

## Lesson 1A

*“Ē pluribus ūnum.”*

One from many. (Motto of the USA)

### Roots

\*monos – (adj.) one

\*Greek root

ūnus – (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, 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.) 1. Exclusive control of the trade in some item or service

2. Sole ownership or control of anything

monolith – (n.) 1. A large block of stone

2. A large organization that acts as a single unit

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

*“Ē pluribus ūnum.”*

One from many. (Motto of the USA)

### **Roots**

duo – (adj.) two

bi – (adj.) two

### **Vocabulary**

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

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

bilateral – (adj.) 1. Having two sides

2. Made between two persons or groups

bipartisan – (adj.) involving two political parties

bisect – (v.) to divide into equal parts

## Lesson 2A

*“Gallis est omnis dīvisa in partēs trēs.”*

All Gaul is divided into three parts.

--Julius Caesar

### Roots

\*tri – (adj.) three

\*Greek root

tres – (adj.) three

quartus – (adj.) fourth

quartuor – (adj.) four

### Vocabulary

trilogy – (n.) a group of three literary or musical works that have a related theme

trisect – (v.) to divide into three parts

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

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

*“Gallis est omnis dīvisa in partēs trēs.”*

All Gaul is divided into three parts.

--Julius Caesar

### Roots

decem – (adj.) ten

centum – (adj.) hundred

### 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

bicentennial – (n.) a two hundredth anniversary

(adj.) happening every two hundred years

centenary – (adj.) pertaining to a 100-year period

(n.) a one hundredth anniversary

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 – (adj.) all

\*Greek root

omnis – (adj.) all

### Vocabulary

pandemonium – (n.) uproar

panacea – (n.) cure for diseases or troubles

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

## Lesson 3B

*Omne corpus mutabile est.*

Every object is subject to change.

--Cicero

### Roots

\*holos – (adj.) whole            \*Greek root

tōtus – (adj.) whole

claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum – (v.) to close

### Vocabulary

Catholic – (adj.) 1. Universal; including most things

2. (capitalized) when referring to the Roman Catholic church

Holocaust – (n.) 1. A great destruction, especially by fire

2. (capitalized) Murder by the Nazis of over 6 million Jews  
and millions of other people during WWII

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

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 – (v.) to begin

nihil – (n.) nothing

negō, negāre, negāvi, negātum – (v.) to deny

### **Vocabulary**

inception – (n.) the beginning of something

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

annihilate – (v.) to destroy completely

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

negate – (v.) to disprove; to nullify

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

## Lesson 4B

*Hūmānī nihil ā mē alīenum putō*

I think nothing human is alien to me.

--Terence

### Roots

vānus – (adj.) empty

vacuus – (adj.) empty

aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertum – (v.) to open

### 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

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 – (adj.) small      \*Greek root

minuō, minuere, minuī, minūtum – (v.) to lessen

minus – (adj.) less

tenuō, tenuāre, tenuāvi, tenuātum – (v.) to make thin

tenuis – (adj.) thin

### 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

miniscule – (adj.) extremely small

minutia – (n.) a small or trivial detail

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 – (adj.) enough

impleō, implere, implēvī, implētum – (v.) to fill

plēnus – (adj.) full

### Vocabulary

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

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

implement – (n.) a tool or utensil

(v.) 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 – (adj.) plenty

\*makros – (adj.) large                      \*Greek root

\*poly – (adj.) many                          \*Greek root

### Vocabulary

copious – (adj.) plentiful; in large amounts

macrocosm – (n.) 1. The universe

2. Any great whole

polygraph – (n.) a machine designed to detect and record changes in physiological characteristics, such as a person's pulse and breathing rates, used especially as a lie detector

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

\*megas – (adj.) great      \*Greek root

magnus – (adj.) great

### Vocabulary

magnanimous – (adj.) noble and generous, especially in forgiving; not petty

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

magnitude – (n.) 1. great importance or size

2. the degree of brightness of a star

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

## Lesson 7A

*“Praemonitus, praemūnītus.”*

Forewarned is forearmed.

### Roots

ante – (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 – (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 8

*Prīmus inter pares.*

The first among equals.

