

Lesson 1A

"Ē pluribus ūnum."

One from many. (motto of the USA)

ROOT

MONOS – Greek adj. "one"

Vocabulary

***monologue** – (n.) -a long speech made by one performer or by one person in a group

***monarch** – (n.) 1. A person who rules a kingdom or empire, or a king or queen, emperor or empress.
2. A large black and orange American butterfly

monogram – (n.) a design composed of letters, usually the first letter of a name

monopoly – (n.) exclusive control of the trade in some item or service
-sole ownership or control of anything

monolith – (n.) 1. a large block of stone
2. a large organization that acts as a single unit

ROOT

UNUS – Latin adj. "one"

***unanimous** – (adj.)- being in complete agreement

unilateral – (adj.) -one-sided; done by or affecting one person, group, or country, etc., and not another

Lesson 1B

ROOT

DUO – Latin (adj.) “two”

DUPLEX – Latin (adj.) “twofold”

Vocabulary

*duplex – (n.) -a dwelling with two living units

*duplicate – (v.) -to make an identical copy or double of something; to
Repeat

ROOT

BI – Latin (adj.) “two”

bilateral – (adj.) -having two sides

*bipartisan – (adj.) -involving two political parties

bisect – (v.)-to divide into equal parts

Lesson 2A

“Gallis est omnis divisa in partēs trēs.”

All Gaul is divided into three parts.--Julius Caesar

Roots

Tri – Greek (adj.) “three”

Trēs – Latin (adj.) “three”

Vocabulary

***Trilogy** – (n.) a group of three literary or musical works that have a related them

Trisect – (v.) to divide into three parts

***Triumvirate** – (n.) a group of three, especially in authority

Roots

Quartus – Latin (adj.) “fourth”

Quartuor – Latin (adj.) “four”

Quadrant – (n.) 1. A quarter of a circle or its circumference
2. An early machine for measuring altitudes

***Quartet** – (n.) 1. A musical composition for four voices or instruments
2. A set of four, especially of four musicians

Quatrain – (n.) a stanza or group of four lines of poetry

Lesson 2B

Root

Decem – Latin (adj.) “ten”

Vocabulary

decimate – (v.) 1. to destroy a large part of
2. to kill one in every ten

***decathlon** – (n.) an athletic contest in which each contestant takes part in ten events

Root

Centum – Latin (adj.) “hundred”

***bicentennial** – (n.) 1. a two hundredth anniversary
(adj.) 2. happening every two hundred years

centenary – (adj.) 1. pertaining to a 100-year period
(n.) 2. a centennial

***centigrade** – (adj.) referring to a thermometer scale of 100 degrees where water freezes at 0 and boils at 100

Lesson 3A
Omne corpus mutabile est.
Every object is subject to change.
--Cicero

Roots

*Pan – Greek (adj.) “all”

Vocabulary

***pandemonium** – (n.) uproar

panacea – (n.) cure for diseases or troubles

Omnis – Latin (adj.) “all”

***omnipotent** – (adj.) having unlimited power; all-powerful

omnipresent – (adj.) present everywhere

***omnivorous** – (adj.) 1. Feeding on both plants and meat
2. Devouring everything, especially intellectually

HOLOS Greek (adj.) “whole”

catholic – (adj.) – universal; including most things
referring to the Roman Catholic Church

***holocaust** – (n) – a great destruction, especially by fire
World War II event – Nazi’s killing Jewish people (over 6 million)

Lesson 3B

Roots

Tōtus – Latin (adj.) “whole”

Vocabulary

***totalitarian** – (adj.) referring to a form of government in which one person or party holds absolute rule

Claudō, Claudere, Clausī, Clausum – Latin (v.) “to close”

***cloister** – (n.) 1. A covered walk along the inside walls of a building, usually looking out on a courtyard
2. A monastery or similar place of religious seclusion

preclude – (v.) to prevent; to make impossible

***recluse** – (n.) a person who avoids mixing with people

Lesson 4A
Hūmānī nihil ā mē alīenum putō
I think nothing human is alien to me.
--Terence

