WORD MASTERY

for students of Latin

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By applying the principles of word formation which you have studied in Lessons I-V write the Latin noun/verb for each English word in the first column. In the next column write the number of the principle of word mastery which explains the change in word formation. Use the example as a guide.

(1) no change
(2) Latin -a, -o, -us, -um, or -ium dropped.
(3) English -e replaces Latin -a, -o, -us, -um, or -ium.
(4) English -y replaces Latin -ia or -ium.
(5) English -le replaces Latin -ula.
(6) English -ce replaces Latin -tia or -cia.
(7) English -ate replaces Latin final -o.

Consult a dictionary whenever necessary. Note that the meaning of the Latin word will not always be the same as that of the English word.

English word	Latin word	principle
campus	*campus*	*1*
testimony		
area		
matron		
grace		
alumnus		
fate		
agitate		
discipline		
sentence		
curriculum		
fury		
perfidy		
err		
nebula		
declare		
fugitive		
fable		
study		
liberate		
controversy		

A

The following Latin adjectives end with the suffix **-osus**, which is equivalent to -ous or -ose in English.
  Write the meaning of the Latin adjective, and give the English adjective formed according to the principle stated above.

Latin word	*meaning of Latin adjective*	*English adjective*
bellicosus	_____	_____
copiosus	_____	_____
famosus	_____	_____
gloriosus	_____	_____
injuriosus	_____	_____
invidiosus	_____	_____
jocosus	_____	_____
nervosus	_____	_____

B

After each English adjective below write its Latin counterpart and the meaning of the Latin adjective.

English word	*Latin adjective*	*meaning of Latin adjective*
curious	_____	_____
morose	_____	_____
numerous	_____	_____
fabulous	_____	_____
verbose	_____	_____
insidious	_____	_____

C

Supply from this lesson an English adjective that has approximately the same meaning as the adjective in parentheses following each sentence.

1 The Romans were _____. (warlike)

2 The professor criticized the report as being too _____. (wordy)

3 The good harvest assured the farmers of a _____ grain supply. (plentiful)

4 The name of Julius Caesar is _____. (well known)

5 He had a _____ disposition. (restless)

λ

A

Besides assimilation (as explained in Lesson XII), another change often takes place in Latin verbs when a prefix is added. The vowel or diphthong in the simple verb changes according to the following rules:
(1) -a- becomes -i-
(2) -e- becomes -i-
(3) -ae- becomes -ī-

For each prefix and verb in this exercise write the Latin compound verb and its meaning. Check in a dictionary the spelling and meaning of each Latin compound.

prefix + verb	Latin compound verb	meaning of Latin compound
ad + ago (drive)	_____	_____
in + cado (fall)	_____	_____
con- + caedo (cut)	_____	_____
ex + caedo	_____	_____
ex + capio (take)	_____	_____
re- + facio (make)	_____	_____
in + quaero (seek)	_____	_____
re- + quaero	_____	_____
de + specio (look)	_____	_____
con- + statuo (set up)	_____	_____

B

For each English phrase write the corresponding Latin prefix and the simple verb which combine to form a Latin compound verb. Then give the Latin compound verb. Check each compound verb in the Latin dictionary to verify your answer.

English phrase	Latin prefix + verb	Latin compound verb
make again	_____ + _____	_____
drive under	_____ + _____	_____
take back	_____ + _____	_____
look back	_____ + _____	_____
fall together	_____ + _____	_____
look forward	_____ + _____	_____
drive out	_____ + _____	_____
fall out (from)	_____ + _____	_____
cut out	_____ + _____	_____

A

The suffix -idus is added to the base of some Latin verbs (usually of the second conjugation) to form an adjective meaning "in a condition/state of . . . ." The English derivative ends in -id.

For each Latin verb give the Latin adjective (formed as stated above), its meaning, and the English derivative. Use the example as a guide.

