

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

Directions: The following suffixes are common endings of adjectives. I provide examples of words containing each suffix. On another piece of paper list examples of your own—three of each (for a C), four of each (for a B), or five of each (for an A).

1. –able, -ible: capable, agreeable, edible, visible (*definition: capable of, susceptible of, fit for, tending to, given to*)
2. –ant, -ent: defiant, relevant, insistent, consistent (*definition: characterized by or serving in the capacity of*) (Note: make sure your examples are adjectives and not nouns such as *assistant* and *servant*)
3. –ful: careful, helpful (*definition: full of or characterized by*)
4. –ic: metallic, heroic [*definitions: having some characteristics of (heroic); in the style of (Byronic); pertaining to a family of peoples or languages (Finnic, Semitic)*]
5. –ile: juvenile, infantile [*definitions: expresses capability, susceptibility, liability, or aptitude (agile, volatile); “like a” (juvenile, infantile)*]
6. –ish: Irish, foolish, greenish (*definitions: of, relating to, characteristic of, having a touch or trace of*)
7. –ive: abusive, exhaustive (*definition: performs or tends toward an indicated action or state*):
8. –less: careless, fearless (*definition: without or lacking in*)
9. –ous: gracious, nervous (*definition: full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of*)
10. –ward: inward, forward (*definition: in a spatial or temporal direction*) (Note: Words ending in this suffix are also often adverbs.)
11. –al: magical, final (*definition: of the kind of, pertaining to, having the form or character of*)

NOUN SUFFIXES

Directions: The following suffixes are common endings of nouns. I provide the meaning of each suffix and examples of words containing each suffix. On another piece of paper list examples of your own—three of each (for a C), four of each (for a B), or five of each (for an A).

1. *-ance, -ence, -ancy, -ency:* defiance, persistence, buoyancy, expediency
(*definition: action, process, state of*)
2. *-cian, -sion, -tion:* electrician, immersion, institution (*definition, -cian: having a specific skill; definition of the others: act of, state of, result of*)
3. *-dom:* freedom, kingdom, wisdom (*definition: quality, realm, office*)
4. *-hood:* childhood, manhood (*definition: order, quality*)
5. *-ism:* racism, exorcism (*definition: system, manner, condition*)
6. *-ist:* racist, exorcist (*definition: one who, that which*)
7. *-ity:* captivity, clarity (*definition: state of, quality*)
8. *-ment:* government, achievement (*definition: act of, result*)
9. *-ness:* carelessness, restlessness (*definition: state of*)
10. *-ship:* (*definitions: quality, state, condition: as in “scholarship”; rank, status, office as in “professorship”; art, skill, or craft as in “penmanship”; a collective body as in “readership”*)
11. *-tude:* gratitude, multitude (*definition: condition, state, quality*)

VOCABULARY EXPANSION WORKSHEET

WENZ

Directions: Many words are comprised of a root word along with a suffix, a prefix, or both. By adding different suffixes and prefixes, words can take on the character of different parts of speech. Fill out the following chart by adding nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs that have the same root word as the given word. The first two lines are filled out as examples. **Do not use the following suffixes: -ing, -s, -ed, -er, -or**

Extra Credit: Add ten more groups of four on the back.

<u>NOUN</u>	<u>VERB</u>	<u>ADJECTIVE</u>	<u>ADVERB</u>
hesitancy	hesitate	hesitant	hesitantly
consensus	consent	consensual informative	consensually
	imagine		
obedience			protectively
		laughable	
	sharpen		
depth	enjoy		
		suspicious	
			agreeably
excitement			
	possess		
		persuasive	
			defiantly
deception			
	prosper		
		inquisitive	
			successfully
destruction			
	intrude		

ROOT WORD ENGLISH MEANING ENGLISH WORDS CONTAINING THE ROOT

-graph or -graphy:	writing, drawing, image-making
geo:	earth
photo:	light
intra-:	within
hypo-:	not enough; under
tele-:	over a distance; distant
psych, psyche:	mind; soul
bio:	life
meter, -metry, or metr-:	measurement, measuring, meter
inter-:	between, among, in the midst of
-logy, log-, -logue:	the study of; word
hyper-:	too much; too; over; more than enough
derm- or -derm:	skin
kilo-:	a thousand
micro-:	small; little
scope:	view; viewing
phono, -phone:	sound
multi-:	many; much (this is the Latin form)
pre-:	before; earlier than; prior
omni-:	all; universal

1. This word describes the cosmic view of the Catholic Church and of Nicolaus Copernicus before the discoveries of Galileo.
 - a. geocentric
 - b. hypergalactic
 - c. omnigalactic
 - d. microbial
2. Abnormally high fever.
 - a. hyperaphasia
 - b. hyperthermia
 - c. hypoaphasia
 - d. hypothermia
3. I'm afraid of light.
 - a. microphobia
 - b. phonophobia
 - c. dermaphobia
 - d. photophobia
4. The measurement around the entire area.
 - a. omnimetric
 - b. polymetric
 - c. perimeter
 - d. telemetric
5. To transfer a body over a distance by means of telekinesis.
 - a. teleport
 - b. telepathy
 - c. telegraph
 - d. telemetric
6. I thrust myself into the affairs of others (in other words, I come *between* them).
 - a. interceptor
 - b. interloper
 - c. intraceptor
 - d. producer
7. I am a device that shows (so that a person may *view*) changes in electrical output.
 - a. microscope
 - b. metronome
 - c. oscilloscope
 - d. periscope
8. I am a hollow stone (excavated from the *earth*) lined with crystals.
 - a. microbe
 - b. biome
 - c. epidermis
 - d. geode
9. I am *self-written*.
 - a. autograph
 - b. telegraph
 - c. polygraph
 - d. photograph
10. I am an assumption or guess *underlying* the main idea or proposition.
 - a. intrathesis
 - b. hypothesis
 - c. hyperthesis
 - d. omnithesis
11. I eat *all* or everything.
 - a. carnivorous
 - b. herbivorous
 - c. omnivorous
 - d. oink oink
12. The belief that one's future is determined *before* it actually happens
 - a. predilection
 - b. predestination
 - c. prefabrication
 - d. preliminary
13. The *measurement* of *mental* traits, abilities, and processes.
 - a. photometry
 - b. biometrics
 - c. geometry
 - d. psychometrics
14. Having *many* different parts, elements, or forms.
 - a. unidimensional
 - b. omnipresent
 - c. multifarious
 - d. presupposition
15. A highly detailed and thoroughly documented study or paper *written* about a limited area of a subject or field of inquiry.
 - a. monogram
 - b. monograph
 - c. monologue
 - d. monopoly
16. Any of the thick-*skinned* ungulates, such as the elephant or hippopotamus.
 - a. epidermis
 - b. dermatitis
 - c. pachyderm
 - d. mesoderm
17. *One thousand* units of frequency used to measure sound, radio, and other waves.
 - a. kilohertz
 - b. millihertz
 - c. decahertz
 - d. decihertz
18. To control with excessive attention to minor (or *small*) details.
 - a. hyperactivity
 - b. omnipresence
 - c. micromanage
 - d. microscopic
19. Extrasensory communication between minds.
 - a. telepathy
 - b. telekinesis
 - c. telesymmetry
 - d. telephonetics
20. To act in behalf of someone (*between* parties) in trouble; to mediate.
 - a. interfere
 - b. interdict
 - c. intercede
 - d. interlope
21. An instrument that measures and records the vibrations of earthquakes.
 - a. seismograph
 - b. seismology
 - c. seismoscope
 - d. seismophone
22. A basic unit of speech *sound* for a language.
 - a. phonology
 - b. phonograph
 - c. radiology
 - d. phoneme