### Roots

prīmus – (adj.) first

post – (prep.) after

### Vocabulary

premier – (adj.) first in time or importance

(n.) 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.) first in rank, excellence, quality, importance, or time

(adj.) chief; most important

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

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

primordial – (adj.) primeval; original; fundamental

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 – (n.) art

cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum – (v.) to sing

### Vocabulary

artifact – (n.) an object made by human beings; often refers to a  
primitive tool or other relic from an earlier 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

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



## Lesson 9B

*Ars longa, vīta brevis*

Art is long; life is short

--Hippocrates

### Roots

\*aoide – (n.) song

\*Greek root

pingō, pingere, pinxī, pictum – (v.) to paint, to embroider

### Vocabulary

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

parody – (n.) a humorous imitation of a piece of literature or music

(v.) to mimic a style, plot, or idea for comic effect

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

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 prīnceps.*

Easily the leader.

### **Roots**

crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum – (v.) to grow, to increase

texō, texere, texuī, textum – (v.) to weave

### **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

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

*Facile prīnceps.*  
Easily the leader.

### Roots

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum – (v.) to make

### Vocab

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. (Sometimes superficial, when something is too easily done).

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; to make gentler or softer in feeling.

## Lesson 11A

*Sic transit glōria mundī.*

Thus passes away the glory of the world.

--Thomas à Kempis

### Roots

trāns – (prep.) across

errō, errāre, errāvī, erratum – (v.) to wander, to stray

### Vocab

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

aberration – (n.) something that has strayed from what is normal or accepted

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

## Lesson 11B

*Sic transit glōria mundī.*

Thus passes away the glory of the world.

--Thomas à Kempis

### Roots

eō, īre, īvī, itum – (v.) to go

\*hodos – (n.) journey

\*Greek root

### 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

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

Exodus – (n.) 1. Mass departure or emigration

2. (Capitalized) the departure of the Israelites from Egypt  
with their leader Moses

## Lesson 12A

*Vāde mecum*

Go with me.

### Roots

iter, itineris – (n.) journey

veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum – (v.) to come

### 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.

Advent – (n.) 1. Arrival or coming into being  
2. (capitalized) The period beginning four weeks before  
Christmas; the birth of Christ

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

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

intervene - (v.) 1. To occur between events or periods  
2. To come between, thereby easing a situation  
3. To interfere or interrupt

## Lesson 12B

*Vāde mecum*

Go with me.

### Roots

\*tele – (prep.) at a distance

via – (n.) street, road, journey

### Vocabulary

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

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

glomus – (n.) ball

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum – (v.) to run

cursor, cursōris – (n.) runner

### Vocabulary

conglomeration – (n.) a collection of unrelated things

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



## Lesson 13B

*Tempus lūdendī*

A time for playing.

### Roots

celer – (adj.) swift

jaciō, jacere, jēcī, jactum – (v.) to throw

### Vocabulary

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

celerity – (n.) swiftness; quickness; speed

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 iuvat*

Fortune favors the bold.

### Roots

salīo, salīre, saluī, saltum – (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

*Audācēs fortūna iuvat*

Fortune favors the bold.

### Roots

valeō, valēre, valuī, valitum – (v.) to be strong

volvo, volere, volvī, volūtum – (v.) to revolve

### 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

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, ibi apes*

Where there is honey, there are bees.

--Plutus

### Roots

apis – (n.) bee

avis – (n.) bird

bōs, bovis – (n.) cow

canis – (n.) dog

### Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

## Lesson 15B

*Ubi mel, ibi apes*

Where there is honey, there are bees.

--Plutus

### Roots

caper (m.), Capra (f.) – (n.) goat

equus – (n.) horse

### 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

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 – (n.) cat

leō, leōnis – (n.) lion

\*leon – (n.) lion                      \*Greek root

piscis – (n.) fish

porcus – (n.) swine, pig, hog

### 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

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

piscine – (adj.) typical of fish

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

## Lesson 16B

*In pācem leōnes, in proeliō cervī*

Be lions in peace; be deer in battle.

### Roots

serpēns, serpentis – (n.) serpent, snake

sīmia – (n.) monkey, ape

ursa – (n.) bear

\*zoion (pl. zoa) – (n.) living being, animal \*Greek root

### Vocabulary

serpentine – (adj.) 1. Resembling a serpent in form or movement:

sinuous, winding

2. Having qualities of a serpent: subtle, sly, sometimes even evil

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

(n.) an ape or monkey

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

zoology – (n.) the science of dealing with animals (also used as an adjective)