

QUIZ LESSON 1

NAME _____

DATE _____

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 amiable people should be able to reach an amicable agreement.
20. The portage between the two lakes requires twenty porters.
21. I gave a laudatory speech in recognition of the laudable actions of the crew.
22. Do not elaborate your outfit any further. It is already elaborate enough.
23. An oracular 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

QUIZ LESSON 2

NAME _____

DATE _____

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 (aquae)
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. memorization, glorification, preparation, navigation
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*.

<u>vivacious</u>	movie star
<u>viable</u>	plan
<u>convivial</u>	picnic in the country
<u>vital</u>	organ

QUIZ LESSON 3

NAME _____

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

QUIZ LESSON 4

NAME _____

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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

QUIZ LESSONS 5-6

NAME _____

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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 center-fleeing.
27. Pugilist is an old-fashioned name for a boxer.

QUIZ LESSONS 7-8

NAME _____

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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 *gratis*? 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

NAME _____

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1. What is the prefix in *interlude* and what does it mean? inter; between
2. What is the prefix in *depopulate* and what does it mean? de; remove
3. What is the prefix in *repopulate* and what does it mean? re; again
4. What is the prefix in *inanimate* and what does it mean? in; not
5. What is the prefix in *denounce* and what does it mean? de; about
6. What is the prefix in *enunciate* and what does it mean? e; out
7. What is the prefix in *pronounce* and what does it mean? pro; forth
8. What is the prefix in *renounce* and what does it mean? re; back
9. What is the prefix in *dissociate* and what does it mean? dis; apart
10. What is the suffix in *localize* and what is the literal meaning of *localize*? ize; to make local
11. What language does *champignon* come from? French
12. What language does *campo* come from? Spanish
13. What is the suffix of *animism* and what does it imply? ism; a belief system
14. What is the suffix of *delusion* and what does it mean? ion; process or result of
15. What is the literal meaning of *delusion*? process or result of deluding
16. What is the prefix of *unanimous* and what does it mean? un(i); one
17. What is the literal meaning of *unanimous*? of one mind
18. The Romans considered anyone without Greco-Roman civilization to be a barbarian.
19. A computer allocates resources according to program requirements.
20. (*social, sociable*) The bee is a social insect.
21. (*social, sociable*) The polar bear is not normally a sociable animal.
22. The peace treaty will require of the defeated nation the renunciation of the use of arms.
23. In a full eclipse, you can see the sun's corona.
24. Animism is the belief that objects are inhabited by spirits.
25. It is often alleged that there is collusion among the oil companies to manipulate prices.
26. (*allusion, illusion*) Animation is an illusion of movement.
27. (*allusion, illusion*) The newspaper attacked the candidate with an allusion to his voting record.
28. The movement of large numbers of troops was seen as a prelude to war.

QUIZ LESSONS 11-12

NAME _____

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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

QUIZ LESSONS 13-14

NAME _____

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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 plentiful.
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.

QUIZ LESSON 15

NAME _____

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1. The prefix *non* tends to mean a) opposite of b) end of c) lack of c
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 standing 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 beneath .
10. The literal meaning of *superfluous* is flowing 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 between .
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 being 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

QUIZ LESSON 16

NAME _____

DATE _____

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.

QUIZ LESSONS 17-18

NAME _____

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1. What is the prefix in *preside*? pre
2. What is its Latin form, and what does it mean? prae; before, at the head of
3. What is the literal meaning of *preside*? to sit at the head of
4. The verbs *repeal* and *revoke* are similar in structure and meaning. Which applies to each of the following:
law repeal ; license revoke .
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? co; together, with; con, com; cum
9. Which of the following is an *appellation* with respect to beef: a) lean b) Angus c) T-bone b
10. What is the prefix in *dissident* and what does it mean? dis; apart
11. What is the literal meaning of *dissident* sitting apart, one who sits apart
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*? appello
14. What other English verb is directly derived from this root? appeal
15. Which is a *subsidiary* office: a) branch office b) head office c) office in the same building a
16. The word *lavage* is used in a) church b) the military c) medicine c
17. The word *presidio* is used in a) church b) the military c) medicine b
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.

QUIZ LESSONS 20-21

NAME _____

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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

NAME _____

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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 of the English system of weights.
9. (*denominator, denomination*) Speed was the common denominator of Caesar's tactics.
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

QUIZ LESSONS 24-25

NAME _____

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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 gentis
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 imparts 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