Roots

Incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptum – Latin (v.) “to begin”

Vocabulary

***inception** – (n.) the beginning of something

incipient – (adj.) in its early stages; beginning

Nihil – Latin (n.) “nothing”

***annihilate** – (v.) to destroy completely

nihilism – (n.) the total rejection of religious or moral beliefs

Negō, negāre, negāvi, negātum – Latin (v.) “to deny”

***negate** – (v.) to disprove; to nullify

renegade – (n.) one who deserts a group, cause, faith; an outlaw

Lesson 4B

Roots

Vānus – Latin (adj.) “empty”

Vacuus – Latin (adj.) “empty”

Vocabulary

***vacuous** – (adj.) empty, especially of meaning or purpose

***vanity** – (n.) 1. Conceit, especially about one’s appearance
2. Something worthless or useless
3. A dressing table

vaunt – (v.) to boast; to brag about.
(n.) a boast

Aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertum – Latin (v.) “to open”

aperture – (n.) an opening, especially one that admits light

***overt** – (adj.) done or shown openly

Lesson 5A

Satis ēloquentiae, sapientiae parum.
Enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

Roots

Mikros – Greek (adj.) “small”

Vocabulary

***microbe** – (n.) an organism invisible to the naked eye, especially one that causes disease

microcosm – (n.) a miniature world; something that resembles something else on a very small scale

Minuō, minuere, minuī, minūtum – Latin (v.) “to lessen”

Minus – Latin (adj.) “less”

minuscule – (adj.) extremely small

***minutia** – (n.) a small or trivial detail

Tenuō, tenuare, tenuāvi, tenuatum – Latin (v.) “to make thin”

Tenuis – Latin (adj.) “thin”

attenuate – (v.) 1. to make slender or small
2. to weaken, to reduce in force or value

***tenuous** – (adj.) 1. thin in form
2. flimsy, having little substance or validity

Lesson 5B

Satis ēloquentiae, sapientiae parum.
Enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

Roots

Satis – Latin (adj.) “enough”

Vocabulary

***satiate** – (v.) to satisfy an appetite fully; to gratify to excess

Impleō, implore, implēvī, implētum – Latin (v.) “to fill”

Plēnus – Latin (adj.) “full”

***comply** – (v.) to do as one is asked or ordered

***implement** – (n.) 1. a tool or utensil
(v.) 2. to carry out; to put into effect

replete – (adj.) 1. well-stocked or abundantly supplied
2. completely filled; utterly satisfied

expletive – (n.) an exclamation or oath, often obscene

Lesson 6A

Magna est vērītās et praeualet.

The truth is great and it will prevail.

--Esdras

Roots

Cōpia – Latin (noun) “plenty”

Vocabulary

***copious** – (adj.) plentiful; in large amounts

Megas – Greek (adj.) “great”

***megalomania** – (n.) 1. a form of mental illness in which a person has exaggerated idea of his or her own importance
2. an obsessive idea to do things on a grand scale

Poly – Greek (adj.) “many”

polygamy – (n.) the system of having more than one spouse at a time

***polygon** – (n.) a flat shape with many straight sides

Lesson 6B

Magna est vērītās et praeualet.

The truth is great and it will prevail.

--Esdras

Roots

*Makros – Greek (adj.) “large”

macrocosm – (n.) 1. the universe
2. any great whole

Magnus – Latin (adj.) “great”

Vocabulary

***magnanimous** – (adj.)- noble and generous, especially in forgiving

***magnate** – (n.) a wealthy, influential person, especially in business

***magnitude** – (n.) 1. great importance or size
2. the degree of brightness of a star

Lesson 7A
"Praemonitus, praemūnītus."
Forewarned is forearmed.

