

ENGLISH
VOCABULARY QUICK REFERENCE
WORKBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

This vocabulary course is designed to be completed in approximately 5 months and is generally targeted for grades 7-12. However, since Section I deals strictly with word roots, it can be taught at any level. Most of Section II can be taught in the lower grades since it uses very common words as a vehicle to teach word roots. In Section III, the least difficult exercises occur at the beginning and gradually increase in difficulty. This allows students to complete as much of this section as their academic level dictates. It has been shown that most students in grades 7-12 can complete the entire course in a 5 month period.

Nearly all vocabulary words in the course are common words that appear frequently on SAT tests and are frequently used in speech and writing. Students have reported an average increase of 100 points on the SAT after completing this course.

Section I teaches over 400 word roots. Roots that are related are grouped together using various exercises. Section II builds on the knowledge of word roots acquired in section I through the use of 250 very common vocabulary words whose definitions directly reflect the etymology. Section III applies this foundation of word roots to the learning of over 900 vocabulary words.

All vocabulary words taught in the course are listed in an index at the back of the workbook. The primary root index can be found in the front of the text and the secondary root index in the back of the text. Prefixes are followed by a hyphen. Suffixes are preceded by a hyphen. Words that are related are grouped together so their relationships can be easily understood.

This course is the first big step in the lifelong process of vocabulary building. In addition to the vocabulary words learned in the course, the knowledge of word roots will give the student the foundation needed to learn thousands more in the future.

During the course the student should continually establish the link between the etymology and the definition. This is the key to remembering the definition and applying the etymology to other words.

As a student of this course, you will soon discover the power and excitement of being able to figure out the meaning of words you have never seen before simply because you understand their roots. You will also discover how valuable and rewarding it is to know the history of a word as opposed to just memorizing it, and you will find that you can easily remember the definition and spelling of words you don't frequently use.

Remember, an impressive vocabulary will strengthen your self-confidence and give you a distinct advantage in an increasingly competitive world. The vocabulary you learn through this course and beyond will improve the quality of your life as it opens new doors and prepares you for future opportunities.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

ay	=	long a	as in late
a	=	short a	as in hat
ah	=	a	as in father
ee	=	long e	as in heat
e or eh	=	short e	as in get (eh at the end of a syllable)
eye	=	long i	as in hide
i or ih	=	short i	as in hit (ih at the end of a syllable)
oh	=	long o	as in coat
o	=	short o	as in hot
yoo	=	long u	as in cute
u	=	short u	as in cut
aer			
ar	ehr		as in care
er			
er			
ir	ihr		as in sphere
yr			
ar	ahr		as in car
u or uh	=	schwa	as the a in along (uh LONG) as the 3rd e in eleven (ee LEV un) as the i in vanity (VAN uh tee) as the 1st o in compose (cum POHZ)

A schwa is defined as a neutral vowel sound that, in most unstressed syllables, receives the least amount of stress. It is commonly represented in dictionaries as an inverted "e." It will be written here as a "u" at the beginning or in the middle of a syllable and as "uh" at the end of a syllable or when standing alone.

Capital letters indicate a primary accent. A secondary accent is indicated by an accent mark.

SECTION I

(Learning Greek and Latin word roots)

Multiple Choice: **Common Prefixes**

<u> b </u> 1. multi-	a. great	b. many	c. few	d. none
<u> d </u> 2. ex-	a. in	b. between	c. closed	d. out
<u> b </u> 3. anti-	a. over	b. against	c. for	d. undecided
<u> b </u> 4. sub-	a. above	b. below	c. between	d. around
<u> a </u> 5. re-	a. back, again	b. never	c. to flow	d. collect
<u> b </u> 6. pre-	a. after	b. before	c. between	d. never
<u> b </u> 7. non-	a. some	b. not	c. all	d. for
<u> d </u> 8. super-	a. in place of	b. below	c. between	d. above, beyond
<u> a </u> 9. ultra-	a. beyond	b. under	c. around	d. through
<u> b </u> 10. un-	a. instead of	b. not	c. one	d. some

Greek and Latin **Opposites**

match the following roots with their definitions

<u> h </u> 1. ana-	a. different, other (Greek)
<u> f </u> 2. cata-	b. inside (Greek)
<u> e </u> 3. andr/o	c. woman, female (Greek)
<u> c </u> 4. gyn/o, gyne, gynec/o,	d. outside (Greek)
<u> d </u> 5. ecto-	e. man, male, stamen (Greek)
<u> b </u> 6. endo-	f. down, completely, thoroughly, intensive (Greek)
<u> g </u> 7. homo, homio, homeo	g. same, similar, equal (Greek)
<u> a </u> 8. hetero	h. up, back, again, against, throughout (Greek)
<u> k </u> 9. ante-	i. good, well (Latin)
<u> n </u> 10. post	j. within, inward, inside, into (Latin)
<u> i </u> 11. bene-	k. before (Latin)
<u> l </u> 12. mal-, male-	l. bad, evil, ill, wrong (Latin)
<u> m </u> 13. extra-, extro-	m. outside, beyond (Latin)
<u> j </u> 14. intra-, intro-	n. after, behind (Latin)
<u> o </u> 15. eu-	o. good, well (Greek)
<u> p </u> 16. dys-	p. bad, difficult, abnormal, impaired (Greek)
<u> u </u> 17. macro-	q. love, attracted to, affinity for, a natural liking (Greek)
<u> v </u> 18. micro-	r. to hate (Greek)
<u> q </u> 19. phil/o, -phile	s. heat, temperature (Greek)
<u> r </u> 20. mis/o	t. cold (Greek)
<u> x </u> 21. viv, vivi, vit	u. large, long (Greek)
<u> w </u> 22. mort	v. small, millionth (Greek)
<u> s </u> 23. therm/o	w. dead, death (Latin)
<u> t </u> 24. cry/o	x. life, living, life (Latin)

match the following **numerical roots** with their definitions

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <u>h</u> 1. mono- | a. five (Greek) |
| <u>j</u> 2. uni- | b. seven (Latin) |
| <u>q</u> 3. di-, diplo | c. ten (Latin) |
| <u>n</u> 4. bi-, bin-, du-, duo- | d. eight (Greek) |
| <u>k</u> 5. tri- | e. six (Latin) |
| <u>o</u> 6. tetra- | f. nine (Greek) |
| <u>m</u> 7. quadr, quadri, quadru, quadra | g. six (Greek) |
| <u>a</u> 8. penta-, pent- | h. one (Greek) |
| <u>p</u> 9. quin, quint, quintu, quinque | i. nine (Latin) |
| <u>g</u> 10. hexa-, hex- | j. one (Latin) |
| <u>e</u> 11. sex- | k. three (Latin) |
| <u>l</u> 12. hepta-, hept- | l. seven (Greek) |
| <u>b</u> 13. sept- | m. four (Latin) |
| <u>d</u> 14. octa-, oct-, octo- | n. two (Latin) |
| <u>f</u> 15. ennea | o. four (Greek) |
| <u>i</u> 16. non, nona | p. five (Latin) |
| <u>c</u> 17. deca, dec, deka | q. two (Greek) |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <u>b</u> 1. centi- | a. one tenth |
| <u>k</u> 2. kilo- | b. one hundredth |
| <u>d</u> 3. micro- | c. one thousandth |
| <u>l</u> 4. mega- | d. one millionth |
| <u>f</u> 5. pico- | e. one billionth |
| <u>g</u> 6. deca | f. one trillionth |
| <u>c</u> 7. milli- | g. ten |
| <u>m</u> 8. giga- | h. hundred (Latin) |
| <u>j</u> 9. mill | i. hundred (Greek) |
| <u>i</u> 10. hecto- | j. thousand (Latin) |
| <u>n</u> 11. tera- | k. thousand (Greek) |
| <u>a</u> 12. deci- | l. million |
| <u>h</u> 13. cent | m. billion |
| <u>e</u> 14. nano- | n. trillion |

fill in the blanks with the proper **colors**

Rhod/o, rub, and erythr/o are roots that mean "red."

Chlor/o is a root that means "green."

Cyan/o is a root that means "blue."

Xanth/o and chrys/o are roots that mean "yellow."

Melan/o is a root that mean "black."

Leuk/o and leuc/o are roots that mean "white."

the following **pairs of roots** have the same meaning in Greek and Latin
match them with their definitions

- | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----|---|
| <u>i</u> | 1. hyp-, hypo- | a. | dead, death (Greek) |
| <u>r</u> | 2. sub- | b. | red (Latin) |
| <u>g</u> | 3. hyper- | c. | large, great, million (Greek) |
| <u>y</u> | 4. super- | d. | to cut (Greek) |
| <u>k</u> | 5. log/o | e. | name, word (Greek) |
| <u>f</u> | 6. verb | f. | word (Latin) |
| <u>c</u> | 7. mega-, megal/o, -megaly | g. | above, excessive, beyond, over (Greek) |
| <u>h</u> | 8. magn, magna, magni | h. | large, great (Latin) |
| <u>a</u> | 9. necr/o | i. | under, below, less (Greek) |
| <u>j</u> | 10. mort | j. | dead, death (Latin) |
| <u>e</u> | 11. onym | k. | word, discourse, doctrine (Greek) |
| <u>l</u> | 12. nom, nomin, nomen | l. | name, noun (Latin) |
| <u>v</u> | 13. pan, panto | m. | breathe (Latin) |
| <u>p</u> | 14. omni- | n. | foot, feet (Latin) |
| <u>t</u> | 15. pod, -pode | o. | turning, changing, figure of speech (Greek) |
| <u>n</u> | 16. ped, pedi, -pede | p. | all (Latin) |
| <u>q</u> | 17. rhod/o | q. | red (Greek) |
| <u>b</u> | 18. rub | r. | under, beneath, below (Latin) |
| <u>s</u> | 19. heli/o | s. | sun (Greek) |
| <u>aa</u> | 20. sol | t. | foot, feet (Greek) |
| <u>u</u> | 21. pneum/o, pneumon/o, pneumat/o, -pnea, -pnoea | u. | breathing, lung, air, spirit (Greek) |
| <u>m</u> | 22. spir/o | v. | all (Greek) |
| <u>dd</u> | 23. geo | w. | middle (Latin) |
| <u>ff</u> | 24. terr, terra, terri | x. | to eat (Greek) |
| <u>d</u> | 25. tom, -tome, -tomy, -stomy | y. | above, beyond, over (Latin) |
| <u>z</u> | 26. sect | z. | to cut (Latin) |
| <u>o</u> | 27. trop/o, -tropy | aa. | sun (Latin) |
| <u>bb</u> | 28. vers, vert | bb. | turn (Latin) |
| <u>cc</u> | 29. meso- | cc. | middle (Greek) |
| <u>w</u> | 30. medi- | dd. | earth (Greek) |
| <u>x</u> | 31. phag, -phage | ee. | to eat (Latin) |
| <u>ee</u> | 32. vor | ff. | earth, land (Latin) |

the following **pairs of roots** have the same meaning in Greek and Latin
match them with their definitions

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <u>bb</u> 1. a-, an- | a. brain (Latin) |
| <u>ee</u> 2. ig-, il-, in-, im-, ir- | b. tree (Latin) |
| <u>w</u> 3. pro- | c. water (Latin) |
| <u>aa</u> 4. ante- | d. knowledge (Latin) |
| <u>m</u> 5. hydr/o | e. equal, same (Greek) |
| <u>c</u> 6. aqua | f. good (Latin) |
| <u>j</u> 7. dendro | g. bird (Latin) |
| <u>b</u> 8. arbor | h. flower (Latin) |
| <u>v</u> 9. auto | i. brain (Greek) |
| <u>q</u> 10. ego | j. tree (Greek) |
| <u>x</u> 11. ornith | k. good (Greek) |
| <u>g</u> 12. avi | l. equal (Latin) |
| <u>k</u> 13. eu- | m. water (Greek) |
| <u>f</u> 14. bene- | n. knowledge (Greek) |
| <u>y</u> 15. bio | o. writing, written, recording, drawing, science (Greek) |
| <u>z</u> 16. viv, vivi, vit | p. flower (Greek) |
| <u>i</u> 17. encephal | q. self (Latin) |
| <u>a</u> 18. cerebr/o | r. around (Latin) |
| <u>cc</u> 19. peri- | s. half, partly (Greek) |
| <u>r</u> 20. circum- | t. half, partly (Latin) |
| <u>n</u> 21. gnos, gnom, gnomon | u. half, less than (Latin) |
| <u>d</u> 22. cogn | v. self (Greek) |
| <u>e</u> 23. iso- | w. before, forward, in place of, in addition to (Greek) |
| <u>l</u> 24. equ, equi | x. bird (Greek) |
| <u>p</u> 25. anth/o | y. life, living organisms, living tissue, mode of living (Greek) |
| <u>h</u> 26. flor, flori | z. life, living, live (Latin) |
| <u>o</u> 27. graph, -graphy | aa. before (Latin) |
| <u>dd</u> 28. scrib, script | bb. not, without (Greek) |
| <u>s</u> 29. hemi- | cc. around (Greek) |
| <u>t</u> 30. semi- | dd. to write (Latin) |
| <u>u</u> 31. demi- | ee. not, without (Latin) |

Multiple choice: **Greek Roots**

- c 1. acro a. soil b. air c. high d. low
- b 2. aero a. shot from a bow b. air c. below d. earth
- b 3. agog a. follower b. leader c. traitor d. destroyer
- a 4. nom, -nomy a. law, rule b. lack of c. country d. nationality
- b 5. alg a. moss b. pain c. soil d. math
- a 6. ep-, epi- a. on, upon, outside b. in, inside c. beside
- c 7. gam, -gamy a. separation b. gambling c. marriage
- b 8. meta a. stationary b. change, beyond c. time, position
- b 9. anthrop a. animal b. man c. flower d. ant
- c 10. apo- a. near b. between c. away
- b 11. meter, -metry a. reading b. measure, science of measuring
- c 12. astro, aster a. flower b. tree c. star d. car
- b 13. prot-, proto- a. modern, up-to-date b. primitive, first, chief
- b 14. bar a. heat b. pressure, weight c. length, distance
- a 15. gen, -gene, -genesis a. production, formation, origin, birth
b. destruction, decomposition, death
- b 16. bibli a. movie b. book c. test d. belief
- b 17. blast a. explosion b. cell c. container d. pressure
- a 18. carp a. fruit b. fish c. travel d. rule
- d 19. caust, caut a. to receive b. to cast c. to relieve d. to burn
- b 20. centr a. circumference b. center c. volume

Multiple choice: **Greek Roots** (continued)

- _b_ 1. cosm/o a. makeup b. universe, world c. illusion
- _b_ 2. -cracy, crat a. market b. government c. document
- _c_ 3. cryo a. tears b. power c. cold d. power
- _b_ 4. crypt a. writing b. hidden, secret c. power, strength
- _d_ 5. cyan a. chocolate b. green c. pink d. blue
- _b_ 6. cycl a. wind b. circle, wheel c. destruction, annihilation
- _b_ 7. dem a. gods b. people c. principles d. jeans
- _a_ 8. dia- a. through, apart, across b. behind, together, under
- _b_ 9. dox a. poison b. belief c. pier d. cleanser
- _c_ 10. dyn, dyan, dynam/o a. cleanser b. wind c. power d. death
- _d_ 11. erg a. energy b. language c. silence d. work
- _a_ 12. erythr a. red b. gold c. white d. yellow
- _a_ 13. gon, gonio a. angle b. circle c. square
- _a_ 14. gon/o, -gony a. reproduction b. decay c. nourishment
- _b_ 15. gyro a. triangle b. circle c. square
- _a_ 16. helic a. spiral, circular b. elongated c. sun
- _a_ 17. iatr a. healing, medical treatment b. joint c. union
- _b_ 18. icon a. boss b. image c. message d. stamp
- _a_ 19. -ics a. study of, science b. pain, misery c. cold, ice
- _a_ 20. idio- a. personal, peculiar b. regional c. universal

Multiple choice: **Greek Roots** (continued)

- c 1. leuk, leuc a. lavender b. red c. white, colorless d. yellow
- a 2. -lite, -ite a. mineral, fossil, stone b. ice, snow, glaciers
- c 3. lith a. paper b. wood c. rock
- b 4. macro a. small, short b. large, long c. narrow
- a 5. -mancy a. divination b. fancy c. universal d. multiple
- a 6. -mania a. excessive desire b. hatred c. heavenly
- d 7. melan a. maroon b. white c. multicolored d. black
- b 8. micro- a. large b. small c. wide d. heavy
- a 9. mis a. to hate b. to love c. to marry d. to carry
- c 10. morph a. change b. drug c. form d. confusion
- c 11. neo a. old b. neat c. new d. cute
- c 12. olig/o a. many b. all c. few d. none
- b 13. -ology, -logy a. trees b. study of, science c. structure, makeup
- a 14. ortho a. straight, correct b. crooked c. mangled
- d 15. pale/o a. anemic b. friendly c. modern d. ancient
- c 16. path, -pathy a. route b. travel c. disease, feeling d. mind
- b 17. ped/o a. man b. child c. woman d. ancestry
- c 18. pept, peps a. respiration b. excretion c. digestion d. contention
- a 19. phil, -phile a. love b. hate c. concern d. leaf
- a 20. -phobia a. fear b. hate c. love d. regret

Multiple choice: **Greek Roots** (continued)

- _b_** 1. phot a. darkness b. light c. color d. muddy
- _b_** 2. phyll a. love b. leaf c. stem d. complete
- _a_** 3. physi a. nature, physical b. mind, mental c. bubble, ooze
- _b_** 4. phyt, -phyte a. move, to carry b. plant, to grow c. retaliate
- _a_** 5. poly a. many b. few c. large d. tall
- _b_** 6. pseud/o a. real b. false c. large d. law
- _a_** 7. psych/o a. mind, soul b. physique c. criminal
- _d_** 8. pter/o a. foot b. head c. body d. wing, fin
- _c_** 9. pyr/o a. ice b. wind c. fire d. nuclear
- _a_** 10. scler/o a. hard b. soft c. flexible d. sticky
- _a_** 11. Sphere a. ball b. square c. weapon d. vehicle
- _b_** 12. the, theo a. man b. God c. ghost d. heat, temperature
- _c_** 13. therm a. underwear b. virus c. heat d. germ
- _a_** 14. troph, -trophy a. nourishment b. award c. praise
- _d_** 15. xanth/o a. blue b. red c. green d. yellow
- _b_** 16. xer/o a. wet b. dry c. wrinkled d. clean
- _b_** 17. zo, zoo a. plant b. animal, life c. death, dying d. union
- _a_** 18. zyg a. pair b. one c. group d. empty
- _b_** 19. chron a. color b. time c. peace d. distance
- _a_** 20. xen/o a. foreign b. native c. alien d. non-existent

Multiple choice: **Greek Roots** (continued)

- c 1. arch a. shape b. time and place c. rule, chief
- b 2. dys- a. distant b. bad c. good d. near
- a 3. esthes, esthet a. feeling, sensation b. portrayal c. medical
- b 4. kine, kinet a. energy, power b. motion, division c. relation, family d. species, origin
- a 5. para- a. beside, abnormal b. over, normal c. below, erratic d. beyond, consistent
- b 6. phor, -phore a. destroy, eliminate b. bear, produce c. in favor, on the side of
- a 7. plas, plast a. to form, development b. to adhere, conform c. to destroy, annihilate
- c 8. scop, -scopy a. to hear, listen b. to measure c. to view, examine
- b 9. soph, -sophy a. elegant, neat b. wise, wisdom c. dumb, ignorant d. best, first
- a 10. spor a. to sow b. to save c. to reap
- b 11. syn-, sym-, syl-, sys- a. apart, different b. together, same c. opposite
- b 12. tax a. levy b. arrangement c. gratuity
- a 13. tele, tel a. distant, complete b. near, partial c. on top of, fragmented
- a 14. chrom a. color b. metal c. time d. checkered
- a 15. -latry a. worship b. hatred c. confusion d. warlike
- a 16. phon, -phony a. sound, voice b. fake, counterfeit c. art, skill
- b 17. -itis a. tumor b. inflammation c. pain
- c 18. rrhea, rrhag a. constant b. inflammation c. flow, excessive flow, discharge

12

--Fill in the blanks with the correct meanings of the following roots that mean **body parts**.

1. Rhin means "nose."
2. Osteo means "bone."
3. My/o means "muscle."
4. Derma, derm, and dermat/o refer to the "skin."
5. Encephal/o and cerebr/o pertain to the "brain."
6. Arthr/o means "joint."
7. Cardi/o refers to the "heart."
8. Pneum/o and pneumon/o mean "lung."
9. Gastr/o refers to the "stomach."
10. Lip/o refers to the "fat" in our body.
11. Neur/o refers to the "nerves" in our body.
12. Crani/o refers to the "head."
13. The root cyt/o refers to the cells in our body.
14. The root dactyl means "finger, toe, or digit."
15. Nephro refers to what body organ? kidney
16. Hepat/o refers to what body organ? liver
17. Hem/o and hemat/o mean "blood."
18. Dent, dont, and odont/o mean "tooth."
19. Ocul, op, ops, opt/o, ophthalm/o, and -opia all pertain to the "eye."
20. Cephal/o refers to the "head."
21. Pod, -pode, ped and pedi all refer to the "feet."
22. Man, mani, and manu all refer to the "hands."

