

VOCABULARY BRIDGES

from English
to Latin & Greek

by Harvey Bluedorn



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by Harvey Bluedorn
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"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. And, The labourer *is* worthy of his reward." — First Timothy 5:18 (First Corinthians 9:9; Deuteronomy 25:4; and Luke 10:7; Matthew 10:10; Deuteronomy 24:15)

"Therefore, behold, I *am* against the prophets, saith the LORD, that steal my words every one from his neighbour." — Jeremiah 23:30

". . . Thou shalt not steal, . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." — Romans 13:9 (Matthew 19:18; Mark 10:19; Luke 18:20; First Corinthians 6:8,10; Ephesians 4:28; Exodus 20:15; Leviticus 19:11,13; Deuteronomy 5:19 and Leviticus 19:18; Matthew 5:43; 7:12; 19:19; 22:39; Mark 12:31; Luke 10:27; Galatians 5:14; James 2:8)

"Render therefore to all their dues: . . . honour to whom honour." — Romans 13:7

"That no *man* go beyond and defraud his brother in *any* matter: because that the Lord *is* the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified." — First Thessalonians 4:6 (Leviticus 19:13; Deuteronomy 32:35; Proverbs 22:22,23)

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Introduction

You already know how to read Latin and Greek. The English Language is full of words which are traced back to Rome and Greece. The purpose of this workbook is to help you recognize some of the Latin and Greek words and word-parts which you are already familiar with in English.

The value of learning some basic Latin and Greek Vocabulary will multiply as you study, but here are a few obvious benefits to encourage you to begin:

1. You will notice the relationship between words with the same roots.

Corporal, Corporate, Corpse, Corpulent, Corpuscle

2. You will decipher something of the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Condominium < *Con* (together) + *Domus* (house) = houses joined together

3. Your working vocabulary will grow and become more accurate.

4. You will choose words more carefully.

5. You may even be motivated toward a formal course in Latin or Greek.

Though there are a number of books for studying Latin and Greek Roots, this workbook offers the material in a concise and inexpensive format.

The first half of this workbook covers Latin vocabulary. The second half covers Greek vocabulary. Some people will have difficulty studying both vocabularies simultaneously. Since Latin is closer to English than is Greek, we suggest you begin with Latin.

The Value of these Vocabulary Studies

1. They will develop skill in using the Dictionary.
2. They will instill the habit of consulting the Dictionary and noticing Roots and derived meanings.
3. They will enlarge one's working vocabulary.
4. They will encourage greater accuracy in word usage.
5. They can be used as a reference tool or a vocabulary teacher for formal Latin or Greek study.

Latin-English Vocabulary Studies

Latin in English

A derivative is a word whose history can be traced back to another word as its source. For example, the English word *manual* is a derivative of the Latin word *manus*, which means “hand.” We say *manual* is derived from *manus*.

It has been estimated that from 60 to 70 per cent of English vocabulary is derived from Latin or from other languages directly descended from Latin, such as Spanish, French or Italian. About a fourth of all Latin vocabulary is represented in English.

There are many sources for the Latin in English:

1. Julius Caesar crossed the English Channel in 55 B.C. Rome ruled England from A.D. 43 until A.D. 410.
2. The Normans invaded England in A.D. 1066, and Norman French, a language directly descended from Latin, became the official language of England for nearly three hundred years.
3. During the late Middle Ages, Latin was the main subject taught in English schools. Latin roots were then used to invent new English words, often as synonyms of native English words – but with a slightly altered connotation. Thus the English language was made rich with many words to convey different shades of meaning. English has the largest vocabulary of any language.
4. With the Renaissance and the invention of the printing press in 1476, English scholars rediscovered Greek and Latin authors. However, there were no suitable English words for many of the classical ideas, so Greek and Latin were directly imported into English.
5. Since that time, the technical vocabulary of medicine, mathematics, science, technology and law has been directly imported into English from Greek and Latin roots.

The Romance languages (Spanish, Italian, French, Romanian, Portuguese et. al.) came directly from the Latin language. Centuries of spoken usage have caused these languages to slowly drift from the original Latin and from each other. By contrast, most English words which come from Latin are actually quite close to their original Latin forms. Of all living languages, English retains the purest Latin. This is due to two reasons: 1) words were lifted directly out of ancient Latin literature and placed into English without passing through the drifting medium of time; and 2) the spelling of these words was largely frozen through the medium of the printed word.

On the next page you will find the standard Classical Latin pronunciation system. The English Alphabet is the same as the Latin Alphabet except English adds the letter W. The pronunciation of Latin letters, especially vowels, is not completely the same as the pronunciation of English letters. We have omitted special pronunciation rules for the sake of brevity.

The Classical Latin Alphabet

A	(<i>SHORT</i>) <u>y</u> acht (never like English short A as in cat); (<i>LONG</i>) <u>y</u> awn (the “ah” sound is held longer; never like English long A as in Kate)
B	<u>b</u> ob
C	<u>c</u> ar (like K; never pronounced like S as in city)
D	<u>d</u> ad
E	(<i>SHORT</i>) <u>b</u> ed; (<i>LONG</i>) <u>h</u> ey (like English long A in hay; never like English long E as in heed)
F	<u>f</u> ife
G	<u>g</u> ag (never like English J as in George)
H	<u>h</u> air
I	(<i>SHORT</i>) <u>ch</u> in; (<i>LONG</i>) <u>m</u> ach <u>i</u> ne (like English long E as in sheen; never like English long I as in kite,)
J	<u>y</u> am (never like English J as in jam) (<i>Some Latin texts use I for both I and J.</i>)
K	<u>k</u> ick (very rare in Latin, replaced by the letter C)
L	<u>l</u> ull
M	<u>m</u> om
N	<u>n</u> oon
O	(<i>SHORT</i>) <u>o</u> h (never like short O in not); (<i>LONG</i>) <u>o</u> we (the “O” sound is held longer)
P	<u>p</u> op
Q	<u>q</u> uick (like K and Latin C, but used only before U)
R	<u>r</u> hetoric
S	<u>h</u> iss (never like Z as in his)
T	<u>t</u> ot
U	(<i>SHORT</i>) <u>p</u> ut (not like putt); (<i>LONG</i>) <u>p</u> r <u>u</u> de (not like repute or pull)
V	<u>w</u> ine (not like English V as in vine) (<i>Some Latin texts use V for both U and V.</i>)
X	<u>a</u> x <u>e</u> (KS sound)
Y	<u>v</u> ac <u>u</u> um (never like Y in yes)
Z	<u>a</u> d <u>z</u> e (DZ sound) (<i>X, Y, and Z appear only in words derived from Greek.</i>)

A diphthong is where two vowels are blended together. Below are the common Latin diphthongs. When they are “Anglicized” (used in English words), the Latin *ae* (Caesar) commonly becomes *e* (Cesar), and *oe* (foederal) commonly becomes *e* (federal).

Common Latin Diphthongs

ae	pronounced as in <u>aye</u> , <u>I</u>
au	pronounced as in <u>sauerkraut</u> , <u>how</u> , <u>house</u>
eu	pronounced as in <u>feud</u> , <u>few</u>
ei	pronounced as in <u>eight</u>
oe	pronounced as in Boyle, <u>boil</u>
ui	pronounced as in <u>gluey</u> , <u>oui</u> (French), <u>suite</u> , <u>sweet</u>

Latin Prefixes

A prefix is a letter, syllable or word which is attached to the beginning of another word in order to alter the meaning. Latin Prefixes on the following pages are listed in the following manner:

AB-	(A- ABS-)	“away from”
1. LATIN PREFIX	2. ALTERNATE SPELLINGS	3. ENGLISH GLOSS

1. The LATIN PREFIX is listed in CAPITAL letters in alphabetical order.
2. ALTERNATE SPELLINGS, if any, follow in parentheses.
3. An ENGLISH GLOSS (= a synonym or synonymous phrase) follows in quotation marks.

Below each Latin Prefix we have listed English Vocabulary Words which use the Prefix. We have listed the English Vocabulary Words in the following manner:

abdicate	DICO	to vow	<i>(You fill in this part.)</i>
1. ENGLISH VOCABULARY	2. LATIN ROOT	3. ENGLISH GLOSS	4. DICTIONARY DEFINITION

The ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD comes first; then the LATIN ROOT of the English Vocabulary Word (without its Prefix); then the ENGLISH GLOSS of the Latin Root.

Directions for this Exercise
In the fourth box (at the far right) you will write the DICTIONARY DEFINITION of the English Vocabulary Word. Use the definition which best fits the Latin Root meaning.

You will need to use a good English Dictionary – one which gives the word derivations. You may need to consult a large Library dictionary for some words. If you don’t have a large dictionary, you may save those words for when you visit the Library. Here is an example of how to do the exercises.

Dictionary Entry
ABDICATE, verb transitive. [Latin. <i>abdico</i> ; <i>ab</i> and <i>dico</i> , to dedicate, to bestow, but the literal primary sense of <i>dico</i> is to send or thrust.] 1. In a general sense, to relinquish, renounce, or abandon. 2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation. . .

Workbook Entry			
AB-	(A- ABS-)	“away from”	
abdicate	DICO	to send	<i>to relinquish, renounce or abandon</i>

The Vocabulary Studies will include some easy and some challenging words. You must determine how many you can ably handle each day. We suggest one or two per day for a ten year old, and five or ten per day for a fifteen year old. Strive to use each word in your daily speech or writing.

Prefixes from Latin Prepositions

AB-	(A- ABS-)	“away from”	
abdicate	DICO	to send	<i>to relinquish, renounce or abandon</i>
aberration	ERRO	to wander	
abhor	HORREO	to shiver	
abject	JACIO	to throw	
ablution	LUO	to wash	
abnormal	NORMA	a rule	
abrupt	RUPTOR	breaker	
absolve	SOLVO	to loose	
absolute	SOLVE	to loose	
aversion	VERSUS	a turning	
avocation	VOCO	to call	
AD-	(A-)	“to, toward”	
addict	DICO	to send	
adhere	HAEREO	to stick	
adjective	JACIO	to throw	
adjunct	JUNGO	to join	
admit	MITTO	to send	
admission	MISSUM	sending	
admonish	MONEO	to teach	
adolescent	ALESCO	to grow	
advent	VENIO	to arrive	
adverse	VERSUS	a turning	
advice	VISO	to look at	
advocate	VOCO	to call	

A- double the consonant before C, F, G, K, L, N, P, Q, R, S, T (C before K, Q).			
accede	CEDO	to yield	
access	CEDO	to yield	
affection	FACIO	to make/do	
aggregate	GREX,GREGIS	herd, flock	
aggression	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
alliterate	LITTERA	a letter	
allude	LUDO	to play	
allusion	LUSUS	playing	
alluvium	LUO	to wash	
annotation	NOTA	a mark	
annul	NULLUM	to nothing	
apply	PLICO	to fold	
applicance	PLICO	to fold	
apply	PLICO	to fold	
appositive	POSITUS	arrangement	
apprehend	PREHENDO	to seize	
ascribe	SCRIBO	to write	
aspect	SPECIO	to look	
assent	SENTIO	to think	
assist	SISTO	to stand	
assonance	SONO	to sound	
astringe	STRINGO	to strain	
attach	TANGO	to touch	
attain	TANGO	to touch	
AMBIO-	(AMBI- AMB- AM-)	“about, around, on both sides”	
ambidextrous	DEXTER	right hand	
ambient	EO	to go	
ambiguous	AGERE	to drive	