Directions: Identify the Greek root(s) in the following words. Provide the meaning of each root in parentheses after the root. Then list the part of speech of the word and provide a short definition.

1. Kilometer
2. Dermatologist
3. Hypertension
4. Geocentric
5. Photosensitive
6. Omniscient
7. Prequel
8. Multi-task
9. Microbe
10. Hypothermia
11. Intracellular
12. Autograph
13. Psychologist
14. Teleprompter
15. Biosphere
16. Phonics
17. Telescope
18. International

GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS--GROUP TWO

<u>ROOT WORD</u>	<u>ENGLISH MEANING</u>	<u>ENGLISH WORDS CONTAINING THE ROOT</u>
hydro		
pseudo		
anthro, anthropo		
phobo, phobia		
mono, mon-		
-gamy		
-archy, -cracy, -crat		
auto		
phil, -phile		
-pathy, -path		
onoma, -onym		
sym-, syn-		
anti-, ant-		
Polis, poli, -polis		
cosmo-, cosm-		
poly		
chron-, chron		
theo, -theism		
circum-		
contra-		

Greek and Latin Roots Exercise

1. An injection that goes *within* your veins is a(n) _____ injection.
a. intervenous b. intravenous c. hypervenous d. hypovenous
2. A person who can communicate thoughts or feelings *over a distance* is said to be
a. omnipathic b. multipathic c. biopathic d. telepathic
3. This form of mathematics literally means to *measure* the *earth*.
a. geology b. geometry c. biology d. biometry
4. Since *anthropo* is a Greek root for “man” or “mankind”, the study of mankind would be
a. anthropograph b. anthropology c. anthroposcope d. anthropometry
5. Since *therm* is a Greek root for “heat”, having your body lose too much heat is called
a. hypothermia b. hyperthermia c. dermothermia d. biothermia
6. A branch of science that deals with the *measurement* of the intensity of *light* is
a. phonology b. psychography c. photometry d. omniphoto
7. Since *science* comes from a Greek root that means “knowledge,” the word for “all-knowing” is
a. geoscience b. hyperscience c. multiscience d. omniscience
8. Since the Greek root *epi-* sometimes means “outer,” the thin outer layer of the skin is the
a. epidermis b. epilogue c. epigraph d. episcope
9. Since the Greek root *peri-* means “around,” an instrument used in submarines that can *view* the surroundings around the top of the water is called a
a. perigraph b. periderm c. perimeter d. periscope
10. If an African American woman married a Hawaiian man, their marriage would be an _____ one.
a. interracial b. intraracial c. multiracial d. omniracial
11. A short musical movement that comes *before* the main performance is called a
a. hypolude b. interlude c. intralude d. prelude
12. A person whose wealth includes *many* millions is a
a. hypermillionaire b. omnimillionaire c. multimillionaire d. bum
13. A branch of science that is the *study of small life* forms is called
a. microbiology b. microgeometry c. hypophilology d. underwater basket weaving
14. Since *path* is a Greek root that sometimes means *suffer*, the word for someone whose mind is suffering is
a. biopathology b. intrapathic c. pathetic d. psychopath
15. Since *auto* is a Greek root for “self”, the word for a book *written* about one’s own *life* is
a. biography b. autobiography c. micropsychology d. nursery rhyme
16. Since *mono* is a Greek root for “one,” a speech or series of *words* uttered by one person is a
a. monograph b. monogram c. monologue d. monometer
17. A person that is *overly* sensitive is said to be
a. telesensitive b. psychosensitive c. photosensitive d. hypersensitive e. an idiot
18. A *thousand* grams is a:
a. monogram b. milligram c. kilogram d. ton
19. Since *xylo-* is a Greek root for “wood,” a wooden instrument that produces musical *sounds* is a
a. xylometer b. xylocaine c. xylograph d. xylophone
20. Since *kinesis* is a Greek root for “movement,” the word for moving objects *over a distance* without touching them is
a. telekinesis b. psychokinesis c. hyperkinesis d. omnikinesis

ROOTS VOCABULARY

Directions: Fill in each of the blanks above with a word from the word bank below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The *study of suffering minds* is _____.
2. E-mail sent *within* the same department is _____ mail.
3. E-mail sent *between* different departments is _____ mail.
4. A needle that you use to administer a vaccination *under the skin* is a _____ needle.
5. A speech or presentation (*words*) delivered by *one* person is a _____.
6. The *study of religion or God* is _____.
7. The practice of having *many* spouses or *marriages* is _____.
8. If you are *overly* anxious before the big game, you could be described as _____.
9. A form of mathematics that *measures the earth* and is frequently used by engineers is _____.
10. The *study of small life forms* is _____.
11. A *small* example of a larger reality (or *world*) is a _____.
12. A work of art that contains *many* colors could be described as _____.
13. Something that occurred *before* historical data was available could be described as being _____.
14. An instrument that allows you to *view* objects *over a distance* is a _____.
15. To put things *together in time* is to _____ them.
16. To get *around* something (or to avoid it) is to _____ it.
17. Authors who use a *false name* to hide their true identities are using a _____.
18. A person who is *against* the government could be described as _____.
19. Since *biblio* is the Greek root for book, a person who *loves* books is a _____.
20. Since the Greek root for shape is *morph*, a creature who is *man-shaped* could be described as _____.