Multiple choice: **Latin Roots**

- c 1. agr a. aggression b. pain c. crop production, field
- b 2. ambi-, amphi a. flight b. both, around c. one, uniform
- c 3. ann a. day b. week c. year d. years
- c 4. enn a. days b. weeks c. years d. year
- a 5. ante- a. before b. after c. bet d. relative
- a 6. -arium, -orium, -ary a. a place for b. infinity c. atmosphere
- b 7. ax a. rotation b. axis c. sphere
- c 8. bell a. sound b. toll c. war d. peace
- a 9. carn a. flesh, meat b. plants, herbs c. flower
- b 10. cede, ceed a. to stop, to quit b. to go, to yield c. to plant
- d 11. -cide a. to agree b. to maim c. to corrupt d. to kill
- a 12. clud, clus a. to close b. to open c. to crowd
- c 13. corp, corpus a. blood b. infection c. body
- b 14. cred a. superstition, false b. belief, believe c. lie
- a 15. dic, dict a. speech, to speak, word b. writing, to write, script
- b 16. duc, duct a. to follow b. to lead c. to call d. to wrong
- a 17. e- a. out b. in c. with
- c 18. fid a. fear b. frolic c. faith d. false
- a 19. fus a. to pour b. to argue c. to join d. to separate
- a 20. greg a. flock b. solitary c. great d. gross

Multiple choice: **Latin Roots** (continued)

- c 1. ject a. to guess b. to think c. to throw d. to run
- a 2. junct a. to join b. to quit c. to yield d. to wait
- a 3. lex a. word, law, reading b. speech, speaking
- a 4. lingu a. language, tongue b. literature, writing c. translation, reading
- b 5. liter a. word b. letter c. speech d. thought
- d 6. loqu, loc a. to write, b. to draw c. to contain d. to speak
- c 7. lud, lus a. to draw back b. to crave c. to play
- c 8. lun, luni a. sun b. earth c. moon d. star
- a 9. man, manu a. hand b. foot c. head d. mind
- b 10. mar a. planet b. sea c. moon d. land
- c 11. matr, mater a. meter b. spouse c. mother d. friend
- b 12. nat a. death, dying b. birth, born c. growth, growing
- a 13. patr, pater a. father, fatherland b. patron, customer c. priest, holy land
- d 14. pel a. to inform b. to think c. to yield d. to drive
- a 15. per a. through, thoroughly, wrong b. around, partially, right
- c 16. port a. to stop b. to post c. to carry d. to yield
- b 17. purg a. to dirty b. to clean c. to destroy d. to help
- b 18. quart a. fifth b. fourth c. sixth d. first
- a 19. radic, radix a. root b. stem c. branch
- c 20. ram, rami a. steady b. pounding c. branch d. push

Multiple choice: **Latin Roots** (continued)

- _d_ 1. scrib, script a. to speak b. to think c. to yield d. to write
- _a_ 2. spect, spec, spic a. to look, to see b. to think, to speculate c. particle
- _c_ 3. spectro a. planet b. spin c. spectrum d. fulcrum
- _a_ 4. tract a. draw, pull b. shove, push c. spin, turn
- _a_ 5. trans- a. across, through, change b. under, around, constant
- _c_ 6. ver a. false b. counterfeit c. true d. bogus
- _a_ 7. voc, vok a. to call, voice b. to bring, thought c. provoke, disturb
- _c_ 8. volv, volu a. balance, remain b. jump, climb c. roll, turn
- _a_ 9. vor a. to eat b. to voice c. to score d. to shout
- _b_ 10. gress, grad a. to stop, to wait b. to step, to go c. to yield
- _a_ 11. inter- a. between, among b. outside, apart c. above, on top
- _b_ 12. retro- a. front, forward, ahead b. back, backward, behind
- _a_ 13. rupt a. to break, to burst b. to fix, to mend c. to decide, to think

The roots pan and omni- mean "all."

The roots heli and sol mean "sun."

The roots *geo* and *terra* mean "earth."

The roots tom and sect mean "to cut."

The roots *meso-* and *medi-* mean "middle."

The roots phag and vor mean "to eat."

The roots *trop* and *vers, vert* mean "turning, turn."

The roots *dendro* and *arbor* mean "tree."

The roots *ego* and *auto* mean "self."

The roots *a-, an* and *ig-, il-, im-, in-, ir-* mean "not, without."

The roots circum- and peri- mean "around."

The roots iso- and equi mean "equal."

The roots mono- and uni- mean "one."

The roots hept- and sept- mean "seven."

The roots *mega-* and *magna* mean "large."

The roots *pneum/o* and *spir/o* mean "breathing, breathe."

The roots *necr/o* and *mort* mean "dead, death."

The roots hypo- and sub- mean "under, below."

The roots quin and penta- mean "five."

The roots hyper- and super- mean "above."

The roots ped and pod mean "foot."

The roots hex- and sex- mean "six."

The roots *mal-* and *dys-* mean "bad."

fill in the blanks

The roots bi- and di- mean "two."

The roots log and verb mean "word."

The roots *nom* and *onym* mean "name."

The roots *rhod* and *rub* mean "red."

The roots *pro-* and *ante-* mean "before."

The roots *hemi-* and *semi-* mean "half."

The roots tetra- and quadr mean "four."

The roots hydr/o and aqua mean "water."

The roots *ornith* and *avi* mean "bird."

The roots *anth/o* and *flor* mean "flower."

The roots *bio* and *viv, vivi, vit* mean "life."

The roots cogn and gnos mean "knowledge."

The roots *graph* and *scrib, script* mean "writing."

The roots encephal and cerebr/o mean "brain."

The roots xanth and chrys mean "yellow."

The roots kilo- and mill mean "thousand."

The roots hecto- and cent mean "hundred."

Ante- and post- are opposites.

Andro and gyn are opposites.

Phil/o and mis/o are opposites.

Homo and hetero are opposites.

Bene- and mal- are opposites.

Eu- and dys- are opposites.

Multiple Choice: **Secondary Roots**

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| <u>c</u> 1. myria | a. mysterious | b. mirror | c. many | d. few |
| <u>a</u> 2. nano- | a. billionth | b. thousandth | c. millionth | d. trillionth |
| <u>a</u> 3. neph | a. cloud | b. kidney | c. nice | d. wind |
| <u>c</u> 4. noc | a. harmless | b. to strike | c. harmful | d. injection |
| <u>b</u> 5. non- | a. some | b. not | c. all | d. for |
| <u>b</u> 6. noso | a. healing | b. disease | c. nose | d. none |
| <u>b</u> 7. ob- | a. for | b. against | c. long | d. curved |
| <u>a</u> 8. -oid | a. resembling | b. different | c. empty | d. full |
| <u>b</u> 9. -oma, onco | a. pain | b. tumor | c. ongoing | d. medicine |
| <u>d</u> 10. ophi | a. frog | b. turtle | c. insect | d. snake |
| <u>a</u> 11. -osis | a. action | b. mirage | c. stationary | d. mixture |
| <u>d</u> 12. ot | a. finger | b. toe | c. egg | d. ear |
| <u>a</u> 13. oo | a. egg | b. pus | c. ozone | d. shell |
| <u>b</u> 14. pachy | a. thin | b. thick | c. round | d. flat |
| <u>b</u> 15. pharmac | a. agriculture | b. drug | c. landing strip | |
| <u>c</u> 16. phlebo | a. artery | b. pain | c. vein | d. lung |
| <u>a</u> 17. phthong | a. sound | b. sight | c. feeling | d. smell |
| <u>b</u> 18. pre- | a. after | b. before | c. between | d. never |
| <u>d</u> 19. pulmon | a. vein | b. artery | c. pancreas | d. lung |
| <u>a</u> 20. radio | a. radiation | b. radar | c. rapidity | d. radiant |

Multiple Choice: **Secondary Roots** (continued)

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <u>_b_</u> 1. ec | a. in | b. out | c. from | d. between |
| <u>_d_</u> 2. eco | a. out | b. space | c. in | d. environment |
| <u>_b_</u> 3. electro | a. voting | b. electricity | c. negative | d. positive |
| <u>_c_</u> 4. entom | a. atom | b. bury | c. insect | d. spider |
| <u>_a_</u> 5. ethno | a. race | b. ethics | c. wind | d. negative |
| <u>_d_</u> 6. ex- | a. in | b. between | c. closed | d. out |
| <u>_b_</u> 7. femto- | a. quintillionth | b. quadrillionth | c. septillionth | |
| <u>_b_</u> 8. geront | a. youth | b. old age | c. tonic | d. mid-life |
| <u>_c_</u> 9. gingiv | a. tooth | b. tongue | c. gum | d. palate |
| <u>_a_</u> 10. gloss | a. language | b. shiny | c. outer layer | d. portion |
| <u>_b_</u> 11. glyc | a. protein | b. sugar | c. carbohydrate | d. glue |
| <u>_c_</u> 12. gram | a. to see | b. to weigh | c. to write | d. to listen |
| <u>_a_</u> 13. -hedron | a. surface | b. interior | c. proximity | d. head |
| <u>_d_</u> 14. hist | a. organ | b. lymph | c. blood | d. tissue |
| <u>_c_</u> 15. hygro | a. hydrogen | b. excessive growth | c. moisture | |
| <u>_b_</u> 16. hypno | a. energy | b. sleep | c. cool | d. below |
| <u>_d_</u> 17. hyster | a. mysterious | b. flower | c. lawyer | d. womb |
| <u>_a_</u> 18. -lysis | a. decomposition | b. composition | c. composure | |
| <u>_b_</u> 19. mammo | a. mammal | b. breast | c. gland | d. lymph |
| <u>_d_</u> 20. mit | a. to catch | b. to cover | c. to free | d. to send |

Multiple Choice: **Secondary Roots** (continued)

- _a_** 1. adelph a. brother b. sister c. mother d. father
- _b_** 2. allo a. same b. other c. many d. all
- _d_** 3. anem a. sea b. space c. ocean d. wind
- _a_** 4. anim a. mind, spirit b. body, physique c. alien, of another
- _b_** 5. anti- a. over b. against c. for d. undecided
- _d_** 6. api a. bird b. insect c. worm d. bee
- _d_** 7. arteri a. vein b. blood c. heart d. artery
- _d_** 8. atmo a. atom b. water c. earth d. vapor
- _b_** 9. audi a. sight b. hearing c. feeling d. intuition
- _a_** 10. brady a. slow b. fast c. moderate d. completely
- _c_** 11. broncho a. horse b. lung c. bronchial tube
- _c_** 12. caco
moderate a. good b. cocoa c. harsh d.
- _b_** 13. calori a. cold b. heat c. sound d. diet
- _a_** 14. carcino a. cancer b. carbohydrate c. calorie
- _b_** 15. chemo a. liquid b. chemical c. solid d. mixture
- _d_** 16. chiro a. foot b. head c. cranium d. hand
- _a_** 17. chloro a. green b. pink c. pale d. bright
- _d_** 18. chondro a. ligament b. tendon c. cranium d. cartilage
- _b_** 19. con-, com-, col-, co- a. apart b. together c. alienated
- _a_** 20. corn a. horn b. hoof c. limb d. head

Multiple Choice: **Secondary Roots** (continued)

- c 1. -sarcoma a. benign tumor b. mass c. malignant tumor
- b 2. seism a. volcano b. earthquake c. typhoon d. hurricane
- b 3. sesqui- a. evergreen tree b. one and a half c. less than
- d 4. socio a. Socrates b. cinema c. private d. social
- d 5. somat a. Suma wrestling b. typing c. mind d. body
- c 6. somni a. addition b. dreams c. sleep d. heavens
- c 7. stat a. information b. generation c. stoppage d. sequence
- b 8. stereo- a. open, two-fold b. solid, three-dimensional c. sound
- a 9. steth a. chest b. back c. sternum d. stealthy
- d 10. sthen a. weakness b. smell c. aesthetics d. strength
- b 11. sub- a. above b. below c. between d. around
- d 12. super- a. in place of b. below c. between d. above, beyond
- c 13. tachy a. tenacious b. terrible c. rapid d. gaudy
- a 14. techn a. art and skill b. modern and ahead c. mind and soul
- b 15. tera- a. earth b. trillion c. thousands d. terrible
- c 16. thanas, thanat a. life b. change c. death d. fear
- b 17. tox a. medicine b. poison c. income d. tariff
- a 18. ultra- a. beyond b. under c. around d. through
- b 19. un- a. instead of b. not c. one d. some
- a 20. vas a. to go b. to stay c. to vote d. to vary

Multiple Choice: **Secondary Roots** (continued)

- _a_** 1. xyl/o a. wood b. soil c. moisture d. water
- _c_** 2. synchro- a. to sin b. other than c. at the same time d. timely
- _b_** 3. -trix a. masculine b. feminine c. cereal d. illusion
- _b_** 4. nyct a. north b. night c. day d. nauseous
- _a_** 5. gymn/o a. naked b. place c. clothed d. sport
- _c_** 6. -drome a. to sound b. to drum c. to run d. to sing
- _c_** 7. clin a. range b. width c. slope d. depth
- _a_** 8. aristo a. best b. worst c. mediocre d. militant
- _b_** 9. angi/o a. pain b. vessel c. ache d. angle
- _a_** 10. re- a. back, again b. never c. to flow d. collect
- _b_** 11. sacchari a. salt b. sugar c. seasonal d. separate
- _b_** 12. multi- a. great b. many c. few d. none
- _b_** 13. ven a. to go b. to come c. to vary d. to draw
- _a_** 14. via a. way b. vision c. form d. virus
- _b_** 15. vis, vid a. to confide b. to see c. to advise d. to vent
- _a_** 16. vol a. to wish b. to roll c. to volunteer d. to vote

SECTION II

(Learning word roots using words you already know)

Using the blue keywords in the dictionary section of your text, write the definition for each word and underline the words in the definition that reflect the etymology

ANEMIA (uh NEE mee uh) [an-, without + -emia, blood condition]
abnormal decrease in red blood cells

ANESTHESIA (an' es THEE zhuh) [an-, without + esthes, feeling + -ia]
loss of sensibility to pain and other sensations

ANALGESIA (an' l JEE zee uh) [an-, without + alg, pain + -ia]
absence of sensibility to pain

ATHEIST (AY thee ist) [a-, not + the, God + -ist]
one who believes there is no God

ATOM (AT um) [a-, not + tom, to cut]
smallest component of an element having all the properties of the element

IMMORTAL (ih MORT l) [im-, not + mort, dead + -al]
1. not subject to death 2. living forever

IMPROVISE (IM proh veyez') [im-, not + pro-, before + vis, to see]
compose, sing, or recite without preparation

INCREDIBLE (in KRED uh bul) [in-, not + cred, believe + -ible]
1. not believable 2. amazing

INNOCUOUS (ih NOK yoo us) [in-, not + noc, harmful + -ous]
not harmful

INSOMNIA (in SOM nee uh) [in-, not + somni, sleep + -ia]
inability to sleep

IRREVOCABLE (ihr REV uh kuh bul) [ir-, not + re-, back + voc, to call + -able]
not able to be called back or undone Final

ACRONYM (AK ruh nim') [acro, high + onym, name]
word formed from the first letter from each word of a series.

ACROPHOBIA (ak' ruh FOH bee uh) [acro, high + -phobia, fear]
fear of heights

AERODYNAMICS (ehr' oh deye NAM iks) [aero-, air + dynam, power + -ics, study of]
study of the motion of air

PEDAGOGY (PED uh goh' jee) [ped, child + agog, teacher + -y]
science of teaching

AGRICULTURE (AG rih kul' chur) [agri, crop production & culture]
science of crop production and livestock management.

NOSTALGIA (nos TAL juh) [Grk -> nostos, return home + alg, pain + -ia]
 1. homesickness 2. a painful longing for the past

AMPHIBIOUS (am FIB ee us) [amphi-, both + bio, life + -ous]
 1. live in water and on land 2. operate in water and on land

ANATOMY (uh NAT uh mee) [ana-, up + -tomy, to cut]
 1. the structural makeup of a plant or animal 2. dissection of a plant or animal

CATASTROPHE (kuh TAS truh fee) [cata-, down + Grk -> strophe, turning]
widespread disaster

MISANDRY (MIS an' dree) [mis, hate + andr, man + -y]
hatred of men

MISOGYNY (mih SOJ uh nee) [miso, hate + gym, woman + -y]
hatred of women

ANTHROPOLOGY (an' thruh POL uh jee) [anthrop, man + -ology, study of]
study of the origin, distribution, and development of man

ANTEBELLUM (an' tee BEL um) [ante-, before + bell, war + -um]
 existing before a war, specifically before the American Civil War

POSTSCRIPT (POHST skript) [post-, after + script, to write]
paragraph appended below the signature as an afterthought P.S.

PROCEED (proh SEED) [pro-, forward + ceed, to go]
go forward Advance

PROGRESS (PROG res) [pro-, forward + gress, to go]
 1. gradual improvement (noun) 2. moving forward (verb)

FLORIST (FLOR ist) [flor, flower + -ist]
seller of flowers

AQUARIUM (uh KWEHR ee um) [aqua, water + -arium, a place for]
place for keeping aquatic animals and plants

DEHYDRATE (dee HEYE drayt') [de-, remove + hydr, water + -ate]
remove water from

ANARCHY (AN ur kee) [an-, without + arch, rule + -y]
absence of government

DEMOCRACY (dih MOK ruh see) [demo, people + -cracy, government]
government by the people

PROTOTYPE (PROHT uh teyep') [proto-, first & type]
original model

PALEOGRAPHY (pay' lee OG ruh fee) [paleo, ancient + -graphy, writing]
study of ancient writing

ARBOR DAY (AHR bur day) [arbor, tree & day]
spring holiday for planting trees

RHODODENDRON (roh' duh DEN drun) [rhodo, red + dendr, tree + -on]
trees with pink and purple flowers

SANITARIUM (san' ih TEHR ee um) [Ltn-> sanare, cure + -arium, a place for]
institution for the treatment of chronic diseases

ARTHRITIS (ahr THREYE tis) [arthr, joint + -itis, inflammation]
inflammation of a joint

OSTEOARTHRITIS (os' tee oh' ahr THREYE tis) [osteo, bone + arthr, joint + -itis, inflammation]
inflammation caused by degeneration of the cartilage in joints

ASTROLOGY (uh STROL uh jee) [astro, star + -logy, study of]
study of the connection between heavenly bodies and human affairs

DISASTER (dih ZAS ter) [dis-, negative + aster, star]
widespread damage named from the belief that these events are caused by an unfavorable aspect of the stars or planets

AUTOGRAPH (AWT uh graf') [auto-, self + graph, written]
written with one's own hand

EGOCENTRIC (ee' goh SEN trik) [ego-, self + centr, center + -ic]
self-centered

AVIATION (ay' vee AY shun) [avi, bird + -ation]
art of operating aircraft

ORNITHOLOGY (or' nuh THOL uh jee) [ornith, bird + -ology, study of]
study of birds

ABAXIAL (ab AK see ul) [ab-, away + ax, axis + -ial]
away from the axis

BARIATRICS (behr' ee AT riks) [bar, weight + iatr, healing + -ics, study of]
study and treatment of obesity

ISOBAR (EYE suh bahr') [iso-, equal + bar, pressure]
line on a map connecting points of equal barometric pressure

REBELLION (rih BEL yun) [re-, against + bell, war + -ion]
armed resistance against an existing government

BENEVOLENT (buh NEV uh lent) [bene-, good + vol, to wish + -ent]
showing good will

MALEVOLENT (muh LEV uh lent) [mal-, evil + vol, to wish + -ent]
wishing harm or evil on another

EULOGY (YOO luh jee) [eu-, good + log, discourse + -ia]
formal speech praising a recently deceased person

DYSLEXIA (dis LEK see uh) [dys-, bad + lex, reading + -ia]
impairment of the ability to read

BIBLIOGRAPHY (bib' lee OG ruh fee) [biblio, book + -graphg, writing]
 1. list of writings 2. list of sources

BIOLOGY (beye OL uh jee) [bio, life + -logy, study of]
study of living organisms and life processes

BIOPSY (BEYE op' see) [bio, life + -opsy, inspection]
removal of living tissue for examination

REVIVE (rih VEYEV) [re-, again + viv, live]
bring back to life

LEUKOCYTE (LOO kuh seyot') [leuko, white + -cyte, cell]
white blood cell

CARDIAC (KAHR dee ak') [cardi, heart + -ac]
pertaining to the heart

CARNIVORE (KAHR nuh vor') [carni, flesh + vor, to eat]
flesh-eating mammal

HOLOCAUST (HOL uh kost') [holo, whole + caust, to burn]
devastation, especially by fire

