

Definition:

[Fō TOSS]		
photograph	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	picture drawn by light
telephoto	(<u>tele</u> : distant (p.13))	light from far away
photometer	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	a device which measures light
phototropic	(<u>tropos</u> : turn (p.15))	turning toward light
photophilia	(<u>philia</u> : love (p.6))	love of light
photophobia	(<u>phobos</u> : fear (p.7))	fear or dislike of light
photosynthesis	(<u>syn</u> : together (p.8); <u>thesis</u> : putting (p.9))	a process of putting things together by using light

Definition:

[GRAFF]		
photograph	(<u>photo</u> : light (p.1))	picture drawn by light
phonograph	(<u>phono</u> : sound (p.11))	machine for writing (or recording) sound
telegraph	(<u>tele</u> : distant (p.3))	writing from far away
graph		pictured information
lithograph	(<u>lithos</u> : stone (p.61))	drawing made on stone
graphite		black carbon used for drawing or writing
phonogram	(<u>phono</u> : sound (p.11))	written symbol for a sound
hologram	(<u>holos</u> : complete)	a three-dimensional photograph of a whole object

Definition:

[TAY leh]		
television	(<u>video</u> , <u>visum</u> (L): see(p.14))	seeing distant things
telephone	(<u>phono</u> : sound (p.11))	sound from far away
telegraph	(<u>graph</u> : write (p.2))	writing from a distance
telephoto	(<u>photo</u> : light (p.1))	light from far away
telescope	(<u>skopeo</u> : look at (p.13))	device for looking at distant objects
telepathy	(<u>pathos</u> : feeling (p.85))	knowing how someone far away is feeling
telethon	(<u>marathon</u> : battlefield in ancient Greece)	a telephone fund raiser which runs on non-stop, as Pheidippides ran after the battle of Marathon

Definition:

[ME tron]		
meter		unit of measure, 39.47 inches long
geometry	(<u>geo</u> : earth (p.56))	measurement of the earth
optometry	(<u>opsis</u> : sight)	measure eyesight
symmetry	(<u>sym</u> : same, equal)	measuring the same
barometer	(<u>baros</u> : weight, pressure)	device to measure air pressure
thermometer	(<u>thermos</u> : heat (p.87))	measure heat
diameter	(<u>dia</u> : through, across (p.87))	measuring across
centimeter	(<u>centum</u> : hundred (p.43))	one hundredth of a meter
anemometer	(<u>anemos</u> : wind)	measure wind speed

Definition:

[TROH poss]		
tropics		the area of the earth from the equator north to the Tropic of Cancer and south to the Tropic of Capricorn
tropical		the climate of the earth of the tropics
phototropic	(<u>photo</u> : light (p.1))	turning toward light as leaves and flowers do
heliotrope	(<u>helios</u> : sun (p.51))	a flower named for its tendency to turn toward the sun
trophilous	(<u>philia</u> : love (p.6))	plants or trees which like a change or turning of seasons; hot and cold, wet and dry
thermotropism	(<u>thermos</u> : heat (p.87))	turning toward heat (as cats do!)

Definition:

[FI li ah]		
philosopher	(<u>sophia</u> : wisdom)	one who loves wisdom
Philadelphia	(<u>adelphos</u> : brother)	city of brotherly love
philanthropist	(<u>anthropos</u> : man)	one who cares about his fellow man
phillumenist	(<u>lumen</u> : light)	one who collects match covers
philogynist	(<u>gyne</u> : woman)	one who loves women
philologist	(<u>logos</u> : word (p.15))	one who loves words
philtre		love potion
Anglophile	(<u>Angli</u> : English)	one who loves England
Francophile	(<u>Francus</u> : France)	one who loves France

Definition:

[FOH boss]		
phobia		irrational fear
agoraphobia	(<u>agora</u> : field)	fear of open space
claustrophobia	(<u>claustrum (L)</u> : lock or bolt)	fear of closed (locked or bolted) places
hydrophobia	(<u>hydro</u> : water (p.7))	disease which makes it difficult to swallow, thought to be fear of water
phobophobia		fear of fear itself
zoophobia	(<u>zoon</u> : animal (p.89))	fear of animals
toxikophobia	(<u>toxikos</u> : poison)	fear of poison
Phobos		a moon of the planet Mars

Definition:

[SOON (SIN)]		
sympathy	(<u>pathos</u> : feeling (p.85))	to feel with someone else
symphony	(<u>phono</u> : sound (p.11))	sounds that go together
synthesis	(<u>thesis</u> : put, place (p.9))	putting together
synthetic		material made by putting chemicals together
photosynthesis	(<u>photo</u> : light (p.1))	process by which light puts plant nutrients together to make green chlorophyll
synonym	(<u>onoma</u> : name)	two words with the same meaning
synagogue	(<u>ago</u> : bring)	place to bring people together
synchronize	(<u>chronos</u> : time (p.67))	to do things at the same time ["Synchronize your watches!"]

Definition:

[TEH sis] (THEE sis)		
thesis		a position taken in an argument supported by a set of reasons
theme		an essay or composition on a certain subject with a statement and supporting reasons
parenthesis	(<u>para</u> : beside (p.69))	statement beside (or inside) a main sentence
synthetic	(<u>syn</u> : together (p.8))	elements put together to make a material like a natural one (synthetic rubber)
synthesizer	(<u>syn</u> : together (p.8))	instrument which puts sounds together like real musical instruments

Definition:

[KI nay sis]		
kinetic		relating to movement of bodies
kinesiology	(<u>logos</u> : word (p.15))	study of human movement
kinescope	(<u>skopeo</u> : look at (p.13))	a machine which shows pictures of movement (old term for TV movies)
cinema		motion pictures (Greeks had no "c". They used "k".)
cinematographer		motion picture photographer

Definition:

[Fō NAY]		
phonograph	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p. 2))	writing with sound
telephone	(<u>tele</u> : distant (p. 13))	sound from far away
phonogram	(<u>gramma</u> : letter)	written sound
euphony	(<u>eu</u> : well, good)	good or pleasant sound
symphony	(<u>sym</u> : together)	sounds good together
megaphone	(<u>mega</u> : big (p. 76))	device to make sounds BIG
microphone	(<u>mikros</u> : small (p. 75))	device to transmit or record small sounds

Definition:

[SOH noos]		
sound		vibrations perceived by our ears
sonic		relating to what we can hear
sonnet		a form of rhyming Italian poetry
sonovox		a machine that makes sound effect voices
sonar		device that hears sound under water
sonata		an instrumental (not vocal) musical composition with three or four movements
consonant	(<u>con</u> : with)	speech sounds made with lips, tongue, or teeth

Definition:

[SKŌ pe ō]		
scope		all that the eye can see
microscope	(<u>mikros</u> : small (p. 75))	device to look at small objects
telephone	(<u>tele</u> : distant (p. 13))	device for seeing distant objects
periscope	(<u>peri</u> : around)	device for seeing around obstacles
kaleidoscope	(<u>kalos</u> : beautiful; <u>eidōs</u> : form)	device for seeing changing beautiful forms or arrangements of small fragments of glass, etc.
episcopal	(<u>epi</u> : on, over)	overseen by bishops or “overseers”
bishop		a church overseer

Definition:

[WI deh ō, WEE soom]

television—(tele [Greek]: far away)—machine for **seeing** things that are far away

video—picture portion of television

videophone—(phone [Greek]: sound)—TV screen for **seeing** the person you are talking to on the telephone

Montevideo (mons, Montis: mountain)—"Mountain view" a city in Uruguay

evidence—(e, ex: out)—out of what one can **see**

advise—(ad: to, toward)—look and tell your view

invisible—(in: not)—not to be **seen**

provide—(pro: for, before) - to fore**see**, to look out for in advance

visit—to go to **see** someone in person

Definition:

[LOH goss]

logic—reasoning to gain knowledge and wisdom

geology—(geo: earth)—**study** of the earth

astrology—(astron: star)—**knowledge** from the stars

biology—(bios: life)—**study** of physical life

zoology—(zoon: animal)—**study** of animals

technology—(techne: art, skill)—**study** of how to improve an art or a skill

anthropology—(anthropos: man)—**study** of mankind

psychology—(psyche: soul, life)—**study** of the soul or mental life of man

legend—a story to be read

dialogue—(dia: across, through) - talking across time, or distance

[logos comes from legein which means **to speak**]

Definition:

[WAIR boom]

verb—the action word in a sentence

proverb—(pro: forward)—a wise or profound saying

verbal—of, or pertaining to, words

verbiage—use of too many words; chatter

verbose—(osus: full of)—wordy, full of words

verbatim—word-for-word copy or record

verbalize—to express in words

verberium—game in which a word is changed into others by rearranging its letters

Definition:

[NŌ men, NŌ mi nis]

nominate—suggest someone's **name** for office

nominations—act of **naming** a candidate for office

nominal—in **name** only; not real or actual

nomenclature—(calo, calatum: call)—system of **names** used to classify knowledge; what we call things

nom de plume—(French)—pen **name** of an author

denomination—(de: down from)—names of classes or categories, e.g. religions, money

denominator—part of a fraction below the line

onyma

synonym—same **name**

antonym—opposite **name**

pseudonym—false **name**

Definition:

[PRŌ]

profess—(fateor, fassus sum: admit, reveal)—to admit that one is an expert

professional—one who claims to be an expert

problem—(ballein [Greek]: throw)—anything thrown **forward** to be worked on, or solved

proboscis—(boskein [Greek]: feed, graze)—trunk or snout for grazing (trunk or snout is at the front of the animal)

prologue—(logos [Greek]-word, study (p. 15))—words **before** beginning a play or book

proclaim—(clamo, clamatum: shout)—announce, cry out, publish

proceed—(cedo, cessurus: move, yield)—move **forward**

pronoun—(nomen: name (p. 17))—word that stands for a noun (I, you, he, she, it we, they, etc.)

project—(jacio, jactum: throw (p. 21))—throw **forward**

projectile—anything thrown **forward** (balls, bullets, arrows, javelins, etc.)

promise—(mitto, missum: send) send one's word forward as pledge to do (or not do) something

Definition:

Write two words and its meaning that is not already in the list below:

[PRY]

predict—(dico, dictum: say (p. 94))—say **beforehand**, foretell
preamble—(ambulo, ambulatum: walk)—that which goes **before**
precaution—(caveo, cautum: be on guard)—being on guard **beforehand**
prefer—(fero, latum: bear, carry)—carry to a forward position or rank
precursor—(curro, cursum: run (p. 88))—one who runs ahead
pregnant—(gigno, genitum: bring forth)—condition **before** birth
prefix—(fixum, figo: fix, attach (p. 24))—a word attached to another word
preposition—(pono, positum: put (p. 22))—a word put before another word

Definition:

Write two words and its meaning that is not already in the list below:

[ODD]

adequate—(aequus: level, even, flat)—even with or equal to

adhere—(haereo, haesum: stick to, stay)—stick to

adjective—(jacio, jactum: throw (p. 21))—word ‘thrown at’ a noun to modify it

admire—(mirror, miratum: be amazed, wonder)—look at with wonder or amazement

admonish—(moneo, monitum: warn)—give warning to

admit—(mitto, missum: send)—send to; allow entrance to a place or to the mind

advertise—(mitto, missum: send)—a word attached to another word

Almost ‘anything goes’ with ad, it becomes ac-in accommodate; af-in affirm; ag-in aggrandizement; al-in alliteration; ap-in appointment; as-in assimilate; and at-in attune.

Definition:

[YAH key ō, YAHK toom]

eject—(e, ex: out)—throw out

interject—(inter: between (p. 70))—throw between

object—(ob: against)—throw against

objection—arguments ‘thrown against’ a situation

project—(pro: forward (p. 18))—throw **forward**

projectile—anything thrown **forward** (arrow, bullet, rocks, balls, javelin, etc.)

reject—(re: back again)—throw back

conjecture—throw together (when trying to figure out something, we ‘throw together’ the clues we have and come up with a conjecture, a supposition, a guess)

In Latin, “j” is pronounced as though it were a “y”. Ancient Romans did not use “j”—they spelled this word “iacio, iactum”; pronouncing the “i” with a long “ee” sound.

Definition:

[POH nō, POH si toom]

position—established place

pose—position or attitude

post—fixed or established place; military post

postage—payment for messages send from post to post

postpone—(post: after)—to put after or delay

deposit—(de-down, away from)—lay away; put aside

repose—(re: again, back)—lie back, pause, rest

depose—(de-down, away from)—put down from a throne or high office

impose—(in: in, on, upon)—to put upon

component—(con: together)—put together

Definition:

[KOOM]

committee—(mitto, missum: send)—group sent together to do or accomplish something
 community—(munio, munitum: build, fortify)—group which builds together
 commemorate—(memoro, memoratum: remember)—remember something together
 combat—(battuo: beat, fight)—fight with
 component—(pono: lay, put, place (p. 22))—put together
 cooperate—(operor, operatum: work)—work with
 collaborate—(laboro, laboratum: work)—work with
 collect—(lego, lectum: gather)—gather together
 cognate—(nascor, gnatus: be born)—born together, having same ancestors or family
 content—(teneo, tentum: hold)—held together
 confection—(facio, factum: do, make (pg. 91))—made together

An older form was com, sometimes spelled quom. Co- is a shortened form of com; sometimes the "m" is doubled, because both are needed. When com becomes con it is because it is easier to pronounce when followed by "t" or "f".

