

Definition:

[KAH nis]	
canine	<i>n.</i> a dog; <i>adj.</i> dog-like
caninity	canine quality or trait; dog-like nature
canine teeth	extra long, pointed teeth used for tearing
<i>Canidae</i>	the family of dog-like carnivorous mammals include dogs, wolves, jackals, foxes, coyotes, and hyenas
Canis Major	"Great Dog," a constellation in the shape of a dog
Canicula	Sirius, the "Dog Star", the brightest star in the constellation Canis Major
cave canem	(pronounced <i>CAH-way CAH-nem</i>) "Beware of the dog"

Definition:

[FAY les, FAY lis]		
feline		<i>n.</i> a cat; <i>adj.</i> cat-like
felinity		cat-like disposition
felinophilia	(<i>philia</i> (G)—love; (RU1, p 6))	love for cats
felinophobia	(<i>phobia</i> (G)—fear; (RU1, p 7))	fear of cats
<i>Felidae</i>		the whole cat tribe, large and small, including domestic cats, lions, tigers, leopards, cheetahs, lynxes, panthers, cougars, etc.
The Romans referred to small domestic cats as <i>feles catus</i> . CATUS means shrewd, intelligent, and sly—which certainly describes the character of most house cats.		

Definition:

[LAY on]		
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lion		the largest member of the cat family <i>Felidae</i>
lioness		a female lion
leonine		lion-like
dandelion	(dens —tooth)	weedy plant with deeply toothed leaves and golden-yellow tufted flower
chameleon	(chamai (G)—on the ground)	a lizard with a large head able to change color for protection
leopard	(pardos (G)—black leopard)	tawny panther with black spots
Leo		the constellation of the Lion; zodiac sign; a boy's name
lionize		to treat as an object of great interest or importance
lion's share		the biggest and best portion of anything

Definition:

[EH kwoos]	
<i>Equidae</i>	scientific term for the horse family
equestrian	person skilled in horse riding; pertaining to horseback riding
equine	of pertaining to, or resembling a horse
equestrienne	feminine form; a horsewoman; female equestrian
<p>EQUIDAE (scientific classification of the horse ‘family’) includes horses, donkeys, mules, zebras, and some extinct “ungulates” (animals having hooves). Our word “horse” is from the Anglo Saxon <i>hors</i>. However, most of our words relating to horses are derivatives from the Latin EQUUS or the Greek HIPPOS.</p>	

Definition:

[cah BAHL loos]	
cavalry	a division of an army in which the soldiers ride horses
<i>cheval</i>	(<i>French</i>) horse
chivalry	a code of courteous conduct which was followed by knights (horseman) of the Middle Ages
<i>caballo</i>	(<i>Spanish</i>) horse
<i>cavallo</i>	(<i>Italian</i>) horse
<i>chevalet</i>	(<i>French: little horse</i>) the bridge on a stringed musical instrument, as a violin; any wodden frame for holding or supporting something; equiv. to <i>cheval</i> —horse
cavalcade	procession of riders on horseback or in carriages
Chevalier, (Maurice)	French actor and singer

Definition:

[HIP poss]		
hippopotamus	(potamos (G)—river)	river horse
hippdrome	(dromos (G)—race course; (RU2, p 45))	horse race track
hippocampus	(kamois (G)—sea monster)	sea horse
hippology	(logos (G)—word, study; (RU1, p 15))	study of horses
hippophile	(philia (G)—love; (RU1, p 6))	one who loves horses
Eohippus	(eo (G)—dawn)	dawn horse, a small extinct horse
hippiatric	(iatros (G)—healer; (RU2, p 45))	
Hippotigris	(tigris (G)—tiger)	a subgenus of the <i>Equidae</i> family, including zebras

Definition:

[POR koos]		
pork		meat from a pig
porcine		pig-like, fat, lazy
porcupine	(<i>spina</i> (L)—thorn)	spiny or prickly pig-shaped rodent
porpoise	(<i>porcus piscis</i> (L)—pig fish)	a blunt, snouted, aquatic mammal, similar to a dolphin
pork barrel		barrel in which salt pork is stored
porker		a young pig raised for food
“pork”		money for local projects from the public “trough”
porcelain		fine, white earthenware noted for its translucence and transparent glaze; china

What do **porcelain** and pigs have in common? The word **porcelain** came from the Latin *porcellus* (the diminutive of **porcus**—meaning little pig) via Old French “*porcelaine*” and Italian “*porcellana*” which was cowrie shell, so named because the shape of the shell resembled a pig’s back. When European merchants brought back samples of Chinese **porcelain**, the fine white surface of the earthenware resembled the inner white surface of the shell and the china became known as **porcelain**.

Definition:

[OR nis]

ornithology	(logos (G)—word, study; (RU1, p 15))	study of the nature and habits of birds
ornithivorous	(vorare (L)—devour, swallow up)	bird-eating
ornithopterous	(ptreon (G)—wing)	having wings like a bird
ornithotrophe	(trophos (G)—feeder)	place to feed and observe birds
ornithocephalic	(kephale (G)—head)	having a head shaped like a bird's
ornithopter	(ptreon (G)—wing)	machine designed to fly by flapping wings
ornithophile	(philia (G)—love; (RU1, p 6))	lover of birds
ornithomancy	(mantis (G)—diviner, prophet)	telling fortunes by observing birds

Definition:

[AH wis]		
aviary		a large building in which birds are kept
aviate		to navigate the air in an airplane; to fly
aviation		aerial navigation by means of an airplane; the science of powered flight; design and development of aircraft
aviator		pilot of an airplane
avian		of or pertaining to birds
aviculture	(culture (L)—tiling, raising)	the raising of and caring for birds, especially wild birds in captivity

Definition:

[GREKS, GRE gis]		
gregarious		living in herds, flocks, or social groups fond of company, socially outgoing and friendly
egregious	(e, ex (L)—out, away (RU2, p 16))	out of the herd; outstandingly bad
congregate	(cum (L)—together; (RU1, p 23))	gather together as a group
congregation		a flock of churchgoers gathered together for worship with a cleric as shepherd
segregate	(se (L)—apart)	to separate from the group
aggregate	(ad (L)—to (RU1, p 20))	to gather together in a lump or sum
<p>egregious once meant remarkable, excellent, distinguished, or renowned and was a term of admiration; egregious in more recent times is used to describe behavior or actions which are very bad, gross, flagrant, or outrageous.</p>		

Definition:

