

AMO

AMARE, AMAVI, AMATUS

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

Exercises

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

Grammar

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

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

PORTO
PORTARE, PORTAVI, PORTATUS

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

Exercises

Match the prefix with its meaning.

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

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

LAUDO

LAUDARE, LAUDAVI, LAUDATUS

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

LABORO

LABORARE, LABORAVI, LABORATUS

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

Exercises (use laudo or laboro words)

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

Grammar

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

ORO
ORARE, ORAVI, ORATUS

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

Exercises

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

Grammar

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

Make the best match.

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

* answer: man