Latin verb	*Latin adjective*	*meaning of Latin adjective*	*English derivative*
aceo *be sour*	acidus	sour	acid
candeo *shine*			
ferveo *boil*			
fluo *flow*			
frigeo *be cold*			
horreo *bristle*			
luceo *be light*			
splendeo *shine*			
valeo *be strong*			
vivo *live*			

B

Write the corresponding Latin adjective after each English derivative. Then give the Latin verb from which each adjective was formed and its meaning. Refer to a dictionary for verification of spelling and meaning.

English derivative	*Latin adjective*	*Latin verb*	*meaning of Latin verb*
arid (dry)			
turgid (swollen)			
languid (weak, weary)			
sordid (dirty)			
liquid (fluid)			
torpid (sluggish)			
rigid (stiff)			
timid (fearful)			

A

By applying the principles of word formation which you have studied in the previous lessons, write the Latin word from which each English word is derived. In the next columns, give the appropriate English and Latin suffixes/endings which explain the changes in word formation. Consult a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

English	Latin	English suffix/ending ___ replaces	Latin suffix/ending ___
calumny	*calumnia*	-y	-ia
member			
testimony			
science			
office			
produce			
famous			
verbose			
monster			
theater			
compare			

B

The following English words are derived from Latin compound verbs in which assimilation occurs. Write the Latin compound verb and then give the Latin prefix and the simple verb which combine to form the compound verb. Use the example as a guide.

English	Latin compound verb	Latin prefix	+ verb
import	*importo*	in	+ *porto*
collocate			+
assist			+
immigrate			+
support			+

C

These English verbs are derived from Latin compound verbs in which vowel change takes place. Write the Latin compound verb and then give the prefix and the simple verb. In the last column indicate the kind of vowel change which occurs. Use the example as a guide.

English	Latin compound verb	Latin prefix	+ verb	vowel change
decide	*decīdo*	de	+ *caedo*	-ae- becomes -ī-

A

Latin nouns ending in -tor (genitive, -toris, masculine) are formed from verbs and indicate the doer of an action ("one who . . ."). Most of these nouns become English words without any change.

Using the example as a guide, complete the exercise below. Consult a dictionary for meanings and spelling.

Latin noun	meaning of noun	Latin verb	meaning of verb	English derivative
curator[1]	one who takes care of, guardian	curo	take care of	curator
auditor				
creditor[2]				
debitor[3]				
doctor				
factor				
monitor				
navigator				
orator				
postulator				
spectator				

B

Write the Latin nouns in -tor which are formed from the verbs in this exercise. Give the meaning of each noun and give the English derivative.

Latin verb	Latin noun	meaning of Latin noun	English derivative
administro			
conservo			
creo			
dicto			
invenio			
libero			
narro			

[1] In general, English nouns derived from first-conjugation verbs have connecting vowel -a-; nouns derived from second-, third-, and fourth-conjugation verbs usually have connecting vowel -i-. Some nouns, such as "doctor," have no connecting vowel.
[2] The original meaning of **credo** is "entrust, lend."
[3] In the English derivative, the -i- is dropped.

A

The suffix -(i)tudo, added to the base of a Latin adjective, forms an abstract noun meaning "quality of being . . . ." Nouns ending in -tudo are all third declension, feminine gender, with the genitive singular ending in -tudinis. Latin -tudo becomes -tude in English; the suffix -ness is approximately equivalent in many instances.

To the base of each adjective listed below add the suffix -(i)tudo. Then give the meaning of the Latin noun, and the English derivative ending in -tude. Use the example as a guide.

Latin adjective	Latin noun	meaning of Latin noun	English derivative
altus	*altitudo*	*highness*	*altitude*
amplus			
beatus			
lassus			
magnus			
quietus[1]			
servus			

B

For each English word or phrase give a synonym ending in -tude. Then write the Latin equivalent and the Latin adjective from which it is derived.