Roots

Ante – Latin (prep.) "before"

Vocabulary

***antebellum** – (adj.) of a period before a war, especially the American Civil War

antecedent – 1. (n.) a thing or event that precedes
2. (n.) the noun to which a pronoun refers

anterior – (adj.) coming before in position or time

***avant-garde** – (adj.) ahead of the times, especially in the arts

***vanguard** – 1. (n.) the foremost position, especially of an army or fleet
2. (n.) leaders or a movement, fashion, etc.

Lesson 7B
"Praemonitus, praemūnītus."
Forewarned is forearmed.

Roots

Pre – Latin (prep.) "before"

Vocabulary

precept – (n.) a command; a rule of conduct

predestination – (n.) a belief that what happens in human life has
already been determined by some higher power

***preempt** – (v.) to take possession of something before anyone else can
do so

premonition – (n.) a warning in advance

***preposterous** – (adj.) absurd; contrary to nature or reason

***pretentious** – (adj.) showy; pompous; claiming unjustified distinction

Lesson 8A

Prīmus inter pares.

The first among equals.

Roots

Prīmus – Latin (adj.) “first”

Vocabulary

***premier** – (adj.) 1. first in time or importance

(n.) 2. a prime minister or head of state

***primate** – 1. (n.) An archbishop or bishop who ranks highest among others

2. (n.) a member of the order of animals that includes monkeys, apes, and humans

***prime** – (n.) 1. first in rank, excellence, quality, importance or time

(adj.) 2. chief; most important

(v.) 3. to prepare something or someone for use or action

primordial – (adj.) primeval; original; fundamental

Lesson 8B

***primeval** – (adj.) belonging to the first ages; ancient

Post – Latin (prep.) “after”

posterior – (adj.) situated behind or at the back

***posterity** – 1. (n.) future generations

2. (n.) a person’s descendants

***posthumous** – (adj.) occurring or continuing after death, especially a work published after the author’s death, or a child born after a father’s death

Lesson 9A
Ars longa, vīta brevis
Art is long; life is short
--Hippocrates

Roots

Ars, artis – Latin (n.) “art”

Vocabulary

***artifact** – (n.) an object made by human beings, often from an earlier time period

artifice – 1. (n.) craftiness; trickery
2. (n.) cleverness; skill

artless – 1. (adj.) without deceit or cunning; natural; simple
2. (adj.) crude; ignorant; uncultured

***artisan** – (n.) a skilled craftsman

Aoide – Greek (n.) “song”

***ode** – (n.) a poem usually addressed to a particular person, object, or event that has stimulated deep and noble feelings in the poet

Lesson 9B

Vocabulary

***parody** – (n.) 1. a humorous imitation of a piece of literature or music
(v.) 2. to mimic a style, plot, or idea for comic effect

rhapsody – (n.) speech or writing expressing great pleasure or enthusiasm

Cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum – Latin (v.) “to sing”

incantation – (n.) the chanting or speaking of words seeming to have magical power or used to create a magical spell

***recant** – (v.) to take back a formal statement or belief previously made known

Roots

Pingō, pingere, pinxī, pictum – Latin (v.) “to paint, to embroider”

***depict** – 1. (v.) to paint, draw, or express in a picture or sculpture
2. (v.) to describe; to picture in words

pictograph – (n.) a picture or drawing representing words or ideas

Lesson 10A
Facile p̄nceps.
Easily the leader.

Roots

Cr̄esco, cr̄escere, cr̄evī, cr̄ētum – Latin (v.) “to grow, to increase”

Vocabulary

***accrue** – (v.) to come as a natural increase or advantage

***crescendo** – (n.) a gradual increase in sound, often referring to music

excrecence – (n.) abnormal growth or outgrowth

Texō, texere, texuī, textum – Latin (v.) “to weave”

***context** – (n.) 1. The parts before or after a word or statement that
influence its meaning

(n.) 2. The circumstances surrounding an event or situation

pretext – (n.) a false reason put forward to conceal the true one.