microscope	interdepartmental	polygamy	hyperslack
geometry	antigovernment	monologue	subdermic
anthropomorphic	slackerphobic	contrarchy	multianxious
anthropology	contradepartmental	bibliopath	bigamy
cosmology	multicolored	antonym	theology
microbiology	psychology	circumference	automorphic
biology	geophotology	intradepartmental	polyslackers
microgeology	psychopathology	pregovernment	onomatogamy
bibliography	slackerlogue	polymorphic	hypoanxious
omnicolored	polychromatic	pseudonym	monotheism
telescope	hypodermic	theosophy	microcosm
bioscope	geology	hyperanxious	intercolored
synchronize	synthesize	circumvent	hyperdermic
pseudoslacker	Slackasaurus Rex	bibliophile	prehistorical

Greek and Latin Roots Exercise

1. Not enough blood sugar.
a. hypoglycemia b. hyperglycemia c. microglycemia d. multiglycemia
2. A person's written signature.
a. monograph b. monogram c. biograph d. autograph
3. Foreknowledge; knowing something before it happens.
a. proposition b. preparation c. prerogative d. prescience
4. Measures air pressure.
a. thermometer b. odometer c. barometer d. oscilloscope
5. The luminous surface of the sun or a star.
a. photomontage b. photosphere c. telephoto d. biosphere
6. A branch of science that deals with the *study of* human culture.
a. archaeology b. anthropology c. psychology d. theology
7. All-powerful.
a. omnivore b. omniscient c. multiscience d. omnipotent
8. Occurring within a cell.
a. intracellular b. intercellular c. telecellular d. omnicultural
9. High blood pressure.
a. biopsy b. periderm c. hypertension d. hypoallergenic
10. If a Hawaiian woman married a Hawaiian man, their marriage would be a(n) _____ one.
a. interracial b. intraracial c. multiracial d. omniracial
11. Under the skin.
a. hypodermic b. hypodermic c. hyperdermic d. intradermic
12. Numerous.
a. preliminary b. omnipotent c. multitudinous d. hypoactive
13. Decoding words by breaking down individual sounds of letters.
a. phoneme b. phonography c. phonoscopy d. phonics
14. Having a suffering mind.
a. biopathological b. pathetic c. sympathetic d. psychopathic
15. A measurement of electric force.
a. kilometer b. kilogram c. kilohertz d. kilovolt
16. Relating to the heat of the earth's interior.
a. geometric b. geocentric c. geothermal d. geode
17. A person that is *light sensitive* is said to be
a. telesensitive b. psychosensitive c. photosensitive d. hypersensitive
18. A device to send written messages over a distance.
a. monogram b. telepathy c. anthropod d. telegraph
19. The removal and examination of tissue, cells, or fluids from the living body.
a. biopsy b. biofeedback c. bioluminescence d. biodegradable
20. A small living organism.
a. microcapsule b. microcosm c. microfiche d. microgram e. microbe

GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS PRACTICE SHEET—GROUP TWO

Directions: Each of the following words contain a Greek and Latin root. **Define** each word on a separate sheet of paper and **list its part of speech**. Notice how each word relates to the English meaning of the Greek root. Also notice that many of the words contain two of the roots that we have studied.

ROOT: <i>hydro</i> (water)	WORDS:	1. hydrolysis	2. hydrate	
ROOT: <i>pseudo</i> (false, fake)	WORDS:	3. pseudonym	4. pseudointellectual	
ROOT: <i>anthropo</i> (man, mankind)	WORDS:	5. anthropomorphic	6. misanthropist	
ROOT: <i>phobo, phobia</i> (fear)	WORDS:	7. claustrophobia	8. acrophobia	
ROOT: <i>mono, mon, (one)</i>	WORDS:	9. monotonous	10. monologue	
ROOT: <i>-gamy</i> (marriage)	WORDS:	11. monogamy	12. polygamy	
ROOT: <i>-archy, -cracy, -crat</i> (government, authority)	WORDS:	13. monarchy	14. democracy	15. aristocrat
ROOT: <i>auto</i> (self)	WORDS:	16. autonomy	17. automatic	
ROOT: <i>phil, -phile</i> (love)	WORDS:	18. philosophy	19. bibliophile	20. audiophile
ROOT: <i>-pathy, -path</i> (feeling, suffering)	WORDS:	21. antipathy	22. empathy	
ROOT: <i>onoma, -onym</i> (name)	WORDS:	23. homonym	24. onomatopoeia	
ROOT: <i>sym-, syn-</i> (with, together)	WORDS:	25. synchronize	26. symbiotic	
ROOT: <i>anti-, ant-</i> (against)	WORDS:	27. antioxidant	28. anticoagulant	
ROOT: <i>polis, poli</i> (city, citizen)	WORDS:	29. metropolis	30. cosmopolitan	
ROOT: <i>cosmo-, cosm-</i> (world, universe)	WORDS:	31. cosmology	32. microcosm	
ROOT: <i>poly</i> (many)	WORDS:	33. polymorphic	34. polychromatic	
ROOT: <i>chron-, -chron</i> (time)	WORDS:	35. chronological	36. synchronicity	
ROOT: <i>theo, -theis</i> (God)	WORDS:	37. theocracy	38. polytheistic	
ROOT: <i>circum-</i> (around)	WORDS:	39. circumnavigate	40. circumvent	
ROOT: <i>contra-</i> (against)	WORDS:	41. contradiction	42. contrary	

Greek and Latin Roots Exercise

1. Since *soph* is a Greek root for “wisdom”, the word for the *love of wisdom* is _____.
2. A person who is *against* censoring reading or visual materials is said to be _____.
3. A *citizen* who is said to be *worldly* or sophisticated is said to be _____.
4. A *government* headed by *one* figurehead, such as a king or queen, is said to be a(n) _____.
5. Since the prefix for “without” or “not” is *a-* or *an-*, the word describing a person without *feelings* about a certain subject is _____.
6. A word that *names* the *opposite* meaning of another word is a(n) _____.
7. Since *dicere* (sometimes changed to *-dict* in English words) means “to say,” the word for stating the *opposite* of what another has said is _____.
8. A state of being poisoned or intoxicated by substances produced within one’s own *self* is _____.
9. Since the Greeks believed in *many gods*, their religious beliefs can be described as being _____.
10. A word that contains *many* syllables is said to be _____.
11. The word for the *study of* the origin, structure, and space-time relationships of the *universe* is _____.
12. The word describing putting two things *together* in *time* is _____.
13. To get or go *around* something (in other words, to “avoid”) is to _____ it.
14. Since *re-* means “again,” the word for putting *water* into your system *again* after losing it is _____.
15. A person who pretends to be a detective when he or she really isn’t (“false detective”) is a _____.
16. Since *morph-* is a Greek word for “shape,” an animal that is shaped like a human (*mankind*) is said to be _____.
17. An abnormal *fear* of heights is _____. (Hint: *acro-* is a Greek root for “topmost.”)
18. The *topmost*, fortified part of an ancient Greek *city* is called the _____.
19. The crime of *marrying* one person while still legally married to another (thus being married to *two* people) is _____.
20. Since the Greek word for “few” is *oligos*, the word for *government* by a *few* people is _____.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| polytheistic | philosophy | acronym | cosmology | astrology | acrimonious |
| pseudodetective | autoimmunity | sophisticated | anticensorship | antonym | bigamy |
| oligarchy | circumvent | anthropophagous | sympathetic | apathetic | pseudonym |
| polysyllabic | politarian | cosmopolitan | circumsize | acrophobia | contradict |
| synchronize | antigovernment | monosyllabic | addict | pantheistic | rephilibuster |
| anthropomorphic | monarchy | chronic | homonym | olive | autointoxication |
| rehydrate | acropolis | polygamy | anarchy | sympathy | oligoshbygolly |