[OHM nis]		
omnipotence	(potens (L)—powerful, able)	all power
omnipotent		all powerful
omnipresent	(praesens (L)—present)	present everywhere
omniscience	(scire (L)—to know (RU1, p 97))	knowledge of all
omniscient		all knowing
omnivorous	(vorare (L)—to eat greedily; swallow)	willing to eat anything and everything
omnibus		vehicle capable of carrying many passengers
omni directional	(dirigere (L)—direct, guide)	capable of transmitting or receiving radio waves from all directions

Definition:

[AHM pee, AHM fee]		
amphitheater	(theatron (G)—place for seeing)	theater with audience on both sides of the central stage area
amphibian	(bios (G)—life (RU1, p 73))	animal, including frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders, which can live and breathe both in water and on land
amphora	(pherein (G)—to carry)	a large jar or jug with handles on both sides for carrying liquids
amphoric sound		a sound made by blowing across the mouth of a bottle or jug
amphigory	(guros (G)—circle)	a story or rhyme with opposite statements resulting in nonsense

Definition:

[AHM bee]		
ambidextrous	(dexter (L)—right)	able to use both hands with equal skill (to have two right hands)
ambivalent	(valens, valentis (L)—strong, powerful)	to be attracted and repulsed at the same time; undecided
ambiguous	(agere (L)—right)	doubtful or uncertain; a feeling of being driven in two or more directions
ambience	(ire (L)—to go)	environment, surroundings, atmosphere
ambisinister	(sinister (L)—left)	to have two left hands; clumsy

Definition:

[EH oo]		
eulogy	(logos (G)—word (RU1, p 15))	a speech of praise for a deceased person
euphony	(phone (G)—sound (RU1, p 11))	pleasing sound of a voice or music
euphoria	(pherein (G)—to bear)	a feeling of well-being or elation
evangelist	(angelos (G)—messenger)	one who brings good news
eugenics	(eugenes (G)—wellborn)	relating to or fitted for the production of good offspring
euphemism	(pheme (G)—speech)	substitution of a mild or indirect word for one which is thought to be offensive or blunt

Definition:

[MAH loos]		
malady	(malade (<i>French</i>)—sick)	illness, any undesirable condition
malediction	(dicere (L)—to speak (RU1, p 94))	words spoken badly of someone
malefactor	(facere (L)—to do, make (RU1, p 91))	to do evil or wrong
dismal	(dies (L)—day)	evil or unlucky, dreary, causing gloom
malaria	(aer (L)—air)	bar air; a disease carried by some mosquitos
malevolent	(velle (L)—to wish)	having evil wishes or intentions
malice		desire to cause pain, injury, or distress to another
malign		to utter injuriously misleading or false reports; to speak evil of
Malapropism		use of an inappropriate word in place of a correct one

Definition:

[AY, EKS]		
exit	(ire (L)—to go)	to go out; the door through which you leave
exclude	(cludere (L)—to shut)	to shut out of a group
evidence	(videre (L)—to see (RU1, p 14))	out of what can be seen
elaborate	(laborare (L)—to work (RU2, p 94))	to work out in great detail
effort	(fortis (L)—strong)	strenuous physical or mental exertion
elect	(legere (L)—to choose)	to pick out; vote for
educate	(ducere (L)—to lead)	to lead out of ignorance
excel	(excellere (L)—to rise or project)	to rise above expectation
except	(capere (L)—to take)	taken away from a general rule
erase	(radere (L)—to scrape)	to rub out or obliterate
eruption	(rumpere (L)—to break (RU2, p 84))	to break out or burst open
evacuate	(vacuare (L)—to make empty)	to empty out; to withdraw
evict	(vincere (L)—to conquer)	to legally force a tenant out of a building
expatriate	(patria (L)—fatherland); (pater (L)—father (RU1, p 78))	one exiled from or living outside his native country

Definition:

[AHR koss]		
archaeology	(logos (G)—sound (RU1, p 15))	study of the beginnings of man
archaic		very old; from the earliest of times
archbishop	(episkopos (G)—overseer)	leader of bishops
archduke	(dux (G)—leader)	first in rank among other dukes
architect	(tehton (G)—craftsman)	one who designs new buildings
hierarchy	(heiros (G)—holy, sacred)	any system of persons ranked one above the other
monarchy	(monos (G)—alone (RU2, p 92))	rule by one person
oligarchy	(oligos (G)—few)	rule by a few persons
patriarch	(pater (L)—father (RU1, p 78))	founding father of a family or country; ruling father figure

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Definition:

[AHR koos]		
arc		part of a circle
arch		curved structure built to support weight over an opening
arcade		a row of arches supported by pillars
archer		one who shoots arrows with a bow; the constellation Sagittarius
archery		the sport of shooting arrows from a bow
archway		an entrance or passage under an arch
overarching		spanning with an arch; over everything below

Definition:

[KEER coom]		
circle		a perfectly round plane figure
circumference	(ferre (L)—to bear)	the line that forms a circle
circus		a round arena surrounded by seating for performances by trained animals, acrobats, clowns, etc
circa		around or about, used with dates which are not exact
circuit	(ire (L)—to go)	to go or travel around; a circular journey
circulation		movement in a circular motion or course
circumscribe	(scribe (L)—write)	to draw a boundary line around
circumstance	(stare (L)—to stand)	that which stands around or surrounds; conditions existing at certain time
circumspect	(spectare (L)—look carefully; watch (RU2, p 86))	look all around
circuitous [sir- <i>cue</i> -it-us]		route is a roundabout or indirect path

Definition:

[KOOK loss; KIK loss]		
cycle		any complete round or recurring series
bicycle	(bi (G)—two)	rider-propelled vehicle with two wheels
tricycle	(tri (G)—three (RU1, p 35))	rider-propelled vehicle with three wheels
motorcycle		two- or three-wheeled vehicle propelled by a motor
cyclometer	(metron (G)—measure (RU1, p 4))	an instrument for measuring arcs; device for recording the revolutions of a wheel
cyclone		a storm characterized by circular wind motion; a tornado
encyclopedia	(paideia (G)—child rearing, education (RU2, p 30))	a series of books of knowledge
Cyclops	(ops (G)—eye)	any of a group of giants in Greek mythology having a single round eye in the middle of the forehead

Definition:

[PEH ree]		
perimeter	(metron (G)—measure (RU1, p 4))	distance around outside or an area
periscope	(skopein (G)—to look (RU1, p 13))	device for seeing around obstacles
perigee	(geo (G)—earth (RU1, p 56))	that point in the moon's orbit closet to earth
perihelion	(helios (G)—measure (RU1, p 51))	that point in the orbit of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body that is nearest to the sun
period	(odos (G)—way, path)	completion of a cycle; dot at end of a sentence
peripatetic	(patein (G)—to tread)	walking about; itinerant
peripheral	(pherein (G)—to carry)	carry around the outside; extra
peristyle	(stylos (G)—pillar)	colonnade surrounding a building or courtyard
Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, was a peripatetic teacher because he walked around Athens, and in a peristyle called the Stoa, asking questions for his students to think about and answer.		