Definition:

[FI gō, FIK soom]

fix—fasten or make firm; set in place

fixture—a thing fastened in place

crucifix—(crux, crucis: cross)—picture, medal, or statue of Christ fastened on the cross

áffix [noun]—(ad: to (p. 20))—thing fastened to something; syllable added to a word at either end

affix [verb]—(ad: to (p. 20))—act of fastening or attaching

prefix—(prae: before (p. 19))—letter or syllable added to the beginning of a word

suffix—(sub: under)—letter or syllable added to the end of a word

transfix—(trans: across, through (p. 55))—implies piercing through as with a sword; holding in place as though impaled with a pointed weapon and thus immobilized

Definition:

[YOON gō, YOONK toom]

join—connect, fasten together

joint—place where two parts are connected

conjugal—relating to the join of man and woman in marriage

conjugation—a set of verb endings joined with the stem*

conjunction—word joining two parts of a sentence

disjointed—(dis: separate)—separated at the joints

junction—point of connection, railway crossing

subjugate—(sub: under)—to connect under the yoke of power

Conjugating a verb means joining together different endings to the basic stem of the verb. The conjugation of the verb amo, amatum—love, shows how ver endings tell who is loving:

◆ amo—I love

◆ amat—he, she, it loves

◆ amatis—you (plural) love

◆ amas—you (singular) love

◆ amamus—we love

◆ amant—they love

Definition:

[DI gi toos]

digit—finger, numerals from 0 to 9, unit of measure the width of a finger ($\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch)

digital computer—a computer which uses numerals to mean whole numbers and decimal fractions

digitalis—the “foxglove” plant from which heart medicine is made

prestidigitation—(praesto: at hand, prompt)—a fast-fingered or sleigh-of-hand performance of magic or of card tricks

prestidigitator—(praesto: at hand, prompt)—a trickster who knows “the hand is quicker than the eye”

prestidigital—person is “light fingered” and may be an pickpocket or a petty thief

Definition:

[KAH poot, KAH pi tis]

capút—"off with his head"

capital—top of a column; head, chief or foundation money

capitalism—system where the "head money" makes money

captain—head of a group of soldiers

capitulate—put headings on chapters or divisions in a piece of paper

recapitulate—(re: again)—to list again the "headings" in a piece of writing

cabbage—vegetable "head"

Definition:

[MAN noos]

manufacture—(facio, factum: making (p. 91))—make by hand

manifest—(festus: hit)—to hit by hand; easily perceived

manicotti—(manica: sleeve)—sleeve-like pasta

manuscript—(scribo, scriptum: write)—writing, written by hand

manumit—(mitto, missum: send)—to send forth or release from one's hand (grasp)

manual—using one's hand to do something; to operate controls on a machine rather than using automatic ones; “handbook” of instructions for doing something

Definition:

[PĀS, PEH dis]

pedestal—foot of a column

pedestrian—walker on foot

pedal—foot lever

peddle, peddler—house-to-house salesman

pedicab—bicycle taxi

pedicure—(curo, curatum: care)—care for the feet

pedigree—(“pied de grue”: crane’s foot)—genealogy charts

pedometer—measures distance walked

pawn [in chess]—the ‘foot’ soldiers

A word like pediatrician does NOT come from pes, pedis but rather from the Greek padios and iatros. See below.

padios
child

iatros
physician

=

pediatrician
(child doctor)

podos
foot

iatros
physician

=

podiatrist
(foot doctor)

Definition:

[BRAH key oom]

brace—two of a kind, pair (one for each arm?)

embrace—(em: in, into)—to take into one's arms

bracelet—ornament for the arm or wrist

brachiate—to swing by the arms on bars or tree branches

brachiopod—(podos [Greek]: foot)—two-shelled creature with two “arms” inside with which to bring in food

bracero—Spanish word for day laborer (with two strong arms!)

Definition:

[DĀNS, DEN tis]

dent—tooth-like notch in gears, locks, etc; a
small depression

dentist—tooth doctor

dentate—having a toothed edge (leaves)

dental—pertaining to teeth

dentifrice—(frico, fricatum: rub)—toothpaste

dentition—development of teeth

denture—set of teeth (false)

dentiform—(forma: shape)—shaped like a tooth

indent—set a line of print in from the margin

Definition:

[KOHR poos, LOHR poh ris]

corporeal—pertaining to the body

corps—military division organized as a body

incorporate—to make into a body

corporation—legally formed group; a body

corpse—a dead body

corpulence—a lot of body; fatness

corpus—main body of a fund of wealth; estate

corpuscule—(diminutive of corpus)—small part of the body

Definition:**[OO noos]**

unit—one part of a series or of a whole

union—act of making one out of many

E pluribus unum—motto of USA “one out of many” states

united—together as one

universe—(verto, versum: turn (p. 90))—star galaxy which turns as one entity (like a cosmic pinwheel)

university—(verto, versum: turn) (p. 90)—many colleges joined together to function as one body

unicorn—(cornu: corn)—mythical horse with one horn on its head

unison—(sonus: sound (p. 12))—voices singing or musical instruments playing together the same notes at the same time

unique—a French word from unus meaning one of a kind, unequaled

uniform—(forma: form)—having the same form, unchanging

unilateral—(latus: side)—one-sided

Definition:

[DOO ō]

duet—music played or sung by two people

duplicate—(plico, plicatum: fold (p. 93))—make a copy

dual—two (as in dual purpose)

dubious—“of two minds”—doubtful

duel—fight between two people

duplex—(plico, plicatum: fold)—two homes in one building

duplicity—two “facedness”; a “double cross”

LOOK UP TWO OF YOUR OWN:

Definition:

[TRĀS]

trio—three acting or performing together

tricycle—(cycle: wheel (RU2, p20))—a three-wheeled vehicle

tripod—(podos [GR]: foot)—a three-legged stand for a camera or other instrument

triangle—(angulus: corner angle)—a figure with three straight sides and three corner angles

triennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—every three years

triceratops—(keras: horn; tops [GR]: face)—three-horned faced

trilobite—(lobus: a rounded division)—a prehistoric animal having three rounded divisions of the body

tribe—early Rome was divided into three family social groups, or clans, called tribes.

