

2003 TSJCL LATIN DERIVATIVES TEST

Always choose the best response for each item.

Section One: a *farrago* of types of questions

1. Which of the following is not ultimately derived at least partially from the Latin *dies* (day)?
A. model B. journey C. diary D. diet E. quotidian
2. Which of the following is from a different Latin element from the rest?
A. varsity B. university C. onerous D. once E. unify
3. Which of the following is not from the Latin *porto*?
A. portable B. disport D. import D. sport E. portray
4. Which of the following is from a different Latin element from the rest?
A. equanimity B. equestrian C. equestrics D. equine
E. equestrienne
5. What is the Latin root with its meaning which gives us *library*?
A. *liber* = book B. *liber* = free C. both the above
D. none of the above
6. Which of the following does not belong with the rest because of its derivation?
A. commerce B. mercurial C. mercury
D. merchandise E. merge
7. What is the Latin root with its meaning which gives us *command*?
A. *mando* = order B. *commemo* = remind C. *manus* = hand
D. *commemo* = command E. *cominitio* = begin
8. Which of the following does not share its derivation with the rest?
A. grade B. gradual C. aggressor D. grail
E. ingredient
9. What Latin element below gives us *compound*?
A. *putare* B. *ponere* C. *pondus* D. *comis* E. none of these

10. What Latin element gives us *count*?
A. *curare* B. *putare* C. *ponere* D. *comitia* E. none of these
11. Which of the following has a different derivation from the rest?
A. cogent B. cognition C. quaint D. cognizance
E. recognize
12. What Latin derivative indicates one who cares for any aspect of museum work?
A. curate B. curator C. porter D. janitor
E. procurator
13. Define *sesquipedalian*.
A. a foot and a half long B. large dinosaur
C. a type of pterodactyl D. a type of frog E. foot wear
14. Define *cantata*.
A. a singer B. a work for organ C. a choral composition
D. a work composed for the clarion E. none of the above
15. What derivative below means "the process of breaking open"?
A. rapture B. rupture C. brew D. raptor E. disturb
16. Which of the following has an origin different from the rest?
A. anxiety B. anxious C. angle D. hangnail
E. none of the above
17. Which of the following is not ultimately from *iacio*?
A. adjacent B. projectile C. jet D. eject E. trajectory
18. Which Latin derivative below could name an animal?
A. respirator B. docent C. onager D. armory
E. arboretum
19. Which Latin derivative below comes from a name for a member of the plant kingdom?
A. corroborate B. interstellar C. tactile
D. tangential E. interlocutor

33. motif A. figure B. change C. pattern
 D. motion
34. pagan A. Gentile B. countryman C. fellow
 D. agnostic
35. gestation A. birth B. period C. nourishment
 D. pregnancy
36. genuine A. authoritative B. authentic C. true
 D. article
37. perch A. fish B. secure position C. trout
 D. water dweller
38. damnation A. perdition B. peril C. danger
 D. curse
39. just A. lately B. honorable C. legal
 D. judicial
40. puerile A. manly B. immature C. sexist
 D. early

Section Three: Give the antonym for each Latin derivative. The antonym will not necessarily be derived from Latin.

41. spurious A. authentic B. false C. convincing
 D. excellent
42. recalcitrant A. accepting B. kicking C. contagious
 D. harsh
43. rapid A. noisy B. slow C. late D. rocky
44. ratify A. please B. change C. disapprove D. select
45. commingle A. separate B. blend C. show D. delete
46. piece A. whole B. portion C. stitch D. fasten
47. oracle A. temple B. lecture C. fool D. deafness

48. gel A. liquid B. heat C. frost D. coalesce
49. perennial A. dying B. temporary C. quick D. long
50. justify A. reconcile B. deny C. invalidate D. redeem

Section Four: Give the **Latin** derivative that matches the definition.

51. characteristic of a father
A. fatherly B. paternal C. sacerdotal D. impecunious
52. bigoted
A. just B. stupid C. intolerant D. irrelevant
53. sham
A. facetious B. false C. real D. covering
54. perforate
A. pass B. puncture C. tear D. lie
55. typical of country life
A. erudite B. urbane C. optic D. rustic
56. heathen
A. farmer B. peasant C. pagan D. countrified
57. the extent of function, power, or competence
A. purview B. functionary C. useful D. utility
58. a token or gesture of respect or distinction
A. honor B. reward C. medal D. justification
59. the lining of the inner eyeball
A. optic B. option C. reticule D. retina
60. to serve as an omen or warning of
A. pretend B. portend C. perceive D. signify

Section Five: Fill in the blank with a Latin derivative. Always consider Latin meanings and elements when making your choices.

61. Mr. Brown, who was ____, always demonstrated his principles of moral rightness.
A. fair B. religious C. just D. egalitarian
62. Because Mrs. Brown was heedless, we knew we could correctly describe her as ____.
A. regardless B. cruel C. saintly D. dishonorable
63. I did not approve of my son's actions; in fact, they were ____ to my desires.
A. distasteful B. retrograde C. progressive
D. perfunctory
64. The chef could not find an onion, so he used a ____ instead.
A. shallot B. fungus C. garlic bulb D. piece of green pepper
65. My mother had a naturally and hereditary harsh voice; it was almost impossible for her to speak in ____ tones.
A. soothing B. soft C. dulcet D. audible
66. Because many of its areas are often covered with snow, we call the state ____.
A. California B. Maine C. Vermont D. Nevada
67. In some insects the stinger not only stings but also more importantly puts out the eggs; therefore, we call it the ____.
A. signifier B. ovipositor C. transmogrifier
D. ovoid
68. Trevor often carries the cross into our church; on those occasions he is listed on the program as the ____.
A. acolyte B. kindler C. crucifier D. ciborium
69. Because the people in the country districts were in ancient times often the last to learn about new things and ideas, they came to be known as ____.
A. hicks B. pagans C. fens D. cultivated

70. In my view, ___ is a hybrid word, since it stems from both Latin and Greek.
A. perchance B. purvey C. television D. highway

TIE-BREAKERS

Define each Latin derivative below.

96. servile A. owning slaves B. supervising servants
C. showing no originality D. important
E. acting like a slave
97. processor A. an apparatus for converting material
B. a thief C. a sheriff D. a type of servant
98. sordid A. squalid B. stupid C. scandalous D. untrue
E. gray
99. soporific A. wise B. foolish D. pure E. herbal
E. drowsy
100. erudite A. scholarly B. terrine C. ignorant
D. unpolished E. confused