Definition:

[TAY oss]		
theology	(metron (G)—measure (RU1, p 4))	knowledge or study of god
monotheism	(monos (G)—one, alone, solitary (RU1, p.2))	belief in one god
polytheism	(poly (G)—many)	belief in many gods
atheist	(a, ab (L)—away from)	one who does not believe in any god
theocracy	(kratos (G)—power)	government of a state by rulers seen as divinely guided in accordance with laws of one religion
Pantheon	(pan (G)—all)	temple in Rome build to worship all the Roman gods
enthusiasm	(in (L)—in, into)	having spirit or a god inside; inspiration
Dorothy	(doron (G)—gift)	girl's name meaning gift of god
Theodore	(doron (G)—gift)	boy's name meaning gift of god

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Definition:

[day os]		
deity		having the character of god, object of worship; god
deify		to exalt to the position of a god; to treat as a god
deist		one who believes in God but rejects the organized religions
adieu	(<u>a</u> (L)—to + <u>dieu</u> (<i>French</i> - god)	parting salutation, go with God
addio	(<u>a</u> (L)—to + <u>dio</u> (<i>Italian</i> - god)	Goodbye, farewell
adios	(<u>a</u> (L)—to + <u>dios</u> (<i>Spanish</i> - god)	parting wish; goodbye
dues ex machina		“day oos eks ma kee na” god from machine

Definition:

[dee WEE noos]		
divine (adjective)		relating to or proceeding directly from God or a god
divine (noun)		a soothsayer, a clergyman, a theologian
divine (verb)		to discover as if led by God; find water with divining rod
diviner		one who can predict or foretell events, a prophet or soothsayer
divine right of kings		the right to rule comes from God and not the people
diva		a goddess; a celebrated woman opera singer

Definition:

[HOH mo, HOH mi nis]		
homo sapiens	(sapire (L)—to be wise)	man as a thinking species
homage		oath of loyalty by a vassal or tenant to a feudal lord
human		relating to or characteristic of human beings
humane		marked by compassion for humans or animals
homunculus		a little man, a dwarf
ad hominem		attacks against a man personally rather than at his ideas or policies

Definition:

[AHN troh poss]		
anthropology	(logos (G)—sound (RU1, p 15))	the study of mankind
anthropomorphic	(morph (G)—form, shape)	having human form
anthropomorphize		attribute humanity to animals or things
philanthropy	(philein (G)—to love (RU1, p 6))	devotion to human welfare
philanthropist		a generous giver to education, charity, or social work
misanthrope	(misein (G)—to hate)	a hater or distruster of mankind

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Definition:

[WEER]		
virile		manly
virago		a man-like woman
triumvirate	(tri (L)—three (RU1, p 35))	a three-man governing team
virtue		manly strength or courage; moral excellence
virtual		being in essence or effect, but not in fact
virtuoso		a man with great technical skill in the fine arts, esp. music

Definition:

[FAY mi nah]		
female		the gender that can produce eggs or bear offspring
feminine		having qualities associated with women
femininity		state of being womanly
effeminate		feminine in appearance or manner; un masculine
feminism		advocacy or women's rights
<i>femme fatale (French)</i>		a irresistibly attractive woman

Definition:

[EEN fans, een FAHN tis]	
infant	speechless; one who cannot yet speak
infancy	condition of being an infant; early childhood
infantile	behaving like an infant or child
Infanta (<i>Spanish</i>)	daughter of the King and Queen of Spain or Portugal who is not heir to the throne
Infante (<i>Spanish</i>)	son of the King and Queen of Spain or Portugal who is not heir to the throne
infant school (in Britain)	school for children under seven years old
infantry	(originally) force composed of those too young or inexperienced or low in rank for cavalry service; (now) foot soldiers in an army
infanticipate	to be in a state of expecting the birth of a child

Definition:

child

[pah EES, peye DOSS]		
pediatrician	(<i>iatros</i> (G)—physician (RU1, p 33))	a doctor for children
encyclopedia	(<i>kyklos</i> (G)—round (RU2, p 20))	a series of books which provide a well-rounded knowledge on all subjects
pedagogue	(<i>agein</i> (G)—to lead)	tutor who escorted children to school
pedagogy		art or skill of teaching children
paideia		education of children in all aspects of their society
pedant		person who makes an excessive or inappropriate display of learning
pedantic		overly concerned with minute details and formalities in teaching
pedantry		slavish attention to formal rules or minute details

Definition:

leisure, free time

[SKOH lay]

[SKOH lay]	
school (noun)	a place of education; a group of fish swimming together
school (verb)	to teach or educate
scholastic	of or pertaining to schools or school education
scholar	a student who is taught, especially one who is learned in classical (Greek and Latin) languages and literature
scholarly	pertaining to, or characterizing a scholar; learned, erudite
scholarship	the attainments of a scholar in learning; a grant-in-aid to teach a student at a school or university

Definition:

play, mock

[LOO do, LOO soos]		
allude	(ad (L)—to (RU1, p 20))	make indirect reference to; refer to
elude, elusive	(e, ex (L)—out, away (RU2, p 16))	to avoid cleverly; to escape
delude (verb)	(de (L)—down, away from)	to play falsely, deceive
collude (verb)	(con (L)—with, together)	to conspire or plot
illusion (noun)	(in (L)—not (RU1))	the creation of a false impression or reality
illusory (adjective)		misleading, unreal
interlude	(inter (L)—between (RU1))	music between parts of a longer performance
prelude	(prae (L)—before (RU1, p 19))	music played before the main performance
postlude	(post (L)—after)	music played after the main performance

Definition:

physician, comforter

[yah TROSS]		
psychiatrist	(psychos (G)—soul)	doctor for the mind and soul
podiatrist	(podes (G)—foot)	foot doctor
hippiatrist	(hippos (G)—sound (RU2, p 6))	a doctor for horses; a veterinarian
iatrology	(logos (G)—sound (RU1, p 15))	the science of healing, a study of medical arts
pediatrician	(paidos (G)—child (RU2, p 30))	a children's physician
iatrogenic	(genesis (G)—origin, source)	illness or injury caused by doctors' mistakes
geriatrics	(geron (G)—old age)	field of medicine dealing with older people

Definition:

doctor

[MEH di koos]	
medicine	any substance used in treatment of disease or illness
medicinal	having the properties of a medicine; curative; remedial
medical	pertaining to the science or practice of medicine
medication	use or application of medicine
medicine man	person believed to possess magical curative powers, especially among the North American Indians; a shaman
medicine ball	a solid, heavy, leather-covered ball tossed for exercise
Medicare	a US government program of medical insurance for aged or disabled person