English	synonym in -tude	Latin equivalent	Latin adjective
broadness			
length			
a great many			
beauty			
loneliness			
bravery			

C

The following Latin adjectives furnish Latin nouns in -tudo. Write the Latin noun formed from each adjective and give its meaning. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

Latin adjective	Latin noun	meaning of Latin noun
crassus		
firmus		

[1] The Latin noun is **quietudo**; one -t- is dropped.

A

Many English words ending in -ion are derived from Latin words which terminate in -io/-tio/-sio. This suffix forms a feminine noun of the third declension (with the genitive singular ending in -ionis/-tionis/-sionis). Such a noun indicates the "act of . . . ."

After each Latin noun in the list below give the Latin verb from which it is derived, the meaning of the verb, and finally the English noun in -ion. Use the example as a guide.

Latin noun	Latin verb	meaning of verb	English noun
adoratio	adoro	adore	adoration
aedificatio			
conventio			
definitio			
dissensio			
exploratio			
factio			
habitatio			
inclinatio			
inventio			
laudatio			
legio			
mansio			
munitio			
petitio			
salutatio			
transfusio			

B

Underline the word in parentheses that will complete each sentence correctly.

1 The last part of the report contained the scientist's (allusions, conclusions, contusions) about the celestial phenomena he had been studying.

2 After lengthy debate, the council made known its (illusion, concentration, decision) concerning the school issue.

3 To give a false impression or to deceive a person's perception of something means to create an (illusion, allusion, elusion).

D

The following English nouns are derived from Latin nouns that are formed by adding suffixes to adjectives. For each English noun give the Latin noun from which it is derived, and then write the Latin adjective and suffix which combine to form the Latin noun. Refer to a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

English noun	Latin noun	Latin adjective	+ suffix
altitude	*altitudo*	*altus*	+ *-(i)tudo*
security			+
clarity			+
rarity			+
multitude			+
fortitude			+
liberty			+
solitude			+
unity			+

E

The following sentences contain English words that are derived from Latin words. In the blank spaces to the right of the sentences write the Latin word from which each underlined English word is derived. Use the example as a guide.

1 An archaeologist studies the art, culture, and civilization of antiquity.   *antiquitas*

2 The boy is studious; he prefers reading to sports.

3 The Declaration of Independence states that each citizen has certain rights;

among these rights are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

4 The prosecutor doubted the validity of the witness' testimony.

5 During an economic depression there is usually a paucity of money and a

reduction of business activity.

6 The sculptor is famous for his production of animal figures.

7 The inventor was very candid in explaining how his new machine operated.

A

The suffix -(i)anus (similar to -inus) is added to the base of a Latin noun or adjective to form an adjective meaning "of or pertaining to . . . ." The English equivalent is -an or -ane; occasionally both adjectives are formed but with different meanings. Notice that quite a few proper nouns form corresponding proper adjectives in this fashion.

Add the suffix -(i)anus to the base of each Latin word; give the meaning of the Latin adjective and write the English derivative. When there are two derivatives, one in -an and the other in -ane, give both. Use the example as a guide.

Latin word	Latin adjective	meaning of Latin adjective	English derivative
Africa *Africa*	*Africanus*	*of Africa*	*African*
Asia *Asia*			
castellum *fortress*			
Christus *Christ*			
medius *middle*			
meridies *midday*			
mons *mountain*			
mundus *world*			
pagus *country district*			
Roma *Rome*			
silva/sylva *forest*			
Sparta *Sparta*			
Troja *Troy*			
urbs *city*			
vetus, -eris *old*			

B

Underline the word in parentheses that will complete each sentence correctly.

1 The (Ciceronian, Darwinian, Ovidian) style of writing is known for its eloquence and lengthy sentences.

2 To avoid battle and tire an opponent by delays is to use (Caesarian, Fabian, Adrian) tactics.

3 (Anglian, Andean, Humane) societies have been formed in many cities to protect animals from the cruelties of (human, Anglian, germane) society.

4 When senators filibuster, their speeches are not always (vane, Prussian, germane) to the issue.

5 (Pagan, Suburban, Meridian) living usually includes houses, gardening, pets, and commuting.