ANTE-		“before”	
antebellum	BELLUM	war	
antediluvian	DILUVIUM	a flood	
antecedent	CEDO	to yield	
CIRCUM-		“around”	
circuit	EO	to go	
circumambulate	AMBULO	to walk	
circumcise	CAEDO	to cut	
circumference	FERO	to bear	
circumlocute	LOCUTIO	speech	
circumnavigate	NAVIGO	to sail	
circumscribe	SCRIBO	to write	
circumspect	SPECIO	to look	
circumstance	STO	to stand	
circumvent	VENIO	to arrive	
CONTRA-		“against”	
contradict	DICO	to send	
contrapose	POSITUS	arrangement	
contravene	VENIO	to arrive	
CUM-		“with, together”	
CO- before vowels, H, and GN.			
coalesce	ALESCO	to grow	
coeval	AEVUM	age	
coincide	INCIDO	to fall on	
coordinate	ORDINO	to regulate	
cognition	NOSCO	to know	
CO- before L or R, double the L or R.			
collect	LEGO	to gather	
collide	LAEDO	to strike	

collude	LUDO	to play	
collusion	LUSUS	playing	
colloquial	LOQUOR	to speak	
correct	RECTUS	straight	
corrupt	RUPTOR	breaker	
COM- before B, F, M, P.			
combine	BINUS	two	
comfort	FORTIS	strong	
command	MANDO	to order	
commit	MITTO	to send	
commission	MISSUM	sending	
complicate	PLICO	to fold	
compliance	PLICO	to fold	
comply	PLICO	to fold	
component	PONO	to arrange	
composition	POSITUS	arrangement	
comprehend	PREHENDO	to seize	
CON- before all other consonants.			
concern	CERNO	to sift	
concede	CEDO	to yield	
concession	CEDO	to yield	
concise	CAEDO	to cut	
conclude	CLAUDO	to shut	
conclusive	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
condition	DO	to give	
condominium	DOMUS	house	
confer	FERO	to bear	
congest	GESTUM	wearing	
congregate	GREX, GREGIS	herd, flock	

congress	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
conjunction	JUNGO	to join	
connotation	NOTA	a mark	
conquer	QUAERO	to seek	
conscription	SCRIPTUM	a writing	
consent	SENTIO	to think	
consequence	SEQUOR	to follow	
consist	SISTO	to stand	
consonant	SONO	to sound	
conspicuous	SPECIO	to look	
constant	STO	to stand	
constrict	STRINGO	to strain	
contact	TANGO	to touch	
contain	TENEO	to hold	
contend	TENDO	to stretch	
contortion	TORTUS	a twisting	
convalesce	VALESCO	to grow	
convene	VENIO	to arrive	
conversion	VERSUS	a turning	
convocation	VOCO	to call	
DE-		“down, from, away, completely”	
decapitate	CAPUT	head	
decision	CAEDO	to cut	
dedicate	DICO	to send	
deface	FACIO	to make/do	
defer	FERO	to bear	
degenerate	GENERO	to beget	
degrade	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
deject	JACIO	to throw	

delude	LUDO	to play	
delusion	LUSUS	playing	
deluge	LUO	to wash	
demand	MANDO	to order	
denotation	NOTA	a mark	
deponent	PONO	to arrange	
depose	PONO	to arrange	
deposit	POSITUS	arrangement	
depot	PONO	to arrange	
describe	SCRIBO	to write	
despise	SPECIO	to look	
desist	SISTO	to stand	
detain	TENEO	to hold	
DIS-	(DI-)	“apart, separate” (negative, “not”)	
discern	CERNO	to sift	
disclose	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
disclusion	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
disgorge	GORGE	throat	
disjoin	JUNGO	to join	
disjunction	JUNGO	to join	
dismiss	MISSUM	sending	
dispose	POSITUS	arrangement	
disrupt	RUPTOR	breaker	
dissect	SECO	to cut	
dissent	SENTIO	to think	
dissolve	SOLVO	to loose	
dissonance	SONO	to sound	
distance	STO	to stand	
distend	TENDO	to stretch	

distort	TORTUS	a twisting	
digest	GESTUM	wearing	
digress	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
dilute	LUO	to wash	
diverse	VERSUS	a turning	
divest	VESTIO	to clothe	
EX-	(E-)	“from, out of”	
exceed	CEDO	to yield	
excise	CAEDO	to cut	
excess	CEDO	to yield	
exclude	CLAUDO	to shut	
exclusion	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
execute	SEQUOR	to follow	
exist	SISTO	to stand	
expect	SPECIO	to look	
explicate	PLICO	to fold	
exponent	PONO	to arrange	
expose	POSITUS	arrangement	
expound	PONO	to arrange	
extant	STO	to stand	
extend	TENDO	to stretch	
extort	TORTUS	a twisting	
extricate	STRINGO	to strain	
efface	FACIO	to make/do	
effect	FACIO	to make/do	
effort	FORTIS	strong	
egest	GESTUM	wearing	
egress	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
eject	JACIO	to throw	

elocution	LOCUTIO	speech	
emit	MITTO	to send	
emission	MISSUM	sending	
enervate	NERVUS	nerve	
erect	RECTUS	straight	
evoke	VOCO	to call	
IN-	(IM- I-)	“on, upon” (negative, “not”)	
incision	CAEDO	to cut	
inclose	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
include	CLAUDO	to shut	
inclusion	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
incorporate	CORPUS	a body	
incur	CURRO	to run	
indenture	DENS	a tooth	
indicate	DICO	to send	
infect	FACIO	to make/do	
infer	FERO	to bear	
infraction	FRANGO	to break	
infringe	FRANGO	to break	
ingest	GESTUM	wearing	
ingredient	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
inhuman	HUMANUS	humane	
inject	JACIO	to throw	
injunction	JUNGO	to join	
inscribe	SCRIBO	to write	
insensible	SENSUS	feeling	
insist	SISTO	to stand	
insoluble	SOLVO	to loose	
insolvent	SOLVO	to loose	

inspect	SPECIO	to look	
instance	STO	to stand	
intact	TANGO	to touch	
intend	TENDO	to stretch	
invent	VENIO	to arrive	
inverse	VERSUS	a turning	
invisible	VISO	to look at	
invoke	VOCO	to call	
impede	PEDES	foot	
implicate	PLICO	to fold	
imply	PLICO	to fold	
impose	POSITUS	arrangement	
impostor	POSITUS	arrangement	
illegal	LEX,LEGIS	law contract	
illicit	LICITUS	permission	
illiterate	LITTERA	a letter	
illusion	LUSUS	playing	
illustrate	LUSTRO	to illuminate	
INTER-	“between”		
intercede	CEDO	to yield	
intercess	CEDO	to yield	
interdict	DICO	to send	
interface	FACIO	to make/do	
interfere	FERO	to bear	
interject	JACIO	to throw	
interlude	LUDO	to play	
intermittant	MITTO	to send	
intermission	MISSUM	sending	
interpose	POSITUS	arrangement	

interrupt	RUPTOR	breaker	
intervene	VENIO	to arrive	
OB-	(O-)	“in the way, toward”	
object	JACIO	to throw	
obsequious	SEQUOR	to follow	
observe	SERVO	to keep	
obstacle	STO	to stand	
obtain	TENEO	to hold	
obvent	VENIO	to arrive	
obverse	VERSUS	a turning	
occlude	CLAUDO	to shut	
occur	CURRO	to run	
offer	FERO	to bear	
office	FACIO	to make/do	
omit	MITTO	to send	
omission	MISSUM	sending	
opponent	PONO	to arrange	
oppose	POSITUS	arrangement	
PER-		“through”	
perfect	FACIO	to make/do	
permit	MITTO	to send	
permission	MISSUM	sending	
persecute	SEQUOR	to follow	
persist	SISTO	to stand	
perspective	SPECIO	to look	
perspicuous	SPECIO	to look	
pertain	TENEO	to hold	
perverse	VERSUS	a turning	

POST-		“after”	
postdiluvian	DILUVIUM	a flood	
postpone	PONO	to arrange	
posthumous	HUMUS	earth	
postlude	LUDO	to play	
postnatal	NATUS	birth	
postscript	SCRIPTUM	a writing	
PRAE-	(PRE-)	“before, forward”	
preamble	AMBULO	to walk	
precede	CEDO	to yield	
precision	CAEDO	to cut	
preclude	CLAUDO	to shut	
predicate	DICO	to send	
predict	DICO	to send	
prefer	FERO	to bear	
prelude	LUDO	to play	
prenatal	NATUS	birth	
preposition	POSITUS	arrangement	
prescribe	SCRIBO	to write	
pretend	TENDO	to stretch	
prevent	VENIO	to arrive	
prevenient	VENIO	to arrive	
PRO-		“before, in favor of”	
proceed	CEDO	to yield	
process	CEDO	to yield	
proffer	FERO	to bear	
profit	FACIO	to make/do	
progress	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
project	JACIO	to throw	

proponent	PONO	to arrange	
propose	POSITUS	arrangement	
proscribe	SCRIBO	to write	
prosecute	SEQUOR	to follow	
prospect	SPECIO	to look	
provide	VIDEO	to see	
provoke	VOCO	to call	
RE-	“back, again”		
recapitulate	CAPITULUM	a small head	
recede	CEDO	to yield	
recess	CEDO	to yield	
recluse	CLAUSUS	a shutting	
refer	FERO	to bear	
refraction	FRANGO	to break	
regenerate	GENERO	to beget	
regress	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
regurgitate	GURGES	whirlpool	
reject	JACIO	to throw	
remand	MANDO	to order	
remit	MITTO	to send	
remission	MISSUM	sending	
replicate	PLICO	to fold	
reply	PLICO	to fold	
repose	POSITUS	arrangement	
reprehend	PREHENDO	to seize	
reprobate	PROBO	to prove	
rescript	SCRIPTUM	a writing	
resent	SENTIO	to think	
resist	SISTO	to stand	

resolute	SOLVO	to loose	
resolve	SOLVO	to loose	
resonance	SONO	to sound	
respect	SPECIO	to look	
restrict	STRINGO	to strain	
retain	TENEO	to hold	
retort	TORTUS	a twisting	
reverse	VERSUS	a turning	
revise	VISO	to look at	
revoke	VOCO	to call	
SE-	(SED-)	“apart, without”	
secede	CEDO	to yield	
seclude	CLAUDO	to shut	
separate	PARO	to drive off	
segregate	GREX,GREGIS	herd, flock	
SUB-	(SU-)	“under, beneath”	
subject	JACIO	to throw	
subjugate	JUGO	to yoke	
subjunctive	JUNGO	to join	
submit	MITTO	to send	
submission	MISSUM	sending	
subscript	SCRIPTUM	a writing	
subsequent	SEQUOR	to follow	
subsist	SISTO	to stand	
substance	STO	to stand	
subversion	VERSUS	a turning	
subvocal	VOCO	to call	
succeed	CEDO	to yield	
success	CEDO	to yield	

succumb	CUMBO	to lie down	
suggest	GESTUM	wearing	
supplicate	PLICO	to fold	
supply	PLICO	to fold	
suppose	POSITUS	arrangement	
suspect	SPECIO	to look	
SUPER-		“above”	
supercede	CEDO	to yield	
superfluous	FLUO	to flow	
superhuman	HUMANUS	man	
superscript	SCRIPTUM	a writing	
supersonic	SONO	to sound	
superstition	STO	to stand	
supervene	VENIO	to arrive	
supervise	VISO	to look at	
TRANS-	(TRA-)	“across”	
transcribe	SCRIBO	to write	
transfer	FERO	to bear	
transgress	GRADIOR	to step/walk	
transient	EO	to go	
transliterate	LITTERA	a letter	
transmit	MITTO	to send	
transmission	MISSUM	sending	
transpose	POSITUS	arrangement	
transverse	VERSUS	a turning	

Review of Latin Prefixes & Roots

All of the Latin Prefixes and Roots which you have just studied will be important in later Vocabulary Studies. They should be mastered before you continue. To help you master these Prefixes, along with the many Latin Roots with which they are used, we have devised a simple self-checking test.