LOOK UP THREE OF YOUR OWN:

Definition:**[QUAHT twohr]**

quadruped—(pes, pedis: foot (p. 29))—having four feet

quadricycle—(kyclos: [GR]: wheel—four-wheeled vehicle

quadrilateral—(latus: side)—having four sides

quadragenarian—(quadraginta: forty) person in his 40s (40-49 years old)

quaternity—group of four people

quatrain—a stanza or verse of poetry four lines long

quadrille—square dance for four couples

quadric—prefix meaning four

Definition:**[QUIN queh]**

quinquennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—five-year period or celebration

quinquagenarian—(quinquageni: fifty each) person who is in his 50s (50-59 years old)

quintelateral—(latus: side)—having five sides

quinesyllable—(syllaba: several letters taken together to make one sound) a word of five syllables (e.g. quin-que-syl-la-bic)

quinedentate—(dens, dentis: tooth (p. 31))—having five teeth

quinfoliate—(folium: leaf)—having five leaves

quintepedal—(pes, pedis: foot (p. 29))—having five feet

Definition:**[SEKS]**

sexennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—six-year period or celebration

sexagenarian—(sexageni: sixty each) person who is in his 60s (60-69 years old)

sexdigital—(digitus: finger, toe (p. 26))—having six fingers or toes

sexcentenary—(centum: hundred (p. 43))—a 600-year period or celebration

Definition:

[SEP tem]

September—seventh month in the old Roman calendar

septennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—seven-year period or celebration

septangle—(angulus: corner angle)—a plane (flat) figure with seven sides and seven angles

septuagenarian—(septuageni: seventy each) person who is in his 70s (70-79 years old)

Definition:**[OK tō]**

October—eighth month in the old Roman calendar

octennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—eight-year period or celebration

octagon—(gonia [GR]: angle)—a figure with eight sides and eight corners or angles

octogenarian—(octogeni: eighty each) person who is in his 80s (80-89 years old)

octopus—(pous, podos [GR]: foot (p. 29))—an eight-footed ocean creature

octoedentate—(dens, dentis: tooth (p. 31))—having eight teeth

octogamy—(gamos [GR]: spouse)—marriage to eight spouses

Definition:

[NŌ wem]

November—ninth month in the old Roman calendar

novennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—nine-year period or celebration

novemdigitate—(digitus: finger, toe (p. 26))—having nine fingers

novendial—(dies: day) lasting nine days

novena—devotions for nine days in the Roman Catholic church

Definition:**[DEH kem]**

December—tenth month in the old Roman calendar

decennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—ten-year period or celebration; tenth anniversary

decemdentate—(dens, dentis: tooth (p. 31))—having ten teeth

decemfoliate—(folium: leaf)—having ten leaves

decempedal—(pes, pedis: foot (p. 29))—having ten feet

decemplicate—(plico, plicatum: fold (p. 93))—tenfold or ten copies (think of duplicate, triplicate)

Definition:**[KEN toom]**

cent—one hundredth of a dollar

century—a set of one hundre

centurion—Roman military officer over 100 men

centimeter—(metron [GR]: measure (p. 4))—one hundredth of a meter

centennial—(annus: year (p. 60))—a hundred-year period or celebration or anniversary

percent—(per: through)—number of parts in every hundred; 10 cents is 10 percent of a dollar

centipede—(pes, pedis: foot (p. 29))—bugs that appear to have about a hundred feet

centigrade—(gradus: step, degree)—temperature scale with one hundred degrees between freezing (0°) and boiling (100°) [Swedish astronomer Anders Celsius invented it in 1742.]

Definition:**[MEEL leh]**

mill—one thousandth of a dollar

mile—a thousand paces (1 pace=2 steps-one with each foot); [old Roman mile=4,860 feet; today's mile=5,280 feet; Nautical or sea miles=6,080 feet]

century—a set of one hundre

millimeter—(metron [GR]: measure (p. 4))—one thousandth of a meter

millennium—(annus: year (p. 60))—a thousand-year period or celebration or anniversary

millipede—(pes, pedis: foot (p. 29))—bugs that appear to have about a thousand feet

Definition:**[pu RO] (pi RO)**

pyrotechnics—(techne: work, skill (p. 71))—fireworks

pyre—huge bonfire for burning bodies at ancient funerals (and even today in India)

pyromaniac—(mania: craze)—a crazy person who plays with fire

empyrean—(em: in)—the heavens, home of the fiery sun

pyrometer—(metron: measure (p. 4))—instrument to measure very hot temperatures

pyrite—a chemical called IRON DISULPHIDE; a lot of it is burned to make sulphuric acid which is used in batteries.

Pyrites—any of several stones which the ancient peoples called “fire-stones” because they were used to strike sparks to make fire.

Definition:

[IG nis]

igneous (ous (E.): full of)—pertaining to fire

ignite—to set on fire

ignition—act of “firing up” or starting an engine; setting anything afire

igneous rocks—rocks formed by fiery temperature far below the earth’s surface.

Definition:

[wool KAH noos]
Vulcan—Roman god of fire

volcano—a crack in the earth pouring out hot magma (molten rock) and hot gases

volcanic—like or pertaining to volcanoes

vulcanize—to treat raw rubber with heat and sulphur to make it harder and more durable

vulcanite—hard rubber, treated with heat and sulphur

volcanology—(logos: word, study (p 15))—the study of volcanoes

Definition:

[HEW dross] (HEE dross)

hydroplane—(**planus**: flat surface)—boat that glides on the surface of water [can also occur when a car drives over a puddle]

hydrophobia—(**phobos**: fear (p. 7))—fear of water

dehydrate—(**de**: down, away from)—take water away

hydrogen—(**genos**: origin)—a gas which, when burned, produces water

hydrophone—(**phone**: sound (p. 11))—instrument to “hear” under water

hydrology—(**logos**: word, study (p. 15))—study of water

hydroelectric—(**electron**: amber)—electricity produced by moving water

Definition:

[AH quah]

aquarium—a pond or tank of water where fish or water plants can live

aqueduct—(duco, ductum: lead)—a structure for bringing water to where it is needed

aquaculture—(cultura: till, cultivate)—growing food in water (fish, oysters, seaweed)

aquamarine—blue-green color of water

aquaplane—(planus: flat surface)—surf board

Aquarius—a constellation called “Water Carrier”

aqueous humor—(humor: moisture)—fluid in the eye between the lens and cornea

aquifer—(fero, latum: carry)—a layer under the earth where water flows

Definition:**[BOH noos]**

bonus—something extra good

bon bon (French) - beautifully decorated candy; a “goody”

bonny (Scottish)—good looking

boon—a good deed; a favor

bounteous—(-ous: full of)—plentiful good

bounty—plenty or reward

bonanza—([Spanish] fair weather, prosperity)—rich find in a gold mine

debonaire—([French] of good disposition)—kindly, jaunty

Definition:**[HAY li oss]**

Helios—sun god; also called Apollo or Phaethon

heliotrope—(tropos: turn (p.5))—plant which turns toward the sun

helium—light gas used in balloons

perihelion—(peri: around, near)—closest point to the sun in earth's orbit

aphelion—(apo: away from)—furthest point from the sun in earth's orbit

helioscope—(skopeo: look (p.13))—telescope for looking at the sun

heliometer—(metron: measure (p.4))—instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun

heliotherapy—(therapeia: healing)—sun baths for health

heliocentric—(kentros: center)—with the sun at the center

heliograph—(graph: write, draw (p.2))—instrument for photographing the sun

Don't confuse helios (sun) with helix (spiral) which is found in "helicopter" and double helix" (the shape of the DNA molecule).