Lesson 10B

Roots

Faciō, facere, fēcī, factum – Latin (v.) “to make”

Vocabulary

beneficence – (n.) doing good or causing good to be done; kindly action

***efficacious** – (adj.) effective as a means or remedy

facile – (adj.) acting, working, or proceeding with ease; fluent.

facsimile – (n.) an exact copy of a book, painting, document, etc.

***faction** – (n.) 1. A group or clique within a larger group, party, or govt.
2. conflict within an organization or nation

***mollify** – (v) to calm or make gentler

Lesson 11A

Sīc transit glōria mundī.

Thus passes away the glory of the world.

--Thomas à Kempis

Roots

Trāns – Latin (prep.) “across”

Vocabulary

transgress – (v.) to go beyond or over set limits; to break a rule

transitive – (adj.) describing an action carried from subject to verb to object: needing a direct object to complete the meaning of the verb

***transitory** – (adj.) lasting for only a short while

***translucent** – (adj.) permitting light to pass through, but not transparent

Hodos – Greek (n.) “journey”

episode – (n.) an incident in a person’s life or in a story or play

***exodus** – (n.) 1. mass departure or emigration

Lesson 11B

Roots

Eō, ire, ivī, itum – Latin (v.) “to go”

Vocab

***ambience** – (n.) environment; the surrounding atmosphere

***obituary** – (n.) notice of a death with biographical information

transient – (adj.) 1. Passing quickly; transitory

2. Staying only a short time

Errō, errāre, errāvī, erratum – Latin (v.) “to wander, to stray”

aberration – (n.) straying from what is normal or accepted

***erratic** – (adj.) irregular or inconsistent in movement, habit, quality, or ideas

Lesson 12A
Vāde mecum
Go with me.

Roots

Iter, itineris – Latin (n.) “journey”

Vocabulary

itinerant - (adj.) traveling from place to place, especially to perform
some duty or work; transient

***itinerary** – (n.) 1. A route of travel
2. A plan or record of a journey.

Veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum – Latin (v.) “to come”

***advent** – (n.) 1. Arrival or coming into being
2. Advent - four weeks before
Christmas

***circumvent** – (v.) to avoid; to evade by cleverness

convene – (v.) to assemble, especially for a meeting

Lesson 12B

Roots

Tele – Greek (adj.) “at a distance”

Vocabulary

***telepathy** – (n.) communication from one mind to another without speech, writing or other sensory means

Via – Latin (n.) “street, road, journey, way”

deviate – (v.) to turn aside from a course, norm, pattern, or subject

***devious** – (adj.) 1. Winding; roundabout
2. Underhanded; deceptive

***impervious** – (adj.) 1. Not penetrable by light rays, moisture, etc.
2. Incapable of being influenced or affected

Lesson 13A
Tempus lūdendī
A time for playing.

Roots

Currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum – Latin (v.) “to run”

Cursor, cursōris – Latin (n.) “runner”

Vocabulary

***concur** – (v.) 1. To agree; to cooperate

2. To coincide; to happen simultaneously

discourse – (n.) 1. Conversation

2. A formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing

***incur** – (v.) to meet with; to run into; to bring upon oneself

precursor – (n.) forerunner

succor – (n.) help in time of distress

(v.) to render help to

Glomus – Latin (n.) “ball”

***conglomeration** – (n.) a collection of unrelated things

Lesson 13B
Tempus lūdendī
A time for playing.

Roots

Celer – Latin (adj.) “swift”

Vocabulary

***accelerate** – (v.) to cause faster movement; to go faster

***celerity** – (n.) swiftness; quickness; speed

Jaciō, jacere, jēcī, jactum – Latin (v.) “to throw”

abject – (adj.) 1. humiliating and miserable
2. contemptible

***conjecture** – (n.) an opinion formed from inconclusive evidence; a guess
(v.) to conclude from insufficient evidence

interjection – (n.) a word or phrase sometimes inserted between other
words, often expressing emotion; a word not linked
grammatically to other words
in a sentence

Lesson 14A
Audācēs fortūna juvat
Fortune favors the bold.

