - b) positive  
    - c) neutral  
    - a

25. What is the suffix in **veracious** and what does it mean?  
   - *ous; having or full of*

26. What is the literal meaning of **veracious**?  
   - **having truth, full of truth**

27. A **verisimilitude**  
    - a) proves something true  
    - b) is true  
    - c) seems to be true  
    - c
QUIZ LESSONS 22-23

1. What is the noun corresponding to the adjective corpulent? _____________________________
   __________
   corpulence

2. Which is an example of nomenclature?  a) Queen Elizabeth  b) carbon dioxide  c) corn ________
   ________________________________________
   b

3. What is the combining form of the root homo? _____________________________
   homi

4. The adjective urbane means  a) cultured  b) living in the city  c) from the city ________
   ________________________________________
   a

5. What is the Latin root of corset and what language does corset come from? corpus, corporis; French

6. (corporeal, corporal) She reached out to touch the apparition, to see if it was ________
   ________________________________________
   corporeal

7. (corporeal, corporal) Modern torture is often more psychological than ________
   ________________________________________
   corporal

8. (denominator, denomination) The ounce is a ________
   ________________________________________
   denomination

9. (denominator, denomination) Speed was the common ________
   ________________________________________
   denominator

10. What is the prefix in incorporate and what does it mean? ________
    __________
    in; in, into

11. What is the prefix in incorporeal and what does it mean? ________
    __________
    in; not

12. What noun corresponds with the adjective pronominal? ________
    pronoun

13. What does homo sapiens mean? ________
    ________________________________________
    rational man (person)

14. The Holy Roman Empire had no connection with the Roman Empire. Its name, therefore, is a misnomer.

15. What Latin word is the root of the English word noun? ________
    ________________________________________
    nomen nominis

16. An interurban is a  a) road  b) train  c) bus ________
    ________________________________________
    b
1. What is the Latin root of crucial? _______crux crucis
2. What language does virtuoso come from? _______Italian
3. (ingenious, ingenuous) At first, sophisticated Romans took advantage of the _______ingenuous__ provincial.
4. (ingenious, ingenuous) Romans invented this _______ingenious____ method of lightening concrete.
5. French and Italian partisans fought against a) Nazis b) Communists c) Catholics _____a_______
6. The ______partition______ of Virginia created the state of West Virginia.
7. (genus, genre) Homo sapiens belongs to the _______genus________ Homo.
8. (genus, genre) War of the Worlds belongs to the _______genre________ of science fiction.
9. The noun corresponding to the adjective congenial is _______congeniality________
10. The noun corresponding to the verb mortify is _______mortification________
11. The noun corresponding to the adjective partial is _______partiality________
12. A partita is a a) motorcycle b) dance c) musical form ______c_______
13. Roman citizenship for all Italians was the _______crux________ of the Social War.
14. The noun progeny refers to a) parents b) children c) relatives ______b_______
15. A generic product has no a) brand name b) package c) fixed price ______a_______
16. A participle is a verbal a) agreement b) adjective c) tense ______b_______
17. What is the Latin root of the English adjective gentle? _______gens gents
18. A nocturnal animal is a) asleep at night b) active at night c) born at night ______b_______
19. On an ______equinox________, the length of night and day are more or less equal.
20. (virtual, virtuous) Trajan was a _______virtuous________ emperor.
21. (virtual, virtuous) Stilicho was a _______virtual________ emperor.
22. A congenital feature is a) unusual b) inherited c) present at birth ______c_______
23. Sunset _______impacts________ a reddish color to the landscape.
24. The genie originates in the folklore of a) Arabia b) France c) Greece ______a_______
25. The adjective excruciating usually refers to a) humor b) anger c) pain ______c_______
26. The nocturne is a form of a) sculpture b) music c) architecture ______b_______
27. A mortgage is a a) disease b) weapon c) loan ______c_______
28. A repartee might occur in a a) game of tennis b) war c) conversation ______c_______