Definition:

[SŌL]

solar—pertaining to the sun

solar system—the sun with the objects which revolve around it

solarium—a sun dial; a glass-enclosed sun room

solaster—(astron: star)—a star fish with more than five rays; a sun-star fish

parasol—([Italian] parare: to ward off)—a light portable sunshade

solstice—(sisto, statum: set, cause to stand)—stopping or standing still of the sun by the arms on bars or tree branches

“Old Sol”—folk name for the sun

Definition:

[LOO nah]

lunar—of or pertaining to the moon

lunatic—mad; affected by the moon

lunacy—madness caused by the moon; “moonstruck”

clair de lune—([French])—moonlight

lunambulist—(amblo, ambulatum: walk) one whose sleep walking is supposedly caused by the moon

lunarium—instrument showing the phases and motions of the moon

interlunar—(inter: between (p.70))—time between old and new moon when the moon is invisible

lunation—29½ days—a lunar month or the time from one new moon to the next

Definition:

[di AH]

diabolical—(bole: shot, blow)—shot through, possessed (by a devil)

diabolical is related to Spanish "Diablo" and French "diable", both meaning devil.

diadem—(desmos: bond)—bound across the forehead, a wreath or crown

diagnosis—(gnosis: knowledge)—thorough knowledge

diagonal—(gony: knee)—line between two non-adjacent corners in a figure of four or more sides

diagram—(graph: write, draw (p.2))—a cross-section drawing

diameter—(metron: measure (p.4))—measure across

diamond—(a: not + damas: tame)—hardest substance

diacritical—(krinein: separate)—marks to separate long and short vowels

diaphanous—(phanein: show)—to show through, usuall said of fabric so delicate you can see through it

Definition:

[TRAHNS]		
transport	(<u>port</u> , <u>portatum</u> : carry)	carry across
transaction	(<u>ago</u> , <u>actum</u> : do drive)	trade, exchange
transcript	(<u>scribo</u> , <u>scriptum</u> : write (p. 92))	speech put into writing
transfer	(<u>fero</u> , <u>latum</u> : carry)	carry across
transform	(<u>formo</u> , <u>formatum</u> : form, shape)	change over to a different form
transplant	(<u>planta</u> : sprout, plant)	move a plant
transparent	(<u>pareo</u> : appear)	appear or be seen through
transcend	(<u>scando</u> , <u>scansum</u> : climb)	climb over, exceed, climb beyond
transcontinental	(<u>con</u> : together) (<u>teneo</u> : hold)	across the held-together land

Definition:

[GAY oh]		
geography	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	draw the earth (make maps) and write about it
geographer		one who makes maps and writes about the earth
geology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p. 15))	study of the earth and its formations
geologist		one who studies the formations of the earth's crust; rocks, minerals, oil, etc.
geometry	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	branch of study on ways to measure the earth
George	(<u>ergon</u> : work)	one who works the earth; a farmer
geocentrism	(<u>kentros</u> : center)	theory that the earth is the center of the universe
geochrony	(<u>chronos</u> : time (p. 67))	geologic time measured since the world began

Definition:

[TAIR rah]		
territory		land under control of a government or owner
terrace		raised platform of earth
terra cotta	(<u>coquou</u> , <u>coctum</u> : cook)	“cooked earth”; fired clay pottery, tiles, etc.
terrarium		garden in a small container
terrestrial		pertaining to the earth
extraterrestrial	(<u>extra</u> : outside)	outside the earth’s atmosphere
terrier		small dog which hunts for burrowing game
Mediterranean Sea	(<u>medius</u> : middle)	the sea in the middle of the land
terrain		a tract of land considered for its features such as hills, ravines, etc.

Definition:

[DOHR mee ō, dohr MEE toom]		
dormant		sleeping
dormant spray		insecticide for plants used in the non-growing season
dormitory		place for sleeping
dormer window		bedroom window set into a roof
dormouse		sleeping (hibernating) mouse
dormeuse		railway sleeping car
dormitive		something that causes sleep
dormition		act of sleeping
<i>dormio—I sleep; dormis—you sleep; dormit—he, she, or it sleeps</i>		

Definition:

[HEWP noss] (HIP noss)		
hypnosis		sleep-like state controlled by a hypnotizer
hypnotize		put into a hypnotic sleep or trance
hypnotist		person who has control over his subject and can make him think or do whatever the hypnotist suggests
hypnology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of sleep
hypnotic		tending to induce sleep
hypnotherapy	(<u>therapeia</u> : healing)	treatment of disease by hypnosis
hypnophobia	(<u>phobos</u> : fear (p.7))	fear of sleep
Hypnos		god of sleep in Greek mythology; Somnus

Definition:

[AHN noos]		
annual		yearly
anniversary	(<u>verto</u> , <u>versum</u> : turn (p.90))	celebration marking the turning of a year
biannual	(<u>bi</u> : two)	occurring twice a year
biennial	(<u>bi</u> : two)	occurring every two years
triannual	(<u>tri</u> : three)	occurring three times a year
triennial	(<u>tri</u> : three)	occurring every three years
centennial	(<u>centum</u> : hundred (p.43))	every hundred years
millennial	(<u>mille</u> : thousand (p.44))	every thousand years
perennial	(<u>per</u> : through)	through the years
annuity		amount of money paid yearly
annals		historical events recorded year by year

Definition:

[LI toss] (LI thoss)		
lithograph	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	picture drawn on stone so the stone can “draw a picture”
monolith	(<u>monos</u> : one, alone (p.2))	lone stone
megalith	(<u>megas</u> : large (p.76))	large stone
lithology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of rocks or stone
lithosphere	(<u>sphaira</u> : ball, globe)	the rocky crust of the earth
lithic		made of or pertaining to stone
Eolithic	(<u>eo</u> : dawn)	earliest stone age
Paleolithic	(<u>paleo</u> : old, ancient)	ancient stone age after the Eolithic period
Neolithic	(<u>neo</u> : new)	new or late stone age

Definition:

[PE tross]		
petrified	(<u>facio, factum</u> : make, do (p.91))	made into stone
petrification		process of making into stone
Peter		name which means "reliable, like a rock"
petroleum	(<u>oleum</u> : olive, olive oil)	oil from rocks
petroglyph	(<u>glyphein</u> : carve)	rock carving
petrography	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	writing about rocks
petrous		hard, stone-like, rocky

Definition:

[AHS tron]		
aster		star-shaped flower
astronomer	(<u>onoma</u> : name)	one who names the stars
asteroid	(<u>eidos</u> : form)	in the form of a star <i>(asteroids aren't really star-shaped; they are very small planets which revolve around the sun between the orbits of mars and Jupiter)</i>
astrologer	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	one who gets knowledge from stars
astronaut	(<u>nauta</u> : sailor)	star sailor
disaster	(<u>dis</u> : separation or parting from)	separation from the good influence of friendly stars
astral		pertaining to stars <i>(astral navigation—navigating by the stars)</i>
astrodome		covered stadium where sports stars perform

Definition:

[STEL lah]		
stellar		pertaining to a star, or stars
constellation	(<u>cum</u> : together, with (p.23))	group stars
interstellar	(<u>inter</u> : between (p.70))	between the stars
stellate		star-shaped
stellascope	(<u>skopeo</u> : look (p.13))	instrument for looking at the stars; astronomical telescope
stellerid	(<u>therapeia</u> : healing)	star fish
stellify	(<u>facio, factum</u> : make, do (p.91))	transform a person or thing into a star or constellation
Stella		girl's name meaning "Star"
Estellita		girl's name meaning "Star"

Definition:

[DEN dron]		
rhododendron	(<u>rhodos</u> : rose, red)	evergreen shrub with large (red) flowers
lepidodendron	(<u>lepidos</u> : scale)	extinct prehistoric tree with scaly bark
dendrophile	(<u>philia</u> : love (p.6))	lover of trees
dendrometer	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees
dendrolite	(<u>lithos</u> : stone (p.61))	petrified or fossil trees
dendriform	(<u>forma</u> : form, shape)	having the shape of a tree

Definition:

[AHR boar, ahr BOH is]		
arboretum		public garden where trees are cultivated and exhibited
Arbor Day		day designated for planting trees—usually in March, April, or May
grape arbor		grape vines trained to climb on a trellis or open-roof framework
arboraceous		full of trees, wooded
arboriculture	(<u>cultura</u> : tending)	cultivation of trees and shrubs
arborvitae	(<u>vita</u> : life)	“tree of life”; an evergreen tree of the cypress family bearing cones (conifer)

Definition:

[KROH noss]		
synchronize	(<u>syn</u> : together, same (p.8))	do at same time
chronometer	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	device to measure time
chronology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	related events in time sequence
chronologist	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	person skilled in putting time or dates in sequence
chronicle		a record of events in order of time
chronic		over a period of time; "from time to time"
chronograph	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	device to measure and record time

Definition:

[TEMP poos, tem POH ris]		
temporal		pertaining to time
temporary		for a limited time
temporize		play for time; stall
extemporaneous	(<u>ex</u> : out)	speak or act at (or out of) the time without preparation
contemporary	(<u>cum</u> : together, with (p.23))	with the time
contemporaries		people who are alive at the same time
tempo	(Italian from Latin)	time in music; rate of speed at which music moves
tense	(French: temps)	verb forms which indicate past, present, or future time
tempted		one's power is stretched
<i>a span, stretch, or extent of time—between “then and now”; between “now and later”; between “before and after”</i>		

Definition:

[par RAH]		
parable	(<u>ballein</u> : to throw)	to throw a story in for comparison while teaching a lesson or moral
parachute	(<u>cadere</u> : to fall)	goes along with you as you fall (from the sky) and slows you down
parenthesis	(<u>thesis</u> : place (p.9))	a statement placed beside (or within) the main sentence
paragraph	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	¶ an editing mark beside a page of print to show needed indentation
parallel	(<u>allos</u> : other)	lying along side of another line, but not touching
parasol	(<u>sol</u> : sun (p.52))	protects you from the sun
paramedic		works beside a doctor as an aide
paralegal		works beside a lawyer as an aide

Definition:

[IN tair]		
international	(<u>natio</u> : nation, race, kindred)	between or among nations
interject	(<u>jacio</u> , <u>jactum</u> : thrown (p.21))	throw between
interaction	(<u>ago</u> , <u>actum</u> : act, perform)	discussion or action between or among people
intervene	(<u>venio</u> , <u>ventum</u> : come)	come between
intergalactic	(<u>galactos</u> : milk)	between stars in the Milky Way
interlude	(<u>ludus</u> : play)	light entertainment in between serious activities; a 'break'
introduce	(<u>duco</u> : lead)	"to lead into" which happens when you lead or bring a new person into a discussion
introspection		looking into or entering one's own thoughts and feelings for the purpose of self-evaluation
INTERScholastic INTERmural	(<u>muras</u> : wall)	athletic competitions, games between schools sports "within or inside the walls" of one school (or club)

Definition:

[TEK nay]		
technology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of how to do things
technical		pertaining to the art of skill involved in all kinds of work, science, sport, business, profession, mechanical arts
technique		expert skill in accomplishing something
technician		one who is skilled in details of an art or subject
architect	(<u>archj</u> : chief, master)	a master builder
architecture		art of science of building
<p><i>We use words <u>technical</u> and <u>high tech</u> almost as though they had been invented in the last few years. We associate any word which has <u>TECH</u> in it with the latest wonders of the modern world. However, it has been this way for thousands of years.</i></p>		

Definition:

[AHRS, AHR tis]		
art		display or application or skill
artist		one who act or creates with skill
artistic		pertaining to skillful creation
artless		without skill, natural, simple, and science
artful		full or, or characterized by skill
artificial	(<u>facio</u> , <u>factum</u> : make, do (p.91))	made by man; not occurring naturally
artillery	([Fr] <u>artillery</u> : equip)	equipment for ware
inert	(<u>in</u> : not)	not skilled, inactive, sluggish
inertia		state of inactivity; motion which continues unless altered by an external force

Definition:

[BI oss]		
biology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of life
biography	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	written life story
autobiography	(<u>autos</u> : self)	written life story of one's self
microbe	(<u>micro</u> : small)	tiny form of life
amphibian	(<u>amphi</u> : both)	creature who can live both on land and in water
bionic		life-like
biotic		pertaining to life
antibiotic	(<u>anti</u> : against)	against living forms which invade the body
biolysis biodegradable	(<u>lysis</u> : loosing, parting, breaking up)	refers to the destruction of organic material by microorganisms
biophotophone	(<u>photo</u> : light (p.1) (<u>phone</u> : sound (p.11))	early machine for making talking motion pictures—this term was a bit unwieldy and was soon discarded

