

## 2010 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE LATIN DERIVATIVES TEST

**DIRECTIONS:** Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

**Part A** – Please select the best synonym / definition / description for each:

1. Brad is a taciturn student who never misbehaves.  
(A) nosy                      (B) talkative                      (C) studious                      (D) quiet
2. The teacher is beginning to show signs of senescence.  
(A) kindness                      (B) aging                      (C) weakness                      (D) fear
3. His audacious behavior came as a surprise to me.  
(A) courteous                      (B) daring                      (C) criminal                      (D) unacceptable
4. The new edifice was soon the talk of the town.  
(A) law                      (B) mayor                      (C) building                      (D) street
5. He furtively entered the room.  
(A) clandestinely                      (B) painfully                      (C) silently                      (D) ostentatiously
6. The stuntman will be thrown from a window in the next scene.  
(A) castigated                      (B) defenestrated                      (C) abnegated                      (D) decapitated
7. The king approached the day's business with insouciance.  
(A) enthusiasm                      (B) disdain                      (C) indifference                      (D) hopefulness
8. The sidewinding adder, the sand dune lizard, and scorpions are \_\_\_\_\_ creatures.  
(A) riparian                      (B) internecine                      (C) pelagic                      (D) arenicolous
9. Her cunctation caused irreparable damage to the budget.  
(A) delay                      (B) argument                      (C) plan                      (D) death
10. The woman gave him a minatory look before walking away.  
(A) threatening                      (B) flirtatious                      (C) surprised                      (D) hopeful

**Part B** – Please select the word that is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others:

11. (A) journal                      (B) diary                      (C) dismal                      (D) diet
12. (A) preamble                      (B) ambulatory                      (C) amiable                      (D) ambulance
13. (A) ocular                      (B) inveigle                      (C) antler                      (D) innocuous
14. (A) cocktail                      (B) concoct                      (C) precocious                      (D) biscuit

15. (A) laudatory (B) applaud (C) laudable (D) allow
16. (A) mattress (B) maternity (C) matrix (D) matriculate
17. (A) mantle (B) amanuensis (C) manifesto (D) manure
18. (A) charming (B) accent (C) canary (D) canticle
19. (A) session (B) séance (C) sedition (D) siege
20. (A) jeopardy (B) jocular (C) jewelry (D) jock

**Part C** – Please give the definition of the Latin root from which each word is derived:

21. ragout (A) to cook (B) to taste (C) to sing (D) to march
22. agree (A) to step (B) pleasing (C) crane (D) to make
23. count (A) to judge (B) king (C) to lead (D) comrade  
("a nobleman")
24. immaculate (A) spot (B) knife (C) blood (D) altar
25. suite (A) to follow (B) to kill (C) to use up (D) to cut
26. consider (A) side (B) companion (C) star (D) bark
27. nice (A) to harm (B) to gleam (C) to struggle (D) to know
28. puny (A) to punish (B) to be born (C) to put (D) to obtain
29. porpoise (A) harbor (B) gate (C) pig (D) sea
30. annihilate (A) murder (B) destruction (C) plan (D) nothing

**Part D** – Please select the Latin root for each word:

31. pawn (A) **pōnō** (B) **agricola** (C) **pēs** (D) **aurum**
32. pedigree (A) **gradior** (B) **grātum** (C) **creō** (D) **grūs**
33. sauté (A) **sal** (B) **saliō** (C) **ambulō** (D) **crāter**
34. vignette (A) **vigil** (B) **vīnum** (C) **vīta** (D) **vitis**
35. semester (A) **mēns** (B) **mēnsa** (C) **mensis** (D) **septem**
36. recidivism (A) **cadō** (B) **caedō** (C) **cēdō** (D) **careō**

37. advance (A) **ad** (B) **ancilla** (C) **ab** (D) **ancora**
38. queue (A) **quaerō** (B) **queror** (C) **cauda** (D) **costa**
39. charnel (A) **carmen** (B) **carō** (C) **carpentum** (D) **cārus**
40. oboe (A) **altus** (B) **oboediō** (C) **obolus** (D) **audiō**
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**Part E** – Please select the English derivative that IS derived from the given Latin word:

41. **orior** (A) abort (B) oriole (C) primordial (D) ornament
42. **mors** (A) mulberry (B) morsel (C) mortgage (D) mutiny
43. **cārus** (A) cartilage (B) cherish (C) chapter (D) streetcar
44. **vertō** (A) veritable (B) vernacular (C) reverberate (D) divorce
45. **alter** (A) alien (B) altruistic (C) altar (D) exalt
46. **omnis** (A) bus (B) ominous (C) exonerate (D) abominable
47. **ferrum** (A) feral (B) fertilize (C) effervescent (D) farrier
48. **par** (A) subparietal (B) apparent (C) repertoire (D) umpire
49. **tangō** (A) maintain (B) attain (C) contain (D) retain
50. **lac** (A) lagoon (B) lettuce (C) lacertian (D) lesion
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**Part F** – Please select the English derivative that is from the same Latin root as the given word:

51. counterfeit (A) falcon (B) facetious (C) chauffeur (D) profession
52. leash (A) relish (B) legate (C) ligature (D) illicit
53. companion (A) patronage (B) spaniel (C) pantry (D) compare
54. legible (A) oblige (B) align (C) intellect (D) privilege
55. hostage (A) honest (B) hotel (C) humiliate (D) homage
56. redeem (A) exempt (B) ambient (C) exile (D) reciprocal
57. vociferous (A) evolution (B) invulnerable (C) convocation (D) devout
58. succumb (A) coinage (B) recuperate (C) cupboard (D) covey

59. figure (A) feign (B) defiant (C) prefix (D) fief  
 60. ennui (A) annul (B) annex (C) reconnoiter (D) annoy

**Part G – Mighty Miscellany**

61. Which of the following is NOT derived from the Latin word **locus**? (A) lieutenant (B) couch (C) allocate (D) lee  
 62. The root word of “leprechaun” is (A) **corpus** (B) **carō** (C) **lavō** (D) **liberālis**  
 63. What derivative of the Latin verb meaning “to jump” means “lacking in consistency; disconnected; haphazard”? (A) resilient (B) consilient (C) desultory (D) exultant  
 64. “arraign” is derived from (A) **regnum** (B) **ratio** (C) **rapio** (D) **radio**  
 65. The general was known for having a pusillanimous nature. (A) timid (B) forceful (C) angry (D) even-tempered  
 66. Which of the following is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others? (A) vinegar (B) acerbic (C) cute (D) coacervate  
 67. “pontoon” is derived from the Latin word that means (A) bridge (B) to put (C) to hold (D) priest  
 68. Which of the following is NOT derived from the same root as the others? (A) chameleon (B) leporid (C) dandelion (D) lioness  
 69. The music was somewhat demulcent. (A) fast-paced (B) raucous (C) outdated (D) soothing  
 70. Is sesquipedalianism a new cult? (A) artificial extension of life processes (B) out-of-body experiences (C) practice of using long and obscure words (D) traveling around the world in 150 days

**TIE-BREAKERS:** These will be scored to break ties. Please mark them as #96 - #100.

Please choose the English word that is derived from each given Latin word:

96. **aurum** (A) oriole (B) aural (C) vault (D) augury  
 97. **mittō** (A) permissive (B) commiserate (C) mistral (D) misery  
 98. **scūtum** (A) squire (B) scullery (C) execute (D) scurrilous  
 99. **tumēō** (A) truffle (B) trowel (C) trestle (D) trench  
 100. **sērus** (A) sojourn (B) sovereign (C) soiree (D) soufflé