Definition:

healthy, free of disease

[SAH noos]		
sane		of sound or healthy mind
sanity		mental health or soundness
insane	(in L)—not	mentally ill or abnormal, not of healthy mind
insanity	(in L)—not	condition of mental illness
sanitarium		institution for treating the ill or insane; a health resort
sanitary		clean and healthy
sanitation		state of clean, healthy conditions

Definition:

whole, entire, complete

[HOH loss]		
whole		health, unhurt, entire, total
hologram		three-dimensional picture of a whole object or whole person
catholic	(<i>katholikos</i> (G)—general or universal)	universal; applicable to all men; the universal church, or the whole body of Christians
holy		sacred; dedicated to the service of God, the church, or religion
holiday		a day fixed by law or custom to commemorate an event or to honor a person; day to honor religious saints or sacred events
holocaust	(<i>kaustos</i> (G)—burnt)	complete devastation or destruction by fire

Definition:

nose, snout

[HREE noss, REYE noss]		
rhinoceros	(<i>keras</i> (G)—horn)	large animal with one or two horns on its snout
rhinocerotoid		like a rhinoceros; one of the rhinoceros family
rhinology	(<i>logos</i> (G)—sound (RU1, p 15))	branch of medicine concerned with the nose
rhinoplasty	(<i>plassein</i> (G)—to form or mold)	plastic surgery for the nose
rhinoscope	(<i>skopein</i> (G)—to see, look (RU1, p 13))	instrument for examining the interior of the nose

Definition:

horn

[KOR noo]		
cornet		horn, a brass instrument like a trumpet
cornucopia	(copia (L)—plenty, abundance)	horn of plenty
unicorn	(unus (L)—one (RU1, p 33))	a mythical horse with one horn on its forehead
corn		hardening of skin on a tow other than the toenail
cornea		the relatively hard, transparent coating of the eyeball that covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior of the eye

Definition:

skin, hide, shell

[DAIR mah, DER mah]		
dermis		layer of skin just under the epidermis
epidermis	(epi (G)—upon)	outer layer of skin
hypodermic	(hypo (G)—under (RU2, p 81))	under the skin
dermatologist	(logos (G)—sound (RU1, p 15))	skin specialist in medicine
dermatitis	(-itis (G)—inflammation)	inflammation of the skin
dermatoid		skin-like
dermoptera	(pteron (G)—wing)	having skin or membranous wings like a bat

Definition:

skin, hide, shell

[KOO tis]		
cutis		the layer of skin beneath the epidermis; derma
cutis vera	(vera (L)—true)	true skin; the layer of skin containing its blood supply and nerves
subcutis	(sub (L)—under (RU2, p 83))	the deeper or inner portion of the true skin
cuticle		thin, outermost thin layer of skin; the epidermis
cuticula, cuticulae		tough outer layer of skin in lower organisms (slugs, worms, etc.)
cutaneous		belonging to the skin, affecting the skin
sub-cutaneous	(sub (L)—under (RU2, p 83))	being used or introduced beneath the skin
cutify		to form skin

Definition:

heart

[KOR, KOR dis]		
core		the central or innermost part; the “heart” or anything
cordial		heartfelt; warm and sincere
courage (n.)		facing danger in spite of fear
encourage	(en (L)—within)	to give confidence to; to inspire with courage
discourage	(dis (L)—apart)	to dishearten
accord	(ad (L)—to, toward (RU1, p 20))	heart to heart; an agreement or a treaty
concord	(con from cum (L)—with (RU1, p 23))	agreement between people; harmony in music
discord	(dis (L)—apart)	disagreement or conflict; harsh or inharmonious noise in music
record	(re (L)—again)	to preserve the heart of a message

Definition:

back

[DOR soom]		
dorsal fin		the fin on the back of sharks, dolphins, orca, and some fish
endorse (v)		the sign on the back of a document or check; support
endorsement (n)		signature written on the back of a check; support or approval for a person, position, or product
dorsicumbent	(incumbo (L)—lie upon, lean toward)	lie upon one's back
dorsigerous	(gerere (L)—to carry)	carrying the young on the back
dossier (<i>French</i>)		a bundle of documents labeled on the back

Definition:

prizes, award

[AHT lohn]		
athlete		a person trained or skilled in exercises, sports, or games requiring physical strength, agility, or stamina
athletics		exercises, games or sports engaged in by athletes
athletic		characteristic of an athlete; pertaining to athletics
pentathlon	(penta (G)—five)	athletic contest of five separate sports
decathlon	(deka (G)—ten) (decem (L)—ten (RU1, p 42))	athletic contest of ten separate sports
decathlete		an athlete who participates in a decathlon

Definition:

contest, struggle

[AH gon]		
agony		intense mental or physical suffering from struggling with a challenge or problem
agonize		to suffer agony, or anguish over a decision
antagonize	(anti (G)—against)	to act in opposition to; to incur or provoke hostility; to struggle against
antagonist		one who struggles against or opposes another; adversary; opponent
antagonism		actively expressed opposition or hostility; enmity
protagonist	(pro (L)—for (RU1, p 18))	principal character in a book or play against which antagonistic forces struggle

Definition:

running, race course

[DROH moss]

hippodrome	(hippos (G)—horse(RU2, p 6))	horse racetrack
dromedary		a camel of unusual speed
anadromous	(ana (G)—up (RU2, p 76))	running upward
catadromous	(kata (G)—down (RU2, p 75))	running downward
aerodrome	(aer (G)—air)	airport runway
palindrome	(palin (G)—back, again)	a word, sentence, or verse that reads the same backward or forward

Definition:

mountain

[MONS, MOHN tis]		
mountain		a land mass that rises high above its surroundings
mountainous		terrain containing many mountains
mount		to rise, ascend; to place or seat oneself upon something
mound		a raised area in the ground
insurmountable	(in (L)—not); (sur (L)—above)	something one cannot rise above
amount		a pile or accumulation of anything; the quantity at hand
promontory	(pro (L)—forward (RU1, p 18))	a high point of land projecting into a lowland
paramount	(para (L)—by (RU1, p 69))	superior to or rising above all others

Definition:

earth, soil

[HOO moos]		
humus		dark or organic matter in soils partially containing decomposed vegetable or animal material
humiliate		to make someone feel low
humble		near the ground; not high or pretentious
humility		a spirit of lowliness; lack of pretension
humification		formation of humus