GREEK ROOTS QUIZ 2 REVIEW SHEET

Directions: Can you define the following English words with Greek or Latin derivations? You should be able to do so without looking each word up in the dictionary since each word contains two or more roots that we have studied in class! Write down a definition for each word. (Each word's part of speech is included in parentheses.)

1. psychopathology (noun) (*psyche* + *-path* + *-logy*)
2. hydrophobia (noun) (*hyrdro* + *phobia*)
3. pseudoscientist (noun) (*pseudo*)
4. polygamy (noun) (*poly* + *-gamy*)
5. monologue (noun) (*mono* + *logue*)
6. monarchy (noun) (*mono* + *-archy*)
7. cosmopolitan (adj.) (*cosmo* + *poli*)
8. omnidirectional (adj.) (*omni*)
9. autocrat (noun) (*auto* + *-crat*)
10. antitheology (noun) (*anti* + *theo* + *-logy*)
11. synchronize (verb) (*syn* + *chronos*)
12. contrast (verb) (*contra*)
13. philanthropy (noun) (*phil* + *anthropo*)
14. sympathetic (adj.) (*sym* + *-path*)
15. politician (noun) (*poli*)
16. microcosm (noun) (*micro* + *cosm*)
17. polytheistic (adj.) (*poly* + *theo*)
18. chronological (adj.) (*chron-*)
19. kilogram (noun) (*kilo*)
20. hypersensitive (adj.) (*hyper*)
21. photophobia (noun) (*photo* + *phobia*)

Greek and Latin roots—Group Three

WENZ

Directions: The following word groups contain words with a common Greek or Latin root. Identify the root and its meaning. Then write another word that contains the same root. (Note: Your word cannot be a variation of one of the words listed. For example, if *photography* is listed, you can't write *photographic*.)

<u>WORD GROUPS</u>	<u>ROOT</u>	<u>MEANING OF ROOT</u>	<u>YOUR WORD</u>
1. astrology, astronomy			
2. bibliography, bibliophile			
3. cyclic, bicycle			
4. decade, decimeter			
5. captain, decapitate			
6. dynamic, dynamite			
7. heterogeneous, heterosexual			
8. homogeneous, homonym			
9. polymorphic, anthropomorphic			
10. neurotic, neurology			
11. orthopedic, orthodontia			
12. Paleolithic, paleontology			
13. somnolent, somnambulate			
14. physiology, physical			
15. pyromaniac, pyrotechnics			
16. sophistry, sophomoric			
17. architect, archangel			
18. diagram, diameter			
19. epicenter, epilogue			
20. metabolism, metaphysics			
21. perimeter, periscope			

Find the Greek or Latin root(s) in the following words and define the words. Also list the word's part of speech.

1. philosophy
2. physician
3. paleozoic
4. neurosis
5. homophone
6. dynasty
7. decathlon
8. Bible
9. diaphragm
10. metastasize
11. pericardium
12. astrophysics
13. unicycle
14. caption
15. heterochromatic
16. morphology
17. orthodox
18. somniferous
19. pyrolysis
20. archipelago
21. epidemic

GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS—GROUP FOUR

WENZ

Directions: Provide a definition for each of the following words. Then **list and define** the Latin or Greek roots contained in each word. The number of roots each word contains is listed in parentheses after each word.

1. benediction (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

2. subsistence (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

3. interject (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

4. subliminal (1): ROOT:
DEFINITION:

5. excommunicate (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

6. illegible (1): ROOT:
DEFINITION:

7. corroborate (1): ROOT:
DEFINITION:

8. maritime (1): ROOT:
DEFINITION:

9. disclaim (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

10. semiliterate (1) ROOT:
DEFINITION:

11. revert (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

12. dejected (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

13. malodorous (1): ROOT:
DEFINITION:

14. suppress (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

15. pandemic (2): ROOTS:
DEFINITION:

16. endemic (2): DEFINITION:	ROOT:
17. propel (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
18. recapitulate (2): DEFINITION:	ROOT:
19. adhere (2): DEFINITION:	ROOT:
20. retract (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
21. impel (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
22. extortion (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
23. expire (2): DEFINITION:	ROOT:
24. submissive (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
25. provocative (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
26. disavow (2): DEFINITION:	ROOT:
27. conjecture (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
28. subversive (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
29. repulsive (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
30. posthumous (1): DEFINITION:	ROOT:
31. evoke (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:
32. contentious (2): DEFINITION:	ROOTS:

Directions: Each of the following groups of words contain a Latin or Greek root. Choose the answer below each group that states the correct meaning of the root that each word contains.

1. *erupt, expel, extract, eject* (e-, ex-)

- a. apart, against b. out, away c. in, into d. back, again e. to cut

2. *beneficiary, beneficent, benediction, benevolent* (bene)

- a. bad, abnormal b. not c. to or toward d. to send e. well, good

3. *reject, interject, adjective, object* (-ject)

- a. to throw b. to say c. to turn d. down, away e. to cut

4. *convert, invert, revert, subvert* (-vert)

- a. with, together b. in, into c. to turn d. to say e. to send

5. *illegitimate, immodest, inaccessible, irregular* (il-, im-, in-, ir)

- a. in, into b. back, against c. with, together d. not e. to or toward

6. *disavow, disassemble, disreputable, disenchantment* (dis-)

- a. apart, not, do the opposite of b. out, forth, away c. back, again, against d. with, together

7. *pantheism, panegyric, pandemonium, pandemic* (pan-)

- a. people b. all c. bad, abnormal d. well, good e. with, together

8. *mariner, marinade, marinate, submarine* (mari)

- a. to turn b. to stand c. to breathe d. to twist e. sea

9. *subordinate, substandard, subject, subterranean* (sub-)

- a. not enough b. to reject c. under, below d. back, against e. out, forth, away

10. *repel, reject, rebirth, recede* (re-)