PRECEDE (prih SEED) [pre-, before + cede, to go]
go before

BICENTENNIAL (beye' sen TEN ee ul) [bi-, two + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]
occurring once every two hundred years

CENTRAL (SEN trul) [centr, center + -al]
located at or near the center

CEREBRAL (suh REE brul) [cerebr, brain + -al]

1. pertaining to the brain 2. intellectual

CRANIAL (KRAY nee ul) [crani, skull + -al]

pertaining to the skull

ACHROMATIC (ak' roh MAT ik) [a-, without + chromat, color + -ic]

without color

CHRONIC (KRON ik) [chron, time + -ic]

lasting a long time

CHRYSANTHEMUM (krih SAN thuh mum) [chrys, yellow + anth, flower]

plants referred to as mums that bear flowers in various colors, most commonly yellow, white, and red

HELIANTHUS (hee' lee AN thus) [heli, sun + anth, flower + -us]

sunflowers

CHROMIUM (KROH mee um) [chrom, color + -ium, chemical element]

chemical element named from the bright colors of its elements

MONOCHROME (MON uh krohm') [mono-, one + -chrome, color]

drawing done in a single color

ANACHRONISM (uh NAK ruh niz' um) [ana-, back + chron, time + -ism]

something out of its proper place in time

SYNCHRONOUS (SING kruh nus) [syn-, same + chron, time + -ous]

occurring at the same time

ASYNCHRONOUS (ay SING kruh nus) [a-, not + syn-, same + chron, time + -ous]

not occurring at the same time

GEOSYNCHRONOUS (jee' oh SING kruh nus) [geo, earth & synchronous]

satellite synchronous with the earth's rotation

CIRCUMLOCUTION (sur' kum loh KYOO shun) [circum-, around + locu, to speak + -tion]

roundabout way of speaking

CIRCUMSCRIBE (SUR kum skreyeb') [circum-, around + scrib, to write]

draw a line around

CIRCUMSPECT (SUR kum spekt') [circum-, around + spect, to look]

careful to consider all consequences Prudent

PERIMETER (puh RIM et er) [peri-, around + meter, to measure]

outer boundary of an area

EXCLUDE (eks KLOOD) [ex-, out + clud, to close]

shut out

INCOGNITO (in' kog NEE toh) [in-, without + cogn, knowledge]

with one's true identity concealed

RECOGNIZE (REK ig neyez') [re-, again + cogn, knowledge + -ize]

know from past experience

PROGNOSIS (prog NOH sis) [pro-, before + gnos, knowledge + -is]

prediction of the cause of a disease

INCORPORATE (in KOR puh rayt') [in-, into + corp, body + -ate]

combine into one body

COSMIC (KOZ mik) [cosm, universe + -ic]

pertaining to the universe

MACROCOSM (MAK roh koz' um) [macro-, large + cosm, universe]

entire universe

MICROCOSM (MEYE kroh koz' um) [micro-, small + cosm, universe]

miniature world

CREDIBLE (KRED uh bul) [cred, believe + -ible]

believable

UNORTHODOX (un OR thuh doks') [un-, not + ortho, straight + dox, belief]

not conforming to established beliefs

ENCRYPT (en KRYPT) [en-, into + cryt, secret]

convert into secret code

CYCLONE (SEYE klohn) [cycl, circle + -one]

rapidly circulating air about a low pressure center

GYROSCOPE (JEYE ruh skohp') [gyro, circle & scope]

apparatus with a wheel that when spun keeps its original direction

HELICOPTER (HEL ih kop' ter) [helico, circular + pter, wing]

aircraft with a horizontal rotating wing

DACTYLOGRAM (dak TIL uh gram') [dactylo, finger + gram, to record]

fingerprint

HEMISPHERE (HEM ih sfhr') [hemi-, half & sphere]

half of the earth

SEMIANNUAL (sem' ee AN yoo ul) [semi-, half + ann, year + -ual]

accouring twice a year

DENTISTRY (DENT ih stree) [dent, teeth + -ist + -ry]

science dealing with the teeth and associated structures

ORTHODONTICS (or' thuh DONT iks) [ortho, straight + dont, teeth + -ics, practice]

dentistry dealing with the straightening of teeth

HYPODERMIC (heye' puh DER mik) [hypo, under + derm, skin + -ic]

injected under the skin

DIAMETER (deye AM et er) [dia-, through + meter, to measure]

line that measures the distance through the center of a circle

TRANSPORT (trans PORT) [trans, across + port, to carry]

carry from one place to another

PREDICT (prih DIKT) [pre-, before + dict, to speak]

say in advance

ELOQUENT (EL uh kwent) [e-, out + loqu, to speak + -ent]
 exercising forceful, persuasive, and fluent speech

LEXICON (LEKS ih kon') [lex, word + -ic + -on]
dictionary

MONOLOGUE (MON uh log') [mono-, one + log, discourse]
long speech by one speaker

VERBATIM (vur BAYT um) [verb, word + -atim]
word for word

LITERAL (LIT ur ul) [liter, letter + -al]
 1. following the usual meaning of a word 2. taking words in their exact sense

INTRODUCE (in' truh DOOS) [intro-, inward + duc, to lead]
 to present for the first time

THERMODYNAMICS (thur' moh deye NAM iks) [thermo, heat + dynam, energy + -ics, study of]
study of heat and other forms of energy

EJECT (ih JEKT) [e-, out + ject, to throw]
throw out forcefully

ENDOGAMY (en DOG uh mee) [endo-, inside + -gamy, marriage]
marrying within one's clan

ECTOTHERM (EK tuh thurm') [ecto-, outside + therm, temperature]
 animal whose body temperature varies with the environment

EPITAPH (EP ih taf') [epi-, on + Grk-> taphos, tomb]
inscription on a gravestone

EQUILATERAL (ee' kwuh LAT ur ul) [equi, equal + Ltn -> latus, side + -al]
all sides equal

ERGONOMICS (ur' guh NOM iks) [erg, work & (ec)onomics]
study of the relationship between people and their working environment

SYMPATHY (SIM puh thee) [sym-, same + -pathy, feeling]
sharing another person's sorrow

INTRASTATE (in' truh STAYT) [intra-, within & state]
within a state

INTROVERT (IN truh vurt') [intro-, inward + vert, to turn]
person who directs his interests upon himself

EXTROVERT (EKS truh vurt') [extro-, outside + vert, to turn]
person who directs his interests outside himself

BONA FIDE (BOH nuh feyed') [Ltn-> bonus, good & fid, faith]
in good faith Genuine Sincere

REFUSE (rih FYOOZ) [re-, back + fus, to pour]
decline

MONOGAMY (muh NOG uh mee) [mono-, one + -gamy, marriage]
married to only one person at a time

GENERATE (JEN uh rayt') [gen, to produce + -er + -ate]
bring into existence

GEOGRAPHY (jee OG ruh fee) [geo, earth + -graphy, writing]
descriptive study of the earth's surface

GEOLOGY (jee OL uh jee) [geo, earth + -logy, science]
science of the origin, history, composition, and structure of the earth

EXTRATERRESTRIAL (eks' truh tuh RES tree ul) [extra-, beyond + terr, earth + -ial]
occurring, existing, or originating beyond the limits of the earth

PENTAGON (PENT uh gon') [penta-, five + gon, angle]
plane figure with five angles and five sides

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (awt' oh beye OG ruh fee) [auto-, self + bio, life + -graphy, written]
story of one's life written by oneself

GRAPHITE (GRAF eyet) [graph, writing + -ite, mineral]
mineral used in lead pencils

PHOTOGRAPHY (fuh TOG ruh fee) [photo, light + -graphy, recording]
recording images by exposure of sensitized surfaces to light

CONGREGATE (KONG grih gayt') [con-, together + greg, flock + -ate]
gather together into a group

GRADUAL (GRAJ oo ul) [grad, to step + -ual]
progressing by degrees

SOLAR (SOH lur) [sol, sun + -ar]
pertaining to, produced by, or originating from the sun

HEMORRHAGE (HEM ur ij) [hemo, blood + rrhage, excessive flow]
heavy blood flow

LEUKEMIA (loo KEE mee uh) [leuk, white + -emia, blood condition]
abnormal increase in white blood cells

HOMOSEXUAL (hoh' muh SEK shoo ul) [homo, same & sexual]
sexually attracted to the same sex

HETEROSEXUAL (het' uh roh SIK shoo ul) [hetero, other & sexual]
sexually attracted to the opposite sex

HYPERTHERMIA (hey'e' per THUR mee uh) [hyper-, above + therm, temperature + -ia]
abnormally high body temperature

HYPOTHERMIA (hey'e' puh THUR mee uh) [hypo-, below + therm, temperature + -ia]
abnormally low body temperature

PEDIATRICS (pee' dee AT riks) [ped, child + iatr, healing + -ics, study of]
study and treatment of diseases of children

ICONOCLAST (eye KON uh klast') [icon, image + Grk-> klastes, breaker]
person who destroys religions images

IDIOSYNCRASY (id' ee oh SING kruh see) [idio-, peculiar + syn, together + Grk-> krasis, mixture + -y]
characteristic peculiar to a person

INTERRUPT (in' tuh RUPT) [inter-, between + rupt, to break]
break in upon a person speaking

CONJUNCTION (kun JUNGK shun) [con-, together + junct, to join + -ion]
 1. joining together 2. a word that connects sentences, clauses, phrases, or other words

KILOGRAM (KIL uh gram') [kilo-, thousand & gram]
metric unit of weight equal to 1,000 grams

MILLIGRAM (MIL uh gram') [milli-, thousandth + gram]
metric unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a gram

MILLENNIUM (mih LEN ee um) [mill, thousand + enn, years + -ium]
period of one thousand years

KINESICS (kih NEE siks) [kine, motion + -ics, study of]
study of body movements in communication Body language

DEMONOLATRY (dee' muh NOL uh tree) [demom & -latry, worship]
worship of demons

BILINGUAL (beye LING gwul) [bi-, two + lingu, language]
able to use two languages

LIPOMA (lih POH muh) [lip, fat + -oma, tumor]
tumor composed of fatty tissue

LITHOGRAPHY (lith OG ruh fee) [litho, stone + -graphy, recording]
printing from a stone or zinc plate

PRELUDE (PREL yood) [pre-, before + lud, to play]
 1. introduction to a major performance 2. musical movement that serves as an introduction to another more important movement

LUNACY (LOO nuh see) [lun, moon + -acy]
insanity named from the former belief that insanity fluctuated with the phases of the moon

MICROSECOND (MEYE kroh sek' und) [micro-, millionth & second]

one millionth of a second

MEGAHERTZ (MEG uh hurts') [mega-, million & hertz]

one million cycles per second

MAGNA CARTA (MAG nuh KAHR tuh) [magna, great & Ltn-> charta, charter]

great charter signed by King John in June 1215, granting English political and civil liberties

NECROMANCY (NEK ruh man' see) [necro, dead + -mancy, divination]

divination through communication with the dead

EGOMANIA (ee' goh MAY nee uh) [ego-, self + -mania, excessive desire]

excessive preoccupation with oneself

MANUAL (MAN yoo ul) [manu, hand + -al]

done with the hands

SUBMARINE (SUB muh reen') [sub-, under + mar, sea + -ine]

ship operated underwater

MATRIARCH (MAY tree ahrk') [matri, mother + arch, rule]

mother and ruler of a family

PATRIARCH (PAY tree ahrk') [patri, father + arch, rule]

father and ruler of a family

MEDIEVAL (mid EE vul) [medi, middle + ev, age + -al]

pertaining to the Middle Ages

MESOSPHERE (MEZ uh sfhr') [meso-, middle & sphere]

atmospheric zone 30 to 50 miles above the earth between the stratosphere and the thermosphere

MELANCHOLY (MEL un kol' ee) [melan, black + chol, bile + -y]

sadness, dejection, or depression named from the medieval belief that it resulted from too much black bile

METAMORPHOSIS (met' uh MOR fuh sis) [meta-, change + morph, form + -osis, process]

change of form

BAROMETER (buh ROM et er) [baro, pressure + meter, to measure]
instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure

MISOGAMY (mih SOG uh mee) [miso, hate + -gamy, marriage]
hatred of marriage

POLYGAMY (puh LIG uh mee) [poly, many + -gamy, marriage]
married to more than one person at the same time

OLIGARCHY (OL uh gahr' kee) [olig, few + arch, rule + -y]
government by a few rulers

PLASTIC (PLAS tik) [plast, to form + -ic]
1. materials that can be molded 2. able to be molded

MORTUARY (MOR choo ehr' ee) [mort, dead + -ary, a place for]
place for keeping dead bodies

NECROLATRY (nuh KROL uh tree) [necro, dead + -latry, worship]
worship of the dead

MYOMA (meye OH muh) [my, muscle + -oma, tumor]
tumor composed of muscle tissue

PRENATAL (pree NAYT l) [pre-, before + nat, birth + -al]
before birth

NEOPHYTE (NEE uh feyet') [neo, new + -phyte, to grow]
beginner

NEPHRITIS (neh FREYE tis) [neph, kidney + -itis, inflammation]
inflammation of the kidneys

NEUROSURGERY (noor' oh SUR jer ee) [neuro, nerve & surgery]
surgery involving the nervous system

ASTRONOMY (uh STRON uh mee) [astro, star + -nomy, system of laws]
study of the universe

NOMINATE (NOM uh nayt') [nomin, name + -ate]

1. name as a candidate for office 2. appoint to an office 3. name as a recipient of an award

SYNONYM (SIN uh nim') [syn-, same + onym, name]

word with a similar meaning to another word

BINOCULAR (buh NOK yuh lur) [bin-, two + ocul, eye + -ar]

used by both eyes

OPTICIAN (op TISH un) [opt, eye + -ician]

seller of eyeglasses

OMNIDIRECTIONAL (om' nee duh REK shuh nul) [omni-, all & directional]

all directions

PANDEMIC (pan DEM ik) [pan, all + dem, people + -ic]

disease prevalent over a very large area

PARALLEL (PEHR uh lel') [para-, beside + allo, other]

equal distance apart

PEDESTRIAN (puh DES tree un) [ped, foot + -ian]

person traveling on foot

TRIPOD (TREYE pod) [tri-, three + pod, feet]

three-legged support

PERSPIRE (per SPEYER) [per-, through + spir, breath]

secrete sweat

ESOPHAGUS (ih SOF uh gus) [Grk-> oisein, to carry + phag, to eat + -us]

tube that carries food to the stomach

HERBIVOROUS (hur BIV ur us) [herb & vor, to eat + -ous]

feeding on plants

PHILADELPHIA (fil' uh DEL fee uh) [phil, love + adelph, brother + -ia]

city of brotherly love

HYDROPHOBIA (hey'e' druh FOH bee uh) [hydro, water + -phobia, fear]
fear of water

STEREOPHONIC (stehr' ee oh FON ik) [stereo-, three-dimensional + phon, sound + -ic]
three-dimensional effect of sound reproduction

REVOKE (rih VOHK) [re-, back + vok, to call]
take back

PHOSPHORUS (FOS fur us) [phos, light + phor, to produce + -us]
element that is luminous in the dark

CHLOROPHYLL (KLOR uh fil') [chloro, green + phyll, leaf]
green pigments in plants

PHYSICS (FIZ iks) [physi, nature + -ics, science]
science dealing with nonliving matter and energy

PNEUMONIA (noo MOHN yuh) [pneumon, lung + -ia]
disease marked by inflammation of the lungs

PORTABLE (PORT uh bul) [port, to carry + -able]
easily moved

PSEUDONYM (SOOD n im') [pseud, false + onym, name]
pen name

PSYCHIATRY (seye KEYE uh tree) [psych, mind + iatr, healing + -y]
study and treatment of mental disorders

PURGATIVE (PUR guh tiv) [purg, clean + -ative]
strong laxative

PYREX (PEYE reks) [pyr, fire + ex-, out]
heat-resistant glassware

ERADICATE (ih RAD ih kayt') [e-, out + radic, root + -ate]
get rid of completely Exterminate

RAMIFICATION (ram' uh fih KAY shun) [rami, branch + fic, to make + -ation]

1. branching out 2. consequence of a decision

RETROSPECT (RET ruh spekt') [retro-, back + spect, to look]

looking back on the past

RHINOCEROS (reye NOS ur us) [rhino, nose + cerat, horn + -os]

large thick-skinned mammals with horns on the snout

DIARRHEA (deye' uh REE uh) [dia-, through + rrhea, excessive flow]

abnormally excessive frequent fluid bowel movements

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (MUL tuh pul skluh ROH sis) [multiple & scler, hard + -osis, diseased condition]

disease in which hardening of tissue occurs in the brain and spinal chord

MICROSCOPE (MEYE kruh skohp') [micro-, small + -scope, to view]

instrument for making enlarged images of minute objects

BISECT (beye SEKT) [bi-, two + sect, to cut]

cut into two equal parts

DISSECT (dih SEKT) [dis-, apart + sect, to cut]

cut apart for examination

TONSILLECTOMY (ton' suh LEK tuh mee) [tonsil & ec, out + -tomy, to cut]

surgical removal of the tonsils

TONSILLOTOMY (ton' suh LOT uh mee) [tonsil & -tomy, to cut]

surgical incision of a tonsil

PHILOSOPHY (fih LOS uh fee) [philo, love + -sophy, wisdom]

love of wisdom

INSPECT (in SPEKT) [in-, in + spect, to look]

examine closely

SPHERE (sfih) [sphere, ball]

three-dimensional round body

TELEPATHY (tuh LEP uh thee) [tele, distant + -pathy, feeling]
communication by supernatural means

THEOLOGY (thee OL uh jee) [the, God + -ology, study of]
study of religion

THERMOMETER (thur MOM et er) [therm, heat + meter, to measure]
instrument for measuring temperature

DYSTROPHY (DIS truh fee) [dys-, bad + -trophy, nourishment]
disorder caused by inadequate nutrition of a tissue or organ

REVOLVE (rih VOLV) [re-, again + volv, turn]
turn around on an axis

REVERSE (rih VURS) [re-, back + vers, turn]
turned backward in position

VERIFY (VEHR uh feye') [ver, true + -ify]
prove to be true Confirm

XENOPHOBIA (zen' uh FOH bee uh) [xeno, foreign + -phobia, fear]
fear of foreigners

ZOO (zoo) [zoo, animal]
place for keeping animals for public viewing

SECTION III

(Learning vocabulary using word roots)

match the following and fill in the etymology

"fear of"

<u>c</u> 1. ACROPHOBIA (ak' ruh FOH bee uh)	[acro, <u>high</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>m</u> 2. HYDROPHOBIA (heye' druh FOH bee uh)	[hydro, <u>water</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>f</u> 3. XENOPHOBIA (zen' uh FOH bee uh)	[xeno, <u>foreign</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>j</u> 4. HOMOPHOBIA (hoh' muh FOH bee uh)	[homo, <u>same</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>i</u> 5. TRISKAIDEKAPHOBIA (tris' keye dek uh FOH bee uh)	[tri-, <u>three</u> + kai, <u>and</u> + deka, <u>ten</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>k</u> 6. CYBERPHOBIA (seye' ber FOH bee uh)	[cyber(netics) & -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>a</u> 7. CLAUSTROPHOBIA (klos' truh FOH bee uh)	[Ltn -> claudere, to close + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>d</u> 8. ARACHNEPHOBIA (uh rak' nuh FOH bee uh)	[Grk -> arachne, spider + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>l</u> 9. OPHIDIOPHOBIA (oh fid' ee uh FOH bee uh)	[ophi, <u>snake</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>e</u> 10. AGORAPHOBIA (ag' uh ruh FOH bee uh)	[agora {marketplace} & -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>b</u> 11. PANOPHOBIA (pan' uh FOH bee uh)	[pano, <u>all</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>h</u> 12. ERGOPHOBIA (ur' guh FOH bee uh)	[ergo, <u>work</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]
<u>g</u> 13. ALGOPHOBIA (al' guh FOH bee uh)	[algo, <u>pain</u> + -phobia, <u>fear</u>]

- a. closed places
- b. everything
- c. heights
- d. spiders
- e. public places
- f. foreigners
- g. pain
- h. work
- i. the number 13
- j. homosexuals
- k. computers
- l. snakes
- m. water

-- fill in the etymology

MONOCLE (MON uh kul) [mon-, one + ocul-, eye] eyeglass for one eye

If a TRIATHLON (treye ATH lon) is an athletic contest that includes three events, what is a PENTATHLON (pen TATH lon)?

an athletic contest that includes five events

What is a DECATHLON (dih KATH lon)?

an athletic contest that includes ten events

-- If INCONSPICUOUS (in' kun SPIK yoo us) means "attracting little attention," what is the word that means "attracting special attention."