In the first (left-hand) column on the following pages, you will find every English Vocabulary Word whose Latin Root was used four or more times on the previous pages. In the second column is the Latin Root of the English Word, and in the third column is the Latin Prefix of the English Word.

Directions for this Exercise

Cover each page with a sheet of paper so as to reveal only the first column of English words. Read the English word in the left column, and try to remember the Latin Root and Prefix from which it is formed. Check your memory each time by sliding the sheet down one word.

When you have completed this task, cover only the first column of English words. Now write in the blank box in the fourth (right-hand) column the English word which comes from the Latin Root and Prefix which you see. (Remember, sometimes the same root and prefix form more than one English word.) As you finish each page, uncover the first column and check your work.

circumcise	CAEDO to cut	CIRCUM- "around"	
concise	CAEDO to cut	CUM- "together"	
decision	CAEDO to cut	DE- "down, from"	
excise	CAEDO to cut	EX- "from, out of"	
incision	CAEDO to cut	IN- "on, upon"	
precision	CAEDO to cut	PRAE- "before"	
accede	CEDO to yield	AD- "to, toward"	
access	CEDO to yield	AD- "to, toward"	
antecedent	CEDO to yield	ANTE- "before"	
concede	CEDO to yield	CUM- "together"	
concession	CEDO to yield	CUM- "together"	
exceed	CEDO to yield	EX- "from, out of"	
excess	CEDO to yield	EX- "from, out of"	
intercede	CEDO to yield	INTER- "between"	
intercess	CEDO to yield	INTER- "between"	
precede	CEDO to yield	PRAE- "before"	
proceed	CEDO to yield	PRO- "before"	

process	CEDO to yield	PRO- “before”	
recede	CEDO to yield	RE- “back, again”	
recess	CEDO to yield	RE- “back, again”	
secede	CEDO to yield	SE- “apart, w/o”	
succeed	CEDO to yield	SUB- “under”	
success	CEDO to yield	SUB- “under”	
supercede	CEDO to yield	SUPER- “above”	
conclude	CLAUDO to shut	CUM- “together”	
conclusive	CLAUSUS a shutting	CUM- “together”	
disclose	CLAUSUS a shutting	DIS- “apart”	
disclusion	CLAUSUS a shutting	DIS- “apart”	
exclude	CLAUDO to shut	EX- “from, out of”	
exclusion	CLAUSUS a shutting	EX- “from, out of”	
inclose	CLAUSUS a shutting	IN- “on, upon”	
include	CLAUDO to shut	IN- “on, upon”	
inclusion	CLAUSUS a shutting	IN- “on, upon”	
occlude	CLAUDO to shut	OB- “in the way”	
preclude	CLAUDO to shut	PRAE- “before”	
recluse	CLAUSUS a shutting	RE- “back, again”	
seclude	CLAUDO to shut	SE- “apart, w/o”	
abdicate	DICO to vow	AB- “away from”	
addict	DICO to vow	AD- “to, toward”	
contradict	DICO to vow	CONTRA- “against”	
dedicate	DICO to vow	DE- “down, from”	
indicate	DICO to vow	IN- “on, upon”	
interdict	DICO to vow	INTER- “between”	
predicate	DICO to vow	PRAE- “before”	
predict	DICO to vow	PRAE- “before”	
affection	FACIO to make/do	AD- “to, toward”	

deface	FACIO to make/do	DE- “down, from”	
efface	FACIO to make/do	EX- “from, out of”	
effect	FACIO to make/do	EX- “from, out of”	
infect	FACIO to make/do	IN- “on, upon”	
interface	FACIO to make/do	INTER- “between”	
office	FACIO to make/do	OB- “in the way”	
perfect	FACIO to make/do	PER- “through”	
profit	FACIO to make/do	PRO- “before”	
circumference	FERO to bear	CIRCUM- “around”	
confer	FERO to bear	CUM- “together”	
defer	FERO to bear	DE- “down, from”	
infer	FERO to bear	IN- “on, upon”	
interfere	FERO to bear	INTER- “between”	
offer	FERO to bear	OB- “in the way”	
prefer	FERO to bear	PRAE- “before”	
proffer	FERO to bear	PRO- “before”	
refer	FERO to bear	RE- “back, again”	
transfer	FERO to bear	TRANS- “across”	
congest	GESTUM wearing	CUM- “together”	
digest	GESTUM wearing	DIS- “apart”	
egest	GESTUM wearing	EX- “from, out of”	
ingest	GESTUM wearing	IN- “on, upon”	
suggest	GESTUM wearing	SUB- “under”	
aggression	GRADIOR to step/walk	AD- “to, toward”	
congress	GRADIOR to step/walk	CUM- “together”	
degrade	GRADIOR to step/walk	DE- “down, from”	
digress	GRADIOR to step/walk	DIS- “apart”	
egress	GRADIOR to step/walk	EX- “from, out of”	
ingredient	GRADIOR to step/walk	IN- “on, upon”	

progress	GRADIOR to step/walk	PRO- “before”	
regress	GRADIOR to step/walk	RE- “back, again”	
transgress	GRADIOR to step/walk	TRANS- “across”	
abject	JACIO to throw	AB- “away from”	
adjective	JACIO to throw	AD- “to, toward”	
deject	JACIO to throw	DE- “down, from”	
eject	JACIO to throw	EX- “from, out of”	
inject	JACIO to throw	IN- “on, upon”	
interject	JACIO to throw	INTER- “between”	
object	JACIO to throw	OB- “in the way”	
project	JACIO to throw	PRO- “before”	
reject	JACIO to throw	RE- “back, again”	
subject	JACIO to throw	SUB- “under”	
adjunct	JUNGO to join	AD- “to, toward”	
conjunction	JUNGO to join	CUM- “together”	
disjoin	JUNGO to join	DIS- “apart”	
disjunction	JUNGO to join	DIS- “apart”	
injunction	JUNGO to join	IN- “on, upon”	
subjunctive	JUNGO to join	SUB- “under”	
allude	LUDO to play	AD- “to, toward”	
allusion	LUSUS playing	AD- “to, toward”	
collude	LUDO to play	CUM- “together”	
collusion	LUSUS playing	CUM- “together”	
delude	LUDO to play	DE- “down, from”	
delusion	LUSUS playing	DE- “down, from”	
illusion	LUSUS playing	IN- “on, upon”	
interlude	LUDO to play	INTER- “between”	
postlude	LUDO to play	POST- “after”	
prelude	LUDO to play	PRAE- “before”	

ablution	LUO to wash	AB- “away from”	
alluvium	LUO to wash	AD- “to, toward”	
deluge	LUO to wash	DE- “down, from”	
dilute	LUO to wash	DIS- “apart”	
admit	MITTO to send	AD- “to, toward”	
admission	MISSUM sending	AD- “to, toward”	
commit	MITTO to send	CUM- “together”	
commission	MISSUM sending	CUM- “together”	
dismiss	MISSUM sending	DIS- “apart”	
emit	MITTO to send	EX- “from, out of”	
emission	MISSUM sending	EX- “from, out of”	
intermittant	MITTO to send	INTER- “between”	
intermission	MISSUM sending	INTER- “between”	
omit	MITTO to send	OB- “in the way”	
omission	MISSUM sending	OB- “in the way”	
permit	MITTO to send	PER- “through”	
permission	MISSUM sending	PER- “through”	
remit	MITTO to send	RE- “back, again”	
remission	MISSUM sending	RE- “back, again”	
submit	MITTO to send	SUB- “under”	
submission	MISSUM sending	SUB- “under”	
transmit	MITTO to send	TRANS- “across”	
transmission	MISSUM sending	TRANS- “across”	
apply	PLICO to fold	AD- “to, toward”	
appliance	PLICO to fold	AD- “to, toward”	
apply	PLICO to fold	AD- “to, toward”	
complicate	PLICO to fold	CUM- “together”	
compliance	PLICO to fold	CUM- “together”	
comply	PLICO to fold	CUM- “together”	

explicate	PLICO to fold	EX- “from, out of”	
implicate	PLICO to fold	IN- “on, upon”	
imply	PLICO to fold	IN- “on, upon”	
replicate	PLICO to fold	RE- “back, again”	
reply	PLICO to fold	RE- “back, again”	
supplicate	PLICO to fold	SUB- “under”	
supply	PLICO to fold	SUB- “under”	
appositive	POSITUS arrangement	AD- “to, toward”	
component	PONO to arrange	CUM- “together”	
composition	POSITUS arrangement	CUM- “together”	
contrapose	POSITUS arrangement	CONTRA- “against”	
deponent	PONO to arrange	DE- “down, from”	
depose	PONO to arrange	DE- “down, from”	
deposit	POSITUS arrangement	DE- “down, from”	
depot	PONO to arrange	DE- “down, from”	
dispose	POSITUS arrangement	DIS- “apart”	
exponent	PONO to arrange	EX- “from, out of”	
expound	PONO to arrange	EX- “from, out of”	
expose	POSITUS arrangement	EX- “from, out of”	
impose	POSITUS arrangement	IN- “on, upon”	
impostor	POSITUS arrangement	IN- “on, upon”	
interpose	POSITUS arrangement	INTER- “between”	
opponent	PONO to arrange	OB- “in the way”	
oppose	POSITUS arrangement	OB- “in the way”	
postpone	PONO to arrange	POST- “after”	
preposition	POSITUS arrangement	PRAE- “before”	
proponent	PONO to arrange	PRO- “before”	
propose	POSITUS arrangement	PRO- “before”	
repose	POSITUS arrangement	RE- “back, again”	