λ

C

Look up the meaning of each English word below and write it in the first column. Then give the Latin adjective from which each English adjective is derived.

English adjective	meaning of English adjective	Latin adjective
corpulent		
factious		
generous		
nebulous		
otiose		
plumose		
somnolent		

D

Many English derivatives of Latin adjectives ending in **-us/-eus/-ius/-uus** have the endings -ous/-eous/-ious/-uous because of the influence of the English adjective suffix -ous (from Latin **-osus**).

Give the meaning of the Latin adjectives listed below and write the English adjective derived from each Latin adjective. Refer to a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

Latin adjective	meaning of Latin adjective	English adjective
arduus	*steep, difficult*	*arduous*
continuus		
devius		
dubius		
erroneus		
garrulus		
igneus		
ludicrus		
nefarius		
noxius		
odorus		
sanguineus		
strenuus		
superfluus		
varius		

A

The ability to recognize related words is a great help in learning meanings of new words. In Latin, as in English, groups of words that have a common origin and are related in meaning are called "word families." The word or part of a word common to all members of a related group is known as the *root* (e.g., **ag**; note that **ag + t** becomes **act**).

In this exercise various Latin roots are given with their general meanings. Using a Latin dictionary, form word families by locating Latin words that are related in origin and meaning. Limit your answers to one verb, one noun, and one adjective—if these are formed—for each Latin root. Words can also be formed with the prefixes and suffixes learned so far, provided the other necessary changes (assimilation and/or vowel change) are made. Use the example as a guide.

root and general meaning	*word family* *verbs*	*nouns*	*adjectives*
liber (free)	*libero*	*libertas*	*liber*
ag/act (move, do)			
am (love)			
cup (desire)			
cur (care, pay attention)			
fac (make, do)			
fin (limit)			
flu (flow)			
luc (light)			
mal (bad)			
nav (ship)			
reg (rule)			
sacr (holy)			
spec (look)			
terr (frighten)			

A

The suffix -arius, added to a Latin noun (usually the base), forms an adjective meaning "of or pertaining to . . . ." The English derivative of such an adjective ends in -ary. Some Latin adjectives in -arius were also used as substantives (i.e., nouns)—a use that has been carried over into English derivatives in -ary (e.g., **legionarius/legionary**).

For each Latin adjective give the noun to whose base the suffix has been added, the meaning of the noun, and finally the English derivative. Use the example as a guide.

Latin adjective	Latin noun	meaning of Latin noun	English derivative
legionarius	*legio, -onis*	*a choosing, chosen group, legion*	*legionary*
alarius			
lit(t)erarius[1]			
pecuniarius			
voluntarius[2]			

B

Give the Latin adjective from which each English word is derived, the noun from which the Latin adjective was formed, and the meaning of the Latin noun. Consult a dictionary if necessary. Use the example as a guide.

English word	Latin adjective	Latin noun	meaning of Latin noun
February	*Februarius*	*Februa (neut. pl.)*	*feast of purification*
alimentary			
auxiliary			
canary[3]			
hereditary[2]			
honorary			
incendiary			
lapidary			
monetary			
ordinary			
temporary			

[1] Note that English retains the spelling with one -t-.

[2] When a suffix is added to a noun ending in -(i)tas, the -as is dropped.

[3] This derivative is an example of how the meaning of a word can change in the course of time. With the aid of a dictionary determine how the English word *canary* has taken on its present meaning.

χ

A

By the addition of the suffix -(i)arium (neuter form of the adjective suffix -arius) to the base of a Latin noun, a noun is formed which means "a place for . . ." or "the place where . . . is found or kept." By the addition of the suffix -orium (neuter form of the adjective suffix -orius) to a Latin perfect participle stem,[1] a noun is formed which means "a place where (the action expressed by the Latin verb) takes place." The corresponding English words are derived in three different ways:

(1) without change
(2) by dropping -ium
(3) by changing -ium to -y

Add the appropriate suffix to the base of each Latin noun or to the stem of each Latin perfect participle and give the English derivative. Participles are indicated by (p.).