CONSPICUOUS

ELUDE (ee LOOD) and EVADE (ih VAYD) are synonyms. What do they mean?

ELUDE avoid skillfully

EVADE 1.avoid skillfully 2.avoid responsibility, confrontation, answering, etc.

-- fill in the etymology

[e-, out + lud-, to play]

[e-, out + vas-, to go]

An EPIDEMIC (ep' ih DEM ik) is a rapidly spreading disease among **people** in a region.

An EPIZOOTIC (ep' ih zoh OT ik) pertains to a rapidly spreading disease among animals of one kind.

-- fill in the etymology

[epi-, among + dem-, people + -ic]

[epi-, among + zo-, animal + -otic]

What is the literal meaning of "zodiac."

circle of animals

-- fill in the etymology

[zo-, animal + Grk -> diakos, circle]

match the following and fill in the etymology

meter

- e 1. DECIMETER [deci-, tenth & meter]
(DES uh mee' ter)
- f 2. CENTIMETER [centi-, hundredth & meter]
(SENT uh mee' ter)
- h 3. MICROMETER² [micro-, millionth & meter]
(meye KRO mee' ter)
- j 4. PICOMETER [pico-, trillionth & meter]
(PEYE koh mee' ter)
- a 5. DECAMETER [deca-, ten & meter]
(DEK uh mee' ter)
- d 6. MEGAMETER [mega-, million & meter]
(MEG uh mee' ter)
- c 7. KILOMETER [kilo-, thousand & meter]
(kih LOM et er)
- g 8. MILLIMETER [milli-, thousandth & meter]
(MIL uh mee' ter)
- b 9. HECTOMETER [hecto-, hundred & meter]
(HEK tuh mee' ter)
- i 10. NANOMETER [nano-, billionth & meter]
(NAN uh mee' ter)

- a. 10 meters
- b. 100 meters
- c. 1,000 meters
- d. 1,000,000 meters
- e. one tenth of a meter
- f. one hundredth of a meter
- g. one thousandth of a meter
- h. one millionth of a meter
- i. one billionth of a meter
- j. one trillionth of a meter

match the following and fill in the etymology

pel to drive

- b 1. DISPEL [dis-, away + pel, to drive]
 (dis PEL)
- d 2. IMPEL [im-, in + pel, to drive]
 (im PEL)
- f 3. REPEL [re-, back + pel, to drive]
 (rih PEL)
- a 4. COMPEL [com-, together + pel, to drive]
 (kum PEL)
- e 5. PROPEL [pro-, forward + pel, to drive]
 (pruh PEL)
- c 6. EXPEL [ex-, out + pel, to drive]
 (ek SPEL)

- a. urge irresistibly
 b. drive away
 c. drive out
 d. urge into action
 e. move forward
 f. drive back

- c 1. DECIMAL [dec, ten + -imal]
 (DES uh mul)
- e 2. HEXADECIMAL [hexa-, six + dec, ten + -imal]
 (heks' uh DES uh mul)
- a 3. BINARY [bin-, two + -ary]
 (BEYE nehr' ee)
- b 4. OCTAL [oct-, eight + -al]
 (OK tul)
- d 5. DUODECIMAL [duodec-, twelve + -imal]
 (doo' oh DES uh mul)

- a. number system of base two
 b. number system of base eight
 c. number system of base ten
 d. number system of base twelve
 e. number system of base sixteen

match the following and fill in the etymology

viv, vivi, vit

<u>d</u> 1. MODUS VIVENDI (MOH dus vih VEN dee)	[Ltn -> modus, manner & viv, <u>living</u>]
<u>e</u> 2. REVITALIZE (ree VEYET l eyez')	[re-, <u>again</u> + vit, <u>live</u> + -al + -ize]
<u>i</u> 3. VIVA (VEE vuh)	[viv, <u>life</u>]
<u>f</u> 4. REVIVE (rih VEYEV)	[re-, <u>again</u> + viv, <u>live</u>]
<u>j</u> 5. VIVE (veev)	[viv, <u>life</u>]
<u>a</u> 6. ARBORVITAE (ahr' bur VEYET ee)	[arbor, <u>tree</u> + vit, <u>life</u>]
<u>h</u> 7. VIABLE (VEYE uh bul)	[vit, <u>life</u> + -able]
<u>b</u> 8. CONVIVIAL (kun VIV ee ul)	[con-, <u>together</u> + viv, <u>living</u>]
<u>g</u> 9. SURVIVE (sur VEYEV)	[super-, <u>beyond</u> + viv, <u>live</u>]
<u>c</u> 10. DEVITALIZE (dee VEYET l eyez')	[de-, away + vit, <u>life</u> + -al + -ize]

- a. tree of life
- b. fond of good companionship Sociable
- c. lower the vitality of Weaken
- d. manner of living
- e. restore vitality to
- f. bring back to life Resuscitate
- g. continue to live
- h. workable Feasible Practicable
- i. long live (the person, place, or thing specified) Salute originating from Spanish and Italian to express approval.
- j. long live (the person, place, or thing specified) Salute originating from French to express approval.

MODUS VIVENDI means "manner of living," and MODUS OPERENDI (MOH dus op uh RAN dee) means "manner of operation." This is commonly referred to by law enforcement officers as MO for short, as in "What is the suspect's MO?"

--fill in the etymology

MODUS VIVENDI [Ltn -> modus, manner + viv, living]
(MOH dus vih VEN dee)

MODUS OPERENDI [Ltn -> modus, manner + Ltn -> operendi, operation]
(MOH dus op uh RAN dee)

--Fill in the etymology and give the definition

GREGARIOUS (grih GEHR ee us) [greg, flock + -ar + -ious]
1.tending to live in flocks 2.sociable

EGREGIOUS (ih GREE jus) [e-, out + greg, flock + -ious]
1.extremely bad 2.extraordinary in a bad way

CONGREGATE (KONG grih gayt') [con-, together + greg, flock + -ate]
gather together into a group

SEGREGATE (SEG ruh gayt') [se-, apart + greg, flock + -ate]
set apart from others

--If BENEFICENT (buh NEF uh sent) means "doing good," what does
MALEFICENT (muh LEF uh sent) mean?
doing evil

--If REPEL (rih PEL) means "to drive back," what does EXPEL (ek SPEL) mean?
to drive out

--If CONTRACT (kun TRAKT) means "draw together," what does RETRACT (rih TRAKT) mean?
draw back

--If a MISOGAMIST (mih SOG uh mist) hates marriage and a MISOGYNIST (mih SOJ uh nist) hates women, what
does a MISANTHROPE (MIS un throhp') hate?
mankind

--If QUINTUPLET (kwint TUP lit) means "each of five offspring born at a single birth," what does
SEXTUPLET (seks TUP lit) mean?
each of six offspring born at a single birth

What does QUADRUPLET (kwah DROOP lit) mean?
each of four offspring born at a single birth

--Fill in the etymology.

INNATE (in AYT) [in-, in + nat, born] existing since birth, as a talent or ability Inborn Natural

CONGENITAL (kun JEN ih tul) [con-, together + gen, birth + -ital] existing at birth, as a disease
or defect

INNATE pertains to a talent or ability. CONGENITAL pertains to a disease or defect.

The common root in PTERODACTYL (tehr' uh DAK tul) and HELICOPTER (HEL ih kop' ter) is pter.

--Fill in the etymology for both words.

PTERODACTYL [pter, wing + dactyl, finger]

HELICOPTER [helic, circular + pter, wing]

--Define pterodactyl and helicopter and explain why there is a silent *p* in pterodactyl.

PTERODACTYL An extinct flying reptile with featherless wings of skin extending from the elongated fourth digit, along the forelimb to the back of the body.

HELICOPTER An aircraft with a horizontal rotating wing.

The *p* in pterodactyl is silent because when the root *pter* occurs at the beginning of a word, it cannot be pronounced, but when it occurs within or at the end of a word, it must be pronounced.

How many wings does a DIPTEROUS (DIP ter us) insect have?

two

If POSTNATAL (pohst NAYT l) means "after birth" and PRENATAL (pree NAYT l) means "before birth," what does PERINATAL (pehr' ih NATY l) mean?

near the time of birth

Using your text, find another word that also means "before birth."

ANTENATAL

If OMNISCIENT (om NISH ent) means "all-knowing," what does OMNIPOTENT (om NIP uh tent) mean?

all-powerful

If *calli* means "beautiful," what does CALLIGRAPHY (kuh LIG ruh fee) mean?

the art of beautiful handwriting

Give the meaning and etymology of CACOGRAPHY (kuh KOG ruh fee)

[caco, poor + -graphy, writing] and ORTHOGRAPHY (or THOG ruh fee)

[ortho, correct + -graphy, writing].

CACOGRAPHY 1. illegible handwriting

2. incorrect spelling

ORTHOGRAPHY 1. correct spelling

2. study of spelling

--In the following word, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

CRYPTOGRAPHY (krip TOG ruh fee) The art of writing secret code.

--Fill in the etymology

AUTONOMOUS (aw TON uh mus) [auto-, self + nom, law + -ous]

1. self-governing

2. functioning independently

NOSTALGIA (nos TAL juh) [Grk -> nostos, return home + alg, pain + -ia]

1. homesickness

2. painful longing for the past

EPICENTER (EP ih sent' ur) [epi-, on & center] point above the center of an earthquake

EPITAPH (EP ih taf) [epi-, on + Grk -> taphos, tomb] inscription on a gravestone

ELOQUENCE (EL uh kwens) [e-, out + loqu, to speak + -ence]

art of using forceful, persuasive, and fluent speech

--In the following words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

POLYGLOT (POL ee glot') person able to use **several languages**

QUADRUPED (KWOD ruh ped') an animal with **four feet**

SUBTERRANEAN (sub' tuh RAY nee un) existing **beneath** the **earth's** surface

CONTRADICT (kon' truh DIKT) **express** the **opposite** of

MATRIARCH (MAY tree ahrk') **mother** and **ruler** of a family

PATRIARCH (PAY tree ahrk') **father** and **ruler** of a family

CARNIVORE (KAHR nuh vor') **flesh-eating** mammal

CIRCUMSCRIBE (SUR kum skreyeb') **draw** a line **around**

match the following and fill in the etymology

<u>c</u> 1. INGRESS (IN gres)	[in-, in + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>e</u> 2. EGRESS (EE gres)	[e-, <u>out</u> + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>d</u> 3. REGRESS {verb} (rih GRES)	[re-, <u>back</u> + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>f</u> 4. TRANSGRESS (trans GRES)	[trans-, <u>beyond</u> + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>a</u> 5. RETROGRESS (RET ruh gres')	[retro-, <u>backward</u> + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>g</u> 6. DIGRESS (deye GRES)	[dis-, away + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>b</u> 7. PROGRESS {noun} (PROG res)	[pro-, <u>forward</u> + gress, <u>to go</u>]
<u>h</u> 8. AGGRESSION (uh GRESH un)	[ag-, toward + gress, <u>to go</u>]

a. to go backward, especially to an earlier or less advanced condition

b. gradual improvement

c. the act or right of going in or entering

d. the act or right of going back

e. the act or right of going out or forth

f. to go beyond, as a boundary, limit, etc.

g. deviate from the main subject

h. the act of committing unprovoked hostilities

How long is a DECADE (DEK ayd) ? 10 years

How long is a CENTURY (SEN chuh ree) ? 100 years

How long is a MILLENNIUM (mih LEN ee um) ? 1,000 years

What are the words that are abbreviated A.M. and P.M.?

ANTE MERIDIEM and POST MERIDIEM

--In the following words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

MISANDRY (MIS an' dree) **hatred of men**

EULOGY (YOO luh jee) formal **speech praising** a recently deceased person

ABDICATE (AB dih kayt') formally **declare** the **relinquishment** of power

using your knowledge of medical word roots, match the following and fill in the etymology

- c 1. PNEUMONIA [pneumon, lung + -ia]
(noo MOHN yuh)
- d 2. MALARIA [mal-, bad + Italian -> aria, air]
(muh LEHR ee uh)
- j 3. PANDEMIC [pan-, all + dem, people + -ic]
(pan DEM ik)
- b 4. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS [arterio-, artery + scler-, hard + -osis, diseased condition]
(ahr tihr ee oh' skluh ROH sis)
- h 5. PSYCHOSOMATIC [psycho-, mind + somat-, body + -ic]
(seye' koh suh MAT ik)
- a 6. MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS [multiple & scler-, hard + -osis, diseased condition]
(MUL tuh pul skluh ROH sis)
- g 7. DERMATOSIS [dermat-, skin + -osis, diseased condition]
(der' muh TOH sis)
- e 8. CARDIOPATHY [cardio-, heart + -pathy, disease]
(kahr' dee OP uh thee)
- f 9. CARDIOMYOPATHY [cardio-, heart + myo-, muscle + -pathy, disease]
(kahr' dee oh' meye OP uh thee)
- i 10. MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY [muscular & dys-, bad + -trophy, nourishment]
(MUS kyuh lur DIS truh fee)

- a. disease that results in hardening of tissues in the brain and spinal cord
- b. disease marked by abnormal hardening of arterial walls
- c. disease marked by inflammation of the lungs
- d. disease named from the notion that it was caused from bad air
- e. disease of the heart
- f. disease of the heart muscle
- g. disease of the skin
- h. diseases of the body, created by the mind
- i. diseases that cause muscle deterioration
- j. disease prevalent over a large area

match the following and fill in the etymology

duc, duct to lead

- f 1. INDUCT (in DUKT) [in-, in + duct, to lead]
- i 2. SEDUCE (sih DOOS) [se-, away + duc, to lead]
- j 3. INTRODUCE (in' truh DOOS) [intro-, inward + duc, to lead]
- g 4. PRODUCE (pruh DOOS) [pro-, forward + duc, to lead]
- b 5. CONDUCT (KON dukt {noun}) [con-, together + duct, to lead]
- h 6. REDUCE (rih DOOS) [re-, back + duc, to lead]
- a 7. ABDUCT (ab DUKT) [ab-, away + duct, to lead]
- d 8. DUCT (dukt) [duct, to lead]
- c 9. DEDUCT (dih DUKT) [de-, away + duct, to lead]
- e 10. EDUCE (ih DOOS) [e-, out + duc, to lead]

- a. to lead away by force or deceit
 b. the act of leading, controlling, or managing
 c. take away Subtract
 d. 1.tube for carrying body fluid 2.pipe for carrying a fluid
 e. to bring out Elicit
 f. 1.place in office 2.recruit into the armed forces
 g. bring forward or into existence
 h. diminish in size, price, etc.
 i. lead astray from proper conduct
 j. present for the first time

--If a DYSTOPIA (dis TOH pee uh) is an imaginary dreadful place, what is a UTOPIA (yoo TOH pee uh)?
an imaginary perfect place

--If DYSLEXIA (dis LEK see uh) means "impairment of the ability to read," what does
 DYSGRAPHIA (dis GRAF ee uh) mean?
impairment of the ability to write

--If BONA FIDE (BOH nuh feyed') means "in good faith," what does MALA FIDE (MAL uh feyed') mean?
in bad faith

match the following and fill in the etymology

<u> b </u> 1. OBJECT (ub JEKT)	[ob-, against + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> h </u> 2. DEJECT (dih JEKT)	[de-, down + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> j </u> 3. EJECT (ih JEKT)	[e-, <u>out</u> + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> g </u> 4. INJECT (in JEKT)	[in-, in + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> a </u> 5. INTERJECT (in'ter JEKT)	[inter-, <u>between</u> + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> e </u> 6. ABJECT (AB jekt)	[ab-, down + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> d </u> 7. PROJECT (pruh JEKT)	[pro-, <u>forward</u> + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> f </u> 8. REJECT (rih JEKT)	[re-, <u>back</u> + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> c </u> 9. SUBJECT (sub JEKT)	[sub-, <u>under</u> + ject, <u>to throw</u>]
<u> i </u> 10. TRAJECTORY (truh JEKT uh ree)	[trans-, <u>across</u> + ject, <u>to throw</u>]

- a. insert between
- b. argue in opposition to
- c. bring under control
- d. throw forward
- e. hopeless
- f. refuse to accept
- g. throw into something
- h. lower in spirit Depress
- i. path of a moving projectile
- j. throw out forcefully

match the following and fill in the etymology

terr, terra, terri earth, land

- h 1. TERRARIUM [terr, land & (viv)arium]
(tuh REHR ee um)
- i 2. TERRESTRIAL [terr, earth + -ial]
(tuh RES tree ul)
- e 3. TERRA COTA [terra, earth & Italian -> cotta, baked]
(TEHR uh KOT uh)
- a 4. EXTRATERRESTRIAL [extra-, beyond + terr, earth + -ial]
(eks' truh tuh RES tree ul)
- d 5. SUBTERRANEAN [sub-, under + terr, earth + -an + -ean]
(sub' tuh RAY nee un)
- c 6. SEMITERRESTRIAL [semi-, partly & terrestrial]
(sem' ee tuh RES tree ul)
- g 7. TERRA INCOGNITA [terr, land & in-, without + cogn, knowledge]
(TEHR uh in' kog NEET uh)
- j 8. TERRIER [terr, earth + -ier]
(TEHR ee ur)
- b 9. EXTRATERRITORIAL [extra-, beyond & territor(y) & -ial]
(eks' truh tehr' uh TOR ee ul)
- f 10. TERRA FIRMA [terra, earth & Ltn -> firma, solid]
(TEHR uh FUR muh)

- a. occurring, existing, or originating beyond the earth
- b. beyond territorial boundaries
- c. not entirely terrestrial
- d. existing beneath the earth's surface
- e. hard earthenware used for pottery
- f. solid ground Dry land
- g. 1.unknown land
2.unknown field of knowledge
- h. place for keeping small land animals and plants
- i. pertaining to the earth or its inhabitants
- j. small dog used to dig for animals that live underground

match the following and fill in the etymology

scrib to write

<u>c</u> 1. TRANSCRIBE (tran SKREYEB)	[trans-, <u>change</u> + scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>d</u> 2. PRESCRIBE (prih SKREYEB)	[pre-, <u>before</u> + scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>e</u> 3. PROSCRIBE (proh SKREYEB)	[pro-, <u>before</u> + scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>b</u> 4. SCRIBE (skreyeb)	[scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>a</u> 5. SUBSCRIBE (sub SKREYEB)	[sub-, <u>below</u> + scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>h</u> 6. ASCRIBE (uh SKREYEB)	[as-, toward + scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>f</u> 7. INSCRIBE (in SKREYEB)	[in-, on + scrib, <u>to write</u>]
<u>g</u> 8. DESCRIBE (dih SKREYEB)	[de-, down + scrib, <u>to write</u>]

- a. to write one's name at the end of a document
- b. professional manuscript copier, especially in ancient times
- c. to write or type a copy of spoken material
- d. to authorize or order the use of
- e. condemn as harmful or dangerous Prohibit
- f. to write, carve, or engrave on a surface
- g. give an oral or written account of
- h. attribute to a specific cause, author, or source

--In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

NEOLOGISM (nee OL uh jiz' um) 1. a **new word** 2. a **word** used in a **new** sense

LUNACY (LOO nuh see)

insanity named from the former belief that insanity fluctuated with the phases of the **moon**

MEDIEVAL (mid EE vul) pertaining to the **Middle Ages**

--fill in the etymology

NEOLOGISM [neo, new + log, word + -ism]

LUNACY [lun, moon + -acy]

MEDIEVAL [medi, middle + ev, age + -al]

If an EQUILATERAL (ee' kwuh LAT ur ul) is "a plane figure with all sides equal," what is an ISOGON (EYE suh gon') ?

a plane figure with all angles equal

If a XEROPHYTE (ZIHR uh feyet') is "a plant that grows in a dry climate," what is a HYDROPHYTE (HEYE druh feyet') ?

a plant that grows only in water

If EUPHONIOUS (yoo FOH nee us) means "having a pleasant sound," what does CACOPHONOUS (kuh KOF uh nus) mean?

having a harsh sound

If EXPATRIATE (eks PAY tree ayt') means "to remove a person from his or her native land," what does REPATRIATE (ree PAY tree aty') mean?

to return a person to his or her native land

If MATRONYMIC (mat' ruh NIM ik) means "pertaining to a name derived from the name of the mother," what does PATRONYMIC (pat' ruh NIM ik) mean?

pertaining to a name derived from the name of the father

If DEHYDRATE (dee HEYE drayt') means "remove water from," what does REHYDRATE (ree HEYE drayt') mean?

restore water to

-- fill in the etymology

EQUILATERAL [equi, equal + Ltn -> latus, side + -al]

ISOGON [iso-, equal + gon, angle]

XEROPHYTE [xero, dry + -phyte, plant]

HYDROPHYTE [hydro, water + -phyte, plant]

EUPHONIOUS [eu-, good + phon, sound + -ious]

CACOPHONOUS [caco, harsh + phon, sound + -ous]