suppose	POSITUS arrangement	SUB- “under”	
transpose	POSITUS arrangement	TRANS- “across”	
abrupt	RUPTOR breaker	AB- “away from”	
corrupt	RUPTOR breaker	CUM- “together”	
disrupt	RUPTOR breaker	DIS- “apart”	
interrupt	RUPTOR breaker	INTER- “between”	
ascribe	SCRIBO to write	AD- “to, toward”	
circumscribe	SCRIBO to write	CIRCUM- “around”	
conscription	SCRIPTUM a writing	CUM- “together”	
describe	SCRIBO to write	DE- “down, from”	
inscribe	SCRIBO to write	IN- “on, upon”	
postscript	SCRIPTUM a writing	POST- “after”	
prescribe	SCRIBO to write	PRAE- “before”	
proscribe	SCRIBO to write	PRO- “before”	
rescript	SCRIPTUM a writing	RE- “back, again”	
subscript	SCRIPTUM a writing	SUB- “under”	
superscript	SCRIPTUM a writing	SUPER- “above”	
transcribe	SCRIBO to write	TRANS- “across”	
assent	SENTIO to think	AD- “to, toward”	
consent	SENTIO to think	CUM- “together”	
dissent	SENTIO to think	DIS- “apart”	
resent	SENTIO to think	RE- “back, again”	
consequence	SEQUOR to follow	CUM- “together”	
execute	SEQUOR to follow	EX- “from, out of”	
obsequious	SEQUOR to follow	OB- “in the way”	
persecute	SEQUOR to follow	PER- “through”	
prosecute	SEQUOR to follow	PRO- “before”	
subsequent	SEQUOR to follow	SUB- “under”	
assist	SISTO to stand	AD- “to, toward”	

consist	SISTO to stand	CUM- “together”	
desist	SISTO to stand	DE- “down, from”	
exist	SISTO to stand	EX- “from, out of”	
insist	SISTO to stand	IN- “on, upon”	
persist	SISTO to stand	PER- “through”	
resist	SISTO to stand	RE- “back, again”	
subsist	SISTO to stand	SUB- “under”	
circumstance	STO to stand	CIRCUM- “around”	
constant	STO to stand	CUM- “together”	
distance	STO to stand	DIS- “apart”	
extant	STO to stand	EX- “from, out of”	
instance	STO to stand	IN- “on, upon”	
obstacle	STO to stand	OB- “in the way”	
substance	STO to stand	SUB- “under”	
superstition	STO to stand	SUPER- “above”	
absolve	SOLVO to loose	AB- “away from”	
absolute	SOLVO to loose	AB- “away from”	
dissolve	SOLVO to loose	DIS- “apart”	
insoluble	SOLVO to loose	IN- “on, upon”	
insolvent	SOLVO to loose	IN- “on, upon”	
resolute	SOLVO to loose	RE- “back, again”	
resolve	SOLVO to loose	RE- “back, again”	
assonance	SONO to sound	AD- “to, toward”	
consonant	SONO to sound	CUM- “together”	
dissonance	SONO to sound	DIS- “apart”	
resonance	SONO to sound	RE- “back, again”	
supersonic	SONO to sound	SUPER- “above”	
aspect	SPECIO to look	AD- “to, toward”	
circumspect	SPECIO to look	CIRCUM- “around”	

conspicuous	SPECIO to look	CUM- “together”	
despise	SPECIO to look	DE- “down, from”	
expect	SPECIO to look	EX- “from, out of”	
inspect	SPECIO to look	IN- “on, upon”	
perspective	SPECIO to look	PER- “through”	
perspicuous	SPECIO to look	PER- “through”	
prospect	SPECIO to look	PRO- “before”	
respect	SPECIO to look	RE- “back, again”	
suspect	SPECIO to look	SUB- “under”	
astringe	STRINGO to strain	AD- “to, toward”	
constrict	STRINGO to strain	CUM- “together”	
extricate	STRINGO to strain	EX- “from, out of”	
restrict	STRINGO to strain	RE- “back, again”	
attach	TANGO to touch	AD- “to, toward”	
attain	TANGO to touch	AD- “to, toward”	
contact	TANGO to touch	CUM- “together”	
intact	TANGO to touch	IN- “on, upon”	
contain	TENEO to hold	CUM- “together”	
detain	TENEO to hold	DE- “down, from”	
obtain	TENEO to hold	OB- “in the way”	
pertain	TENEO to hold	PER- “through”	
retain	TENEO to hold	RE- “back, again”	
contend	TENDO to stretch	CUM- “together”	
distend	TENDO to stretch	DIS- “apart”	
extend	TENDO to stretch	EX- “from, out of”	
intend	TENDO to stretch	IN- “on, upon”	
pretend	TENDO to stretch	PRAE- “before”	
contortion	TORTUS a twisting	CUM- “together”	
distort	TORTUS a twisting	DIS- “apart”	

extort	TORTUS a twisting	EX- “from, out of”	
retort	TORTUS a twisting	RE- “back, again”	
advent	VENIO to arrive	AD- “to, toward”	
circumvent	VENIO to arrive	CIRCUM- “around”	
contravene	VENIO to arrive	CONTRA- “against”	
convene	VENIO to arrive	CUM- “together”	
invent	VENIO to arrive	IN- “on, upon”	
intervene	VENIO to arrive	INTER- “between”	
obvent	VENIO to arrive	OB- “in the way”	
prevent	VENIO to arrive	PRAE- “before”	
prevenient	VENIO to arrive	PRAE- “before”	
supervene	VENIO to arrive	SUPER- “above”	
aversion	VERSUS a turning	AB- “away from”	
adverse	VERSUS a turning	AD- “to, toward”	
conversion	VERSUS a turning	CUM- “together”	
diverse	VERSUS a turning	DIS- “apart”	
inverse	VERSUS a turning	IN- “on, upon”	
obverse	VERSUS a turning	OB- “in the way”	
perverse	VERSUS a turning	PER- “through”	
reverse	VERSUS a turning	RE- “back, again”	
subversion	VERSUS a turning	SUB- “under”	
transverse	VERSUS a turning	TRANS- “across”	
advice	VISO to look at	AD- “to, toward”	
invisible	VISO to look at	IN- “on, upon”	
revise	VISO to look at	RE- “back, again”	
supervise	VISO to look at	SUPER- “above”	
avocation	VOCO to call	AB- “away from”	
advocate	VOCO to call	AD- “to, toward”	
convocation	VOCO to call	CUM- “together”	

evoke	VOCO to call	EX- “from, out of”	
invoke	VOCO to call	IN- “on, upon”	
provoke	VOCO to call	PRO- “before”	
revoke	VOCO to call	RE- “back, again”	
subvocal	VOCO to call	SUB- “under”	

Congratulations on completing this study of Latin Prefixes.

More Latin Prefixes

On the following pages you will find more Latin Prefixes. This time we have not recorded the Latin Root for you.

Directions for this Exercise

You must find each ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD in a good dictionary, then record in the boxes to the right the LATIN ROOT of the English Vocabulary Word; the MEANING of the Latin Root, and the MEANING of the English Vocabulary Word.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD.	LATIN ROOT of the English Vocabulary word.	MEANING of the Latin Root.	MEANING of the English Vocabulary Word.
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Here are a few examples:

SEMI “half”			
semicircle	circulus	a circle	the half of a circle
UNUS “one”			
unanimous	animus	mind	being of one mind
PRIMUS “first”			
primary	primus	first	first in order

Notice in the last example that the prefix is also the root.

Numerical Prefixes

SEMI “half”			
semicircle			
semicolon			
semiconductor			
semiprecious			
semivowel			
UNUS “one”			
unanimous			
unilateral			
unicorn			
unit			
union			
unison			
unique			
PRIMUS “first”			
primary			
prime			
primer			
primeval			
primitive			
DUO “two”			
duplex			
duplicate			
BI “two”			
bilateral			
bipartisan			
bisect			

TRES (TRIA) “three”			
trilogy			
tricycle			
trident			
trio			
triple			
triplicate			
TERTIUS “third” TER “three times”			
tertiary			
QUATTUOR “four” QUARTUS “fourth”			
quadrant			
quartet			
QUINQUE “five” QUINTUS “fifth”			
quintet			
quintuplets			
SEX “six” SEXTUS “sixth”			
sexagenarian			
sextuple			
SEPTEM “seven” SEPTIMUS “seventh”			
September			
septuagenarian			
Septuagint			
septuple			
OCTO “eight” OCTAVUS “eighth”			
October			
octogenarian			
octuple			
NOVEM “nine” NONUS “ninth”			
nonagenarian			

nonuple			
November			
DECEM “ten” DECIMUS “tenth”			
December			
decimal			
decimeter			
CENTUM “hundred”			
century			
centennial			
cent			
centimeter			
percent			
centipede			
centenarian			
centigrade			
MILLE “thousand”			
millennium			
millimeter			
million			
millipede			
OMNIS “all”			
omnipotent			
omnipresent			
omniscient			
omnivorous			
omnibus			
TOTUS “whole”			
total			
totalitarian			

Miscellaneous Prefixes

EXTRA- “on the outside”			
extracurricular			
extramarital			
extraordinary			
extravagant			
extravert			
INFRA- “below”			
infrared			
infrastructure			
INTRA- “within”			
intramural			
intrastate			
MALE- “badly”			
malefactor			
malevolent			
malicious			
MEDI- “middle”			
mediate			
mediocrity			
medium			
immediate			
intermediate			
medieval			
Mediterranean			

RETRO- "backward, back"			
retroactive			
retrograde			
retrorocket			

Congratulations. You have completed your study of Latin Prefixes.

Latin Roots in English Vocabulary

The following pages list over 50 commonly used Latin Roots. Many of them have already been used above in the studies of Latin Prefixes. Under each Latin Root will be listed several English Vocabulary words. Many of these English Vocabulary words will begin with one or more of the Latin Prefixes with which you are now familiar.

Directions for this Exercise

You must find each ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD in a good dictionary, then record in the boxes to the right any LATIN Prefixes, then the Prefix's MEANING, then the ENGLISH Vocabulary Word MEANING.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD	LATIN Prefixes (if any)	LATIN Prefix MEANING (in parenthesis)	ENGLISH Vocabulary Word MEANING.
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Some Latin Roots will be followed by another form of the Root in parentheses.

PES (PEDIS) “foot”

This will help you to see how some of the words are not formed on the LEXICAL FORM (that is, the form which you find in the dictionary) but on an INFLECTED FORM (that is, a form of the word which indicates a different Verb Tense or Noun Case). Here are a few examples:

AMBULO “to walk around”			
amble	-(none)-		to move with a certain peculiar pace
CAEDO “to cut”			
decide	de-	(down)	to end or determine
indecision	in- de-	(not) (down)	not able to end or determine
PES (PEDIS) “foot”			
pedometer	-meter	(Greek: measure)	instrument measuring foot paces

Notice:

Some words (such as “amble”) have no prefix.

Some words (such as “in- de- cision”) have two (or more) prefixes.

Some words (such as “pedo- -meter”) use a Latin Root as a Prefix.

The last example (pedometer) uses a Greek Root (meter) which we wrote in place of the prefix.