Definition:

[WEE wō, WIK toom]		
vivid		lively, animated, spirit
revive	(<u>re</u> : back again)	come back to life
survive	([French from Latin] <u>sur</u> , <u>surprise</u> : over)	to live over or beyond a threat of death
vivacity		liveliness, vigor
convivial	(<u>con</u> : with, together)	relating to feasting together
viand		food to support life
victual	(pronounced "vit'l")	food to support life
victim		religious sacrifice of live animal or person

Definition:

[Mi KROSS]		
microphone	(<u>phone</u> : sound (p.11))	device for transmitting a small sound over distance
microbe	(<u>bios</u> : life (p.73))	tiny form of life
microcosm	(<u>cosmos</u> : world)	a tiny world
microfilm	(<u>filmen</u> [Anglo-Saxon]: thin skin)	tiny film for storing books, records, etc.
micrometer	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	instrument for measuring small things
micron		unit of length $1/1000$ of 1 millimeter
microscope	(<u>skopeo</u> : look at (p.13))	instrument for looking at small things
microwave	(<u>wafian</u> [Anglo-Saxon]: wave)	tiny electro-magnetic wave between 1 and 100 centimeters long

Definition:

[ME gahs]		
megaphone	(<u>phone</u> : sound (p.11))	device for making a sound larger (louder)
megalith	(<u>lithos</u> : rock (p.61))	huge rock
megalomania	(<u>mania</u> : craze)	crazy person with delusions of grandeur or greatness
megalophonous	(<u>phone</u> : sound (p.11))	having a big or loud sound or voice
megalopolis	(<u>polis</u> : city)	huge sprawling city like New York or Los Angeles
megalops	(<u>ops</u> : eye)	a stage of a crabs development when its legs are still small but its eyes are very large
mega		in the metric system, a million times <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ megameter—a million meters ◆ megatons—a million tons
<i>megalo is part of many scientific terms</i>		

Definition:

[MAHG noos]		
magnify	(<u>facio, factum</u> : make, do (p.21))	make larger
magnifier		that which makes greater
magnitude	(-tudo: ness)	greatness
magnate		person of great rank or influence
magnificent		great in deed or character; lavish
magnanimous	(<u>animus</u> : mind, spirit)	great in mind; above what is low, mean or ungenerous; noble in soul
<i>magnet does NOT come from the root word magnus</i>		

Definition:

[PAH tair, PAH tris]		
patriach	(<u>archos</u> : chief)	chief father of a family or of society
patriotism		love for the fatherland
patrician		nobly born person; descendant of the founding fathers of Rome
patrimony	(- <u>monia</u> : condition)	condition or estate inherited from one's fathers
patron		one who acts like a father toward another <i>a patron is one who gives financial support as a father would</i>
patronymic	(<u>onyma</u> : name)	a father's name adapted and given to his children
<p><i>Patronymics: In Ireland, Brian's son was John O'Brian; in Scotland Donald's son was John MacDonald; in Sweden Peter's son was John Peterson; in Norway, Olaf's son was John Olafseen (his daughter was ____ Olafsdatter); in Russia, Ivan's son was John Ivanovich. Can you think of other patronymics?</i></p>		

Definition:

[MAH tair, MAH tris]		
matriach	(<u>archos</u> : chief)	a woman who rules the family
maternal		motherly
maternal grandparents		parent's of one's mother
matrix		the ground from which some thing or idea springs
matriculate		have one's name entered on the list of students of a school or college
alma mater	(<u>alma</u> : nourishing; kind)	the 'dear old school' from which one graduates
matrimony	(<u>-monia</u> : condition)	state from which motherhood develops

Definition:

[FRAH tair, FRAH tris]		
fraternal		brotherly
fraternity		brotherly association of men
fraternize		associate together on friendly or brotherly terms
friar		a member of a men's religious order
frère		French word for brother

Definition:

[DAY moss]		
democracy	(<u>kratos</u> : power)	people power
demotic		pertaining to the people; popular
demography	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	draw charts of information about the people (where they live, etc.)
demophile	(<u>philia</u> : love (p.6))	friend of the people
demophobe	(<u>phobos</u> : fear (p.7))	one who fears the people
epidemic	(<u>epi</u> : upon)	a plague on the people; disease spread among citizens

Definition:

[POH poo loos]		
people		a collection of persons
public		a general body of people in a community
republic	(res: thing)	public thing or entity
publish		make know to people in general
populace		the common people
popular		pleasing to people in general
population		whole number of people in an area
pueblo	(Spanish)	people of a village or town

Definition:

[POH lis]		
metropolis	(<u>meter</u> : mother)	mother city or main city with smaller suburbs around it
political		concerning management of a city
police		those who keep order in the city
polite		having city (civilized) manners
policy		course of action adopted in the management of the city

Definition:

[OORPS; OOR bis]		
urban		pertaining to the city
suburb	(<u>sub</u> : under, below, near)	outlying part of a city; smaller town near a city
suburbanite		one who lives in a suburb
interurban	(<u>inter</u> : between (p.70))	between cities
urbane		polite; having city manners
urbanity		civility; courtesy, politeness
urbanites		those who live in a city

Definition:

[PAH toss; PAH thoss]		
pathos		dramatic device to cause pity, sympathy or sorrow
pathetic		marked by suffering or sorrow
pathology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of suffering or disease
pathometer	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	measures feeling; a lie detector
apathy	(<u>a</u> : not)	not feeling; lack of feeling
antipathy	(<u>anti</u> : against)	feeling against
sympathy	(<u>syn</u> : together, same (p.8))	to feel what another feels
telepathy	(<u>tele</u> : far away (p.3))	knowing how someone far away feels

Definition:

[ow TŌS]		
autograph	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	writing the name of oneself
automobile	(<u>mobilis</u> : movable)	self moving
autobiography	(<u>bios</u> : life (p.73)) (<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	life story written by oneself
autocrat	(<u>kratos</u> : power, strength)	power in one person
autonomy	(<u>nomos</u> : law)	being a law to oneself
autodynamic	(<u>dynamikos</u> : power)	supplying its own power
automatic	(<u>matos</u> : think)	a machine that seems to think for itself; self-acting; self-regulating
autopsy	(<u>optos</u> : seen)	to see with one's own eyes what was wrong with a person who has died

Definition:

[TAIR moss] (THAIR moss)		
thermal		relating to heat
thermos bottle		insulated bottle which keeps the contents hot or cold
thermometer	(<u>metron</u> : measure (p.4))	device for measuring heat
thermotropic	(<u>tropos</u> : turn)	turning toward heat
thermogenic	(<u>genos</u> : origin)	causing or originating (generating) heat
thermoplastic	(<u>plastos</u> : shape, mold)	can be molded or formed when heated