EXPATRIATE [ex-, out + patri, fatherland + -ate]

REPATRIATE [re-, back + patri, fatherland + -ate]

MATRONYMIC [matr, mother + onym, name + -ic]

PATRONYMIC [patr, father + onym, name + -ic]

DEHYDRATE [de-, remove + hydr, water + -ate]

REHYDRATE [re-, back + hydr, water + -ate]

match the following and fill in the etymology

vers, vert turn

- c 1. ANNIVERSARY [ann, year + vers, turn + -ary]
(an' uh VUR suh ree)
- e 2. CONVERT [con-, together + vert, turn]
(kun VURT)
- h 3. INVERT [in-, in + vert, turn]
(in VURT)
- i 4. REVERT [re-, back + vert, turn]
(rih VURT)
- j 5. SUBVERT [sub-, under + vert, turn]
(sub VURT)
- f 6. DIVERT [dis, away + vert, turn]
(dih VURT)
- a 7. ADVERSITY [ad-, toward + vers, turn]
(ad VUR sih tee)
- g 8. EVERT [e-, out + vert, turn]
(ih VURT)
- d 9. AVERT [ab-, from + vert, turn]
(uh VURT)
- b 10. AMBIVERT [ambi-, both + vert, turn]
(AM bih vurt')

- a. hardship
- b. person with characteristics of both an introvert and an extrovert
- c. yearly occurrence of a past event
- d. prevent from happening Avoid
- e. change from one belief to another
- f. change course
- g. turn outward
- h. turn upside down
- i. return to a former practice
- j. cause the destruction of Ruin

match the following and fill in the etymology

voc, vok to call, voice

- b 1. EVOKE [e-, out + vok, to call]
(ih VOHK)
- d 2. PROVOKE [pro-, forth + vok, to call]
(pruh VOHK)
- e 3. REVOKE [re-, back + vok, to call]
(rih VOHK)
- a 4. CONVOKE [con-, together + vok, to call]
(kun VOHK)
- c 5. INVOKE [in-, on + vok, to call]
(in VOHK)

- a. call together for a meeting or assembly
b. bring out or call forth, as feelings, memories, etc.
c. 1.call on for support 2.put into use
d. incite to some action
e. take back or cancel

- b 1. ZOOPHILOUS [zoo, animal + phil, affinity for + -ous]
(zoh OF uh lus)
- a 2. ENTOMOPHILOUS [entomo, insect + phil, affinity for + -ous]
(ent' uh MOF uh lus)
- c 3. ANEMOPHILOUS [anemo, wind + phil, affinity for + -ous]
(an' uh MOF uh lus)

- a. pollinated by insects
b. pollinated by animals other than insects
c. pollinated by wind-borne pollen

match the following and fill in the etymology

-arium, -orium, -ary a place for

<u>c</u> 1. AQUARIUM (uh KWEHR ee um)	[aqua, <u>water</u> + -arium, a place for]
<u>e</u> 2. AVIARY (AY vee ehr' ee)	[avi, <u>bird</u> + -ary, a place for]
<u>g</u> 3. HERBARIUM (hur BEHR ee um)	[herb & -arium, a place for]
<u>k</u> 4. VIVARIUM (veye VEHR ee um)	[viv, <u>living</u> + -arium, a place for]
<u>a</u> 5. AUDITORIUM (awd' uh TOR ee um)	[audit, <u>hearing</u> + -orium, a place for]
<u>f</u> 6. MORTUARY (MOR choo ehr' ee)	[mort, <u>dead</u> + -ary, a place for]
<u>l</u> 7. ARBORETUM (ahr' buh REET um)	[arbor, <u>tree</u> + -etum, place]
<u>b</u> 8. CREMATORIUM (kree' muh TOR ee um)	[cremat(e) & -orium, a place for]
<u>j</u> 9. CINERARIUM (sin' uh REHR ee um)	[Ltn -> cinis, ashes + -arium, a place for]
<u>d</u> 10. APIARY (AY pee ehr' ee)	[api, <u>bee</u> + -ary, a place for]
<u>i</u> 11. TERRARIUM (tuh REHR ee um)	[terr, <u>land</u> & (viv)arium]
<u>h</u> 12. INSECTARY (in SEK tuh ree)	[insect & -ary, a place for]

- a. an audience
- b. cremation of corpses
- c. keeping aquatic animals and plants
- d. keeping bees
- e. keeping birds
- f. keeping dead bodies
- g. keeping dried plants
- h. keeping insects
- i. keeping small land animals and plants
- j. keeping the ashes of the cremated dead
- k. studying live animals and plants
- l. the study and exhibition of trees

-- fill in the etymology

AMBIDEXTROUS (am' bih DEKS trus) [ambi-, both + Ltn -> dexter, skillful + -ous]
able to use both hands equally well

IGNOBLE (ig NOH bul) [ig-, not + Ltn -> nobilis, noble]

1. not of noble birth, reputation, or position
2. without honor, character, or worth Base

IGNORANT (IG nuh runt) [ig-, without + gnos, knowledge + -ant]
without knowledge or training Not educated

BELLIGERENT (buh LIJ ur ent) [bell-, war + Ltn -> gerere, to wage + -ent]
warlike Combative Pugnacious

-- match the following and fill in the etymology

b 1. TACITURN (TAS ih turn') [Ltn -> tacitus, silent]

a 2. LOQUACIOUS (loh KWAY shus) [loqu-, to speak + -acious]

- a. very talkative Garrulous
- b. not talkative by nature

If BINOCULAR (buh NOK yuh lur) means "used by both eyes," what does MONOCULAR (muh NOK yuh lur) mean?

used by one eye only

-- BENIGN (bih NEYEN) [bene-, good & genus] means "harmless."

-- INNOCUOUS (ih NOK yoo us) [in-, not + noc-, harmful + -ous] means "not harmful or injurious."

What do MALIGNANT (muh LIG nunt) and PERNICIOUS (per NISH us) mean?

MALIGNANT 1.having an evil influence 2.very harmful or injurious

PERNICIOUS 1.very harmful 2.deadly

-- Fill in the blank in the following definitions.

TONSILLOTOMY [tonsil & -tomy, to cut] surgical incision of a tonsil
(ton' suh LOT uh mee)

TONSILLECTOMY [tonsil & ec, out + -tomy, to cut] surgical removal of the tonsils
(ton' suh LEK tuh mee)

-- MYRIAD (MIHR ee' uhd) [myria, many + -ad, group] means "a very large number."
fill in the etymology for the following

MYRIAPOD (MIHR ee uh pod') [myria, many + pod, feet]
arthropods with numerous body segments and many legs, including the centipedes and millipedes

-- give the etymology and definitions for CENTIPEDE (SENT ih peed') and MILLIPEDE (MIL uh peed')
CENTIPEDE [cent, hundred + -pede, feet]
arthropods with numerous body segments each having **one pair of legs**

MILLIPEDE [mill, thousand + -pede, feet]
arthropods with numerous body segments each having **two pairs of legs**

-- fill in the etymology

REINCARNATION (ree' in kahr NAY shun) [re-, again + in-, in + carn, flesh + -ation]
the belief that after death the soul reappears in another body

ADVOCATE [ad-, to + voc, to call + -ate]
(AD vuh kayt' {verb}) 1. to speak or write in favor of something
(AD vuh kut {noun}) 2. a person who speaks or writes in favor of something

-- In the following word, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition

COGNIZANCE **knowledge** and awareness

-- What is the difference between an ATHEIST (AY thee ist) [a-, not + the, God + -ist] and an
AGNOSTIC (ag NOS tik) [a-, without + gnos, knowledge + -tic] ?

An atheist believes there is no God.

An agnostic believes the existence of God is unknown, but does not deny the possibility that God exists.

What is an INFIDEL (IN fih del') [in-, without + fid, faith] ?

1. One who denies the existence of God.

2. A nonbeliever in a particular religion, especially Islam or Christianity.

match the following and fill in the etymology

fus pour

- f 1. FUSE [fus, pour]
(fyooz)
- h 2. PROFUSE [pro-, forth + fus, pour]
(proh FYOOS)
- i 3. REFUSE [re-, back + fus, pour]
(rih FYOOZ)
- b 4. CONFUSE [con-, together + fus, pour]
(kun FYOOZ)
- j 5. TRANSFUSE [trans-, across + fus, pour]
(trans FYOOZ)
- d 6. DIFFUSE [dif-, away + fus, pour]
(dih FYOOZ)
- e 7. EFFUSE [ef-, out + fus, pour]
(ih FYOOZ)
- g 8. INFUSE [in-, in + fus, pour]
(in FYOOZ)
- a 9. CIRCUMFUSE [circum-, around + fus, pour]
(sur' kum FYOOZ)
- c 10. DEFUSE [de-, away + fus, pour]
(dee FYOOZ)

- a. 1.pour or spread around 2.surround, as with a fluid
- b. make uncertain Bewilder Perplex
- c. make less tense, potent, or dangerous
- d. 1.pour out and allow to spread, as a fluid 2.wordy Verbose
- e. pour or spread out
- f. liquefy or melt by heating
- g. put into as if by pouring, as an idea, loyalty, resentment, etc. Instill Inspire
- h. 1.very generous 2.given freely 3.plentiful Abundant Copious
- i. decline
- j. 1.flow from one source to another 2.transfer blood into a person

-- fill in the etymology

PERCUTANEOUS (per' kyoo TAY nee us) [per-, through + Ltn -> cutis, skin + aneous] administered or affected through the skin

HEMOSTAT (HEE muh stat') [hemo-, blood + stat-, stoppage]
a small surgical clamp used in surgery to reduce or stop bleeding

AVERSE (uh VERS) [ab-, from + vers-, turn]
having a strong feeling of dislike, distaste, opposition, etc.

ANTIPATHY (an TIP uh thee) [anti-, against + -pathy-, feeling]
strong feeling of dislike Repugnance Aversion

PERVADE (per VAYD) [per-, through + vas-, to go]
to spread or diffuse throughout Permeate

INVADE (in VAYD) [in-, in + vas-, to go]
1. to enter by force 2. to show lack of respect for

EVADE (ih VAYD) [e-, out + vas-, to go]
1. to avoid skillfully or cleverly 2. to avoid responsibility

REVOKE (rih VOHK) [re-, back + voc-, to call]
take back or cancel, as a license

RETRACT (rih TRAKT) [re-, back + tract-, draw]
take back or withdraw, as an offer, statement, etc.

AMBIANCE (AM bee ens) [ambi-, around + -ance]
the special mood, character, or atmosphere surrounding a person, place, or thing

AMBIENT (AM bee ent) [ambi-, around + -ent]
surrounding

AMPHITHEATER (AM fuh thee' uh ter) [amphi-, around & theater]
a round or oval building with rising tiers of seats and an arena at the center

match the following and fill in the etymology

- h 1. ADVERB [ad, toward + verb, word]
(AD vurb)
- j 2. ANTONYM [anti-, opposite + onym, word]
(AN tuh nim')
- a 3. PORTMANTEAU WORD [port, to carry + Ltn -> mantellum, cloak & word]
(port MAN toh wurd)
- e 4. NEOLOGISM [neo, new + log, word + -ism]
(nee OL uh jiz' um)
- i 5. SYNONYM [syn, same + onym, name]
(SIN uh nim')
- b 6. ACRONYM [acro, high + onym, name]
(AK ruh nim')
- d 7. ADJECTIVE [ad-, toward + ject, to throw + -ive]
(AJ ik tiv)
- g 8. AUXILIARY VERB [auxiliary {helping} & verb]
(og ZIL uh ree vurb)
- f 9. PRONOUN [pro-, in place of & noun]
(PROH noun)
- c 10. CONJUNCTION [con-, together + junct, to join + -ion]
(kun JUNGK shun)
- k 11. VERBOSE [verb, word + -ose]
(vur BOHS)

- a. word formed by combining two other words
- b. word formed from the first letter from each word in a series
- c. word that connects other words
- d. word that modifies a noun or pronoun
- e. word used in a new sense
- f. word used in place of a noun
- g. word used to help form a verbal unit Helping verb
- h. word used to modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb
- i. word with a similar meaning to another word
- j. word with the opposite meaning of another word
- k. wordy

-- answer and fill in the etymology

If EUPHORIA (yoo FOR ee uh) [eu-, good + phor, state + -ia] means "a feeling of well-being," what does DYSPHORIA (dis FOR ee uh) [dys-, bad + phor, state] mean?
a feeling of ill-being

-- fill in the etymology

PERTINACIOUS [per-, thoroughly + Ltn -> tenax, tenacious + -ious]

(per't n AY shus)

1. holding tenaciously to some purpose, opinion, or action
2. stubbornly persistent Obstinate

GERIATRICS [Grk -> geras, old age + iatr, healing + -ics, study of]

(jehr' ee AT riks)

the study and treatment of diseases and disorders associated with old age and aging persons

-- In the following three words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

BARIATRICS the **study** and **treatment** of **obesity**

(behr' ee AT riks)

GYNIATRICS the **study** and **treatment** of diseases peculiar to **women**

(jin' ee AT riks)

PEDIATRICS the **study** and **treatment** of diseases of **children**

(pee' dee AT riks)

-- The following two words sound similar but differ greatly in meaning.

Fill in the etymology and give the definition.

ETYMOLOGY [Grk-> etymos, true meaning + -ology, study of]

(et' uh MOL uh jee)

ENTOMOLOGY [entom, insect + -ology, study of]

(ent' uh MOL uh jee)

match the following and fill in the etymology

<u>d</u> 1. ARBOREAL (ahr BOR ee ul)	[arbor, <u>tree</u> + -eal]
<u>c</u> 2. AERIAL (EHR ee ul)	[aero-, <u>air</u> + -ial]
<u>f</u> 3. TERRESTRIAL (tuh RES tree ul)	[terr-, <u>earth</u> + -ial]
<u>a</u> 4. IMMORTAL (ih MORT l)	[im-, <u>not</u> + mort-, <u>dead</u> + -al]
<u>g</u> 5. ANNUAL (AN yoo ul)	[ann-, <u>year</u> + -ual]
<u>i</u> 6. ANAEROBIC (an' uh ROH bic)	[an-, <u>without</u> + aero-, <u>air</u> + bio-, <u>life</u> + -ic]
<u>e</u> 7. AQUATIC (uh KWOT ik)	[aqua-, <u>water</u> + -tic]
<u>h</u> 8. SUBAQUEOUS (sub' AY kwee us)	[sub-, <u>under</u> + aqua-, <u>water</u> + -eous]
<u>b</u> 9. COPROPHILOUS (kuh PROF uh lus)	[copro, dung + phil-, <u>a natural liking</u> + -ous]

- a. living forever
- b. living in dung
- c. living in air
- d. living in trees
- e. living in water
- f. living on land
- g. living only one season
- h. living underwater
- i. living without air

--Fill in the etymology

CHRONIC (KRON ik) [chron-, time + -ic] lasting a long time, as a chronic illness

MYOPIA (meye OH pee uh) [Grk -> myein, to shut + -opia, eye] lack of foresight

CONFIDE (kun FEYED) [con-, together + fid-, faith]

1. to reveal with expectations of trust and secrecy
2. to show faith and confidence Trust

INFIDELITY (in' fih DEL ih tee) [in-, without + fid-, faith + -ity]

1. lack of faith in a particular religion
2. lack of faithfulness to a spouse Adultery

match the following and fill in the etymology

- c 1. EDICT [e-, out + dict, to speak]
 (EE dikt)
- d 2. INDICT [in-, to + dict, to speak]
 (in DEYET)
- b 3. PREDICT [pre-, before + dict, to speak]
 (pruh DIKT)
- a 4. VERDICT [ver-, true + dict, to speak]
 (VUR dikt)

- a. formal decision by a jury
- b. say in advance
- c. official public order
- d. charge with a crime

--In the following words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

PROPEL (pruh PEL) **move forward**

ANALGESIC (an'l JEE zik) **drug that relieves pain**

--Fill in the etymology

METONYMY (muh TON uh mee) [meta-, change + onym, name + -y] figure of speech having the name of one object replaced by the name of another related object, as "Capitol Hill" for "the Congress."

HYPERBOLE (heye PER buh lee) [hyper-, beyond + Grk -> ballein, to throw] figure of speech that uses exaggeration for rhetorical effect

A **METAPHOR** (MET uh for') [meta-, beyond + phor, to carry] is a figure of speech with an **implied comparison**, as "a mountain of debt."

Use the keyword section of your Vocabulary Quick Reference to find the word for "a figure of speech with an **expressed comparison**, as "lips like cherries."

simile

Give the pronunciation and etymology. (**SIM** uh lee) [**Ltn -> simile, same**]

--In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

INTERLINGUA (in' ter LING gwuh) **language** used **between** nations of the scientific community

PACHYDERM (PAK ih derm') large, **thick-skinned** mammal

RHINOCEROS (reye NOS ur us) large, thick-skinned mammal with one or two upright **horns** on the **snout**

PERENNIAL (puh REN ee ul) lasting **through** the **years**

ABDUCT (ab DUKT) to **lead away** by force or deceit

PENTAMETER (pen TAM et er) line of verse consisting of **five metrical feet**

DECASYLLABLE (DEK uh sil' uh bul) line of verse with **ten syllables**

DIAMETER (deye AM et er) line that **measures** the distance **through** the center of a circle

match the following and fill in the etymology

lud, lus to play

<u> </u> d <u> </u> 1. ELUDE (ee LOOD)	[e-, <u>out</u> + lud, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> e <u> </u> 2. ILLUSION (ih LOO zhun)	[il-, at + lus, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> c <u> </u> 3. DELUDE (dih LOOD)	[de-, away + lud, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> a <u> </u> 4. ALLUDE (uh LOOD)	[al-, near + lud, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> h <u> </u> 5. PRELUDE (PREL yood)	[pre-, <u>before</u> + lud, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> f <u> </u> 6. INTERLUDE (IN ter lood')	[inter-, <u>between</u> + lud, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> g <u> </u> 7. POSTLUDE (POHST lood)	[post-, <u>after</u> + lud, <u>to play</u>]
<u> </u> b <u> </u> 8. COLLUDE (kuh LOOD)	[col-, <u>together</u> + lud, <u>to play</u>]

- a. refer to indirectly
- b. act together secretly Conspire
- c. mislead Deceive
- d. avoid skillfully
- e. misleading optical image
- f. episode, period, performance, etc., that takes place between two things
- g. concluding piece of music
- h. introduction to a major performance

-- In the following word, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition

HYPOCHONDRIA

Abnormal anxiety regarding one's health, often involving real pain, when illness is neither present nor likely. The seat of the condition supposedly is in the abdomen, which is the soft part of the body lying **below** the **cartilage** of the breastbone.