AMBULO “to walk around”			
amble			
ambulatory			
ambulance			
circumambulate			
preamble			
AMO “to love”			
amorous			
amateur			
amicable			
amiable			
enemy			
enmity			
enamored			
inimical			
paramour			
CAEDO (CAESUM) “to cut”			
decide			
herbicide			
homicide			
suicide			
concise			
excise			
incision			
indecision			
precise			
scissors			
CAPUT (CAPITIS) “head”			
capital			

capitation			
capitol			
captain			
decapitate			
recapitulation			
CARO (CARNIS) "flesh"			
carnage			
carnal			
carnival			
carnivorous			
incarnate			
CEREBRUM "brain"			
cerebral			
cerebration			
cerebellum			
cerebral			
CERNO (CRETUM) "to separate, sift, decide"			
certain			
ascertain			
concern			
discern			
discreet			
secret			
secretion			
uncertain			
unconcerned			
CLAUDO (CLAUSUM) "to close"			
clause			
conclude			

exclude			
include			
preclude			
recluse			
seclude			
occlude			
CORPUS (CORPORIS) “body”			
corporal			
corporate			
corpse			
corpulent			
corpuscle			
incorporate			
DENS (DENTIS) “tooth”			
dental			
dentist			
denture			
indenture			
trident			
DEXTER (DEXTRUM) “right hand”			
dexterity			
ambidextrous			
DIGITUS “finger”			
digit			
digital			
digitalis			
prestidigitation			
DOMUS “house”			
damsel			

domain			
dome			
domestic			
domicile			
condominium			
FACIES “face, form, shape”			
facade			
face			
facet			
facial			
deface			
efface			
surface			
FACIO (FACTUM) “to make”			
fact			
faculty			
facility			
facsimile			
artifact			
malefactor			
affect			
affection			
confection			
defect			
disaffect			
effect			
effective			
infect			
perfect			

prefect			
refectory			
fetish			
confetti			
feat			
defeat			
feature			
feasible			
malfesance			
counterfeit			
forfeit			
surfeit			
sacrifice			
beatific			
deficit			
edifice			
efficient			
proficient			
sufficient			
profit			
benefit			
amplify			
deify			
edify			
justify			
magnify			
modify			
mollify			
notify			

petrify			
qualify			
rectify			
satisfy			
FAMILIA “family”			
family			
familial			
familiar			
FEMINA “woman”			
female			
feminine			
FERO “to bring, bear, carry”			
fertile			
circumference			
confer			
defer			
differ			
infer			
offer			
prefer			
refer			
suffer			
transfer			
vociferous			
FRANGO (FRACTUM) “to break”			
fraction			
fracture			
frail			
fragment			

fragile			
infraction			
infringe			
FRATER “brother”			
fraternal			
fraternize			
fraternity			
fratricide			
friar			
FRONS (FRONDIS) “front”			
front			
frontage			
frontal			
frontier			
affront			
confront			
effrontery			
GENUS (GENERIS) “birth, race, kind, family”			
congenital			
degenerate			
genus			
gender			
genealogy			
generic			
genocide			
genre			
heterogeneous			
homogeneous			
indigenous			

progeny			
regenerate			
GRADIOR (GRESSUM) “to step, walk”			
degrade			
grade			
gradual			
graduate			
gradation			
gradient			
aggression			
congress			
digress			
egress			
progress			
regress			
retrogress			
transgress			
GURGES (GURGITIS) “throat”			
gorge			
disgorge			
gurgle			
regurgitate			
HUMANUS “human being”			
human			
humane			
humanism			
humanitarian			
humanities			
inhuman			

superhuman			
JUNGO (JUNCTUM) “to join”			
junction			
adjunct			
conjunction			
injunction			
subjunctive			
join			
conjoin			
disjoin			
enjoin			
subjoin			
conjugal			
subjugate			
LAVO (LAUTUM) “to wash”			
ablution			
deluge			
dilute			
laundry			
lavatory			
lave			
MANUS “hand”			
amanuensis			
countermand			
demand			
emancipate			
maintain			
mandate			
maneuver			

manicure			
manipulate			
manage			
manual			
manufacture			
manuscript			
MATER (MATRIS) “mother”			
maternal			
maternity			
matriarchy			
matrimony			
matrix			
matron			
NERVUS “sinew, nerve”			
nerve			
nervous			
enervate			
unnerve			
ORO “to speak”			
adore			
oral			
oracle			
oration			
oratorio			
orifice			
inexorable			
peroration			
OS (OSSIS) “bone”			
ossify			

osteopath			
osteoporosis			
PAX (PACIS) “peace”			
pacific			
pacify			
peace			
appease			
PES (PEDIS) “foot”			
biped			
centipede			
pedal			
pedestrian			
pedicure			
pedigree			
pedometer			
expedient			
expedition			
impede			
quadruped			
PLICO (PLICATUM) “to fold”			
accomplice			
complicate			
duplicate			
explicate			
explicit			
implicate			
replicate			
supplicate			
triplicate			

apply			
comply			
imply			
multiply			
ply			
supply			
complex			
duplex			
multiplex			
ploy			
deploy			
employ			
exploit			
PONO (POSITUM) “to place, put”			
component			
compound			
exponent			
expound			
postpone			
proponent			
composition			
depose			
deposit			
dispose			
expose			
impose			
impostor			
interpose			
oppose			

opposite			
posit			
position			
positive			
posture			
preposition			
propose			
repository			
suppose			
transpose			
PREHENDO (PREHENSUM) “to catch, seize”			
apprehend			
comprehend			
incomprehensible			
misapprehension			
reprehend			
impregnable			
entrepreneur			
enterprise			
prize			
prison			
comprise			
reprisal			
surprise			
ROTA “wheel” ROTUNDUS “round”			
rotate			
rotary			
rote			
rotisserie			

rotor			
rotund			
rotunda			
SENTIO (SENSUM) “to feel with senses”			
insensible			
consent			
resent			
sensual			
sensible			
sensuous			
sentiment			
sentinel			
sentient			
sentry			
assent			
dissent			
presentiment			
SEQUOR (SECUTUS) “to follow”			
sequel			
sequence			
sequester			
consequence			
obsequious			
subsequent			
sect			
consecutive			
execute			
persecute			
prosecute			

sue			
ensue			
pursue			
suit			
suitor			
SOLVO (SOLUTUM) “to loosen, untie”			
absolute			
absolution			
absolve			
dissolution			
dissolve			
insolvent			
insoluble			
resolute			
resolve			
solution			
soluble			
solve			
SONO (SONITUM) “to sound”			
sonic			
sonar			
sonnet			
resonate			
resound			
sound			
unison			
dissonance			
consonant			

SPECIO “to look at”			
aspect			
circumspect			
disrespect			
expect			
inspect			
introspective			
perspective			
prospect			
respect			
retrospect			
species			
specific			
specimen			
spectacle			
specter			
spectrum			
speculate			
unexpected			
despise			
auspicious			
STO (STATUM) “to stand” STATIO (STATIONIS) “a standing position” SISTO (STATUM) “to cause to stand”			
assist			
coexist			
consist			
desist			
exist			
inconsistent			

insist			
persist			
resist			
subsist			
constituent			
constitute			
destitute			
prostitute			
restitution			
substitute			
obstinate			
stand			
stance			
circumstance			
substance			
constant			
distant			
extant			
instant			
instate			
reinstate			
state			
static			
station			
statistic			
statue			
status			
statute			

STRINGO (STRICTUM) “to draw tightly together”			
string			
stringent			
astrigent			
strict			
stricture			
restrict			
constrict			
strain			
constrain			
restrain			
strait			
TANGO (TACTUM) “to touch”			
tact			
tactic			
tactile			
contact			
intact			
distaste			
taste			
contagious			
contiguous			
contingent			
disintegrate			
tangent			
tangible			
TORQUEO (TORTUM) “to twist”			
torque			
torch			

tort			
contort			
distort			
extort			
retort			
torment			
torture			
VERTO (VERSUM) “to turn around”			
adverse			
anniversary			
aversion			
controversy			
conversion			
diversion			
extroversion			
introversion			
inversion			
perversion			
reversion			
subversion			
transverse			
universe			
vertebra			
vertigo			
vortex			
VESTIS “clothes, garment”			
vest			
vestment			
vested			

vestibule			
divest			
invest			
investiture			
travesty			
VIDEO (VISUM) "to see"			
video			
provide			
visor			
visa			
vision			
advise			
envision			
improvise			
invisible			
revision			
supervise			
television			
view			
interview			
preview			
review			
survey			
VIR "man, male"			
triumvirate			
virile			
virtue			
virtuoso			

VOCO "to call"			
vocal			
vocation			
vocative			
advocate			
evoke			
provocative			
revoke			
vociferous			
voice			
vouch			
vowel			
VOLO (VOLUI, VOLENS) "to wish"			
benevolent			
involuntary			
voluntary			
volunteer			
volition			
volitive			
malevolent			

Congratulations! You've completed your study of Latin Prefixes and Roots.

Review of Latin Roots

The following is a test to see how much of the information you have retained. All of the Latin Roots you have just finished studying are listed, with blank boxes after them.

Directions for this Exercise

Your job is to fill the box to the right with one or more English Vocabulary words which come from the Latin Root to the left.

You can check your work by looking back through the last pages. You may think of some which were not listed on these pages. Just check them in your dictionary to make sure you are correct.

AMBULO “to walk around”
AMO “to love”
CAEDO “to cut”
CAPUT “head”
CARO “flesh”
CEREBRUM “brain”
CERNO “to separate, sift, decide”
CLAUDO “to close”
CORPUS “body”
DENS “tooth”
DEXTER “right hand”
DIGITUS “finger”
DOMUS “house”
FACIES “face, form, shape”
FACIO “to make”
FAMILIA “family”
FEMINA “woman”
FERO “to bring, bear, carry”
FRANGO “to break”
FRATER “brother”

FRONS “front”
GENUS “birth, race, kind, family”
GRADIOR “to step, walk”
GURGES “throat”
HUMANUS “human being”
JUNGO “to join”
LAVO “to wash”
MANUS “hand”
MATER “mother”
NERVUS “sinew, nerve”
ORO “to speak”
OS “bone”
PAX “peace”
PES “foot”
PLICO “to fold”
PONO “to place, put”
PREHENDO “to catch, seize”
ROTA “wheel” ROTUNDUS “round”
SENTIO “to feel with senses”
SEQUOR “to follow”
SOLVO “to loosen, untie”
SONO “to sound”
SPECIO “to look at”
STO, STATIO, SISTO “to stand”
STRINGO “to draw tightly together”
TANGO “to touch”
TORQUEO “to twist”
VERTO “to turn around”
VESTIS “clothes, garment”

VIDEO "to see"
VIR "man, male"
VOCO "to call"
VOLO "to wish"

CONSUMMATUM EST!
(IT IS COMPLETED!)

Greek-English Vocabulary Studies

Greek in English

From the time of the so-called Renaissance, many Greek and Latin words were introduced into the English language. Much of the Greek was Latinized or Anglicized – that is, it was changed to agree with Latin or English spelling. There are still some recognizable Greek elements which have come across in the spelling. When you encounter words with spellings such as *rh* or *rrh*, or *cch* or *nch* you can be sure the word is derived from Greek (*rhetoric*, *diarrhea*, *Bacchic*, *bronchial*). Likewise, when you find a word beginning with an *x*, or placing a *y* between two consonants, it is Greek (*xylophone*). There are also a number of characteristic Greek prefixes which will be found at the beginning of the Vocabulary Studies.

Most of the vocabulary of science and technology is derived from Greek, and Greek is still the source for creating new scientific terms. The more you understand Greek, the more you will understand English.

For your easy reference, on the next page we have supplied a brief chart of the Greek Alphabet and English Transliterations.

