

(your name goes here)

## Latin Vocabulary Exercise for (Chapter \_\_\_ / Text)

### Verbs (actions and states of being)

Latin Forms (whatever forms are given)	English Definition	English Cognate/Derivative <sup>1</sup> with Definition
amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus	I love, I am fond of	amorous—strongly moved by love, feeling desire for a loved one

### Nouns (people, places and things)

Latin Forms	<small>GENDER</small>	English Definition	English Cognate/Derivative with definition
amor, amōris	m	love	amorous—strongly moved by love, feeling desire for a loved one

### Pronouns (replace nouns) and Adjectives (indicate which one, how many, what kind)

Latin Forms (masc./ fem./ neut.)	English Definition	English Cognate/Derivative with definition
bonus, bona, bonum	good	bonbon—a candy, literally good good

## Adverbs (indicate when, where how or what degree), Conjunctions and Interjections

Latin Form	English Definition	English Cognate/Derivative with definition
Celeriter	quickly, swiftly, immediately	Celerity—quickness, rapidity of motion or action

## Prepositions (show relationship between words—always act as adverbs or adjectives)

Latin Form + case	English Definition	English Cognate/Derivative with definition
ante + accusative	before	Antebellum—before a particular war; most often refers to the period before the American Civil War

<sup>1</sup>**N.B.** A derivative is not simply a word that looks like another word. The words *friend* and *fiend* look similar, but they have different roots. The word *friend* comes from Germanic *freund* which means friend; the word *fiend* comes from the Germanic root *feind* which means enemy. The English word *amorous* comes from the Latin word *amor* which means love. Not every Latin word will have an English derivative; English is a Germanic language. There will, however, be very many owing to the role that Latin played in education and religion, and the influence of French on English.