A person who often feels ill with no apparent symptoms may be a HYPOCHONDRIAC.

match the following and fill in the etymology

<u>f</u> 1. ARISTOCRACY (ehr' ih STOK ruh see)	[aristo, <u>best</u> + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>g</u> 2. DEMOCRACY (dih MOK ruh see)	[demo, <u>people</u> + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>a</u> 3. BUREAUCRACY (byoo ROK ruh see)	[French -> bureau, office + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>i</u> 4. PLUTOCRACY (ploo TOK ruh see)	[Grk -> ploutos, wealth + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>b</u> 5. TECHNOCRACY (tek NOK ruh see)	[techno, <u>skill</u> + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>l</u> 6. THEOCRACY (thee OK ruh see)	[theo, <u>God</u> + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>c</u> 7. GERONTOCRACY (jehr' un TOK ruh see)	[geronto, <u>old age</u> + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>e</u> 8. ISOCRACY (eye SOK ruh see)	[iso-, <u>equal</u> + -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>d</u> 9. MOBOCRACY (mob OK ruh see)	[mob & -cracy, <u>government</u>]
<u>h</u> 10. MONARCHY (MON ahr' kee)	[mono-, <u>one</u> + arch, <u>rule</u>]
<u>j</u> 11. ANARCHY (AN ur kee)	[an-, <u>without</u> + arch, <u>rule</u>]
<u>k</u> 12. OLIGARCHY (OL uh gahr' kee)	[olig, <u>few</u> + arch, <u>rule</u>]

- a. government by numerous departments and subdivisions
- b. government by technical experts
- c. government by elders
- d. rule by a mob
- e. government in which all people share equal power
- f. government by the elite
- g. government by the people
- h. government by one ruler
- i. government by the wealthy
- j. absence of government
- k. government by a few rulers
- l. government by representatives of God

match the following and fill in the etymology

clud, clus to close

- c 1. INCLUDE [in-, in + clud, to close]
 (in KLOOD)
- b 2. EXCLUDE [ex-, out + clud, to close]
 (eks KLOOD)
- g 3. SECLUDE [se-, apart + clud, to close]
 (sih KLOOD)
- d 4. OCCLUDE [oc-, over + clud, to close]
 (uh KLOOD)
- a 5. CONCLUDE [con-, completely + clud, to close]
 (kun KLOOD)
- e 6. PRECLUDE [pre-, before + clud, to close]
 (prih KLOOD)
- f 7. RECLUSE [re-, back + clus, to close]
 (REK loos)

- a. bring to an end
 b. shut out
 c. bring in as part of a whole
 d. obstruct
 e. prevent from ever happening
 f. person who withdraws from society
 g. keep apart from others Isolate

- b 1. QUINQUAGENARIAN [Ltn -> quinquagenarius, containing fifty]
 (kwɪn' kwuh juh NEHR ee un)
- d 2. SEPTUAGENARIAN [Ltn -> septuagenarius, containing seventy]
 (sep' too' uh juh NEHR ee un)
- e 3. OCTOGENARIAN [Ltn -> octogenarius, containing eighty]
 (ok' toh juh NEHR ee un)
- g 4. CENTENARIAN [cent, hundred + enn, years + -ian]
 (sent' n EHR ee un)
- a 5. QUADRAGENARIAN [Ltn -> quadragenarius, containing forty]
 (kwod' ruh juh NEHR ee un)
- f 6. NONAGENARIAN [Ltn -> nonagenarius, containing ninety]
 (non' uh juh NEHR ee un)
- c 7. SEXAGENARIAN [Ltn -> sexagenarius, containing sixty]
 (seks' uh juh NEHR ee un)

- a. person between 40 and 49 years of age
 b. person between 50 and 59 years of age
 c. person between 60 and 69 years of age
 d. person between 70 and 79 years of age
 e. person between 80 and 89 years of age
 f. person between 90 and 100 years of age
 g. person at least 100 years of age

-- fill in the etymology

CIRCUMLOCUTION [circum, around + locu, to speak]

(sur' kum loh KYOO shun)

a roundabout, evasive, or long-winded way of speaking

SOLARIUM [sol, sun + -arium, a place for] room exposed to the sun

(suh LEHR ee um)

PEDAGOGY [ped, child + agog, leader + -y] science of teaching

(PED uh goh' jee)

ALTER EGO [Ltn -> alter, other & ego, self]

(AHL ter EE goh)

1. another aspect of oneself

2. a very intimate and trusted friend

AMBIVALENT [ambi-, both + Ltn -> valere, to be strong + -ent]

(am BIV uh lent)

having simultaneous, conflicting feelings toward someone or something Undecided Wavering

INCREDULOUS [in-, not + cred, believe + -ous]

(in KREJ uh lus)

1. unbelieving Skeptical

2. showing an unwillingness to believe

-- If INCREDULOUS means "unbelieving," what does CREDULOUS (KREJ uh lus) mean?

apt to believe too easily without proper evidence

-- If a TRILOGY (TRIL uh jee) is a series of three related literary works, what is a

TETRALOGY (teh TROL uh jee) ?

a series of four related literary works

--fill in the etymology

BENEVOLENT [bene-, good + vol, to wish]

MALEVOLENT [male-, evil + vol, to wish]

If BENEVOLENT (buh NEV uh lent) means "showing good will," what does

MALEVOLENT (muh LEV uh lent) mean? What does MALICIOUS (muh LISH us) mean?

MALEVOLENT wishing harm or evil on another

MALICIOUS showing strong ill will

-- In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

CYTOTOXIN A **toxin** that destroys certain **cells**, as snake venom.
(SEYET oh tok' sin)

NEUROTOXIN A **toxin** that destroys **nerve** tissue, as rattlesnake venom.
(NOOR oh tok' sin)

HEMOTOXIN A **toxin** that destroys red **blood** cells, as cobra venom.
(HEE muh tok' sin)

NOTE: Cobra venom is more deadly than rattlesnake venom because it destroys red blood cells, thus inhibiting the body's ability to utilize oxygen.

-- fill in the etymology

EMPATHY [em-, intensive + -pathy, feeling]
(EM puh thee)
understanding of another person's feelings or situation

SYMPATHY [sym-, same + -pathy, feeling]
(SIM puh thee)
sharing another person's sorrow or trouble

What is the difference between SYMPATHY and EMPATHY? Use each in a sentence.

--fill in the etymology

SESQUIPEDALIAN [sesqui-, one and a half + ped, foot + -al + -ian]
(ses' kwih puh DAYL yun)

1. very long; said of very long words because they seem to be a foot and a half long.
2. a foot and a half long
3. use of very long words

-- If EUPHEMISM (YOO fuh miz' um) means "the substitution of an inoffensive term with an offensive one," what does DYSPEMISM (DIS fuh miz' um) mean?

the substitution of an offensive term with an inoffensive one

--fill in the etymology

[eu-, good + Grk -> pHEME, speech + -ISM]

[dys-, bad + Grk -> pHEME, speech + -ISM]

match the following and fill in the etymology

- f 1. SUPERSCRIPIT [super-, above + scrip, to write]
(SOO per skript)
- g 2. SUBSCRIPIT [sub-, below + scrip, to write]
(SUB skript)
- a 3. INSCRIBE [in-, on + scrib, to write]
(in SKREYEB)
- i 4. TRANSCRIPIT [trans-, change + scrip, to write]
(TRAN skript)
- b 5. TRANSCRIBE [trans-, change + scrib, to write]
(tran SKREYEB)
- c 6. LEXICOGRAPHY [lex, word + -graphy, writing]
(leks' ih KOG ruh fee)
- e 7. LEXICOLOGY [lex, word + -ology, study of]
(leks' ih KOL uh jee)
- d 8. SCRIPTORIUM [scrip, to write + -orium, a place for]
(skrip TOR ee um)
- j 9. CRYPTOGRAM [crypto, secret + gram, to write]
(KRIP tuh gram')
- h 10. MANUSCRIPIT [manu, hand + scrip, to write]
(MAN yuh skript)
- k 11. AUTOGRAPH [auto-, self + graph, written]
(AWT uh graf')

- a. write on a surface
- b. write spoken material
- c. writing dictionaries
- d. writing room
- e. study of words
- f. written above
- g. written below
- h. written by hand
- i. written copy of spoken material
- j. message written in code
- k. written in one's own hand

--In the following words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

PSYCHOPATHY (seye KOP uh thee) **disease** of the **mind**

PATHOGEN (deye' kroh MAT ik) **disease-causing** agent

DICHROMATIC (NEK ruh man' see) distinguishing **two** of the three primary **colors**

NECROMANCY (or' thuh DONT iks) **divination** through communication with the **dead**

ORTHODONTICS (or' thuh DONT iks) **dentistry** dealing with **straightening teeth**

CARDIOMYOPATHY (kahr' dee oh' meye OP uh thee) **disease** of the **heart muscle**

VIVISECTION (viv' uh SEK shun) **cutting** into the body of a **living** animal

REVIVE (rih VEYEV) bring **back** to **life** Resuscitate

MEGALOCARDIA (meg' uh loh KAHR dee uh) **enlargement** of the **heart**

--If **MATRILINEAL** (mat' ruh LIN ee ul) means "descent through the female line," what does **PATRILINEAL** (pat' ruh LIN ee ul) mean?

descent through the male line

--If **GEOGRAPHY** (jee OG ruh fee) is "the descriptive study of the earth's surface," what is **COSMOGRAPHY** (koz MOG ruh fee)?

1. **study of nature**

2. **descriptive study of the universe**

match the following and fill in the etymology

- c 1. BIENNIAL [bi-, two + enn, years + -ial]
(beye EN ee ul)
- g 2. SEXENNIAL [sex-, six + enn, years + -ial]
(seks EN ee ul)
- l 3. VICENNIAL [Ltn -> viginti, twenty + enn, years + -ial]
(veye SEN ee ul)
- m 4. SEMICENTENNIAL [semi-, half + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]
(sem' ee sen TEN ee ul)
- d 5. TRIENNIAL [tri-, three + enn, years + -ial]
(treve EN ee ul)
- a 6. ANNUAL [ann, year + -ual]
(AN yoo ul)
- h 7. SEPTENNIAL [sept-, seven + enn, years + -ial]
(sep TEN ee ul)
- o 8. SESQUICENTENNIAL [sesqui-, one and a half + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]
(ses' qwih sen TEN ee ul)
- q 9. TRICENTENNIAL [tri-, three + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]
(treve' sen TEN ee ul)
- n 10. CENTENNIAL [cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]
(sen TEN ee ul)
- b 11. BIANNUAL [bi-, two + ann, year + -ual]
(beye AN yoo ul)
- f 12. QUINQUENNIAL [quinque-, five + enn, years + -ial]
(kwin KWEN ee ul)
- k 13. QUINDECENNIAL [quin, five + dec, ten + enn, years + -ial]
(kwin' dih SEN ee ul)
- s 14. QUINCENTENNIAL [quin, five + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]
(kwin' sen TEN ee ul)
- e 15. QUADRENNIAL [quadr, four + enn, years + ial]
(kwah DREN ee ul)
- i 16. OCTENNIAL [oct-, eight + enn, years + -ial]
(ok TEN ee ul)

p 17. BICENTENNIAL
(beye' sen TEN ee ul)

[bi-, two + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]

r 18. QUADRICENTENNIAL
(kwod' ruh sen TEN ee ul)

[quadri-, four + cent, hundred + enn, years + -ial]

j 19. DECENNIAL
(dih SEN ee ul)

[dec-, ten + enn, years + -ial]

- a. once a year
- b. twice a year
- c. once every two years
- d. once every three years
- e. once every four years
- f. once every five years
- g. once every six years
- h. once every seven years
- i. once every eight years
- j. once every ten years
- k. once every fifteen years
- l. once every twenty years
- m. once every fifty years
- n. once every one hundred years
- o. once every one hundred and fifty years
- p. once every two hundred years
- q. once every three hundred years
- r. once every four hundred years
- s. once every five hundred years

match the following numbers and fill in the etymology

<u>b</u> 1. BILLION (BIL yun)	[bi-, <u>two</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>d</u> 2. QUADRILLION (kwah DRIL yun)	[quadr, <u>four</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>i</u> 3. NONILLION (noh NIL yun)	[Ltn -> nonus, ninth + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>a</u> 4. MILLION (MIL yun)	[mill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>e</u> 5. QUINTILLION (kwin TIL yun)	[quint, <u>five</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>c</u> 6. TRILLION (TRIL yun)	[tri-, <u>three</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>h</u> 7. OCTILLION (ok TIL yun)	[oct-, <u>eight</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> -ion]
<u>g</u> 8. SEPTILLION (sep TIL yun)	[sept-, <u>seven</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>j</u> 9. DECILLION (dih SIL yun)	[dec-, <u>ten</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]
<u>f</u> 10. SEXTILLION (seks TIL yun)	[sex-, <u>six</u> + (m)ill, <u>thousand</u> + -ion]

- a. number expressed as 1 group of three zeros after 1,000
- b. number expressed as 2 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- c. number expressed as 3 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- d. number expressed as 4 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- e. number expressed as 5 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- f. number expressed as 6 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- g. number expressed as 7 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- h. number expressed as 8 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- i. number expressed as 9 groups of three zeros after 1,000
- j. number expressed as 10 groups of three zeros after 1,000

Explain the etymology for the above ten words. Refer to the introduction in your Vocabulary Quick Reference if necessary.

Refer to page i in the introduction of the Vocabulary Quick Reference.

The word for the following number is tredecillion?
1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

match the following and fill in the etymology

a solid figure with

- c 1. HEXAHEDRON [hexa-, six + -hedron, surface]
(heks' uh HEE drun)
- g 2. HENDECAHEDRON [hendeca-, eleven + -hedron, surface]
(hen' dek' uh HEE drun)
- b 3. PENTAHEDRON [penta-, five + -hedron, surface]
(pent' uh HEE drun)
- k 4. POLYHEDRON [poly-, many + -hedron, surface]
(pol' ee HEE drun)
- d 5. HEPTAHEDRON [hepta-, seven + -hedron, surface]
(hep' tuh HEE drun)
- j 6. TRISOCTAHEDRON [Grk -> tris, three times + octa-, eight + -hedron, surface]
(tris ok' tuh HEE drun)
- a 7. TETRAHEDRON [tetra-, four + -hedron, surface]
(tet' ruh HEE drun)
- i 8. ICOSAHEDRON [icosa-, twenty + -hedron, surface]
(eye koh' suh HEE drun)
- h 9. DODECAHEDRON [dodeca-, twelve + -hedron, surface]
(doh' dek' uh HEE drun)
- f 10. DECAHEDRON [deca-, ten + -hedron, surface]
(dek' uh HEE drun)
- e 11. OCTAHEDRON [octa-, eight + -hedron, surface]
(ok' tuh HEE drun)

- a. four plane surfaces
- b. five plane surfaces
- c. six plane surfaces
- d. seven plane surfaces
- e. eight plane surfaces
- f. ten plane surfaces
- g. eleven plane surfaces
- h. twelve plane surfaces
- i. twenty plane surfaces
- j. twenty-four plane surfaces
- k. four or more plane surfaces

match the following and fill in the etymology

instrument for recording

- e 1. ELECTROMYOGRAPH [electro, electric + myo, muscle + graph, recording]
(ih lek' troh MEYE uh graf')
- i 2. MICROBAROGRAPH [micro-, small + baro, pressure + graph, recording]
(meye' kroh BEHR uh graf')
- b 3. CHRONOGRAPH [chrono, time + graph, recording]
(KRON uh graf')
- g 4. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH [electro, electric + cardio, heart
(ih lek' troh KAKR dee uh graf') + graph, recording]
- f 5. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH [electro, electric + encephalo, brain
(ih lek' troh en SEF uh luh graf') + graph, recording]
- d 6. SEISMOGRAPH [seismo, earthquake + graph, recording]
(SEYEZ muh graf')
- a 7. BAROGRAPH [baro, pressure + graph, recording]
(BEHR uh graf')
- j 8. THERMOGRAPH [thermo, temperature + graph, recording]
(THUR muh graf')
- h 9. HYGROGRAPH [hygro, moisture + graph, recording]
(HEYE gruh graf')
- c 10. POLYGRAPH [poly, many + graph, recording]
(POL ee graf')

- a. atmospheric pressure
- b. brief time intervals
- c. changes in body function Lie detector
- d. earthquakes
- e. electric currents in muscles
- f. electric currents in the brain
- g. electric currents in the heart
- h. humidity
- i. minute changes in atmospheric pressure
- j. temperature

match the following and fill in the etymology

instrument for measuring

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>c</u> 1. SPIROMETER
(speye ROM et er) | [spiro, <u>breathe</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>f</u> 2. SCLEROMETER
(skluh ROM et er) | [sclero, <u>hard</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>j</u> 3. PHOTOMETER
(foh TOM et er) | [photo, <u>light</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>g</u> 4. AUDIOMETER
(awd' ee OM et er) | [audio, <u>hearing</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>b</u> 5. BAROMETER
(buh ROM et er) | [baro, <u>pressure</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>k</u> 6. DYNAMOMETER
(deye nuh MOM et er) | [dynamo, <u>power</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>e</u> 7. SEISMOMETER
(seyez MOM et er) | [seismo, <u>earthquake</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>m</u> 8. ALGOMETER
(al GOM et er) | [algo, <u>pain</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>o</u> 9. SPEEDOMETER
(spih DOM et er) | [speed & meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>a</u> 10. ALTIMETER
(al TIM et er) | [alti, <u>high</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>d</u> 11. CHRONOMETER
(kruh NOM et er) | [chrono, <u>time</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>q</u> 12. THERMOMETER
(thur MOM et er) | [thermo, <u>heat</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>l</u> 13. MICROMETER ¹
(meye KROM et er) | [micro-, <u>small</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>i</u> 14. HYGROMETER
(heye GROM et er) | [hygro, <u>moisture</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>h</u> 15. CALORIMETER
(kal' uh RIM et er) | [calori, <u>heat</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>r</u> 16. CEPHALOMETER
(sef' uh LOM et er) | [cephalo, <u>head</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>s</u> 17. AEROMETER
(ehr OM et er) | [aero, <u>air</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>t</u> 18. VOLTMETER
(VOHLT mee' ter) | [volt & meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>n</u> 19. PYROHELIOMETER
(pihr hee' lee OM et er) | [pyro, <u>heat</u> + helio, <u>sun</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |
| <u>p</u> 20. TACHOMETER
(tak OM et er) | [tacho, <u>rapid</u> + meter, <u>to measure</u>] |

- a. altitude
- b. atmospheric pressure
- c. breathing capacity
- d. extremely accurate time
- e. ground movement
- f. hardness
- g. hearing acuteness
- h. heat generated
- i. humidity
- j. light intensity
- k. mechanical power
- l. minute distances
- m. pain
- n. solar energy
- o. speed of a vehicle
- p. speed of rotation
- q. temperature
- r. the head
- s. the weight of air
- t. voltage

match the following

mal-, male- bad, evil, ill, wrong

 d 1. MALICE
(MAL is)

 g 2. MALAISE
(muh LAYZ)

 h 3. MALADY
(MAL uh dee)

 a 4. MALINGER
(muh LING ger)

 i 5. DISMAL [Ltn -> dies, day + mal, bad]
(DIZ mul)

 e 6. MALFEASANCE
(mal FEE zens)

 f 7. MALEFIC
(muh LEF ik)

 c 8. MALICIOUS
(muh LISH us)

 b 9. MALIGN
(muh LEYEN)

a. pretend illness to avoid work

b. speak ill of

c. showing strong ill will

d. 1.deliberate ill will

2.deliberate intent to do unjustifiable injury or harm

e. wrong-doing by a public official

f. having an evil, harmful, or disastrous influence

g. vague feeling of illness, discomfort, or uneasiness

h. disease or illness of the body, especially a chronic and fatal one

i. causing depression, misery, or gloom. So named from unlucky days marked on medieval calendars

--If VERBATIM (vur BAYT um) [verb, word + -atim] means "word for word," what does LITERATIM (lit' uh RAYT um) [liter, letter + -atim] mean?
letter for letter

--If a SUPERScript (SOO per skript') [super-, above + script, to write] is "a letter, number, or symbol written slightly above and to the right of another character," what is a SUBScript (SUB skript) [sub-, below + script, to write]?
a letter, number, or symbol written slightly below and to the right of another character

Use the etymology to help you define the following words.

SPECIOUS (SPEE shus) [Ltn -> specere, to look at + -ious]
 1. **seeming reasonable, but lacking real merit**
 2. **attractive, but deceptive**

SPECTER (SPEK ter) [spect, to see + -er]
 1. **ghost**
 2. **threatening possibility**

PERSPICACIOUS (per' spih KAY shus) [per-, through + spic, to see + -acious]
showing keen judgement Shrewd

PERSPICUOUS (per SPIK yoo us) [per-, through + spic, to see + -ous]
easily understood

DESPICABLE (dih SPIK uh bul) [de-, down + spic, to look + -able]
deserving to be despised Contemptible

INTROSPECT (in' truh SPEKT) [intro-, inward + spect, to look]
to examine one's own thoughts, feelings, and emotions

CONSPICUOUS (kun SPIK yoo us) [con-, completely + spic, to see + -ous]
 1. **easily noticed**
 2. **attracting special attention**

--If the flowers in your garden that bloom year after year are called PERENNIALS (puh REN ee uls) [per-, through + enn, years -ial], what do you call the flowers that only live one year or one season? Give the etymology.
annuals (AN yoo uls) [ann, year + -ual]

One definition of AUSPICES (AW spuh siz') [avi, bird + spic, to see + -es] is "a **favorable omen**, especially when observed in the action of birds."

This leads to the word AUSPICIOUS (aw SPISH us) [avi, bird + spic, to see + -ious] and explains why the etymology for this word includes the Latin root *avi*. Using this information, give the definitions of AUSPICIOUS.

1. **marked by success**
2. **of good omen Favorable**

--In the following two words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

HYPERGLYCEMIA (heye' per gleye SEE mee uh) abnormally **high** level of **sugar** in the **blood**

HYPOGLYCEMIA (heye' poh gleye SEE mee uh) abnormally **low** level of **sugar** in the **blood**

Can you determine the meaning of HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA (heye' per kuh les' ter uh LEE mee uh) [hyper-, **excessive** & cholesterol & -emia, **blood condition**] from its roots?
abnormally high level of cholesterol in the blood

Can you determine the meaning of ANENCEPHALY (an' en SEF uh lee) [an-, **without** + encephal, **brain** + -y] from its roots?
partial or total absence of the brain at birth

--If LITERATE (LIT ur it) [liter, **letter** + -ate] means "able to read and write," what do ILLITERATE (ih LIT ur it) [il-, **not** & literate] and SEMILITERATE (sem' ee LIT ur it) [semi-, **partly** & literate] mean?
ILLITERATE not able to read or write
SEMILITERATE able to read, but not write

--If UNILATERAL (yoo' nuh LAT ur ul) [uni-, **one** + Ltn -> latus, **side** + -al] means "affecting one party," what do BILATERAL (beye LAT ur ul) [bi-, **two** + Ltn -> latus, **side** + -al] and MULTILATERAL (mul' tih LAT ur ul) [multi-, **many** + Ltn -> latus, **side**] mean?
BILATERAL affecting two parties
MULTILATERAL affecting more than two parties

--Explain the etymology behind SEPTEMBER (sep TEM ber) [sept-, **seven** + -ber], OCTOBER (ok TOH ber) [octo-, **eight** + -ber], NOVEMBER (noh VEM ber) [Ltn -> novem, **nine** + -ber], and DECEMBER (dih SEM ber) [Ltn -> decem, **ten** + -ber].
they were named from the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months of the early Roman calendar, which began with March and contained only 10 months

--If INVERACITY (in' buh RAS ih tee) [in-, not + ver, true + -acity] means "untruthfulness," what does VERACITY (vuh RAS ih tee) mean?

truthfulness

--If IRREFUTABLE (ihr REF yuh tuh bul) [ir-, not + Ltn -> refutare, repel + -able] means "not capable of being disproved or disputed," what does REFUTABLE (ree FYOOT uh bul) mean?