The Greek Alphabet

NAME	LETTER	TRANSLITERATION	PRONUNCIATION
Alpha	α , A	a ($\alpha\iota$ = ae / e)	(<i>SHORT</i>) ya <u>ch</u> t; (<i>LONG</i>) ya <u>wn</u>
Beta	β , B	b	<u>bob</u>
Gamma	γ , Γ	g ($\gamma\gamma$ = ng; $\gamma\kappa$ = nk/nc; $\gamma\chi$ = nch; $\gamma\xi$ = nx)	gag (gan <u>g</u> , lin <u>k</u> /zin <u>c</u> ; lyn <u>ch</u> ; lyn <u>x</u>)
Delta	δ , Δ	d	<u>dad</u>
Epsilon	ϵ , E	e ($\epsilon\iota$ =e / i)	be <u>d</u>
Dzeta	ζ , Z	z	ad <u>ze</u>
Eta	η , H	e	he <u>y</u>
Theta	θ , Θ	th	<u>thin</u> [Or, ho <u>t</u> - <u>head</u>]
Iota	ι , I	i	(<i>SHORT</i>) chi <u>n</u> ; (<i>LONG</i>) machi <u>ne</u> ; (<i>GLIDE</i>) savi <u>or</u>
Kappa	κ , K	k/c	kick <u>er</u>
Lambda	λ , Λ	l	<u>lull</u>
Mu	μ , M	m	<u>mom</u>
Nu	ν , N	n	<u>noon</u>
Ksi (Xi)	ξ , Ξ	x	ax <u>e</u>
Omicron	\omicron , O	o	<u>oh</u>
Pi	π , Π	p	pop <u>per</u>
Rho	ρ , P	r (ρ = rh; $\rho\rho$ = rrh)	<u>rh</u> etoric
Sigma	σ , ς , Σ	s	hiss, hi <u>s</u>
Tau	τ , T	t	tot <u>ter</u>
Upsilon	υ , Υ	y/u	(<i>SHORT</i>) pu <u>t</u> ; (<i>LONG</i>) vacu <u>um</u> ; (<i>GLIDE</i>) su <u>ave</u>
Phi	ϕ , Φ	ph	<u>phosphor</u> [Or, to <u>p</u> - <u>hat</u>]
Khi (Chi)	χ , X	ch	lo <u>ch</u> [Or, bac <u>k</u> - <u>hand</u>]
Psi	ψ , Ψ	ps	li <u>ps</u>
Omega	ω , Ω	o	<u>owe</u> (longer than oh)
Hard Breather	´	h	<u>hair</u>

Soft Breather	'		h <u>ei</u> r (silent to English-trained ears)
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Greek Prefixes

A prefix is a letter, a syllable, or a word which is attached to the beginning of another word in order to alter the meaning of the word.

Below is an example of how we have listed Greek prefixes in this book.

A-	AN-	ἀ	“without”
The ENGLISH PREFIX (listed in alphabetical order according to its ENGLISH spelling.	Any alternative forms of the ENGLISH Prefix.	The GREEK SPELLING of the prefix.	A short ENGLISH GLOSS. (A gloss is a synonym or synonymous phrase.)

Below each Greek Prefix, we have listed English Vocabulary Words which use the Prefix. Below is an example of how we have listed the English Vocabulary Words.

abyss	BYSSOS	depth or bottom	<i>(You fill in this part.)</i>
ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD.	GREEK ROOT of the English Vocabulary Word	ENGLISH GLOSS of the Greek Root.	A blank line upon which you will write the DICTIONARY DEFINITION of the English Vocabulary Word. Use the definition which best fits the Greek Root meaning.

Directions for this Exercise

In this first exercise, you will fill in the fourth column, the DICTIONARY DEFINITION. You will need to use a good English dictionary which lists word derivations. You may need to consult a large library size dictionary for some words. If you don't have a large dictionary, you may save those words for when you visit the Library.

Here is an example of how to do the exercises.

Dictionary Entry			
ABYSS, noun <i>[Greek Ἀβυσσος, bottomless, from a privative and βυσσος, bottom, Ionic for βυθος. See Bottom.]</i> A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed by some to have encompassed the earth before the flood.			

Workbook Entry			
A-	AN-	ἀ	“without”
abyss	BYSSOS	depth or bottom	<i>a bottomless gulf</i>

The Vocabulary Studies will include some easy and some challenging words. You will have to determine how many you can ably handle each day. We suggest one or two per day for a ten year old; and five or ten per day for a fifteen year old. Strive to use each word in your daily speech or writing.

Prefixes from Greek Prepositions

A-	AN-	ἀ	“without”
abyss	BYSSOS	depth or bottom	
anarchy	ARCHON	leader	
AMPHI-		ἀμφί	“around, on both sides”
amphibious	BIOS	life	
amphitheater	THEATES	spectator	
ANA-		ἀνά	“up, back, again”
anachronism	CHRONOS	time period	
analysis	LUSIS	a loosing	
anatomy	TOME	remains of cutting	
ANTI-	ANT-	ἀντί	“against, opposed to, in place of”
antichronism	CHRONOS	time period	
antipathy	PATHOS	suffering	
antiphon	PHONE	sound, voice	
APO-		ἀπό	“from, away from”
apostasy	HISTEMI	I stand	

apostrophe	STROPHE	a turning	
CATA-	CAT- CATH-	κατά	“down from, downward, against”
catastrophe	STROPHE	a turning	
cathode	HODOS	path; journey	
DIA-	διά	“through, divided”	
diagram	GRAMMA	what is drawn	
diameter	METRON	measure	
EC-	EX-	ἐκ, ἐξ	“from, out of”
eccentric	KENTRON	point in middle	
exodus	HODOS	path; journey	
EN-	EM- EL-	ἐν, ἐμ, ἐλ	“in, on”
emphasis	PHANTAZO	make manifest	
encyclical	KUKLOS	point in middle	
EPI-	EP-	ἐπί	“upon”
epidemic	DEMOS	the people	
epidermis	DERMA	skin	
epigram	GRAMMA	what is drawn	
epilogue	LOGOS	word, speech	
episcopal	SKOPEO	I look after	
episode	HODOS	path; journey	
epitome	TOME	remains of cutting	
HYPER-	ὑπέρ	“above, overly, excessive”	
hyperbole	BALLO	I throw	
hypercritical	KRITES	discerner, judge	
HYPO-	ὑπό	“under”	
hypocritical	KRITES	discerner, judge	
hypodermic	DERMA	skin	

META-		<i>μετά</i>	“after, beyond, change”	
metabolic	BALLO	I throw		
metamorphosis	MORPHE	form, shape		
metaphor	PHORA	a carrying		
PARA-	PAR-	<i>παρά</i>	“beside”	
parable	BALLO	I throw		
paradox	DOXA	an opinion		
paragraph	GRAPHO	I write		
paralysis	LUSIS	a loosing		
PERI-		<i>περί</i>	“around, about”	
perimeter	METRON	measure		
period	HODE	path, journey		
periphery	PHERO	I bear, carry		
PRO-		<i>πρό</i>	“before”	
problem	BALLO	I throw		
prognosis	GNOSIS	knowledge		
program	GRAMMA	letter		
prologue	LOGOS	word, speech		
PROS-		<i>πρός</i>	“toward, forward, (apply to)”	
proselyte	LUSIS	a loosing		
prosthesis	THESIS	a setting		
SYN-	SYL- SYM- SY-	<i>σύν, σύμ-</i>	“together”	
syllogism	LOGOS	word, speech		
symbol	BALLO	I throw		
symmetry	METRON	measure		
sympathy	PATHOS	suffering		
symphony	PHONE	sound, voice		
synchronize	CHRONOS	time period		

synod	HODE	path, journey	
synonym	ONOMA	name	
system	HISTEMI	I stand	

Review of Greek Prefixes and Roots

On the following pages, you will find four columns. In the first column (on the far left side) are the Greek Prefixes and Greek Roots you have just studied. In the third column are the English Vocabulary Words which come from the combined Greek Prefixes and Greek Roots in the first column.

Directions for this Exercise

Cover the third and fourth columns with a piece of paper, then write in the second column the English Vocabulary Words derived from the Greek Roots and Greek Prefixes in the first column. Then remove the paper and check your answers with the third column.

Next, cover the first and second columns with a piece of paper, then write in the fourth column the Greek Prefixes and Greek Roots from which the English Vocabulary Words in the third column are derived. Then remove the paper and check your answers with the first column.

AN+ARCHON		anarchy	
HYPER+BALLO		hyperbole	
META+BALLO		metabolic	
PARA+BALLO		parable	
PRO+BALLO		problem	
SYM+BALLO		symbol	
AMPHI+BIOS		amphibian	
A+BYSSOS		abyss	
ANA+CHRONOS		anachronism	
ANTI+CHRONOS		antichronism	
SYN+CHRONOS		synchronize	
EPI+DEMOS		epidemic	
HYPO+DERMA		hypodermic	
EPI+DERMA		epidermis	
PARA+DOXA		paradox	

PRO+GNOSIS		prognosis	
DIA+GRAMMA		diagram	
EPI+GRAMMA		epigram	
PRO+GRAMMA		program	
PARA+GRAPHO		paragraph	
APO+HISTEMI		apostasy	
SYN+HISTEMI		system	
CATA+HODE		cathode	
EX+HODE		exodus	
EPI+HODE		episode	
PERI+HODE		period	
SYN+HODE		synod	
EC+KENTRON		eccentric	
HYPER+KRITES		hypercritical	
HYPO+KRITES		hypocrite	
EN+KUKLOS		encyclical	
EPI+LOGOS		epilogue	
PRO+LOGOS		prologue	
SYL+LOGOS		syllogism	
ANA+LUSIS		analysis	
PARA+LUSIS		paralysis	
PROS+LUSIS		proselyte	
DIA+METRON		diameter	
PERI+METRON		perimeter	
SYM+METRON		symmetry	
META+MORPHE		metamorphosis	
SYN+ONOMA		synonym	
SYM+PATHOS		sympathy	

ANTI+PATHOS		antipathy	
EM+PHANTAZO		emphasis	
PERI+PHERO		periphery	
ANTI+PHONE		antiphony	
SYM+PHONE		symphony	
META+PHORA		metaphor	
EPI+SKOPEO		episcopal	
APO+STROPHE		apostrophe	
CATA+STROPHE		catastrophe	
AMPHI+THEATES		amphitheater	
PROS+THESIS		prosthesis	
ANA+TOME		anatomy	
EPI+TOME		epitome	

More Greek Prefixes

Below are Greek Prefixes which add numerical, quantitative or other ideas to words.