Definition:

leaf

[FO lee oom]		
foliage		the leaves of plant or tree
folio		a leaf of paper (either loose or in a bound volume)
portfolio	(porto (L)—carry (RU2, p 57))	a case for carrying loose sheets or paper, music, art, etc.
foliate		to put forth leaves; to beat metal into a thing leaf or foil
exfoliate	(ex (L)—forward (RU2, p 16))	to cast off or she leaves or layers
defoliate	(de (L)—down, away from)	to strip off leaves
defoliant		a chemical used to cause defoliation

Definition:

salt

[SAHL, SAH lis]		
salt		a substance which occurs in nature both in solution and in crystalline form, known chemically as sodium chloride (NaCl)
salary		fixed payment made periodically to a person for regular work
saline		like salt, salty
salami		variety of sausage highly salted and flavored, originally Italian
desalinate	(de (L)—away from)	to remove salt from water or land
saltern		a building where salt is made by boiling or evaporating sea water
salinometer	(metron (G)—measure (RU1, p 4))	an instrument for measuring the amount of salt in a solution

Definition:

sea, ocean

[MAH reh]		
marine (adj)		of, or relating to, the sea; (noun) a sea soldier
marina		a dock or basin offering safe mooring for boats
mariner		a person who navigates a ship; a sailor
maritime		of, or relating to, navigation or commerce on the sea
submarine	(sub (L)—under (RU2, p 83))	ship which goes under water in the ocean
mare nostrum		“our sea”; a body of water belonging to one nation or shared by two or more nations; the Romans’ name for the Mediterranean Sea
mal de mer (<i>French</i>)		seasickness

Definition:

ship, boat

[NAH oos]		
nautical		pertaining to ships
aeronaut	(aero (G)—air)	an early name for an aviator; airplane pilot
astronaut	(astron (G)—star (RU1, p 63))	one who “sails” out toward the stars
cosmonaut	(kosmos (G)—ordered universe)	astronaut
nautilus		a sea creature which forms new chambers in a spiral formation as it grows
nausea		seasickness caused by the motion of a boat
nauseate		to make sick with an upset stomach due to any cause
Argonauts		heroes in Greek mythology who sailed with Jason on his ship, the <i>Argo</i> , in search of the Golden Fleece

Definition:

ship, boat

[NAH wis]

navy		the maritime section of a nation's defense; the ships and those who manage them
naval		pertaining to ships and those who build, sail, and manage them
navigate	(ago (L)—do, drive (RU2, p 78))	to determine the route a ship must take to a destination; to direct the course of a ship or any vehicle
navigation		the process of guiding a ship upon the sea
navigable		body of water deep enough to allow movement of ships
circumnavigate	(circum (L)—around (RU2, p 19))	to sail completely around a land mass or the world

Definition:

[HOH moss]		
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homograph	(graphein (G)—to draw or write (RU1, p 2))	words with the same spelling but different origin and meaning
homonym	(onyma (G)—name)	words having the same sound or pronunciation but different spelling and meaning
homogeneous	(genos (G)—race, kind)	same kind or nature
homogenize		to make homogeneous or the same throughout
homosexual		attraction for one of the same sex

Definition:

[HEH teh ross]		
heterogeneous	(genos (G)—race, kind)	different kind or nature
heterodox	(doxa (G)—opinion)	contrary to recognized standard practice or doctrine (opposite of orthodox)
heterography	(graphein (G)—to draw or write (RU1, p 2))	spelling different from that which is correct in current usage; incorrect spelling
heteronomy	(nomos (G)—law)	not self governing (opposite of autonomy)
heterosexual		attraction for one of the opposite sex

Definition:

[KAR do; KAR di nis]		
cardinal		essential, main; a songbird with bright red feathers
cardinal numbers		one, two, three, etc.
cardinal points		(on a compass) North, South, East, West
cardinal winds		winds blowing from one of the cardinal points of the compass
cardinal edge		(of a shell) the connection between the two bivalves of a shell
Cardinal		One of 70 princes of the Roman Catholic Church

Definition:

[POR tah]		
port		a harbor for boats at the shore of a city; the left side of a ship
airport		a place where airplanes land and take off
portal		doorway or gateway of a stately or elaborate construction; any kind of entryway
porthole		small opening in the side of a ship to let in light or air
porch		a covered area around the entrance to a house
portcullis	(Old French <i>coulies</i> : sliding)	vertically sliding castle door

Definition:

[POR to; po TAH toom]		
porter		someone who carries your luggage for you
portable		capable of being carried by hand or in person
portage		(n.) the act of carrying anything (v.) to carry a boat over land between two bodies of water
transport	(trans (L)—across (RU1, p 55))	to carry across; to carry away with emotion
export	(ex (L)—out of (RU2, p 16))	to carry out; to send goods or info out
import	(in (L)—in)	(v.) to carry in; to bring something in
important		(adj.) carrying meaning or significance
report	(re (L)—back)	(v.) to carry back
support	(sub (L)—under (RU2, p 65))	(v.) carry from underneath; to bear
deport	(de (L)—away)	(v.) to carry away

Definition:

[NOH woss]		
novel		(n.) a fictitious story of book length (adj.) of a new kind or nature, not previously known
novice		a beginner, an inexperienced person; a probationary member of a religious order; before taking vows
novitiate		a novice or a new person in a religious order
novelty		new in character and originality; a new or unusual occurrence; a small toy of novel design
<i>nouveau riche</i> (French)		newly rich
nova		a star that suddenly increases in brightness and then subsides
supernova		a star that suddenly increases in brightness and then explodes

Definition:

[OR do; OR din is]		
order		everything in its place; tidiness; a group, religious or other, living by the same rules; a command
orderly		systematically arranged, regular; obedient to rules
ordinary		regular, normal. customary, usual
ordinance		an authoritative order; a decree
ordinal number		number defining place in a series; 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , etc.
extraordinary	(<i>extra</i> (L)—outside)	out of the ordinary; remarkable
<i>NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM</i>	(<i>novus</i> (L)—new (RU2, p 58)); (<i>saeculum</i> (L)—new (RU2, p 60));	“A New Order of the Ages”—motto on the Great Seal of the United States (on the back of the one dollar bill)

Definition:

[SEYE koo loom]		
secular		worldly as opposed to ecclesiastical or church-related
secularize		convert from church to civil property use
siècle (French)		century (fi de siècle—end of the century)
<i>NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM</i>	(<i>novus</i> (L)—new (RU2, p 58))	“A New Order of the Ages”
seculum		period of geological time corresponding to strata in rocks

Definition:

[PREE moos]	
primary	first in time or order of development; earliest; main
primer	first book of instruction in reading or other learning
prime	first in time, rank, degree, importance, quality
prime number	number that can be divided only by itself and 1
primate	order of mammals including humans, apes, monkeys, etc.
primitive	the conditions of life in earliest times before technology
primogeniture	custom of the eldest son in a family inheriting the family land and wealth
<i>prima donna</i>	(Italian—first lady) a leading lady of the opera