The evidence was so overwhelming it was irrefutable.

capable of being disproved or disputed (REFUTABLE is not in the text)

Why is IRREFUTABLE spelled with two r's?

because the prefix ends with an r and the Latin derivative begins with an r

--If IRREPARABLE (ihr REP ur uh bul) [ir-, not + Ltn -> reparare, bring back + -able] means "not capable of being repaired, restored, or rectified," what does REPARABLE (REP ur uh bul) mean?

The damage was irreparable.

capable of being repaired, restored, or rectified (REPARABLE is not in the text)

Remember, when a word root, which will usually be a prefix, ends with the same consonant as the following root or derivative begins with, you must keep both consonants. Therefore, IRREPARABLE has two r's, DISSECT has two s's, and INTERRUPT has two r's.

--If IRREVERENT (ihr REV ur ent) [ir-, without + Ltn -> reverei, respect + -ent] means "disrespectful," what does REVERENT (REV ur ent) mean?

showing deep respect

--If IRREVOCABLE (ihr REV uh kuh bul) [ir-, not + re-, back + voc, to call + -able] means "not able to be called back or undone," what does REVOCABLE (rih VOHK uh bul) mean?

The decision was irrevocable.

able to be taken back or canceled

--IMPERVIOUS (im PER vee us) [im-, not + per, through + via, way + -ous] means

1. not capable of being penetrated

2. not disturbed or affected by

Her self-confidence made her IMPERVIOUS to criticism.

What does PERVIOUS (PER vee us) mean?

1. permitting passage Permeable

2. open minded

--Determine the meaning of the following words from the etymology.

IMPECCABLE (im PEK uh bul) [im-, without + Ltn -> peccare, sin + -able]

1. without fault or error
2. not capable of sin or wrongdoing

IMPLACABLE (im PLAK uh bul) [im-, not + plac, please + -able]

not capable of being appeased or pacified

--Using the etymology in IMPLACABLE, give the definition of PLACATE (PLAY kayt).

to appease or pacify (PLACATE is not in the text)

INCESSANT (in SES unt) [in-, not + Ltn -> cessare, to stop + -ant]

continuing without interruption

IMPUNITY (im PYOO nih tee) [im-, without + Ltn -> poena, penalty + -ity]

exemption from punishment, injury, or loss

--Using the etymology in IMPUNITY, give the definition of PUNITIVE (PYOO nih tiv'), as in "punitive damages awarded by a judge."

intended to inflict punishment (PUNITIVE is not in the text)

INCOMMODIOUS (in' kuh MOHD ee us) [in-, not + Ltn -> commodus, convenient + -ous]

inconvenient Uncomfortable

INCONSONANT (in KON suh nunt) [in-, not + con-, together + son, sound + -ant]

not in agreement or harmony

INEPT (in EPT) [in-, not + ept, fit]

1. not suitable Inappropriate
2. awkward Clumsy Incompetent

INVINCIBLE (in VIN suh bul) [in-, not + vinc, conquer + -ible]

not capable of being conquered or overcome

INDOMITABLE (in DOM it uh bul) [in-, not + Ltn -> domare, tame + -able]

not easily subdued, conquered, or discouraged

INVINCIBLE and INDOMITABLE are _____synonyms_____.

--Determine the meaning of the following words from the etymology.

INEVITABLE (in EV it uh bul) [in-, not + Ltn -> evitare, avoid + -able]
 not able to be avoided

INSATIABLE (in SAY shuh bul) [in-, not + Ltn -> satis, enough + -able]
 not capable of being satisfied

INSOUCIANT (in SOO see unt) [in-, not + Ltn -> soucier, care + -ant]
 without concern Carefree

INTANGIBLE (in TAN juh bul) [in-, not + Ltn -> tangere, touch + -ible]
 not capable of being touched Impalpable

IMMISCIBLE (ih MIS uh bul) [im-, not + Ltn -> miscere, mix + -ible]
 not capable of being mixed

ILLICIT (ih LIS it) [il-, not + Ltn -> licere, to be permitted + -it]
 not permitted by law or custom Illegal

IMMUTABLE (ih MYOOT uh bul) [im-, not + mut, change + -able]
 not changeable

--Using the etymology in IMMUTABLE, give the definition of MUTATE, as in "a bacterium that has become resistant to antibiotics because it has mutated."
 to undergo change or alteration (MUTATE is not in the text)

IMPALPABLE (im PAL puh bul) [im-, not + Ltn -> palpare, touch + -able]
 not capable of being felt by touching Intangible

--Using the etymology in IMPALPABLE, give the definition of PALPATE (PAL payt).
 to examine by touching (PALPATE is not in the text)

--If INTREPID (in TREP id) [in-, not + Ltn -> trepidus, alarmed] means "not afraid," what does TREPID (TREP id) mean?
 timid (TREPID is not in the text)

--If an IMPRUDENT (im' PROOD nt) decision is an unwise decision, what is a PRUDENT (PROOD nt) decision?

a wise decision (PRUDENT is not in the text)

--If INANIMATE (in AN uh mit) [in-, without + anim, spirit + -ate] means "lifeless," what does ANIMATE (AN uh mayt') mean?

give life to; make alive or as if alive (ANIMATE is not in the text)

--If MISOGYNY (mih SOJ uh nee) [mis-, to hate + gyn, woman + -y] means "hatred of women," what does PHILOGYNY (fih LOJ uh nee) mean?

love and admiration of women

--Fill in the etymology.

INORDINATE (in ORD n it) [in-, without + Ltn -> ordo, order + -ate]
not within reasonable limits Excessive

INFIDEL (IN fih del') [in-, without + fid, faith]

1. one who denies the existence of God.
2. non-believer in a particular religion
3. non-believer in a particular theory

--INCOMPETENT (in KOM puh tent) [in-, not + Ltn -> competere, adequate + -ent] means

1. not able to meet requirements in skill, knowledge, etc.
2. not legally qualified

What does COMPETENT (KOM puh tent) mean?

1. able to meet requirements in skill, knowledge, etc.
2. legally qualified (COMPETENT is not in the text)

--INCONGRUOUS (in KONG groo us) [in-, not + Ltn -> congruere, come together + -ous] means

1. not compatible or harmonious
2. out of place Absurd

What does CONGRUOUS (KONG groo us) mean?

1. compatible Harmonious
2. appropriate Consistent

--In the following words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

NEPHRITE (NEF reyeyt) jade named from the former belief that it could remedy kidney disorders

PRECOGNITION (pree' kog NISH un) knowledge of an event before its occurrence Clairvoyance

match the following and fill in the etymology

- c 1. ANESTHESIA [an-, without + esthes, feeling + -ia]
(an' es THEE zhuh)
- e 2. APHASIA [a-, without + -phasia, speech]
(uh FAY zhuh)
- d 3. ASTHENIA [a-, without + sthen, strength + -ia]
(as THEE nee uh)
- i 4. AGNOSIA [a-, without + gnos, knowledge + -ia]
(ag NOH zhuh)
- g 5. ALEXIA [a-, not + lex, reading + -ia]
(uh LEX see uh)
- a 6. AMNESIA [a-, without + mne, memory + -ia]
(am NEE zhuh)
- h 7. AGRAPHIA [a-, not + graph, writing + -ia]
(ay GRAF ee uh)
- b 8. IGNOMINY [ig-, without + nomin, name + -y]
(IG nuh min' ee)
- j 9. APHONIA [a-, without + phon, voice + -ia]
(ay FOH nee uh)
- f 10. ANARTHRIA [an-, without + Grk -> arthron, articulation + -ia]
(an AHR three uh)

- a. loss of memory
- b. loss of one's good name
- c. loss of sensibility to pain
- d. loss of strength
- e. loss of the ability to understand or use language
- f. loss of the ability to articulate speech
- g. loss of the ability to read
- h. loss of the ability to write
- i. loss of the ability to recognize familiar objects
- j. loss of voice

--If INDUBITABLE (in DOO bit uh bul) [in-, not + Ltn -> dubitare, doubt + -able] means "unquestionable," what does DUBITABLE (DOO bit uh bul) mean?

doubtful (DUBITABLE is not in the text)

--If INEDIBLE (in ED uh bul) [in-, not + Ltn -> edere, eat + -ible] means "not fit to be eaten," what does EDIBLE (ED uh bul) mean?

fit to be eaten (EDIBLE is not in the text)

--If INEFFABLE (in EF uh bul) [in-, not + ef-, out + Ltn -> fari, speak + -able] means "indescribable," what does EFFABLE (EF uh bul) mean?

capable of being explained (EFFABLE is not in the text)

--If IMPLAUSIBLE (im PLAW zuh bul) [im-, not + Ltn -> plaudere, applaud + -ible] means "not believable or reasonable," what does PLAUSIBLE (PLAW zuh bul) mean?

seeming believable or reasonable (PLAUSIBLE is not in the text)

--If INEQUITY (in EK wit ee) [in-, not + equ, equal + -ity] means "unfairness," what does EQUITY (EK wit ee) mean?

fairness Justness

--ADVERTENT (ad VURT nt) [ad-, toward + vert, to turn + -ent] means "attentive."

What does INADVERTENT (in' uhd VURT nt) mean?

1. not attentive
2. unintentional

If you INADVERTENTLY deleted a file from your computer, you deleted it accidentally.

--If INAUSPICIOUS (in' aw SPISH us) means "unfavorable or unlucky," what does AUSPICIOUS (aw SPISH us) mean?

1. marked by success Fortunate
2. of good omen Favorable

High school graduation is an AUSPICIOUS occasion.

--If INCOMMENSURATE (in' kuh MEN sur it) [in-, not + com-, together + Ltn -> mensus, measured + -ate] means "not proportionate" or "inadequate," what does COMMENSURATE (kuh MEN sur it) mean?

proportionate (COMMENSURATE is not in the text)

The punishment was COMMENSURATE with the crime.

match the following and fill in the etymology

<u>g</u> 1. INEXORABLE (in EKS ur uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> exorare, prevail upon + -able]
<u>k</u> 2. INSCRUTABLE (in SKROOT uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> scrutari, examine + -able]
<u>j</u> 3. INFALLIBLE (in FAL uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> fallere, deceive + -ible]
<u>l</u> 4. INDOCILE (in DOS ul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> docere, teach + -ile]
<u>d</u> 5. INEFFABLE (in EF uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + ef-, out + Ltn -> fari, speak + -able]
<u>b</u> 6. INDELIBLE (in DEL uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> debilis, perishable]
<u>c</u> 7. INEXPLICABLE (in' ik SPLIK uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> explicare, explain + -able]
<u>f</u> 8. INSUPERABLE (in SOO per uh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + super-, <u>over</u> + -able]
<u>e</u> 9. ABYSSMAL (uh BIZ mul)	[a-, <u>without</u> + Grk -> byssos, bottom]
<u>h</u> 10. INALIENABLE (in AYL yuh nuh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> alius, other + -able]
<u>i</u> 11. IMPREGNABLE (im PREG nuh bul)	[im-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> prehendere, grasp + -able]
<u>a</u> 12. INCORRIGIBLE (in KOR ih juh bul)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> corrigere, correct + -ible]
<u>m</u> 13. INSIPID (in SIP id)	[in-, <u>not</u> + Ltn -> sapidus, tasty]

- a. not capable of being corrected
- b. not capable of being erased
- c. not capable of being explained
- d. not capable of being expressed in words
- e. not capable of being measured or understood Extreme
- f. not capable of being overcome Insurmountable
- g. not capable of being persuaded Unyielding
- h. not capable of being taken away
- i. not capable of being taken by force
- j. not capable of error
- k. not easily understood Obscure
- l. not easily taught or disciplined Recalcitrant
- m. 1. tasteless 2.dull

--In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

TETRAPODY (teh TRAP uh dee) A prosodic measure consisting of **four feet**.

MELANOMA (mel' uh NOH muh) A malignant **tumor** of the skin containing **dark pigment**.

MELANCHOLY (MEL un kol' ee) Sadness or depression named from the medieval belief that it resulted from too much **black bile**.

LUNAR ECLIPSE (LOO nur ih KLIPS) The **obstruction of light from the moon** when the earth is positioned between the moon and the sun.

SOLAR ECLIPSE (SOH lur ih KLIPS) The **obstruction of light from the sun** when the moon is positioned between the sun and a point on the earth.

PNEUMATIC (noo MAT ik) operated by compressed **air**, as pneumatic tools

If **MONOGAMY** (muh NOG uh mee) [mono-, one + -gamy, marriage] means "the practice of being married to only one person at a time," what do **BIGAMY** (BIG uh mee) and **POLYGAMY** (puh LIG uh mee) mean? Give the etymology.

BIGAMY [bi-, two + -gamy, marriage] the practice of being married to two people at the same time

POLYGAMY [poly, many + -gamy, marriage] the practice of being married to more than one person at a time

If **ENDOGAMY** (en DOG uh mee) means "marrying within one's clan," what does **EXOGENY** (eks OG uh mee) mean?

Give the etymology.

EXOGENY [exo-, outside + -gamy, marriage] marrying outside one's clan

A **PODIATRIST** (puh DEYE uh trist) treats disorders of the **feet**.

--fill in the etymology

[pod, **foot** + iatr, **healing** + -ist]

-- fill in the etymology

NOMENCLATURE [nomen, name + Ltn -> calare, to call + -ature]

(NOH mun klay' chur)

A system of names used in a particular branch of art or science

IMPECUNIOUS [im-, without + Ltn -> pecunia, money + -ious] having little or no money

(im' pih KYOO nee us)

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY [intra-, within & coastal & waterway]

(in' truh KOH stul WAW ter way')

A mostly inland water route extending 2500 miles along the Atlantic Coast from Boston, Mass. to Brownsville, Texas

TRANVESTITE [trans-, change + Ltn -> vesture, to clothe + -ite]

(trans VES teyet')

person who dresses and behaves in the manner of the opposite sex

TRANSSEXUAL [trans-, change & sex & -ual]

(trans SEK shoo ul)

person who elects to undergo sex change surgery

TRANSFER [trans-, across + fer, to carry] to move from one place to another

(trans FER)

MYASTHENIA [my-, muscle + a-, without + sthen-, strength]

(meyer' us THEE nee uh)

abnormal muscle fatigue or weakness

AMBIGUOUS [ambi-, both + ag, to drive + -ous] having more than one possible meaning

(am BIG yoo us)

SYNERGISM [syn-, together + erg, work + -ism]

(SIN ur jiz' um)

The combined effect of the cooperative action of separate entities that is greater than the sum of their individual effects, as certain drugs, body parts, etc.

OMNIPRESENT [omni-, all & present]

(om' nih PREZ unt)

1. present everywhere at the same time

2. widely or often encountered **Ubiquitous**

PROTOTYPE [proto-, first & type]

(PROHT uh teyep')

The original model or first functional version of a device, machine, etc.

If INTRINSIC (in TRIN zik) means "belonging to the essential nature of a thing," what does EXTRINSIC (eks TRIN zik) mean?

not belonging to the essential nature of a thing

If an ASTRONAUT (AS truh not') works in a spacecraft where does an AQUANAUT (AK wuh not') work?

under water

If an INTROVERT (IN truh vurt') is a person who directs his interests upon himself, what is an EXTROVERT (EKS truh vurt')?

a person who directs his interests outside himself

If PARAPLEGIA (pehr' uh PLEE jee uh) means "paralysis affecting the lower extremities," what does QUADRIPLEGIA (kwod' ruh PLEE jee uh) mean?

paralysis affecting all four extremities

If EXTRAMURAL (eks' truh MYOOR ul) means "among the members of more than one school," what does INTRAMURAL (in' truh MYOOR ul) mean?

among the members of a single school

If UNORTHODOX (un' OR thuh doks') means "not conforming to established beliefs," what does ORTHODOX (OR thuh doks') mean?

conforming to established beliefs

--fill in the etymology

INTRINSIC [intra-, within + Ltn -> secus, beside]

EXTRINSIC [extra-, outside + Ltn -> secus, beside]

ASTRONAUT [astro-, star + naut, sailor]

AQUANAUT [aqua-, water + naut, sailor]

INTROVERT [intro-, inward + vert, turn]

EXTROVERT [extro-, outside + vert, turn]

PARAPLEGIA [para-, beside + -plegia, paralysis]

QUADRIPLEGIA [quadri-, four + -plegia, paralysis]

EXTRAMURAL [extra-, outside + Ltn -> murus, wall + -al]

INTRAMURAL [intra-, within + Ltn -> murus, wall + -al]

UNORTHODOX [un-, not + ortho-, correct + dox, belief]

ORTHODOX [ortho-, correct + dox, belief]

-- fill in the etymology

PURGATIVE [purg, clean + -ative] a strong laxative
(PUR guh tiv)

PANDORA'S BOX [pan, all + Grk -> doron, gift & box]
(pan DOR uhz boks)

A source of unforeseen problems. So named from the myth that the first woman, out of curiosity, opened a box given to her by the gods, thereby releasing all that is evil on mankind.

SYNDICATE [syn-, same + dic, to speak + -ate]
(SIN dih kayt' {verb})

To sell for publication in many newspapers, periodicals, radio stations, or television stations at once.