Directions for this Exercise

Look up each English Vocabulary word in a good dictionary, and fill in the last three columns with the GREEK ROOT (if any); the GREEK ROOT MEANING; and the ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD MEANING. The first three are done for you as examples.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD	GREEK ROOT <i>You fill in.</i>	GREEK ROOT MEANING <i>You fill in.</i>	ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD MEANING <i>You fill in.</i>
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Numerical Prefixes

HEMI-	ἡμις	"half"	
hemicycle	<i>kuklos</i>	<i>mid circle</i>	<i>half circle, semi-circle</i>
hemisphere	<i>sphairon</i>	<i>ball, globe</i>	<i>one half of a sphere</i>
hemistich	<i>stichos</i>	<i>row, line</i>	<i>half or uncompleted poetic verse</i>

HEN-		ἓν	“one”	
henism				
henosis				
henotheism				
PROTO-		πρῶτος	“first”	
protagonist				
protocol				
protolithic				
prototype				
protozoa				
MONOS	MONO- MON-	μόνος	“alone, solitary”	
monarch				
monastery				
monogram				
monochrome				
monogamy				
monolith				
monologue				
monosyllable				
monotone				
monoxide				
DUO-	DY- DI-	δύο	“two, twice”	
double				
dual				
duplex				
duplicate				
duplicity				
dyad				

DEUTER-		δῆυτερος	“second”	
Deuteronomy				
deuterium				
DIS-	DI-	δι	“twice, double”	
disaster				
disburse				
DICH-		δίχα	“(divide) in two”	
dichotomy				
dichromatic				
TRI-		τρεις, τρις	“three”	
triad				
triatholon				
tricycle				
trillion				
trilogy				
trio				
tripartite				
triple				
tripod				
trisect				
TETRA-		τέσσαρες, τέτταρες	“four”	
Diatessaron				
tetrachloride				
tetrahedron				
tetrapod				
tetrarch				
tetrastich				

PENT-		πέντε	“five”	
Pentecost				
pentagon				
pentagram				
pentameter				
Pentateuch				
HEX-		ἕξ	“six”	
hexagon				
hexameter				
HEPT-		ἑπτὰ	“seven”	
heptagon				
heptameter				
OCT-		ὀκτώ	“eight”	
octagon				
octopus				
ENNEA-		ἐννέα	“nine”	
ennead				
enneagon				
enneahedron				
DEC-		δέκα	“ten”	
decade				
Decalogue				
decapod				
decathlon				
HECT-		ἑκατόν	“hundred”	
hectare				
hectograph				
hectoliter				

KIL-	CHIL-	χιλίοι	“thousand”
chiasm			
kilobyte			
kilogram			
kilometer			
kilowatt			

Quantitative Prefixes

MICRO-		μικρός	“little, short, small”
microbiotic			
microcosm			
microfilm			
micrometer			
microorganism			
microphone			
microscope			
microwave			
MEGA-		μέγας	“big, great”
megalomania			
megaphone			
megaton			
POLY-		πολύς	“much, many”
polygamy			
polyglot			
polygon			
polygraph			
polysyllabic			

OLIG-		<i>ὀλίγος</i>	“few, little”
oligarchy			
oligemia			
oligocene			
PAN-		<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν</i>	“all, every”
panacea			
pancreas			
pandemonium			
panoply			
panorama			
pantheism			
pantomime			
HOLO-		<i>ὅλος</i>	“whole”
catholic			
holistic			
holocaust			
hologram			
holograph			
MACRO-		<i>μακρός</i>	“large, great”
macro			
macrobiotic			
macrocephalia			
macrocosm			
macromania			
macrometer			
macroscopic			

Miscellaneous Prefixes

AUTOS		αὐτός	“self”	
authentic				
autism				
autobiography				
autocrat				
autograph				
automatic				
automobile				
autonomy				
EGO-		ἐγώ	“I”	
ego				
egotist				
egocentric				
MIS-		μῖσος	“a hateful object”	
misanthrope				
misogamy				
misogyny				
EU-	EV-	εὖ-	“good, well”	
eugenics				
eulogy				
euphony				
evangelist				
DYS-		δυσ-	“ill, bad, diseased”	
dysentery				
dyspepsia				
dystrophy				
dysentery				

dyslexia			
TELE-	τῆλε	“at a distance, far off”	
telecast			
telegram			
telegraph			
telekinesis			
telemetry			
telepathy			
telephone			
telephoto			
telescope			
teletype			
television			

Greek Prefix Review

In the first column below is all of the Numerical, Quantitative, and Miscellaneous Greek Prefixes.

Directions for this Exercise

In the blank boxes to their right, write as many English words as you can which begin with the Greek Prefix.

(In parenthesis is the number of English Vocabulary words which we listed above.) You may check your answers by turning back through the Prefix pages, or, if you come up with some new ones on your own, you may consult a good dictionary.

HEMI- (3)			
HEN- (3)			
PROTO- (5)			
MONO- (10)			

DUO- DY- DI- (6)				
DEUTER- (2)				
DIS- DI- (2)				
DICH- (2)				
TRI- (10)				
TETRA- (6)				
PENT- (5)				
HEX- (2)				
HEPT- (2)				
OCT- (2)				
ENNEA- (5)				
DEC- (4)				
HECT- (3)				
KIL- CHIL- (5)				
MICRO- (8)				
MEGA- (3)				
POLY- (5)				

OLIG- (3)				
PAN- (7)				
HOLO- (5)				
MACRO- (7)				
AUTO- (8)				
EGO- (3)				
MIS- (3)				
EU- EV- (3)				
DYS- (5)				
TELE- (11)				

Greek Roots in English Vocabulary

We have listed below one hundred Greek Roots which we have selected for their frequency and importance to English Vocabulary. Below each Greek Root are listed many English Vocabulary words derived from the Greek Root.

Directions for this Exercise

Look up each English Vocabulary Word in a good dictionary which lists derivatives. Then, in the remaining three columns, write the GREEK PREFIX (if any), the GREEK PREFIX MEANING, and the ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORD MEANING.

The first two are done for you as examples.

AEIDO	ἀείδω	“to sing”	
ode	-(no prefix)-		<i>a short poem or song</i>
comedy	KOME	a village	<i>originally a village singer, an amusing drama</i>
hymnody			
melody			
parody			
psalmody			
prosody			
rhapsody			
tragedy			
AGONIZOMAI	ἀγωνίζομαι	“contend for a prize”	
agonize			
antagonize			
AGORA	ἀγορά	“public assembly, marketplace”	
allegory			
category			
agoraphobia			
AER	ἀήρ	“air”	
air			

aerate			
aerial			
aeroplane			
aria			
malaria			
ANTHROPOS	ἄνθρωπος	“human being, man”	
anthropoid			
anthropology			
anthropomorphic			
misanthrope			
philanthropy			
ARCHE	ἀρχή	“a beginning; a supreme power”	
ARCHO	ἄρχω	“I am first, I lead”	
ARCHON	ἄρχων	“leader, ruler”	
anarchy			
archaeological			
archaic			
archangel			
archbishop			
archduke			
archipelago			
architect			
archive			
hierarchy			
monarch			
oligarchy			
patriarch			

ASTER	<i>ἀστήρ</i>	“star”	
aster			
asteroid			
astrology			
astronomy			
disaster			
BALLO	<i>βάλλω</i>	“I throw”	
BOLE	<i>βολή</i>	“a throw”	
ballistic			
diabolic			
emblem			
hyperbole			
metabolic			
parable			
problem			
symbol			
BIBLOS	<i>βιβλος</i>	“book”	
bible			
bibliography			
BIOS	<i>βίος</i>	“course of life”	
amphibian			
autobiography			
biography			
biology			
BRACHION	<i>βραχίων</i>	“arm, shoulder”	
brace			
bracelet			
embrace			

BYRSA	<i>βύρσα</i>	“skin stripped off, hide, leather”	
disburse			
purse			
reimburse			
CHARTES	<i>χάρτης</i>	“leaf or roll of papyrus”	
card			
carton			
cartoon			
cartridge			
chart			
charter			
discard			
CHLOROS	<i>χλωρός</i>	“greenish yellow, light green”	
chloride			
chloroform			
chlorophyll			
hydrochloric			
CHORDE	<i>χορδή</i>	“gut, string, chord”	
accord			
accordion			
chord			
cord			
harpsichord			
CHRONOS	<i>χρόνος</i>	“time period”	
anachronism			
chronic			
chronicle			
chronological			

chronology			
crony			
synchronize			
CHRYSOS	<i>χρυσός</i>	“gold”	
chrysalis			
chrysanthemum			
chrysolite			
DEMOS	<i>δῆμος</i>	“the common people of the country”	
demagogue			
democracy			
epidemic			
DERMA	<i>δέρμα</i>	“skin”	
dermatitis			
dermatology			
epidermis			
pachyderm			
DOKEO	<i>δοκέω</i>	“I think, I have an opinion”	
DOXA	<i>δόξα</i>	“a notion, opinion; a high estimation of, glory”	
dogma			
doxology			
heterodox			
orthodox			
paradox			
DUNAMIS	<i>δύναμις</i>	“power”	
dynamic			
dynamite			
dynamo			
dynasty			

GAMOS	γάμος	“marriage”	
bigamy			
monogamy			
polygamy			
gamete			
GE	γῆ	“land, earth”	
geography			
geology			
geometry			
GENOS	γένος	“generation, race, family”	
cosmogony			
cyanogen			
eugenics			
genealogy			
genesis			
genetic			
heterogeneous			
homogeneous			
hydrogen			
nitrogen			
oxygen			
GIGNOSKO	γιγνώσκω	“I come to know”	
GNOSIS	γνώσις	“cognition, knowledge”	
diagnosis			
gnosis			
gnostic			
prognosis			

GRAPHO	<i>γράφω</i>	“to draw, write, describe”	
GRAMMA	<i>γράμμα</i>	“that which is drawn, an inscription”	
autobiography			
autograph			
bibliography			
biography			
cardiograph			
geography			
graph			
graphic			
graphite			
lexicography			
mimeograph			
orthography			
paragraph			
phonograph			
photograph			
stenography			
telegraph			
topography			
centigram			
diagram			
epigram			
gram			
grammar			
gramophone			
kilogram			
milligram			

monogram			
parallelogram			
program			
telegram			
GYNE	<i>γυνή</i>	“woman”	
gynarchy			
gynecology			
HAIMA	<i>αἷμα</i>	“blood”	
anemia			
hematology			
hemoglobin			
hemophilia			
hemophobia			
hemorrhage			
HETEROS	<i>ἕτερος</i>	“other, different”	
heterodox			
heterogeneous			
HISTEMI	<i>ἵστημι</i>	“I stand, I make stand”	
STASIS	<i>στάσις</i>	“a standing, a position”	
apostasy			
ecstasy			
rheostat			
stadium			
static			
system			
HISTORIA	<i>ἱστορία</i>	“a learning by inquiry”	
history			
story			