Definition:

[seh KOON doos]	
second	immediately following the first in order or rank; damaged or flawed new merchandise
second	an aide to a participant in a duel
second	a 60 th of a minute
second hand	the hand marking seconds on a clock
secondhand	used clothing or equipment
secondary	next after first in time, priority, or order of development
secondary market	selling of stocks on the open market after an initial public offering of shares in a company

Definition:

[TAIR tee oos]		
tertiary		third in order
tertiary color		color produced by mixing two secondary colors
tertiary period		the first period of the Cenozoic Era
Tertius/Tertia		names for a boy or girl who is the third child in a family
tertial		(ornithology) the 3 rd row of feathers in the wing of a bird
tertio-geniture		right of succession or inheritance belonging to the third born in a family
<i>tertius gauden</i>	(<i>gaudere</i> (L)—to rejoice)	a third person who benefits from the conflict of two others

Definition:

[KWAR toos]	
quart	one-fourth of a gallon
quartile	one-fourth of the total group being tested in research
quarter	one-fourth of anything; one-fourth of the school year
quarter horse	strong, fast horse trained to race a quarter of a mile
quarto	paper folded twice to produce four sheets/eight pages
quarter-bound	book with leather on the spine, 1/4 of the time of a whole note
quarterdeck	the stern area of a sailing ship's upper deck
quarter note	musical note held for 1/4 of the time of a whole note
quarterly	recurring every three months; 1/4 of a year
quartet	four singers who sing in four-part harmony

Definition:

[KWEEN toos]	
quintile	in research statistics, one-fifth of the group being tested
quintessence	the essence of an idea in its most concentrated form
quintuplet	one-fifth of five live offspring born at the same birth
quintuplicate	the fifth of five exact copies
quintet	group of five musicians or singers; music written for such a group
quinta	(in Portugal, Spain, and Latin America) a farm rented for one-fifth of the income it produces

Definition:

[SEX toos]	
sext	sixth canonical hour of the day; noon
siesta	(<i>Spanish</i> from L. sexta hora —noon) an afternoon nap or rest
sextuplet	one of six live offspring born at the same birth
sextant	a navigational tool with an arc which is 1/6 of a circle
sextet	group of six musicians or singers
sestet	a six-line poem, or the last six lines of an Italian sonnet
sexagesimal	one-sixtieth of anything

Definition:

[SEP ti moos]	
septimal	seventh; of the number seven
septime	the seventh of the eight parrying positions in fencing
septuplet	one of seven live offspring born at the same birth
Septuagesima Sunday	the seventieth day before Easter; third Sunday before Lent
September	seventh month of the old Roman calendar

Definition:

[ohk TAH woos]	
Octavius	family name of Augustus Caesar
octave	series of eight notes in music
octavo	a size of book or printed page (about 6x9 inches)
October	eighth month of the old Roman calendar

Definition:

[NO noos]	
nonagenarian	a person aged between 90-99
nones	(Christian church) the ninth hour after prime or sunrise; the devotional service performed then
nonet	a group of nine singers or musicians
nonagon	a polygon having 9 angles and 9 sides
noon	(from nones) 12:00; midday

Definition:

[DEH ki moos]	
decimate	destroy a tenth part of
decimal system	base ten number system
Dewey Decimal System	system for classifying library books
decimeter	one-tenth of a meter; 3.94 inches
decigram	one-tenth of a gram; 1.543 grains
decimalization	conversion to a decimal system (as of a currency)
dime	10-cent coin; one-tenth of a dollar

Definition:

[eh LEK tron]	
electricity	a fundamental natural entity of negative and positive kinds; observable in attraction or repulsion of bodies and in natural phenomena such as lightning or aurora borealis
electric	relating to or operated by electricity
electron	elementary particle consisting of negative charge or electricity
electrician	one who installs, maintains, and repairs electrical equipment

Definition:

[GRAH doos]		
grade		a degree or step in a scale of rank, quality, value
gradual		taking place, changing, or moving in small degrees
graduation		ceremony of giving diplomas or degrees in school or college for completion of a program
gradient		rate of regular or graded ascent or descent; inclination
centigrade	(centum (L)—hundred)	a scale of measuring heat which has one hundred degrees between water's freezing and boiling points; Celsius' thermometer
egress	(e, ex (L)—go out (RU2, #16))	a way out of an enclosed space; an exit
regress	(re (L)—again, back)	a step back to a former position

Definition:

[PLOOS, PLOO ris]		
plus		more, additional
plus sign		in mathematics, (+) meaning additional or positive value
plural		more than one in number
plurality		a larger or greater number, though not an absolute majority
<i>E Pluribus Unum</i>		"out of many (states), one (nation)"
surplus	(super (L): above (RU2, p. 82))	extra, more or above what is needed
nonplussed		"not more" - perplexed; not knowing what more to say
plus fours		men's long baggy knickers worn for golfing in the 1920s

Definition:

[AH kross]		
acrobat	(bainein (G)—to go)	one who performs gymnastic feats on a high wire, elevated apparatus, or on the ground
acrobatics		art of an acrobat; aviation stunts high in the air
acropolis	(polis (G)—city (RU1, p 83))	high point of a Greek city; a citadel
Acropolis		the hill in Athens on which the Parthenon, the Temple of Athena, was built
acronym	(onyma (G)—name)	word formed from the first letters of a phrase: radar, scuba, NATO, NAFTA, etc.
acrophobia		extreme fear of heights

Definition:

[KAH tah]		
catalog	(legein (G)—to pick, choose)	a list from which to choose
catastrophe	(strophein (G)—to turn)	downturn of events
catapult	(pallein (G)—to hurl)	device for hurling stones or arrows
cataract	(rassein (G)—to strike, smite)	waterfall or downpouring of water; abnormality of the eye; clouded lense
catalyst	(lysis (G)—break, loose, set free)	person or thing that causes an event or change in the status quo
cataclysm	(klyzein (G)—to wash or dash over)	violent upheaval especially of social or political nature; sudden action producing change in the earth's surface
catacomb	(cumba (G)—tomb)	subterranean cemetery

Definition:

[AH nah]		
analysis	(luein (G): loosen, undo)	taking something apart to study it
anadromous	(dromein (G): to run)	to run up, as fish swimming upstream from salt water to fresh water to spawn
anatomy	(tome (G): cut, incision)	cutting up a body to study it; dissection
anachronisms	(chronos (G): time (RU1, p. 67))	person or thing that belongs to another time; error in chronology
anagram	(gram (G): written)	word, phrase, or sentence formed from another by rearranging its letters
analog	(logos (G): word (RU1, p. 15))	displaying a readout by a pointer on a dial rather than numerical digits
analogy		similarity of two things such as a heart and a pump