PROCRASTINATE [pro-, forward + Ltn -> cras, tomorrow + -ate]
(proh KRAS tuh nayt')
put off until a later time

AESTHETICS [aesthet, feeling + -ics, study of]
(es THET iks)

or

ESTHETICS [esthet, feeling + -ics, study of]
the study of the qualities perceived in beauty, art, and taste

SOPHOMORIC [sopho, wise + Grk -> moros, foolish + -ic]
(sof uh MOR ik)
self-assured, but immature and overconfident of knowledge

SOPHOMORE [sopho, wise + Grk -> moros, foolish]
(SOF uh mor)
a high school or college student in the second year

--In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

DEMOCRAT person who advocates **government** by the **people**
(DEM uh krat')

XANTHOPHYLL pigments responsible for the **yellow** to orange coloration in autumn **leaves**
(ZAN thuh fil')

CRYOPHYTE **plant** that grows on **snow** or **ice**
(KREYE uh feyet')

match the following and fill in the etymology

- c 1. GEOLOGY [geo, earth + -logy, science]
(jee OL uh jee)
- d 2. PEDAGOGICS [ped, child + agog, leader + -ics, science]
(ped uh GOJ iks)
- a 3. PSYCHOLOGY [psych, mind + -ology, science]
(seye KIL uh jee)
- f 4. TAXONOMY [taxo, arrangement + -nomy, system of laws]
(taks ON uh mee)
- b 5. COSMOLOGY [cosm, universe + -ology, science]
(koz MOL uh jee)
- h 6. HYDROPONICS [hydro, water & (geo)ponics]
(heye' druh PON iks)
- g 7. PHYSICS [physi, nature + -ics, science]
(FIZ iks)
- e 8. AGRONOMY [agro, crop production + -nomy, system of laws]
(uh GRON uh mee)

- a. science of the mind
- b. science of the universe
- c. science of the earth
- d. science of teaching
- e. science of crop production
- f. 1.science of classification 2.classification of organisms
- g. science dealing with the interactions between nonliving matter and energy
- h. science of growing plants in nutrient-rich solutions

--In the following two words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

BIOGRAPHY story of one's **life written** by another
(beye OG ruh fee)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY story of one's **life written** by **oneself**
(awt' oh beye OG ruh fee)

ARBOR DAY is a spring holiday for planting **trees**.
(AHR bur day)

-- fill in the etymology

PARADOX [para-, **beyond** + dox, **belief**]
(PEHR uh doks')

1. a statement that is true, but seems unbelievable, contradictory, or absurd, as "Water water everywhere, but not a drop to drink."
2. a statement that is self-contradictory and false

matching, periods of the Stone Age

c 1. EOLITHIC [eo-, **early** + lith, **stone** + -ic]
(ee' uh LITH ik)

d 2. PALEOLITHIC [paleo-, **ancient** + lith, **stone** + -ic]
(pay' lee uh LITH ik)

b 3. MESOLITHIC [meso-, **middle** + lith, **stone** + -ic]
(mez' uh LITH ik)

a 4. NEOLITHIC [neo-, **new** + lith, **stone** + -ic]
(nee' oh LITH ik)

- a. latest period of the Stone Age, characterized by the use of advanced tools and farming
- b. period of the Stone Age between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods
- c. earliest period of the Stone Age beginning with the use of very crudely chipped flint
- d. second period of the Stone Age beginning with the use of crudely chipped stone tools

match the following and fill in the etymology

the study of

- i 1. ARCHEOLOGY [arche, ancient + -ology, study of]
(ahr' kee OL uh jee)
- o 2. THEOLOGY [the, God + -ology, study of]
(thee OL uh jee)
- t 3. ENTOMOLOGY [entom, insect + -ology, study of]
(ent' uh MOL uh jee)
- m 4. LINGUISTICS [lingu, language + -ist + -ics, study of]
(ling GWIS tiks)
- s 5. ETYMOLOGY [Grk -> etymos, true meaning + -ology, study of]
(et' uh MOL uh jee)
- a 6. SEISMOLOGY [seism, earthquake + -ology, study of]
(seyez MOL uh jee)
- n 7. ANTHROPOLOGY [anthrop, man + -ology, study of]
(an' thruh POL uh jee)
- d 8. HYDRODYNAMICS [hydro, liquid + dynam, power + -ics, science]
(heyeh' droh deye NAM iks)
- b 9. DACTYLOGRAPHY [dactylo, finger + -graphy, science]
(dak' tuh LOG ruh fee)
- c 10. HYDROSTATICS [hydro, liquid + stat, stationary + -ics, science]
(heyeh' druh STAT iks)
- j 11. ORNITHOLOGY [ornith, bird + -ology, study of]
(or' nuh THOL uh jee)
- h 12. PNEUMATICS [pneumat, air + -ics, study of]
(noo MAT iks)
- k 13. GRAPHOLOGY [graph, writing + -ology, study of]
(graph OL uh jee)
- q 14. ASTROLOGY [astro, star + -logy, study of]
(uh STROL uh jee)
- e 15. CYTOLOGY [cyt, cell + -ology, study of]
(seye TOL uh jee)

- l 16. GENETICS [gen, birth + -ics, study of]
(juh NET iks)
- g 17. PEDOLOGY¹ [ped, child + -ology, study of]
(pih DOL uh jee)
- r 18. ASTRONOMY [astro, star + -nomy, system of laws]
(uh STRON uh mee)
- p 19. DENDROCHRONOLOGY [dendro, tree + chron, time + -ology, study of]
(den' droh kruh NOL uh jee)
- f 20. PATHOLOGY [path, disease + -ology, study of]
(puh THOL uh jee)

- a. earthquakes
- b. fingerprints
- c. fluids at rest or in equilibrium
- d. fluids in motion
- e. cells
- f. diseases
- g. children
- h. air and other gases
- i. ancient people
- j. birds
- k. handwriting
- l. heredity
- m. language
- n. man
- o. religion
- p. rings in trees for dating
- q. the connection between heavenly bodies and human affairs
- r. the universe
- s. the true meaning and history of a word
- t. insects

--Pneumatic tools are operated by air.

In the following word, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

- ANONYMOUS** 1. without a name
(uh NON uh mus) 2. of unknown source or origin

match the following and fill in the etymology

- c 1. CUM LAUDE [Ltn -> cum, with & Ltn -> laude, praise]
(koom LOWD uh)
- a 2. MAGNA CUM LAUDE [magna, great & Ltn -> cum, with & Ltn -> laude, praise]
(MOG nuh koom LOWD uh)
- b 3. SUMMA CUM LAUDE [Ltn -> summa, highest & Ltn -> cum, with & Ltn -> laude, praise]
(SOOM uh koom LOWD uh)

- a. with great praise for academic standing from a college or university
b. with highest praise for academic standing from a college or university
c. with praise for academic standing from a college or university

MUTATE [mut, change + -ate] means "to change."
(MYOOT ayt)

match the following words containing the root *mut*, and fill in the etymology

- c 1. IMMUTABLE [im, not + mut, change + -able]
(ih MYOOT uh bul)
- a 2. PERMUTE [per, thoroughly + mut, change]
(per MYOOT)
- b 3. TRANSMUTE [trans-, across + mut, change]
(trans MYOOT)

- a. change the order of
b. change from one form to another
c. not changeable

match the following and fill in the etymology

"the art of"

<u> k </u> 1. POETICS (poh ET iks)	[poet(ry) & -ics, <u>skill</u>]
<u> m </u> 2. METRICS (MET riks)	[metr, <u>measure</u> + -ics, <u>science</u>]
<u> f </u> 3. CINEMATOGRAPHY (sin' uh muh TOG ruh fee)	[kinemato, <u>motion</u> + -graphy, <u>recording</u>]
<u> e </u> 4. CARTOGRAPHY (kahr TOG ruh fee)	[French -> carte, map + -graphy, <u>drawing</u>]
<u> l </u> 5. CRYPTOGRAPHY (krip TOG ruh fee)	[crypt, <u>secret</u> + -graphy, <u>writing</u>]
<u> j </u> 6. STENOGRAPHY (stuh NOG ruh fee)	[steno, abbreviated + -graphy, <u>writing</u>]
<u> c </u> 7. CALLIGRAPHY (kuh LIG ruh fee)	[calli, <u>beautiful</u> + -graphy, <u>writing</u>]
<u> i </u> 8. DRAMATURGY (DRAM uh tur' jee)	[drama & erg, <u>work</u> + -y]
<u> a </u> 9. CHOREOGRAPHY (kor' ee OG ruh fee)	[Grk -> choreia, dance + -graphy, <u>writing</u>]
<u> h </u> 10. DRAMATICS (druh MAT iks)	[drama & -ics, <u>skill</u>]
<u> b </u> 11. STEREOGRAPHY (stehr' ee OG ruh fee)	[stereo-, <u>three-dimensional</u> + -graphy, <u>drawing</u>]
<u> d </u> 12. PYROTECHNICS (peye' roh TEK niks)	[pyro, <u>fire</u> + techn, art + -ics, <u>skill</u>]
<u> g </u> 13. TAXIDERMY (TAKS ih der' mee)	[taxi, <u>arrangement</u> + derm, <u>skin</u> + -y]

- a. composing ballets and other dances
- b. drawing three-dimensional forms
- c. beautiful handwriting
- d. making fireworks
- e. map making
- f. motion picture making
- g. mounting the skins of animals
- h. performing dramas
- i. writing dramas
- j. writing in shorthand
- k. writing poetry
- l. writing secret codes
- m. writing in meter

What is the opposite of MISANTHROPE (MIS un throhp') [mis, hate + anthrop, man] ?

Give the definition, etymology, and pronunciation.

PHILANTHROPIST (fih LAN thruh pist) [phil, love + anthrop, man + ist]
lover of mankind and active promoter of good will

What is the opposite of MISOGYNY (mih SOJ uh nee) [mis-, hate + gyn, woman + -y] ?

Give the definition, etymology, and pronunciation.

PHILOGYNY (fih LOJ uh nee) [philo, love + gyn, woman + -y]
love and admiration of women

If ALEXIA (uh LEK see uh) [a, not + lex, reading + -ia] means "loss of the ability to read,"

what does AGRAPHIA (ay GRAF ee uh) [a-, not + graph, writing + -ia] mean?

Also give the etymology and pronunciation.

loss of the ability to write

If DYSGRAPHIA (dis GRAF ee uh) [dys, impaired + graph, writing + -ia] means "impairment of the ability to write," what does DYSLEXIA (dis LEK see uh) [dys-, impaired + lex, reading + -ia] mean?

Also give the etymology and pronunciation.

impairment of the ability to read

If IMMIGRATE (IM ih grayt') [im-, in + Ltn -> migrare, to move + -ate] means "move into a foreign country," what does

EMIGRATE (EM ih grayt') [e-, out + Ltn-> migrare, to move + -ate] mean?

Also give the etymology and pronunciation.

move out of a country

--In the following word, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

PNEUMONULTRAMICROSCOPICSILICOVOLCANOCONIOSIS

(NOO muh noh ul' truh meye' kruh skop' ik SIL uh koh' vol kay' noh koh' nee oh' sis)

A lung disease caused by breathing extremely fine siliceous dust.

match the following and fill in the etymology

the building blocks of a language

- d 1. LEXEME [lex, word + -eme, structural unit]
(LEKS eem)
- b 2. PHONEME [phon, sound + -eme, structural unit]
(FOH neem)
- f 3. TAXEME [tax, arrangement + -eme, structural unit]
(TAKS eem)
- a 4. GRAPHEME [graph, writing + -eme, structural unit]
(GRAF eem)
- c 5. MORPHEME [morph, form + -eme, structural unit]
(MOR feem)
- e 6. SEMANTEME [semant(ic) + -eme, structural unit]
(sih MAN teem)
- g 7. TONEME [ton(e) & -eme, structural unit]
(TOH neem)

- a. smallest unit of a writing system
- b. smallest unit of speech sound in a language
- c. smallest meaningful linguistic unit of a language that cannot be further divided
- d. smallest meaningful linguistic unit that is a vocabulary item of a language
- e. smallest unit of lexical meaning in a language
- f. smallest grammatical feature of the arrangement of elements in a language
- g. phoneme used in a tone language

match the following and fill in the etymology

"-cide to kill"

<u>j</u> 1. BACTERICIDE (bak TIHR uh seyed')	[bacteri, <u>bacteria</u> + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>c</u> 2. HERBICIDE (HUR buh seyed')	[herb & -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>g</u> 3. INSECTICIDE (in SEK tuh seyed')	[insect & -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>a</u> 4. PESTICIDE (PES tuh seyed')	[pest & -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>h</u> 5. MATRICIDE (MAT ruh seyed')	[matri, <u>mother</u> + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>b</u> 6. PATRICIDE (PAT ruh seyed')	[patri, <u>father</u> + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>k</u> 7. SORORICIDE (suh ROR uh seyed')	[Ltn -> soro, sister + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>d</u> 8. FRATRICIDE (FRAT ruh seyed')	[Ltn -> frater, brother + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>m</u> 9. UXORICIDE (uk SOR uh seyed')	[Ltn -> uxor, wife + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>l</u> 10. SUICIDE (SOO uh seyed')	[Ltn -> sui, oneself + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>i</u> 11. INFANTICIDE (in FANT uh seyed')	[infant & -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>e</u> 12. GENOCIDE (JEN uh seyed')	[geno, <u>race</u> + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]
<u>f</u> 13. HOMOCIDE (HOM uh seyed')	[homo, <u>same</u> + -cide, <u>to kill</u>]

- a. pests
- b. one's father
- c. plants
- d. one's brother
- e. a racial group
- f. another human being
- g. insects
- h. one's mother
- i. an infant
- j. bacteria
- k. one's sister
- l. oneself
- m. one's wife

--In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

HEMATITE (HEE muh teyet') mineral known as **bloodstone**

CRYOLITE (KREYE uh leyet') **mineral** named for its **icy** appearance

GRAPHITE (GRAF eyet) **mineral** used in lead **pencils**

DENDRITE (DEN dreyet) **mineral** with **treelike** markings

NEPHRITE (NEF reyet)

dark-green type of **jade** named from the former belief that it could remedy **kidney** disorders

--fill in the etymology

HEMATITE [hemat, blood + -ite, mineral]

CRYOLITE [cryo, cold + -lite, mineral]

GRAPHITE [graph, writing + -ite, mineral]

DENDRITE [dendr, tree + -ite, mineral]

NEPHRITE [nephr, kidney + -ite, mineral]

--In the following two words, fill in the etymology and circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

ANADROMOUS [ana-, up + -dromous, moving] **migrating up** a river from a sea to spawn
(uh NAD ruh mus)

CATADROMOUS [cata-, down + -dromous, moving] **migrating down** a river to a sea to spawn
(kuh TAD ruh mus)

TROPISM (TROH piz' um) [trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] is "the movement or growth of an organism or part in response to an external stimulus." Match the following words ending in tropism with their correct definition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _c_ 1. GEOTROPISM
(jee OT ruh piz' um) | [geo, <u>earth</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |
| _b_ 2. STEREOTROPISM
(stehr' ee OT ruh piz' um) | [stereo, <u>solid</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |
| _e_ 3. PHOTOTROPISM
(foh TOT ruh piz' um) | [photo, <u>light</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |
| _g_ 4. HELIOTROPISM
(hee' lee OT ruh piz' um) | [helio, <u>sun</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |
| _f_ 5. HYDROTROPISM
(heye DROT ruh piz' um) | [hydro, <u>water</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |
| _d_ 6. THERMOTROPISM
(thur MOT ruh piz' um) | [thermo, <u>heat</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |
| _a_ 7. CHEMOTROPISM
(kih MOT ruh piz' um) | [chemo, <u>chemical</u> + trop, responding to a stimulus + -ism] |

- a. movement in response to a chemical
- b. movement in response to contact with a solid body
- c. movement in response to gravity
- d. movement in response to heat
- e. movement in response to light
- f. movement in response to moisture
- g. movement in response to sunlight

mne memory

- | | |
|---|---|
| _e_ 1. ANAMNESIS
(am' am' NEE sis) | [ana-, <u>again</u> + mne, <u>memory</u> + -sis] |
| _d_ 2. HYPERMNESIA
(heye' perm NEE zhuh) | [hyper-, <u>excessive</u> + mne, <u>memory</u> + -ia] |
| _b_ 3. AMNESIA
(am NEE zhuh) | [a-, <u>without</u> + mne, <u>memory</u> + -ia] |
| _a_ 4. AMNESTY
(AM nuh stee) | [a-, <u>without</u> -+ mne, <u>memory</u> + -ty] |
| _c_ 5. MNEMONICS
(nih MON iks) | [mne, <u>memory</u> + -ics, practice] |

- a. pardon, especially for political offenses against a government
- b. loss of memory
- c. technique of improving the memory
- d. abnormally vivid memory
- e. recalling to memory of past events

match the following and fill in the etymology

<u>d</u> 1. CARNIVOROUS (kahr NIV ur us)	[carni, <u>flesh</u> + vor, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>k</u> 2. HERBIVOROUS (hur BIV ur us)	[herb & vor, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>b</u> 3. INSECTIVOROUS (in' sek TIV ur us)	[insect & vor, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>h</u> 4. OMNIVOROUS (om NIV ur us)	[omni-, <u>all</u> + vor, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>g</u> 5. APIVOROUS (ay PIV ur us)	[api, <u>bee</u> + vor, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>j</u> 6. PISCIVOROUS (pih SIV ur us)	[pisci, <u>fish</u> + vor, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>a</u> 7. VORACIOUS (vuh RAY shus)	[vor, <u>to eat</u> + -acious]
<u>i</u> 8. ZOOPHAGOUS (zoh OF uh gus)	[zoo, <u>animal</u> + phag, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>m</u> 9. CARPOPHAGOUS (kahr POF uh gus)	[carpo, <u>fruit</u> + phag, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>c</u> 10. HEMATOPHAGOUS (hee' muh TOF uh gus)	[hemato, <u>blood</u> + phag, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>e</u> 11. OLIGOPHAGOUS (ol' uh GOF uh gus)	[oligo, <u>few</u> + phag, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>f</u> 12. POLYPHAGOUS (puh LIF uh gus)	[poly, <u>many</u> + phag, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]
<u>l</u> 13. SAPROPHAGOUS (suh PROF uh gus)	[sapro, <u>decaying</u> + phag, <u>to eat</u> + -ous]

- a. craving large amounts of food
- b. feeding on insects
- c. feeding on blood
- d. feeding on flesh
- e. feeding on a limited variety of food
- f. feeding on a wide variety of food
- g. feeding on bees
- h. feeding on animal and vegetable food
- i. feeding on animal tissue
- j. feeding on fish
- k. feeding on plants
- l. feeding on decaying organic matter
- m. feeding on fruit

using your knowledge of medical word roots, match the following and fill in the etymology

- e 1. PNEUMONIA [pneumon, lung + -ia]
(noo MOHN yuh)
- l 2. PSYCHOPATHY [psycho, mind + -pathy, disease]
(seye KOP uh thee)
- p 3. ORNITHOSIS [ornith, bird + -osis, diseased condition]
(or' nuh THOH sis)
- f 4. MALARIA [mal-, bad + Italian -> aria, air]
(muh LEHR ee uh)
- t 5. PANDEMIC [pan, all + dem, people + -ic]
(pan DEM ik)
- j 6. ARTHROPATHY [arthro, joint + -pathy, disease]
(ahr THROP uh thee)
- c 7. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS [arterio, artery + scler, hard + -osis, diseased condition]
(ahr tihr ee oh' skluh ROH sis)
- a 8. AVITAMINOSIS [a-, without & vitamin & -osis, diseased condition]
(ay veyet' uh mih NOH sis)
- q 9. PSYCHOSOMATIC [psycho, mind + somat, body + -ic]
(seye' koh suh MAT ik)
- k 10. NEPHROSIS [nephr, kidney + -osis, diseased condition]
(neh FROH sis)
- o 11. PATHOGEN [patho, disease + gen, cause]
(PATH uh jen)
- b 12. MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS [multiple & scler, hard + -osis, diseased condition]
(MUL tuh pul skluh ROH sis)
- m 13. NEUROPATHY [neuro, nerve + -pathy, disease]
(noo ROP uh thee)
- n 14. DERMATOSIS [dermat, skin + -osis, diseased condition]
(der' muh TOH sis)
- d 15. SCLERODERMA [sclero, hard + derm, skin]
(sklehr' uh DER muh)
- h 16. CARDIOPATHY [cardio, heart + -pathy, disease]
(kahr' dee OP uh thee)

- i 17. CARDIOMYOPATHY [cardio, heart + myo, muscle + -pathy, disease]
(kahr' dee oh' meye OP uh thee)
- s 18. MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY [muscular & dys-, bad + -trophy, nourishment]
(MUS kyuh lur DIS truh fee)
- r 19. GYNECOPATHY [gyneco, woman + -pathy, disease]
(jin' uh ROP uh thee)
- g 20. ENCEPHALOPATHY [encephalo, brain + -pathy, disease]
(en sef' uh LOP uh thee)

- a. disease caused by vitamin deficiency
- b. disease that results in hardening of tissues in the brain and spinal cord
- c. disease marked by abnormal hardening of arterial walls
- d. disease marked by chronic thickening and hardening of the skin
- e. disease marked by inflammation of the lungs
- f. disease named from the notion that it was caused from bad air
- g. disease of the brain
- h. disease of the heart
- i. disease of the heart muscle
- j. disease of the joints
- k. disease of the kidneys
- l. disease of the mind
- m. disease of the nervous system
- n. disease of the skin
- o. disease-causing agent
- p. disease transmitted by birds
- q. diseases of the body, created by the mind
- r. diseases peculiar to women
- s. diseases that cause muscle deterioration
- t. disease prevalent over a large area

--In the following words circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

ENCEPHALITIS (en sef' uh LEYE tis) inflammation of the brain

GINGIVITIS (jin' jih VEYE tis) inflammation of the gums

NEPHRITIS (neh FREYE tis) inflammation of the kidneys

HEPATITIS (hep' uh TEYE tis) inflammation of the liver

RHINITIS (reye NEYE tis) inflammation of the nose

DERMATITIS (der' muh TEYE tis) inflammation of the skin

GASTRITIS (gas TREYE tis) inflammation of the stomach

INTERJECT (in' ter JEKT) insert between other elements

APATHY (AP uh thee) 1.lack of feeling 2.lack of interest

TELEGNOSIS (tel' uh NOH sis) knowledge of distant happenings

HEMORRHAGE (HEM ur ij) heavy blood flow

-- fill in the etymology

OBSTETRICS [Ltn -> obstetrix, midwife + -ics, science]

(ob STET riks)

science dealing with the care and treatment of women before, during, and after childbirth

GYNECOLOGY [gynec, woman + -ology, study of]

(geye' nuh KOL uh jee)

study of diseases peculiar to women, especially those of the reproductive system

NOTE: An OB-GYN is a doctor who specializes in both of these disciplines.

-- In the following words, circle and connect the roots with their corresponding words in the definition.

BIOASTRONAUTICS the **science** dealing with the effects of **space travel** on **living** things

(beye' oh as' truh NOT iks)

PSYCHOMETRICS the **science** of **measuring mental** capabilities

(seye' kuh MET riks)

ERYTHROCYTE a **red blood cell**

(ih RITH ruh seyeh')

MEGALOPOLIS a region consisting of **large cities**

(meg' uh LOP uh lis)

BIOPSY removal of a sample of **living tissue** for **examination** and diagnosis

(BEYE op' see)

PANCHROMATIC pertaining to films or plates that correctly represent **all visible colors** in the spectrum

(pan' kroh MAT ik)

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