- a. to send b. apart, not, do the opposite of c. to or toward d. back, again, against

11. *precision, circumcise, scissors, incision* (cis, comes from the Latin *caedo* or *caesus*)

- a. down, away, from b. to turn c. to cut d. to, toward e. to throw

12. *dejected, defile, demoralize, deflect* (de-)

- a. down, away, from b. in, into c. back, again, against d. with, together e. not

13. *admission, remission, emit, submit* (from the Latin *mittere*)

- a. to say b. to send c. to turn d. to throw e. to puke

14. *insert, impel, intact, implant* (in-, im-)

- a. not b. back, again, against c. with, together d. in, into e. to, toward

15. *collide, cofounder, commit, connect, corroborate* (col-, co-, com-, con-, cor-)

- a. to or toward b. out, forth, away c. in, into d. down, away, from e. with, together

16. *diction, dictate, edict, dictaphone* (dict-, dicere)

- a. to say b. to send c. to turn d. to throw e. to cut

17. *adhere, admire, admonish, adjoin* (ad-)

- a. exactly half; partially b. apart, do the opposite of, not c. in, into d. with, together e. to, toward

18. *malevolent, malfunction, maladjusted, malcontent (mal-)*
 a. apart, do the opposite of, not b. under, below c. out, forth, away d. bad, abnormal
19. *pandemic, endemic, demographics, democracy (dem)*
 a. sea b. exactly half; partially c. people d. bad, abnormal e. government, rule, authority
20. *semiconscious, semiliterate, semimonthly, semicircle (semi-)*
 a. apart, do the opposite of, not b. exactly half; partially c. to turn d. out, forth, away e. not
21. *suppress, oppress, repression, compression, depressed (premere)*
 a. to say b. to throw c. to twist d. to press e. to stand
22. *extortion, retort, torture, distort (tort)*
 a. to drive b. to twist c. to breathe d. to cut e. to send
23. *pulsate, impulsive, repel, expulsion (pellere, pulsus)*
 a. to drive b. to twist c. to breathe d. to cut e. to send
24. *insistence, resist, existing, subsist (sist)*
 a. to breathe b. to drive c. to stand d. to cut e. to twist
25. *inspirational, respiration, spirited, perspire (spirare)*
 a. to drive b. to stand c. to twist d. to cut e. to breathe
26. *vocation, revoke, avocation, provoke, invocation (voc, -voke)*
 a. to cry out b. to call c. to stretch d. to say e. to pull
27. *exclamatory, proclaim, reclaim, clamor, acclaim*
 a. to cry out b. to call c. to stretch d. to say e. to pull
28. *tension, extension, intend, attend, tense*
 a. to cry out b. to call c. to stretch d. to say e. to pull
29. *protracted, extract, attraction, retraction, tractor, traction*
 a. to cry out b. to call c. to stretch d. to say e. to pull
- Directions: For problems 30-34, choose the word that does **not** have the same root as the other words.
30. *incisive, circumcision, exercise, excise, precise*
 a. incisive b. circumcision c. exercise d. excise e. precise
31. *spirit, inspire, spiral, expire, aspire*
 a. spirit b. inspire c. spiral d. expire e. aspire
32. *dexterous, decelerate, decrease, deduct, dejected*
 a. dexterous b. decelerate c. decrease d. deduct e. dejected
33. *benefit, beneath, benediction, benevolent, benefactor*
 a. benefit b. beneath c. benediction d. benevolent e. benefactor
34. *insert, inject, inside, inactive, incision*
 a. insert b. inject c. inside d. inactive e. incision

Directions: Match a definition below with one of the vocabulary words from the word bank.

Recapitulate	admonish	disavow	maritime	conjecture
subliminal	semiconscious	endemic	pandemic	epidemic
repulsive	edict	defile	demoralize	recede
benediction	benefactor	beneficiary	dictate	diction
subordinate	disreputable	panegyric	extortion	aspire
subsist	excommunicate	subversion	malevolent	malcontent

1. Existing below the threshold of consciousness.
2. A blessing given by a pastor, minister, or priest at the end of a worship service.
3. To exclude or expel from membership or participation in a group or association.
4. One who receives a benefit, often a financial benefit.
5. To summarize.
6. To disclaim knowledge of, connection with, or responsibility for; to repudiate.
7. Pertaining to the sea.
8. Native to an area or region.
9. Disgusting; offensive; repugnant.
10. The act of overthrowing or causing the ruin of a government or institution.
11. To ruin, corrupt, debase, taint, desecrate, or sully.
12. The accent, inflection, intonation, and speech-sound quality shown by an individual speaker; in short, one's spoken words.
13. Lower in power, rank, or status.
14. A decree or proclamation issued by a sovereign or authority.
15. The crime of obtaining money by the use of threats, violence, or abuse.
16. To barely remain alive, often in poverty and with limited resources.
17. To scold, usually in a mild- mannered way and without ill humor.
18. Wishing harm to another; showing ill will; malicious, evil, harmful, injurious.
19. Unhappy or dissatisfied.
20. To move or slope away or backward at a generally slow rate.
21. Of poor reputation.
22. To deprive of spirit; to destroy the morale of.
23. Prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or even the whole world; also, general and universal.
24. To long, aim, or seek ambitiously; be eagerly desirous, esp. for something great or of high value
25. A lofty oration or writing in praise of a person or thing; a eulogy; formal or elaborate praise.
26. Partially aware.
27. Affecting many persons at the same time and spreading from person to person in a locality where the disease is not permanently prevalent.
28. A person who provides a benefit; a kindly helper.
29. To say or read (something) aloud for another person to transcribe or for a machine to record; to prescribe or lay down authoritatively; to command unconditionally
30. The formation or expression of an opinion or theory without sufficient evidence for proof; a guess or speculation.

Directions for exercises on this page:

Write your answers on separate paper.

Numbers 1 – 18: Create a word from the roots listed. Then define the word and give its part of speech.

Numbers 19 – 34: Answer each question. Then write 1 – 2 sentences explaining your choice. Your answers and explanations should reveal your knowledge of **both** vocabulary words' meanings.

Numbers 35 – 40: Write the word that best completes each sentence.