Definition:

[DOO ko, DOOK toom]		
aqueduct	(aqua (L): water (RU1, p. 49))	tube or canal for water to move along
conduct	(con (L): together)	guide, direct, lead, convey
deduct	(de (L): down from, away)	lead away, remove, subtract
induct	(in (L): in, into)	lead or bring into
produce	(pro (L): for, forward (RU1, p. 18))	bring forth, make, cause, create
surplus	(super (L): above (RU2, p. 82))	extra, more or above what is needed
viaduct	(via (L): way)	bridge over a valley for a road or train track; crossroad under a bridge or other obstruction
reduce	(re (L): back)	to lead back; to bring down to a smaller size, amount, weight, or price

Definition:

[AH go, AHK toom]		
act		do, perform, behave
agent		a person or thing that causes an action to take place
agile		able to act quickly physically or mentally; nimble
ambiguous	(ambi (L): both (RU2, p. 13))	lead in two directions; unclear
navigate	(navis (L): boat (RU2, p. 52))	drive or steer a boat
coagulate	(con (L): together)	drive liquid molecules together; clot, curdle, congeal, jell
prodigal	(pro (L): for, forward (RU1, p. 18))	driving forth, wasteful, extravagant

Definition:

[PEN do, PAIN sum]		
pensive		weighing things in one's mind; thoughtful; reflective
suspend	(sub (L): under (RU2, p. 83))	to hang down under; temporarily stop an act
suspense		state of mental uncertainty while awaiting a decision or outcome
suspenders		adjustable shoulder straps with ends attached to the waistband of a pair of trousers
suspension		hanging down under something above; liquid throughout which particles are evenly distributed and do not settle to the bottom
expensive	(e, ex (L)—go out (RU2, #16))	entailing great expense; much weighing out
expend		to weigh out; to pay out; to use up (as energy or resources)

Definition:

[HOO pair, HEYE purr]		
hyperbole	(ballein (G): throw)	throw beyond; exaggerate
hyperactive	(ago (G): do, act)	displaying excessive physical energy
hypercritical		overly critical; carping
hyperextension	(ex (L): out; tendere (L): stretch)	extension of a body part beyond normal limits
hyperglycemia	(glykys (G): sweet; haima (G): blood)	abnormally high level of glucose in the blood
hyperventilate	(ventus (L): wind)	to breathe extremely fast and deeply
hypertrophy	(trophe (G): nutrition)	excessive growth or development of a body part from over-nutrition or overuse

Definition:

[HOO poh, HEYE poh]		
hypodermic	(dermis (L): skin)	under the skin
hypochondria	(chondros (G): cartilage of the breastbone)	excessive worry about one's health
hypothermia	(thermos (G): heat (RU1, p.87))	having a body temperature below normal
hypocritical	(krinein (G): distinguish, separate)	pretending to hold publicly approved values, but not practicing them
hypothesis	(thesis (G): put, place (RU1, p.9) [hi-POTH-i-sis])	proposition assumed for the sake of argument
hypoallergenic	(allos (G): other; genos (G): kind)	designed to prevent an allergic response by containing few irritating substances

Definition:

[SOO pair]		
super		situated above or upon; higher in rank or quality
insuperable	(in (L): not)	incapable of being overcome or surmounted
supervise	(video (L): see (RU1, p.14))	to oversee
superfluous	(fluere (L): to flow)	exceeding what is necessary
supercilious	(cilium (L): eyelid)	coolly and patronizingly haughty
survive	(vivo (L): live (RU1, p.74))	live over or beyond a threat of death
supersonic	(sonus (L): sound (RU1, p.12))	faster than the speed of sound
superlative	(latus (L): carry)	raised above or surpassing all others
supercalifragilistic expialidocious		indescribably fabulous; from a nonsense word coined by P.L. Travers in <i>Mary Poppins</i>

Definition:

[SOOB]		
subscription	(scribere (L): to write (RU1, p.92))	sign one's name on a document in approval or agreement with the contents
subordinate	(ordere (L): to order (RU2, p.59))	to place below in rank or order
suburb	(urbs (L): city (RU1, p.84))	smaller district outside a larger city or town
submarine	(mare (L): sea (RU2, p.50))	ship which goes underwater in the ocean
<i>sub rosa</i>	(rosa (L): rose)	"under the rose" confidential, secret
substitute	(statuere (L): set up, erect)	a person or thing acting or serving in place of another
subterranean	(terra (L): land (RU1, p.57))	underground
subduction	(ducere (L): to lead, draw (RU2, p.77))	collision of two of the earth's crustal plates causing one plate to go under the other

Definition:

[ROOM po; ROOP toom]		
abrupt	(ab (L): from)	broken off without preparation or warning
bankrupt	(banca (Italian): bench)	reduced to financial ruin
corrupt	(con (L): with (RU1, p.23))	change from good to bad morals, manners or actions
disrupt	(dis (L): apart)	break apart; throw in disorder
interrupt	(inter (L): between (RU1, p.70))	break into a conversation or action
erupt	(e, ex (L): out of (RU2, p.16))	break out; burst forth
rupture		break, burst; breach of peace, war; tearing of body tissue

Definition:

[PAHKS; PAH kiss]		
peace		freedom from war or civil disorder, lack of disturbance
appease	(ad (L): to (RU1, p.20))	to bring to peace by negotiating with an aggressor and giving something in return for it
pacifist		one who declines to fight and seeks peace by other means
pacific		characterized by peace or calm
pay		to 'make peace' by giving someone what is owed to him
payment		what must be given in exchange for goods or services
taxpayer		citizen who must pay taxes in order to avoid penalties
Pax Romana		the peace which existed between nations which were part of the Roman Empire

Definition:

[SPEK to; spek TAH toom]		
inspect		to look carefully at or over; to view or examine formally
spectator		person who looks on or watches; observer
spectacle		public or display on a large scale; an impressive sight
spectacles		eyeglasses
perspective	(per (L): through)	picturing depth and spatial relationships on a flat surface; a mental view
perspicacity		keen mental perception and understanding
speculate		to wonder; to buy sell stocks at the risk of a loss expecting to make a profit
spectrum		an array of items which form a series or sequence, such as light waves forming the colors of a rainbow

Definition:

[WOHKS; WO kiss]		
voice		sound made by humans through the mouth
vowel		a voiced sound made by air passing through the throat
vocal		uttered, produced, or performed by the voice
vocation		a calling; a career to which one feels summoned
advocate	(ad (L): to (RU1, p.20))	picturing depth and spatial relationships on a flat surface; a mental view
evoke	(e, ex (L): out of (RU2, p.16))	to call out, summon, bring out; call to mind
unequivocal	(un (L): not; aequus (L): equal)	not ambiguous; certain
vocabulary		the range of words used by a particular person or group

Definition:

[LOH kwor; loh KOO toos]		
loquacious		talkative; full of excessive talk; wordy
eloquent	(e, ex (L): out of (RU2, p.16))	marked by forceful and fluent expression
colloquial	(cum (L): with (RU1, p.23))	conversational; informal speech
circumlocution	(circum (L): around (RU2, p.19))	talking around a subject, evasion in speech
soliloquy	(solus (L): with (RU2, p.91))	the act of talking to oneself; a dramatic monologue that voices inner thoughts
ventriloquism	(ventr, venter (L): belly)	speaking so that the voice seems to come from somewhere else
ventriloquist		one who entertains by using ventriloquism to hold a conversation with a hand-manipulated dummy

Definition:

[FAY leeks; fay LEE kiss]		
felicity		the quality or state of being happy
Felicia		girl's name
Felix		boy's name (and sometimes cats!)
felicitations		happy greetings
felicitous		happily apt or appropriate; pleasantly suitable
felicify	(facio (L): make)	to render or make happy

Definition:

[FIH days]		
fidelity		strict observance of promises; loyalty; accuracy of sound or image recording
Fido		favorite name for dogs, who are known as faithful
bona fide	(bonus (L): good (RU1, p.50))	in good faith; genuine
confide		to trust to the charge or knowledge of another
confidence		belief that someone is trustworthy or reliable
affidavit		written declaration or oath before an authorized official
fiduciary		one entrusted with property or power on behalf of another
fiancé (M) or fiancée (F)	(French)	someone who has pledged faith to another; engaged to be married
<i>Semper Fidelis</i>	(semper (L): always)	"Always Faithful"

Definition:

[SOH loos]		
solo		an act performed by one person; to pilot an airplane by oneself
soloist		a person who performs a solo
solitary		without companions
sole		being the only one
solitude		state of living alone; seclusion
soliloquy	(loquor (L): to speak)	speech in a drama in which a character, alone, discloses his or her innermost thoughts
solitaire		any of various card games for one person

Definition:

[MOH noss]		
monarch	(arche : rule)	a solitary or absolute ruler; a king or queen
monk		a member of a community of men who live apart from society and are devoted to religious duties and contemplation
monastery		a place where monks live
monogram	(graphein (G): write, draw (RU1, p.2))	the initial of a person printed on stationery or embroidered on clothing or towels
monologue	(legein (G): to speak)	speech performed by one lone actor; a soliloquy
monopoly	(polein (G): to sell)	exclusive possession or control of a product or natural resource by one person or company
monotone	(tonos (G): to tone)	of unvaried vocal or musical tone; tedious sameness; of uniform color

Definition:

[REE day noss]		
ridiculous		laughable
ridicule		speech or action intended to make fun of someone
risible		causing or capable of causing laughter
deride		to laugh at in scorn or contempt; to mock
derision		mockery, pointing at one for others to laugh at

Definition:

[lah BO ro, lah bo RAH toom]		
labor		work, toil, exertion of the faculties of body or mind
laboratory		place equipped to conduct scientific experiments or tests to make chemicals, medicines, etc.
elaborate	(e, ex (L): out of (RU2, p.16))	worked out in great detail
collaborate	(cum (L): with (RU1, p.23))	to work together on a project
laborious		full of labor, toilsome, expending much effort
labor or love		task performed for love of the work or of a person
labor union		association of workers in the same line of work
Labour Party		major political party in Great Britain
Labor Day		a U.S. holiday for workers; first Monday in September

Definition:

[AIR gohn]		
energy	(en (G): in, within)	the capacity for being active or doing work; useable power
erg		a specific measured unit of work or energy
ergometer	(metron (G): measure (RU1, p.4))	device for measuring the work performed or energy expended during exercise
ergonomics		applied science concerned with designing and arranging things according to the needs of a worker or user
allergy	(allos (G): other)	exaggerated reaction to substances, situations, or foods that don't affect the average person
synergy	(syn (G): with, together (RU1, p.8))	working together
surgery	(chirurgion (G): working by hand)	physician who performs manual operations on the body

Definition:

[DOO roos]		
energy	(en (G): in, within)	undergo difficulty or hardship
endurance		ability to last through hard times
endurable		capable of being endured; bearable; tolerable
durable		lasting; resistant to wear or decay
duration		length of time something continues or exists
duress		compulsion by threat or force; hardness; harshness
during		throughout the existence or continuation of
durum		kind of wheat with hard grain used in making pasta
obdurate	(ob (L): against)	unmoved by persuasion or pity; unyielding

Definition:

[BEL loom]		
belligerent		warlike; hostile in intention
bellicose		full of fight; combative
bellipotent		powerful in war
Bellona		the Goddess of War, the sister of Mars in Roman myths
antebellum	(ante (L): before)	before the war; when capitalized, before the American Civil War
<i>casus belli</i>	(Latin phrase)	the cause or reason for going to war

Definition:

[BAR bah ross]		
barbarian		person regarded as uncivilized, savage, or primitive
barbarous		uncivilized, savage, cruel, harsh
barbaric		lacking civilizing influences; primitive
barbarism		uncivilized state or condition
barbarity		brutal conduct; act of cruelty; crudeness of style
Barbara		popular name for girls
rhubarb	(Rheum rha barbarum)	Asian plant with medicinal uses

Definition:

[OR toss, OR thoss]		
orthodox	(doceo (G): think)	straight thinking or accepted opinion
orthography	(graphein (G): write, draw (RU1, p.2))	writing proper letters and correct spelling
orthodontist	(odontos (G): tooth)	one who straightens crooked teeth
orthopedist	(paidion (G): child)	one who corrects skeletal problems and related muscular problems in children (or adults)
orthotics		device for correcting or supporting foot abnormalities

Definition:

[DOH kayn]		
doxology	(logos (G): word, study (RU1, p.15))	a hymn containing words praising God
orthodoxy	(orthos (G): straight, correct (RU2, p.99))	customary or conventional ideas; approved teaching
heterodoxy	(heteros (G): other (RU2, p.54))	not in accordance with accepted opinions
paradox	(para (G): beside (RU1, p.69))	seemingly contradictory or absurd statement that contains a possible truth
paradoxical		contrary to commonly accepted opinion
dogma		authoritative system of principles or tenets, as a of church
dogmatic		asserting opinions in a dictatorial manner; opinionated
dogmatism		dogmatic assertion in matters of opinion