Latin word	*Latin noun*	*English noun*
apis, -is *bee*	_____	_____
auditus (p.) *hear*	_____	_____
granum *grain*	_____	_____
herba *herb*	_____	_____
laboratus (p.) *work*	_____	_____
liber *book*	_____	_____
natatus (p.) *swim*	_____	_____
semen, -inis *seed*	_____	_____

B

By consulting a dictionary show how each English noun is derived from a Latin noun or perfect participle; then give the meaning of the Latin word. Use the example as a guide.

English noun	*Latin base/stem*	+ *suffix* .	*meaning of Latin word*
refectory	*refect-*	+ *-orium*	*place where one is refreshed*
aquarium	_____	+ _____	_____
aviary	_____	+ _____	_____
diary	_____	+ _____	_____
lavatory	_____	+ _____	_____
purgatory	_____	+ _____	_____
repository	_____	+ _____	_____
sanatorium	_____	+ _____	_____

[1] The stem of a Latin perfect (passive) participle is found by dropping the ending -us, -a, -um; e.g., **ambulat-** is the stem of **ambulatus, -a, -um**.

⅄

A

Write the Latin noun/verb base[1] or verb/participle stem and the suffix(es) which combine to form the following Latin words. For each Latin word give the corresponding English word formed according to the principles explained in previous lessons. Refer to a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

Latin word	base/stem	+ suffix(es)	English word
furiosus	*fur-*	+ *-i(a) + -osus*	*furious*
vestimentum	____	+ ____	____
puerilis	____	+ ____	____
utilitas	____	+ ____	____
liquor	____	+ ____	____
gratiosus[2]	____	+ ____	____
judiciarius	____	+ ____	____
jocularis	____	+ ____	____
tumor	____	+ ____	____
subsidiarius	____	+ ____	____
otiosus	____	+ ____	____
pecuniarius	____	+ ____	____

B

For each of the following English words write the Latin base or stem and the suffix and/or prefix which combine to form the English word. Give the meaning of the base/stem of each word.

English word	Latin prefix	base/stem	suffix	meaning of base/stem
sentiment	____	____	____	____
capillary	____	____	____	____
astral	____	____	____	____
liniment	____	____	____	____
declamatory	____	____	____	____
secretary[3]	____	____	____	____
trajectory	____	____	____	____

[1] The base of a Latin verb can usually be found by dropping the final -o, -eo, or -io; e.g., ag- (ago), doc- (doceo), fac- (facio). For some verbs the base will be the same as the root (see Lesson XXV).

[2] Latin -ti- is often equivalent to -ci- in English.

[3] Check the derivation of *secret* and note that Latin sē- is an inseparable prefix meaning "apart/aside."

A

The suffix -**bilis**, when added to the stem of a verb or perfect participle, forms a Latin adjective meaning "able/worthy to be . . . ." Since the stem of a first-conjugation verb ends in -a-, an adjective in -**bilis** that is derived from a first-conjugation verb ends in -**abilis;** adjectives formed from verbs of other conjugations end in -**ibilis**. The English equivalent for -**abilis** is -**able** and for -**ibilis** it is -**ible**. Students who remember these principles will be aided in spelling many English words of this type.

Form an adjective in -**bilis** from each of the Latin verbs listed below, and give the corresponding English derivative. Use the example as a guide.

Latin verb	*Latin adjective*	*English adjective*
aro *plow*	*arabilis*	*arable*
credo *believe*		
laudo *praise*		
penetro *penetrate*		
sentio (sensus) *feel*[1]		
sto *stand*[1]		
tracto *manage*		
video (visus) *see*		
vinco *conquer*		

B

The suffix -**ilis**[2] is usually added to the base[3] of a Latin verb or perfect participle (stem) and has the same meanings as -**bilis**.