Roots

Salīo, salīre, saluī, saltum – Latin (v.) “to jump, to leap”

Vocabulary

***assail** – (v.) 1. to attack violently; to assault

2. to attack with words; to ridicule or criticize harshly

desultory – (adj.) 1. jumping from one thing to another; rambling

2. haphazard or random

***exult** – (v.) to rejoice greatly; to be triumphant

***resilient** – (adj.) 1. capable of returning to the original shape after being bent or stretched

2. buoyant; recovering quickly from illness, change, or misfortune

salient – (adj.) 1. conspicuous; striking

2. projecting up or out

Lesson 14B

Roots

Valeō, valēre, valuī, valitum – Latin (v.) “to be strong”

Vocabulary

convalesce – (v.) to recover health after illness

***avail** – (v.) to use one’s own advantage

***prevalent** – (adj.) widely occurring or in general use

valor – (n.) heroic courage; bravery

Volvo, volere, volvī, volūtum – Latin (v.) “to revolve”

***evolve** – (v.) 1. to develop gradually

2. to change from a simpler to a more complex form of
animal or plant life

voluble – (adj.) speaking in a steady, easy flow of words; talkative; glib

Lesson 15A
Ubi mel, ibī apēs

Where there is honey, there are bees.

--Plutus

Roots

Apis – Latin (n.) “bee”

Vocabulary

apiary – (n.) a place where hives or colonies of bees are kept for their honey

Avis – Latin (n.) “bird”

***aviary** – (n.) a house, enclosure, or large cage for birds

Bōs, Bovis – Latin (n.) “cow”

***bovine** – (adj.) having the quality of a cow or ox: sluggish, dull

Canis – (n.) dog

***canine** – (adj.) pertaining to the family of dogs, and especially the qualities associated with them

Lesson 15B

Roots

Capere (m.), Capra (f.) – Latin (n.) “goat”

Vocabulary

***caper** – (n.) 1. A playful hop, leap, or skip
2. A prank or wild escapade

caprice – (n.) a sudden impulse, whim, or unmotivated change of mind

***capricious** – (adj.) subject to whim; impulsive, unpredictable or fickle

Equus – Latin (n.) “horse”

equine – (adj.) pertaining to a horse; belonging to the family of horses and zebras

equitation – (n.) the art of riding horses

***equestrian** – (adj.) pertaining to a rider of horses, or skill in riding

Lesson 16A

In pācem leōnes, in proeliō cervī

Be lions in peace; be deer in battle.

Roots

Fēlis – Latin (n.) “cat”

Vocabulary

***feline** – (n.) a member of the family of cats, lions, tigers, and jaguars
(adj.) belonging to the cat family; having characteristics of a cat,
such as gracefulness and independence

Leō, leōnis – Latin (n.) “lion”

Leon – Greek (n.) “lion”

leonine – (adj.) pertaining to a lion; having characteristics of a lion, such
as fierceness and majesty

***lionize** – (v.) to regard or treat a person as a celebrity

Piscis – Latin (n.) “fish”

piscine – (adj.) typical of fish

Porcus – Latin (n.) “swine, pig, hog”

porcine – (adj.) pertaining to or resembling a pig

Serpēns, serpentis – Latin (n.) “serpent, snake”

***serpentine** – (adj.) 1. Resembling a serpent in form or movement:
sinuous, winding
2. Having qualities of a serpent: subtle, sly,
sometimes even evil

Lesson 16B

Roots

Sīmia – Latin (n.) “monkey, ape”

***simian** – (adj.) pertaining to or resembling an ape or monkey
(n.) an ape or monkey

Ursa – Latin (n.) “bear”

***ursine** – (adj.) pertaining to or characteristic of a bear

***Zoion** (pl. Zoa) – Greek (n.) “living being, animal”

***zoology** – (n.) the science of dealing with animals