**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 __________
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*.
   - **vivacious** movie star
   - **viable** plan
   - **convivial** picnic in the country
   - **vital** organ
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 *convolve*? 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 _______”.
15. The adjective *supreme* means “high _______”.
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 _______.

1. What is a word meaning “the process or result of unifying”?
   ____________________________

2. What is the adjective of the noun meaning “all things”?
   ____________________________

3. What noun means “the condition of being unique”?
   ____________________________

4. Regarding the answer to 3, is the root Latin? ______ yes ______ is the suffix Latin? ______ no ______

5. When you ____________________ 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 ______________________ your efforts.

7. If you want the second one to be identical to the first, you need to _______________ the process.

8. The prefix meaning “three” is ____________________________.

9. The global positioning system uses a process of _______________ to determine location.

10. A vehicle with three wheels is a ____________________________.

11. An object with three legs, or feet, is a ____________________________.

12. A polygon with three sides is a ____________________________.

13. A group of three musicians is a ____________________________.

14. A chord of three notes is a ____________________________.

15. The course of study consisting of grammar, logic, and rhetoric is the ____________________________.

16. To make something insignificant is to ____________________________ it.

17. A ____________________ person is “double” because he says one thing and does another.

18. The state of existing in one part is ____________________________.

19. The state of existing in two parts is ____________________________.

20. The state of existing in three parts is ____________________________.

21. The prefix meaning “one” is ____________________________.

22. A ____________________________ texture has no variations.

23. What is the Latin root meaning “one”? _______________ unas 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 __________, is an Americanized spelling of a __________ word.
2. What Latin verb is the root of the English verb *liberate*? __________
3. Which principal part of the Latin verb is the actual root? __________
4. The __________ ward is for patients who are not bedridden.
5. The defense attorney wants to introduce __________ evidence.
6. The prosecutor wants to introduce __________ evidence.
7. Would you find a *fugue* in a a) baseball game b) musical score c) prison camp d) zoo? __________
8. The process or result of justifying is __________.
9. What is the prefix in *prejudice*? __________ What is its Latin form? __________
10. What is the literal meaning of *prejudice*? ____________
11. What Latin verb is the root of the English verb *occupy*? __________
12. What are the two meanings of this Latin verb? ____________
13. Which meaning underlies the meaning of *occupant*? ____________
14. What Latin verb is the root of *repugnant*? __________
15. What is the prefix in *Transylvania* and what is its meaning? ____________
16. What is the literal meaning of *Transylvania*? ____________
17. Where is Transylvania and what is the actual geographical basis for this name? ____________
18. What is the prefix in *adore* and what does it mean? ____________
19. What Latin verb, without the prefix, is the root of *adore*? ____________
20. The __________ and the victim saw each other again in the courtroom.
21. Wars and famine can both create large numbers of __________.
22. As winter approached, snow removal became the major __________ of the mayor.
23. I find it relaxing to __________ through the fields around my farmhouse.
24. Caesar felt no need to __________ the use of force against the Gauls.
25. The company was willing to fund a __________ increase in health benefits for its workers.
26. The adjective *centrifugal* literally means __________.
27. __________ is an old-fashioned name for a boxer.
1. What is the suffix in *servitude* and what does it mean? __________; 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? __________ 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”? __________
7. What is the prefix in *constellation* and what does it mean? __________ stars together
8. What is the literal meaning of *constellation*? __________
9. What is the prefix in *perennial* and what does it mean? __________ 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? __________ without
14. What is the prefix in *ingratiate* and what does it mean? __________ 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? ________________
   **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? ________________

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

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 ________________.

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.
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 _______ meaningful _______ easily seen _______ special _______ c
19. A proverbial phrase is _______ widely quoted _______ witty _______ from the Bible _______ a
20. An imperative verb expresses _______ authority _______ a command _______ complete action _______ b
21. An undue criticism is _______ excessive _______ unearned _______ incorrect _______ a
22. An auxiliary motor _______ is identical to the main motor _______ supplies extra power _______ c
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 ______ 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.
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 ____________________________ 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
1. What is the prefix in *promote* and what is its meaning? __________ pro; forth
2. What is the literal meaning of *promote*? ____________________
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*? ____________________
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*? ____________________
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*? ____________________
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 ________________ of the polar bear.
6. (habitat, habitation) The winter ________________ of the grizzly bear is a warm den.
7. The word lavish may be either ________________ or ________________. (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 ________________ or ________________. (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 ________________ lifestyle makes you fat.
19. (resident, presiding) The ________________ judge is hard on repeat offenders.
20. (resident, presiding) The ________________ priest is from Ireland.
21. The ground became saturated after the storm, causing the building to ________________
22. The word sedate may be either ________________ or ________________. (part of speech)
23. It is natural to find ________________ in bottles of wine and bottles of olive oil.
QUIZ LESSONS 20-21

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
1. What is the noun corresponding to the adjective corpulent? ____________________
   ______________

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? ________________

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 __________.

15. What Latin word is the root of the English word noun? __________

16. An interurban is a  a) road  b) train  c) bus ______ b ______


1. What is the Latin root of crucial? ____________________
   
2. What language does virtuoso come from? ____________________
   
3. (ingenious, ingenuous) At first, sophisticated Romans took advantage of the _______ provincial.
   
4. (ingenious, ingenuous) Romans invented this _______ method of lightening concrete.
   
5. French and Italian partisans fought against a) Nazis b) Communists c) Catholics _______ a
   
6. The _______ of Virginia created the state of West Virginia.
   
7. (genus, genre) Homo sapiens belongs to the _______ Homo.
   
8. (genus, genre) War of the Worlds belongs to the _______ of science fiction.
   
9. The noun corresponding to the adjective congenial is ____________________.
   
10. The noun corresponding to the verb mortify is ____________________.
   
11. The noun corresponding to the adjective partial is ____________________.
   
12. A partita is a a) motorcycle b) dance c) musical form _______ c
   
13. Roman citizenship for all Italians was the _______ 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? ____________________
   
18. A nocturnal animal is a) asleep at night b) active at night c) born at night _______ b
   
19. On an _______ , the length of night and day are more or less equal.
   
20. (virtual, virtuous) Trajan was a _______ emperor.
   
21. (virtual, virtuous) Stilicho was a _______ emperor.
   
22. A congenital feature is a) unusual b) inherited c) present at birth _______ c
   
23. Sunset _______ 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