1. ex-/e- + *spirare*
2. ad-/a- + *trahere*
3. sub- + *premere*
4. re- + *vocare*
5. in-/im-/ir- + *pellere*
6. co-/con-/cor-/col- + *haerere*
7. pro- + *jacere*
8. inter- + *mittere*
9. dis- + *tendere*
10. de- + *sistere*
11. mal- + *dicere*
12. ad-/a- + *vertere*
13. co- + *caedere*
14. re- + *torquere*
15. pro- + *vocare*
16. dis- + *clamare*
17. de- + *capitulatus*
18. ex-/e- + *trahere*
19. Would you rather be *semiconscious* or *unconscious*?
20. Would you prefer to be a *benefactor* or a *beneficiary*?
21. Would you prefer to be *admonished* or *excommunicated*?
22. Would you rather your friend was *repulsive* or *submissive*?
23. Would you rather be involved in *subversion* or *dictation*?
24. Would you rather be *subordinate* or *subsistent*?
25. Would you rather *aspire* or *expire*?
26. Which is worse: being *malcontent* or *malevolent*?
27. Would you rather *respire* or *perspire*?
28. Would you prefer a *maritime* or a *subterranean* existence?
29. Would you rather *recapitulate* or *regurgitate*?
30. Would you rather be *deloused* or *defiled*?
31. Would you rather be *converted* or *inverted*?
32. Would you rather be the subject of a *panegyric* or a *pandemic*?
33. Would you rather your parents were *disreputable* or *disillusioned*?
34. Would you rather be *impulsive* or *compulsive*?
35. The information was (*repressed, suppressed*) by the council.
36. Your Honor, I would like to (*revoke, provoke*) my statement.
37. I (*disclaim, proclaim*) any knowledge of that event.
38. I (*disclaim, disavow, distend*) my commitment to that organization.
39. Your paper needs to be more (*inherent, abhorrent, coherent*).
40. Cease and (*defile, declaim, desist*) from bothering your ex-wife.

Greek and Latin Roots Test #4: Study Guide

Memorize the meanings of the following root words and affixes:

Sixteen Latin verbs:

- a. *dicere* (as in “edict” and “dictionary”)
- b. *mittere* (as in “admit” and “commission”)
- c. *jacere* (as in “projector” and “interjection”)
- d. *vertere* (as in “subversive” and “revert”)
- e. *caedere* (as in “excise” and “incision”)
- f. *haerere* (as in “adhere” or “inherent”)
- g. *pellere* (as in “pulse” or “compel”)
- h. *torquere* (as in “torture” or “extort”)
- i. *spirare* (as in “spirit” or “inspiration”)
- j. *Sistere* (as in “existence” or “insist”)
- k. *advocare* (as in “disavow” or “advocate”)
- l. *vocare* (as in “evoke” and “provocative”)
- m. *clamare* (as in “proclaim” and “clamor”)
- n. *premere* (as in “impress” and “repressive”)
- o. *tendere* (as in “extend” and “intension”)
- p. *trahere* (as in “extraction” and “traction”)

Eighteen Latin and Greek affixes:

- a. in-, im-, il-, ir (as in “irregular” and “inactive”)
- b. in- en-, im- (as in “inject,” “endemic,” and “impel”)
- c. e- or ex- (as in “evoke” and “extract”)
- d. inter- (as in “interject” and “international”)
- e. sub- (as in “submarine” and “subliminal”)
- f. co- (as in “commit,” “collect,” “correlation,” and “connected”)
- g. bene- (as in “benediction” and “benevolent”)
- h. mal- (as in “malefactor” and “maleficent”)
- i. dis- (as in “disassemble” and “disarray”)
- j. semi- (as in “semiconscious” and “semicircle”)
- k. de- (as in “deflect,” “dejected,” and “delineate”)
- l. re- (as in “reapply” and “reject”)
- m. pro- (as in “propel” and “projection”)
- n. ad- (as in “admire” and “adjoin”)
- o. per- (as in “perspire” and “permission”)
- p. pre- (as in “predict” and “precision”)
- q. post- (as in “posthumous,” “postscript”)
- r. a-, an- (as in “amoral” or “anarchy”)

Four Other Greek and Latin roots:

- a. mare (as in “marine” and “marinade”)
- b. pan (as in “pandemic” and “pandemonium”)
- c. demos (as in “democracy” and “epidemic”)
- d. *capitulatus* (as in “capital” and “recapitulate”)

Greek/Latin Roots Practice Test #4A

Part One: Find the Root

Directions: Each group of words contains a common root. Identify what the root means by choosing the correct definition.

1. democracy, demographics, endemic
a. people b. writing c. government d. down, away, from e. in, into
2. insert, inject, invert
a. between b. within c. in, into d. not e. out, away
3. subject, subterranean, subversive
a. to drive b. to stand c. to throw d. down, under e. to send
4. semicircle, semiannually, semiconscious
a. false b. exactly half; partially c. many d. often e. around
5. corrupt, contract, compel
a. apart, against b. down c. in, into d. back, again e. with, together
6. object, adjective, inject
a. back, again b. apart, not, do the opposite of c. to send d. to turn e. to throw
7. eject, erupt, extract
a. back, again b. to, toward c. out, away d. in, into e. with, together
8. scissors, incision, precise
a. words b. writing c. to cut d. to give meaning e. to rule
9. pulse, expel, repulsive
a. to say b. to throw c. to turn d. to send e. to drive
10. benevolent, benefactor, beneficial
a. good, well b. bad c. false d. to say e. to breathe

Part Two: Find the Word That Doesn't Belong

Directions: Choose the word that does **not** have the same root as the other words.

11. malevolent, malcontent, maladjusted, malted, malfunction
a. malevolent b. malcontent c. maladjusted d. malted e. malfunction
12. dismiss, district, disavow, disreputable, disassemble
a. dismiss b. district c. disavow d. disreputable e. disassemble
13. pandemic, panoramic, pantheistic, panties, panegyric
a. pandemic b. panoramic c. pantheistic d. panties e. panegyric
14. insist, inject, interesting, infusion, invert
a. insist b. inject c. interesting d. infusion e. invert
15. retry, reborn, redo, reject, redden
a. retry b. reborn c. redo d. reject e. redden
16. pulse, pull, compel, repulsive, expulsion
a. pulse b. pull c. compel d. repulsive e. expulsion
17. insist, consist, assistance, sister, resist
a. insist b. consist c. assistance d. sister e. resist
18. submarine, subject, subvert, subtle, subterranean
a. submarine b. subject c. subvert d. sublime e. subterranean

Part Three: Choose the Word That Matches the Definition

19. *Partially aware, or "partially with knowledge."*

- a. semiconscious b. prescient c. subliminal d. subordinate e. subterranean

20. *One who receives a benefit, frequently a financial benefit.*

- a. benefactor b. beneficiary c. benediction d. panegyric e. benevolence

21. *Particular to an area or region; native.*

- a. excommunicate b. endemic c. subvert d. repel e. defile

22. *A blessing given by a pastor, minister, or priest at a church service.*

- a. benefactor b. beneficiary c. benevolence d. benediction e. beneficent

23. *To scold.*

- a. reevaluate b. aspire c. admonish d. recapitulate e. disingenuous

24. *The formation or expression of an opinion or theory without sufficient evidence for proof.*