For each of the following English adjectives, give the corresponding Latin adjective, the Latin verb from which it is formed, and the meaning of the Latin verb. Consult a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

English adjective	*Latin adjective*	*Latin verb*	*meaning of Latin verb*
docile	*docilis*	*doceo*	*teach, instruct*
facile			
fissile			
missile			
tactile			
textile			
volatile			

[1] In the formation of some adjectives, the suffix -**bilis** may denote an active quality and mean "able to . . . ."

[2] To be distinguished from the suffix -**ilis** (with long -i-) taught in Lesson XXIV.

[3] The base of a Latin verb can usually be found by dropping the final -**o**, -**eo**, or -**io**, as **ag-** (**ago**), **doc-** (**doceo**), or **fac-** (**facio**).

A

The Latin present participle is responsible in another way for many English nouns; the suffix -ia is often added to the present participle stem. Thus new Latin words ending in -tia (see Lesson II-A) are formed with the meaning "state/quality/act of . . . ." The English derivatives regularly end in -ce or -cy.

Fill the blanks after each Latin verb, using the example as a guide.

Latin verb	Latin noun	meaning of Latin noun	English derivative
absum *be away*	absentia	state of being away	absence
abundo *overflow*			
consto *stand firm*			
convenio *be suitable*			
discrepo *disagree*			
flagro *blaze, flame*			
indigeo *need*			
patior *endure*			
persevero *persist*			
sapio *be wise*			
tolero *endure*			
vigilo *watch*			

B

Supply the Latin noun to which each English word is related. Give the verb from whose present participle the Latin noun is derived. Refer to a dictionary when necessary.

English word	Latin noun	Latin verb
affluence		
audience		
distance		
eloquence		
eminence		
ignorance		
redundancy		
science		
temperance		

A

The Latin suffix -ivus, meaning "tending/pertaining to," is added to the stem of a perfect participle. Sometimes the word ending in -ivus means almost the same as the participle; e.g., captivus (capt- + -ivus) = "taken." The corresponding English suffix is -ive. In both Latin and English the adjective is often used as a noun.[1]

Supply the required forms, as shown in the example.

Latin verb	*Latin adjective*	*meaning of Latin adjective*	*English derivative*
affirmo	*affirmativus*	*affirming, affirmative*	*affirmative*
ago			
concedo			
demonstro			
fugio			
impero			
indico			
nego			
pono			
respondeo			

B

Other grammatical terms formed in the same manner as those in A are listed below. Give the Latin verb from which each is derived, its meaning, and the perfect participle *stem*.

English	*Latin verb*	*meaning of Latin verb*	*perf. part. stem*
ablative			
accusative			
dative			
interrogative			
nominative			
passive			
possessive			
subjunctive			
transitive			
vocative			

[1] Note the number of grammatical terms with the ending -ivus/-ive.

A

As shown in Lesson XVI, the Latin suffix -tor/-sor is used to form a noun from a Latin verb (usually the base or stem). It is the same as if the noun were formed by adding the suffix -or to the stem of the perfect participle (forming -tor when the perfect participle ends in -tus and -sor when it ends in -sus). The resulting noun has -oris in the genitive singular and is masculine gender; it indicates the agent or doer of an action. The English suffix -er is equivalent to Latin -or, but the Latin noun becomes an English word without any change in spelling.

After each Latin "agent" noun listed below, give the perfect participle stem to which the suffix -or has been added. Then supply the Latin verb from which the noun is formed and the meaning of the verb. In the last column give the meaning[1] of the Latin noun. As in previous lessons, you should refer to a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

Latin noun	*Latin perf. part. stem*	*Latin verb and meaning*	*meaning[1] of Latin noun*
actor	*act-*	*ago do, drive*	*doer, driver*
auditor			
captor			
creditor[2]			
divisor			
doctor			
lector			
navigator			
orator			
protector			
victor			

B

The stem of the Latin perfect participle combined with different suffixes produces many words which have English derivatives. In the following exercise, underline the word in parentheses which will correctly complete each statement.