Definition:

[KOOR rō, KOOR soom]		
current		running, ongoing
curriculum		study that runs over a period of time
occur	(<u>ob</u> : againts)	run against, happen
recur	(<u>re</u> : again)	run into again
incursion	(<u>in</u> : in, into)	a running into
excursion	(<u>ex</u> : out of)	running out; a trip
cursive		writing that runs on without lifting the pen or pencil
cursor		small moving (running) square on a computer screen

Definition:

[ZŌ on]		
zoo		a zoological park or collection of animals
zoology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of animals
protozoon	(<u>protos</u> : first)	earliest form of one-celled animal life on earth
cenozoic	(<u>kainos</u> : recent)	recent animal period
mesozoic	(<u>meso</u> : middle)	middle animal period
paleozoic	(<u>paleo</u> : early, archaic)	early animal period (many fossils)
proterozoic	(<u>protero</u> : earlier)	earlier animal period (few fossils; worms)
archeozoic	(<u>arche</u> : beginning)	beginning animal period (carbon traces but no fossils)

Definition:

[WAIR tō, WAIR soom]		
reverse	(<u>re</u> : back, again)	turn back
advertise	(<u>ad</u> : to, toward (p.20))	turn people toward a product
universe	(<u>unus</u> : one (p.33))	stars all turning as one wheel or cosmos
university	(<u>unus</u> : one (p.33))	set of colleges revolving around a central administration
controversial	(<u>contra</u> : against)	two sides turned against each other
conversation	(<u>con</u> : with, together)	taking turns in talking together
diversity	(<u>dis</u> : separate)	turning to separate ways; unlikeness

Definition:

[FAH key ð, FAK toom]		
factory	(-orium: place for)	place for making things
manufacture	(manus: hand (p.28))	make by hand
efface	(ex: out, away)	do away with
deface	(de: down)	to “do down”, mar, destroy
perfect	(per: through)	done all the way through
magnify	(magna: large (p.77))	to make large
satisfy	(satis: enough)	to make enough

Definition:

[SKREE bo, SKRIP toom]		
scripture		sacred writings (Bible, Torah)
inscription	(<u>in</u> : in, into)	writing in a book or in a stone
describe	(<u>de</u> : down)	write down
proscription	(<u>pro</u> : for (p.18))	written list of names put up for all to see
prescription	(<u>pre</u> : before (p.19))	something written ahead (doctor's direction to a pharmacist)
scribe		one who knows how to write
transcribe	(<u>trans</u> : across (p.55))	transfer of speech into writing
manuscript	(<u>manus</u> : hand (p.28))	written by hand
script		writing (e.g. the words of a play)

Definition:

[PLI kō, PLI kah toom]		
duplicate	(<u>duo</u> : two (p.34))	twofold
triplicate	(<u>tres</u> : three (p.35))	threefold
multiplication	(<u>multum</u> : many)	increase in number manifold
explicit	(<u>ex</u> : out)	folded out, unfolded, smooth
implicate	(<u>in</u> : in, into)	fold into
complication	(<u>con</u> : with, together)	a 'folded' situation
accomplice	(<u>ad</u> : to, toward (p.20)) (<u>con</u> : with, together)	one who is folded together with another in crime
replica	(<u>re</u> : again, back)	a bending or folding again; a reproduction or copy
supplication	(<u>sub</u> : under)	humble request or prayer made on bended, folded, knees

Definition:

[DEE kō, DIK toom]		
dictate		speak, command
diction		art or manner of speaking
dictation		speaking so another may write down the words
dictator		one whose word has absolute authority
dictionary		a book which lists the words of a spoken language and their meanings
predict	(<u>pre</u> : before (p.19))	to say beforehand what will happen
benediction	(<u>bene</u> : well)	well-spoken words; a blessing
contradict	(<u>contra</u> : against)	speak against
verdict	(<u>verus</u> : true, real)	a true saying

Definition:

[BIB loss]		
Bible		the Book of the Christian religion
bibliography	(<u>graph</u> : write, draw (p.2))	list of books on a particular subject
biblioclast	(<u>klastos</u> : broken)	one who destroys books
biblioklept	(<u>klepto</u> : steals)	one who steals books
bibliolatry	(<u>latreia</u> : worship)	worship of books
bibliology	(<u>logos</u> : word, study (p.15))	study of books
bibliomania	(<u>mania</u> : madness)	craziness about books
bibliophile	(<u>philia</u> : love (p.6))	lover of books
bibliophobia	(<u>phobos</u> : fear (p.7))	fear or dislike of books
bibliothetic	(<u>thetos</u> : placed)	pertaining to the placement or arrangement of books

Definition:

[LI bair, LI bree]		
library		place where books are kept
librarian		one in charge of a library
libretto	(Italian booklet)	words to which opera music has been written
librettist		one who writes a libretto
libel		written accusation

Definition:

[SKI ō, SKEE toom]		
science		knowledge which results from study
scientific		kind of knowledge gained from careful study
conscience	(<u>con</u> : with, together)	knowledge of right and wrong
prescience	(<u>pre</u> : before (p.19))	foreknowledge
conscious	(<u>con</u> : with, together)	sharing knowledge; mentally awake or active
omniscience	(<u>omnis</u> : all)	knowing all

Definition:

[Dis KI poo loos]		
disciple		a student
discipline		teaching; instruction, field of learning
disciplinary		pertaining to correction, ordered control or teaching
disciplinarian		one who enforces order

Definition:

[SOW ross]		
dinosaur	(<u>deinos</u> : terrible)	terrible lizard
tyrannosaurus	(<u>tyrannos</u> : absolute ruler)	tyrant lizard (ate anyone he wanted to eat)
allosaurus	(<u>allos</u> : leap)	leaping lizard
stegasaurus	(<u>stego</u> : roof)	lizard with a shell on his back
brontosaurus	(<u>brontos</u> : thunder)	thunder lizard
ankylosaurus	(<u>ankylos</u> : crooked, bent)	lizards with bony plates sticking up from his neck

Definition:

[AH mō, ah MAH toom]		
amateur	(French from <u>amator</u> : lover)	lover; one who enjoys an activity without doing it professionally
amiable		kindly, lovable, good-natured
amicable		friendly, peaceable, cordial
amorous	(-osus: full of)	full of love
amour	(French for love)	love affair
enamoured	(<u>in</u> : in, into)	charmed, captivated, in love
amity		friendship
enmity	(<u>in</u> : not + amity)	ill will; hostility
enemy	(<u>in</u> : not + amity)	hostile, unfriendly person