- a. conjecture b. disavow c. admonish d. corroborate e. collude

25. *The act of soaking meat or vegetables in a liquid before cooking.*

- a. marinate b. mariner c. submarine d. maritime e. marina

26. *The statistical data of a population.*

- a. pandemic b. endemic c. epidemic d. demographics e. pandemonium

27. *Sad, morose, unhappy.*

- a. submissive b. substandard c. subversive d. repulsive e. malcontent

28. *The act of turning back to an earlier state, condition, or belief.*

- a. repulsion b. subversion c. inversion d. reversion e. tortuous

29. *To drive back or away.*

- a. repel b. demoralize c. recede d. subvert e. defile

30. *The accent, inflection, intonation, and speech-sound quality shown by an individual speaker; in short, one's spoken words.*

- a. dictation b. dictaphone c. edict d. diction e. interdiction

31. *Of poor reputation.*

- a. beneficent b. disreputable c. subordinate d. conjecture e. repellent

32. *Formal or elaborate praise, often delivered publicly.*

- a. admonishment b. edict c. dictation d. panegyric e. extortion

33. *To pull out.*

- a. extract b. edict c. erupt d. exhaust e. exist

34. *To emit the last breath or die; literally, to breathe out.*

- a. aspire b. subsist c. persist d. expire e. perspire

35. *To flick away.*

- a. aspire b. subsist c. interdict d. admonish e. deflect

36. *Stinky.*

- a. maladjusted b. malcontent c. malodorous d. malfunctioning e. malevolent

37. *The process of breathing.*

- a. inspiration b. respiration c. perspiration d. aspiration e. conspiracy

38. *To withstand, strive against, or oppose.*

- a. remiss b. revert c. recede d. resist e. respire

39. *Without government, rule, or authority.*

- a. anarchy b. anhydrous c. amoral d. apolitical e. anorexia

Greek/Latin Roots Practice Test #4B

Part One: Find the Root

Directions: Each group of words contains a common root. Identify what the root means by choosing the correct definition.

1. Adhere, coherent, cohesive
a. to stretch b. to press c. to stand d. to turn e. to stick
2. Extension, tense, attend
a. to stretch b. to press c. to stand d. to turn e. to cut
3. Extract, attraction, subtract
a. to breathe b. to stand c. to throw d. to pull e. to press
4. impress, expressive, suppression
a. to breathe b. to press c. to stand d. to turn e. to throw
5. insistence, persist, consistency
a. to breathe b. to press c. to stand d. to turn e. to throw
6. exclamatory, clamor, proclaim
a. to call b. to stretch c. to cry out d. to pull e. to twist
7. dismantle, disobey, disreputable
a. back, again b. not, apart c. out, away d. in, into e. with, together
8. inattentive, immoderate, illogical, irreverent
a. in, into b. not c. out, away d. against, back e. with, together
9. addiction, dictation, predict
a. to say b. to throw c. to turn d. to send e. to drive
10. emit, commission, intermittent
a. to say b. to throw c. to turn d. to send e. to drive

Part Two: Find the Word That Doesn't Belong

Directions: Choose the word that does **not** have the same root as the other words.

11. Verse, versus, inverse, conversation, verify
a. verse b. versus c. inverse d. conversation e. verify
12. distinct, dismantle, disaster, discomfort, disarray
a. distinct b. dismantle c. disaster d. discomfort e. disarray
13. reapply, return, reform, react, restive
a. reapply b. return c. reform d. react e. restive
14. marinade, marine, submarine, marshal, maritime
a. marinade b. marine c. submarine d. marshal e. maritime
15. impact, impel, insert, endemic, interception
a. impact b. impel c. insert d. endemic e. interception
16. capital, cape, captain, decapitate
a. capital b. cape c. captain d. decapitate
17. commit, recollect, income, cooperate, collaborate
a. commit b. recollect c. income d. cooperate e. collaborate
18. extortion, torture, retort, tortilla, contorted
a. extortion b. torture c. retort d. tortilla e. contorted

Part Three: Choose the Word That Matches the Definition

19. *To deprive of spirit; to destroy the morale of.*
a. demoralize b. defile c. delineate d. deform e. derail
20. *Prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or even the whole world; also, general and universal.*
a. demonstrative b. epidemic c. pandemic d. demography e. dementia
21. *To long, aim, or seek ambitiously; be eagerly desirous, especially for something great or of high value.*
a. conspire b. inspire c. respire d. aspire e. expire
22. *A lofty oration or writing in praise of a person or thing; a eulogy; formal or elaborate praise.*
a. benefactor b. beneficiary c. panegyric d. pandemonium e. panorama
23. *Affecting many persons at the same time and spreading from person to person in a locality where the disease is not permanently prevalent.*
a. supremacy b. conspiracy c. pandemic d. epidemic e. corroborative
24. *To say or read (something) aloud from another person to transcribe or for a machine to record; to prescribe or lay down authoritatively;*
a. conjecture b. remunerate c. dictate d. edict e. interdiction
25. *To confirm.*
a. marinate b. corroborate c. correlate d. collude e. redeem
26. *Depressed, malcontent, morose, unhappy*
a. dejected b. conjecture c. objectified d. demography e. pandemonium
27. *Exact.*
a. concise b. repressed c. precise d. inherent e. compulsive
28. *Underground.*
a. submarine b. subversion c. subtractive d. substandard e. subterranean
29. *Disgusting.*
a. provocative b. evocative c. repulsive d. compulsive e. elusive
30. *Lower in rank.*
a. subversive b. suppressive c. corroborative d. subordinate e. subliminal
31. *To take back (or recant) a statement already made.*
a. invoke b. provoke c. revoke d. evoke e. subvoke
32. *To cease or stop doing.*
a. desist b. defile c. declaim d. deny e. delouse
33. *A spoken curse.*
a. edict b. proclamation c. malediction d. malefactor e. retort
34. *To barely survive.*
a. aspire b. subsist c. persist d. expire e. perspire
35. *The quality of acting instantaneously, reflexively, and without thinking of the consequences.*
a. compulsive b. impulsive c. repulsive d. propulsive e. expulsive
36. *To stick to.*
a. adhere b. admonish c. respire d. aspire e. impel
37. *To change another's belief system toward your own.*
a. inspire b. advert c. convert d. aspire e. revert
38. *To ruin, corrupt, debase, taint, desecrate, or sully*
a. repel b. demoralize c. defile d. recede e. subvert

GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS FINAL REVIEW

Part One: Several roots have a corresponding Greek or Latin equivalent. Identify both the Greek and Latin root for the following English meanings.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. All | 2. Many | 3. Against | 4. Not | 5. Under | 6. Sound |
| 7. around | | 8. With, together | | | |

Part Two: Notice that Latin verbs often turn into nouns, adjectives, and adverbs in the same fashion. Examine the following examples:

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Subversion	Subvert	subversive	subversively
Obedience	Obey	obedient	obediently
Defiance	Defy	defiant	defiantly
Information	Inform	informative	informatively
Destruction	Destroy	destructive	destruction
Attendance	Attend	attentive	attentively
Agreement	Agree	agreeable	agreeably
Prosperity	Prosper	prosperous	prosperously
Insistence	Insist	insistent	insistently
Success	Succeed	successful	successfully
Protection	Protect	protective	protectively
Joy/Enjoyment	Enjoy	joyful/enjoyable	joyfully/enjoyably
Repulsion/repellent	Repel	repulsive	repulsively
Excitement	Excite	excitable	excitably
Intrusion	Intrude	intrusive	intrusively
Deception	Deceive	deceptive	deceptively
Objection	Object	objectionable	objectionably
Coherence	Cohere	coherent	coherently

Part Three: List a Greek or Latin root that has the English meaning listed.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Distant; over a distance | 2. Mind, soul | 3. Small, little | 4. Life | |
| 5. within | 6. Light | 7. Earth | 8. Too much | 9. View |
| 10. Water | 11. False; fake | 12. Fear | 13. One (Greek) | 14. Self |
| 15. Name | 16. World; universe | 17. God | 18. Mankind | 19. love |
| 20. Star | 21. Wheel | 22. Different | 23. Same | 24. Ancient |
| 25. chief/most important | 26. Nature | 27. Right, straight, true | 28. Fire | |
| 29. Outermost | 30. Change, beyond | 31. Wisdom | 32. Through | 33. Head |
| 34. To send | 35. To cry out | 36. To throw | 37. Bad | 38. Good |
| 39. People | 40. To turn | 41. To call | 42. Shape/form | |

Part Four: Provide an English definition for the following Greek and Latin roots

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Semi- | 2. In-, im- (insert, impel) | 3. E-, ex- | 4. Ad- | 5. A-, an- |
| 6. -logy | 7. <i>Dicere</i> | 8. Mare | 9. De- | 10. Dis- |
| 11. Pre- | 12. <i>Haerere</i> | 13. <i>Caedere</i> | 14. Re- | 15. <i>Sistere</i> |
| 16. <i>torquere</i> | 17. <i>Spirare</i> | 18. <i>Pellere</i> | 19. -graphy | 20. <i>Trahere</i> |
| 21. <i>biblio-</i> | 22. <i>In-, il- (inactive, illogical)</i> | 23. <i>Dyn-</i> | 24. <i>Deca-</i> | 25. <i>Neur-</i> |
| 26. <i>somn-</i> | 27. <i>Metr-</i> | 28. <i>Inter-</i> | 29. <i>Intra-</i> | 30. <i>Derm-</i> |
| 31. <i>kilo-</i> | 32. <i>Phono</i> | 33. -gamy | 34. <i>Poli</i> | 35. <i>Chron-</i> |
| 36. -pathy, path | 37. -archy, -cracy, -crat \ | 38. <i>Premere</i> | 39. <i>Tendere</i> | 40. <i>Pro-</i> |

Part Five: Identify the following suffixes as either noun or adjective suffixes. Then list an English word that contains the suffix.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. -ant/-ent | 2. -ward | 3. -ity | 4. -ment | 5. -ous | 6. -ist |
| 7. -ful | 8. -tion/-sion | 9. -tude | 10. -ic | | |

Part Six: Provide the English meaning of the following roots. Then list an English word that contains the root.

1. *premere*
2. *pellere*
3. *clamare*
4. *vertere*
5. *vocare*
6. *a-, an-*
7. *tendere*
8. *de-*
9. *trahere*
10. *ad-*

Part Seven: Provide a root for the following English meanings. Then list an English word that contains the root.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. to send | 2. mankind | 3. between | 4. Writing | 5. against |
| 6. world, universe | 7. within | 8. city, citizen | 9. in, into | 10. mind, soul |

Part Eight: Identify the roots in the following words. Put the meanings of the roots in parentheses. Then define the words.

1. conjecture
2. cosmopolitan
3. anthropology
4. metamorphosis
5. contradiction
6. synchronization
7. excommunicate
8. recapitulate
9. subversive
10. antipathy
11. neuropathy
12. autocracy
13. repulsive
14. philanthropic
15. astrophysics
16. apolitical
17. persist

Part Nine: Identify and define the root(s) in the following words. Then define the word to the best of your ability. Any word on the test will be off this list.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. geography | 2. photophobia | 3. hyperactive | 4. psychology |
| 5. intercept | 6. kilogram | 7. telephone | 8. multiple |
| 9. prescient | 10. omnipotent | 11. microscope | 12. intracellular |
| 13. hypodermic | 14. bioluminescent | 15. metronome | 16. hydrate |
| 17. pseudonym | 18. anthropomorphic | 19. polygamy | 20. claustrophobia |
| 21. monologue | 22. democracy | 23. bibliophile | 24. sympathy |
| 25. antonym | 26. synchronize | 27. antagonist | 28. audiophile |
| 29. monarchy | 30. philanthropy | 31. Cosmopolitan | 32. chronic |
| 33. theology | 34. circumvent | 35. contradiction | 36. polytheistic |
| 37. antipathy | 38. monosyllabic | 39. cosmic | 40. anarchy |
| 41. apathy | 42. chronological | 43. microcosm | 44. hypersensitive |
| 45. hypoallergenic | 46. omnidirectional | 47. benefactor | 48. adhere |
| 49. commit | 50. dictate | 51. submarine | 52. interjection |
| 53. disassemble | 54. repel | 55. semiannual | 56. revert |
| 57. extract | 58. inject | 59. ineligible | 60. contract (verb) |
| 61. decelerate | 62. malevolent | 63. vocabulary | 64. depression |
| 65. advocate (n. or verb) | 66. distort | 67. inspire | 68. pandemic |
| 69. excise | 70. desist | 71. attention | 72. exclaim |
| 73. orthodox | 74. cyclone | 75. asteroid | 76. bibliography |
| 77. caption | 78. heterogeneous | 79. insomnia | 80. physiology |
| 81. pyrotechnics | 82. diameter | 83. dynasty | 84. homonym |
| 85. polymorphic | 86. neurotic | 87. philosophy | 88. metabolism |
| 89. periscope | 90. epidermis | 91. architect | 92. paleontology |