HODOS	<i>ὁδός</i>	“path; journey”	
anode			
cathode			
electrode			
episode			
exodus			
method			
odometer			
period			
synod			
HOMOS	<i>ὁμός</i>	“one and the same”	
anomalous			
homily			
homogenous			
HYDOR	<i>ἕδωρ</i>	“water”	
carbohydrate			
formaldehyde			
hydrant			
hydraulic			
hydrochloric			
hydrogen			
hydrophobia			
hydroplane			
IDEA	<i>ἰδέα</i>	“shape, form, appearance”	
idea			
ideology			
ideogram			
idol			

idyll			
kaleidoscope			
IDIOS	<i>ἴδιος</i>	“one's own, personal, private”	
idiom			
idiosyncrasy			
idiot			
KENTRON	<i>κέντρον</i>	“point, spur, point round which a circle is described”	
center			
central			
centrifugal			
concentrate			
concentric			
eccentric			
KINEO	<i>κινέω</i>	“I set in motion”	
cinema			
kinetic			
KORONOS	<i>κορωνός</i>	“curved like a ring or crown with crumpled horns”	
corolla			
corollary			
corona			
coronation			
coroner			
coronet			
crown			
KOSMOS	<i>κόσμος</i>	“order, arrangement”	
cosmetic			
cosmic			
cosmogony			

cosmology			
cosmopolitan			
cosmos			
microcosm			
KRATEO	<i>κρατέω</i>	“I am strong, I control, I rule by force”	
KRATOS	<i>κράτος</i>	“strength, power, sovereign rule”	
aristocrat			
autocrat			
bureaucrat			
democrat			
plutocrat			
technocrat			
KRISIS	<i>κρίσις</i>	“a choosing, deciding, judging”	
KRITES	<i>κριτής</i>	“discerner, judge”	
crisis			
criterion			
critic			
critical			
criticize			
critique			
hypercritical			
hypocrisy			
KRUPTO	<i>κρύπτω</i>	“I hide”	
apocryphal			
crypt			
cryptic			
cryptogram			
grotesque			

grotto				
KUKLOS	κύκλος	“ring, circle, wheel”		
cycle				
cyclic				
cyclamate				
cyclone				
cyclotron				
bicycle				
motorcycle				
tricycle				
unicycle				
encyclical				
encyclopedia				
LEGO	λέγω	“I say, speak”		
LOGOS	λόγος	“word, speech, subject matter”		
analogy				
anthology				
anthropologist				
apology				
archeology				
astrology				
biology				
bacteriology				
catalogue				
chronology				
decatalogue				
dialect				
dialogue				

entomology			
etymology			
epilogue			
eulogy			
genealogy			
geology			
lexicon			
logic			
meteorology			
monologue			
mythology			
pathology			
philology			
physiology			
prologue			
psychology			
sociology			
syllogism			
technology			
theology			
trilogy			
zoology			
LUO	λύω	“to loosen, untie”	
LUSIS	λύσις	“a loosing”	
LUTER	λυτήρ	“one who looses”	
analysis			
analytic			
catalytic			

dialysis			
electrolyte			
paralysis			
proselyte			
METRON	<i>μέτρον</i>	“measure”	
barometer			
centimeter			
diameter			
geometry			
hydrometer			
kilometer			
meter			
metric			
metrical			
micrometer			
millimeter			
perimeter			
speedometer			
symmetrical			
thermometer			
MORPHE	<i>μορφή</i>	“form, shape”	
amorphous			
anthropomorphic			
metamorphosis			
morphological			
NAUS	<i>ναῦς</i>	“ship”	
NAUTES	<i>ναύτης</i>	“seaman, sailor”	
nautical			

aeronaut			
aquanaut			
Argonaut			
astronaut			
nausea			
nautilus			
NEURON	<i>νεῦρον</i>	“sinew, nerve”	
neuralgia			
neurology			
neuron			
neurosis			
neurosurgeon			
NOMOS	<i>νόμος</i>	“custom, law, principle”	
antinomy			
astronomy			
autonomous			
binomial			
economy			
ONOMA	<i>ὄνομα / ὄνυμα</i>	“name”	
anonymous			
antonym			
onomatopoeia			
pseudonym			
synonym			
PAIS, PAIDOS	<i>παῖς, παιδός</i>	“child, boy”	
pedagogue			
pedantic			
pediatrics			

pedobaptism			
encyclopedia			
orthopedics			
PATER, PATROS	<i>πατήρ, πατρός</i>	“father”	
paternal			
patriarch			
patricide			
patrimony			
patriot			
patron			
patronage			
PATHOS	<i>πάθος</i>	“suffering”	
antipathy			
apathy			
empathy			
homeopathy			
pathetic			
pathogenic			
pathology			
pathos			
sympathy			
telepathy			
PAUO, PAUSO	<i>παύω, παύσω</i>	“to bring to rest”	
compose			
decompose			
depose			
dispose			
expose			

impose			
indispose			
interpose			
oppose			
pause			
pose			
presuppose			
propose			
purpose			
puzzle			
repose			
superimpose			
superpose			
suppose			
transpose			
PETRA	<i>πέτρα</i>	“rock, stone”	
Peter			
petrify			
petroleum			
PHAINO	<i>φαίνω</i>	“I show, I bring to light”	
PHANTAZO	<i>φαντάζω</i>	“I make manifest”	
PHASMA	<i>φάσμα</i>	“a vision, an apparition”	
emphasis			
fancy			
fantastic			
fantasy			
phantasm			
phantom			

phase			
phenomena			
sycophant			
PHERO	<i>φέρω</i>	“I bear, I carry”	
PHORA	<i>φορά</i>	“a carrying”	
metaphor			
paraphernalia			
periphery			
phosphorous			
PHILOS	<i>φίλος</i>	“friend”	
PHILEO	<i>φιλέω</i>	“to be fond of, love”	
bibliophile			
hemophilia			
Philadelphia			
philander			
philanthropy			
philatelic			
philharmonic			
Philip			
philodendron			
philology			
philosophy			
PHOBOS	<i>φόβος</i>	“fear”	
acrophobia			
agoraphobia			
claustrophobia			
hydrophobia			
xenophobia			

PHONE	<i>φωνή</i>	“sound, voice”	
euphony			
gramophone			
megaphone			
microphone			
phonetic			
phonics			
phonograph			
symphony			
telephone			
xylophone			
PHAO	<i>φάω</i>	“to give light”	
PHAOS, PHOS, PHOTO-	<i>φάος, φώς, φωτο-</i>	“light”	
telephoto			
phosphate			
phosphorus			
photograph			
PNEUMA	<i>πνεῦμα</i>	“spirit, breath”	
pneumatic			
pneumonia			
POLIS	<i>πόλις</i>	“city-state, self-governing community”	
Annapolis			
police			
policy			
politics			
POUS, PODOS	<i>πούς, ποδός</i>	“foot”	
antipodes			
octopus			

podiatry			
podium			
tripod			
platypus			
PSYCHE	<i>ψυχή</i>	“breath of animal life, soul, mind”	
psyche			
psychiatry			
psychic			
psychology			
psychopath			
psychosis			
SCHIZO	<i>σκίζω</i>	“I split, cleave, separate”	
schedule			
schism			
schizophrenic			
SKOPEO	<i>σκοπέω</i>	“I behold, I look after, I consider”	
SKEPTOMAI	<i>σκέπτομαι</i>	“I look after, I watch”	
bishop			
episcopal			
horoscope			
kaleidoscope			
microscope			
sceptic			
scope			
spectroscope			
telescope			

STREPHO	<i>στρέφω</i>	“I twist, I turn”	
STROPHE	<i>στροφή</i>	“a turning”	
apostrophe			
catastrophe			
strap			
strobe			
strophe			
TEMNO	<i>τέμνω</i>	“to cut, divide”	
TOME	<i>τομή</i>	“what is left after cutting”	
anatomy			
atom			
entomology			
epitome			
tome			
THEAOMAI	<i>θεάομαι</i>	“to behold, contemplate, view as a spectator”	
THEATES	<i>θεατής</i>	“spectator”	
amphitheater			
theater			
theorem			
theory			
THESIS	<i>θέσις</i>	“a setting”	
TITHEMI	<i>τίθημι</i>	“I set”	
hypothesis			
parenthesis			
prosthesis			
synthesis			
theme			
thesis			

ZELOS	ζήλος	“zeal”	
jealous			
zeal			
zealot			
zealous			
ZOE	ζωή	“(animal) life”	
spermatozoa			
Zoe			
zoo			
zoology			
zodiac			

Review of Greek Roots

Below are listed all of the Common Greek Roots.

Directions for this Exercise

Cover the right half of each column with a piece of paper while you read the left half of the column. Recite out loud from memory the gloss of the Greek Root. Slide your paper down and check each of your responses. Next, cover the left side and read the glosses in the right column. Recite out loud from memory the Greek Root. Slide your paper down and check each of your responses.

AEIDO	“to sing”
AGONIZOMAI	“contend for a prize”
AGORA	“public assembly, marketplace”
AER	“air”
ANTHROPOS	“human being, man”
ARCHE	“a beginning; a supreme power”
ARCHO	“I am first, I lead”
ARCHON	“leader, ruler”
ASTER	“star”
BALLO	“I throw”
BOLE	“a throw”
BIBLOS	“book”
BIOS	“course of life”
BRACHION	“arm, shoulder”
BYRSA	“skin stripped off, hide, leather”
CHARTES	“leaf or roll of papyrus”
CHLOROS	“greenish yellow, light green”
CHORDE	“gut, string, chord”
CHRONOS	“time period”
CHRYSOS	“gold”
DEMOS	“common people of the country”

DERMA	“skin”
DOKEO	“I think, I have an opinion”
DOXA	“a notion, opinion; glory”
DUNAMIS	“power”
GAMOS	“marriage”
GE	“land, earth”
GENOS	“generation, race, family”
GIGNOSKO	“I come to know”
GNOSIS	“cognition, knowledge”
GRAPHO	“to draw, write, describe”
GRAMMA	“what is drawn, an inscription”
GYNE	“woman”
HAIMA	“blood”
HETEROS	“other, different”
HISTEMI	“I stand, I make stand”
STASIS	“a standing, a position”
HISTORIA	“a learning by inquiry”
HODOS	“path; journey”
HOMOS	“one and the same”
HYDOR	“water”
IDEA	“shape, form, appearance”
IDIOS	“one's own, personal, private”
KENTRON	“point (describing a circle)”
KINEO	“I set in motion”
KORONOS	“curved crown with crumpled horns”
KOSMOS	“order, arrangement”
KRATEO	“I am strong/control/rule by force”
KRATOS	“strength, power, sovereign rule”

KRISIS	“a choosing, deciding, judging”
KRITES	“discerner, judge”
KRUPTO	“I hide”
KUKLOS	“ring, circle, wheel”
LEGO	“I say, speak”
LOGOS	“word, speech, subject matter”
LUO	“to loosen, untie”
LUSIS	“a loosing”
LUTER	“one who looses”
METRON	“measure”
MORPHE	“form, shape”
NAUS	“ship”
NAUTES	“seaman, sailor”
NEURON	“sinew, nerve”
NOMOS	“custom, law, principle”
ONOMA	“name”
PAIS, PAIDOS	“child, boy”
PATER, PATROS	“father”
PATHOS	“suffering”
PAUO, PAUSO	“to bring to rest”
PETRA	“rock, stone”
PHAINO	“I show, I bring to light”
PHANTAZO	“I make manifest”
PHASMA	“a vision, an apparition”
PHERO	“I bear, I carry”
PHORA	“a carrying”
PHILOS	“friend”
PHILEO	“to be fond of, love”

PHOBOS	“fear”
PHONE	“sound, voice”
PHAO	“to give light”
PHAOS, PHOS, PHOTO-	“light”
PNEUMA	“spirit, breath”
POLIS	“city-state, self-governing community”
POUS, PODOS	“foot”
PSYCHE	“breath of animal life, soul, mind”
SCHIZO	“I split, cleave, separate”
SKOPEO	“I behold /look after /consider”
SKEPTOMAI	“I look after, I watch”
STREPHO	“I twist, I turn”
STROPHE	“a turning”
TEMNO	“to cut, divide”
TOME	“what is left after cutting”
THEAOMAI	“behold, contemplate, view as spectator”
THEATES	“spectator”
THESIS	“a setting”
TITHEMI	“I set”
ZELOS	“zeal”
ZOE	“(animal) life”

ΤΕΤΕΛΕΣΤΑΙ. Τετέλεσται.
(IT IS FINISHED!)