1 The general ordered his soldiers to (captive, captor, capture) the enemy and hold them as hostages.

2 An umbrella provides (protector, protection, protective) against the rain.

3 At the trial the attorney for the defense attempted to establish a (motion, motor, motive) for his

client's actions.

4 An athlete who exercises regularly leads an (active, actor, action) life.

[1] Give an English word ending in -er when possible.

[2] Use the meaning "lend, loan" for the verb in this instance.

λ

A

The Latin words to be learned in this lesson are formed from the perfect participle (see Lesson XXXIV). However, these words are not adjectives, but nouns of the fourth declension which end in -us (genitive -ūs). The English derivatives are formed in three ways:

(1) without change
(2) by dropping the ending -us
(3) by replacing -us with silent -e

In the columns below write the perfect participle, the Latin noun with the genitive (ending) and gender, and then the English derivative. Use the example as a guide.

Latin verb	*perfect participle*	*Latin noun*	*English derivative*
advenio *arrive*	*adventus*	*adventus, -ūs, M.*	*advent*
audio *hear*			
cado *fall*			
censeo *estimate*			
consentio *agree*			
evenio *come out/forth*			
habeo *have*			
prospicio *look forward*			
recedo *go back*			
tango *touch*			
transeo *pass over*			
verto *turn*			

B

Write the corresponding Latin noun for each English noun in the following exercise. Give the related Latin verb and the meaning of the verb. Use the example as a guide.

English noun	*Latin noun*	*Latin verb*	*meaning of Latin verb*
sense	*sensus*	*sentio*	*feel*
convent			
cult			
exit			
flux			
pulse			
respect			

A

The preposition **cum**, when used as a prefix with a simple verb, may become **co-/col-/com-/con-** or **cor-**[1] meaning "with, together; thoroughly, completely, very much." The addition of this prefix often makes a simple verb more emphatic in meaning.

Give the meaning of the Latin verb, its present and perfect participles, and an English derivative. The English derivative may be based on the present stem of the Latin verb or on its present or perfect participle stem. When no English derivative can be found, leave the last column blank. Refer to a dictionary when necessary. Use the example as a guide.

Latin verb	meaning	present participle	perfect participle	English derivative
committo	send together, entrust	committens	commissus	commission, commit
commoveo				
compello, -ere				
concedo				
confero				
conjungo				
conscribo				
convenio				

B

Write the Latin prefix and simple verb which combine to form the Latin compound verb from which the English word is derived. In the last column identify the stem used in forming the English word. Use the example as a guide.

English word	Latin prefix	+ simple verb	identify stem
component	com-	+ pono	present participle
coherent		+	
commissary		+	
concurrence		+	
conjure		+	
conservation		+	
consist[2]		+	
convocation		+	

[1] The forms **col-** and **cor-** are taken up more fully in Lesson LI. A hyphen after a prefix indicates that the prefix in that particular form is inseparable. When there is no hyphen, the prefix may also be a preposition.

[2] The verb **sisto** is less frequently used than its compounds. **Sisto** means "stand, cause to stand, place." It is related to **sto** and has practically the same meaning in compounds.

A

Latin compounds are not formed only with prefixes and verbs; the Latin words listed below are formed by combining elements derived from adjectives, adverbs, nouns, prepositions, or verbs with other adjectives, nouns, or verbs.

Give the English derivative of each Latin compound, following the rules you have learned. Then write the meaning of the English word. Use the examples as guides.

Latin compound	*English derivative*	*meaning of English word*
aedificium	*edifice*	*building*
annihilo	*annihilate*	*wipe out, destroy*
aquaeductus		
benevolens		
carnivorus		
egregius		
exorbitans		
extermino		
fumigo		
homicidium		
honorificus		
incarno		
jurisdictio		
omnipotens		
paeninsula		
participo		
privilegium		
proportio		
satisfactio		
solstitium		
subjugo		
suburbium		
unanimus		