

## How to Do the Activities

The worksheets help the student to meet the following objectives: given Greek and Latin elements and their definitions, the student will:

1. Identify these elements in English words.
2. Match each given word to its correct meaning.
3. Select the correct word to complete an unfinished sentence.

### Identifying the Elements

The information below will help the student identify the word elements (Objective 1 above).

- A word can have more than one root, as shown below. Each root is circled.

hier + arch = hierarch

- Often, when a word ends with a root, an *e* is added to the end of the root.

pro + trud = protrude

- Sometimes similar letters are dropped when elements are combined. The student should use overlapping circles to identify roots when two roots share letters.

kine + esthesis = kinesthesis

- In some English words, connecting vowels and/or consonants are used to join word parts.

turb + ul + ence = turbulence      tum + ult + uous = tumultuous

- A combining form of a root, such as *eu*, is used as a prefix in English words.

eu + phoria = euphoria

- In some English words, connecting vowels may have to be dropped before joining word parts.

proto + agon + ist = protoagonist

\*Variations in spelling of roots are given when necessary. For example, some words include the root as *peps*, some as *pept*. The form of the root shown depends on the words used. When both or all forms are used, the root is listed with its alternatives. In some instances, an *s* is added to a suffix ending because the word is typically used in the plural form. For example, *repercussions*: the effects, often indirect or remote, of some event or action.

### Completing the Exercises

Each worksheet is labelled with the focus elements for that page (see next page). Each word in Column A includes at least one of the focus elements. A 3-column box lists the word elements used on the page and their definitions. A prefix *ends* with a hyphen (-) indicating that text follows; a suffix *begins* with a hyphen indicating that text precedes it. The combining forms, labelled with an asterisk, are original Greek or Latin roots that are commonly used in English words as prefixes.

The student should do each worksheet as instructed below:

1. Study the meanings of the prefixes, roots, and suffixes given.

# STUDENT INTRODUCTION

## Latin and Greek Elements

A **root** is the element that gives the basic meaning of the word. In this book, the term *root* refers to the original Greek or Latin\* word. An English word may have two or more roots in it. Identifying these roots can help you to define a word you don't know.

A **prefix** is an element that is added to the beginning of a word. The prefix adds to or alters the meaning of the basic word. For example, the prefix *in* means in, into. The root *flux* means flowing.

*in* + *flux* = influx                      the arrival of a large number of people or things

The prefix *re* means back, again.

*re* + *flux* = reflux                      a backward flow

A **suffix** is an element added to the end of a word. The suffix can define the word grammatically, giving some indication as to the part of speech a word is.

Root: *magn* = great, large                      Suffixes: *ate* (one who), *fy* (to do, to make), *tude* (state, quality, act)

*magn* + *ate* = magnate                      a person of high rank, power, influence, etc. in a specific field (noun)

*magn* + *ify* = magnify                      to increase in size; enlarge (verb)

*magn* + *itude* = magnitude                      greatness of size, volume, or extent (noun)

## Identifying the Elements in a Word

- A word can have more than one root, as shown below. Each root is circled.

hier + arch =                      hierarch

- Often, when a word ends with a root, an *e* is added to the end of the root.

pro + trud =                      pro

- Sometimes similar letters are dropped when elements are combined. The student should use overlapping circles to identify roots when two roots share letters.

kine + esthesis =                      kinesthesis

- In some English words, connecting vowels and/or consonants are used to join word parts.

turb + ul+ ence =                      turbulence                      tum + ult + uous =                      tumultuous

- A combining form of a root, such as *eu*, is used as a prefix in English words.

eu + phoria =                      euphoria

- English words may vary in meaning from the original Latin or Greek root word. In this upper level book, the student may find it necessary to use dictionaries, online resources, or other reference materials in order to determine the meaning of some words.

\* Variations in spelling of roots are indicated on the chart with a slash. The root used will depend on the word.

PREFIX	ROOT	SUFFIX
	peps/ pept	digest

**FOCUS: agon (G); culp (L)**

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
<b>ant-</b>	against, opposite	<b>agon</b>	struggle	<b>-able</b>	able to be
<b>ex-</b>	out, away, from	<b>culp</b>	fault, blame	<b>-ate</b>	to make, to act
<b>in-</b>	in, into	<b>proto*</b>	first, ahead	<b>-ic</b>	like, relating to
				<b>-ist</b>	one who
				<b>-y</b>	state, quality, act
			<b>*combining form</b>		

**DIRECTIONS:** In Column A, identify the parts of each word by circling roots and then underlining prefixes and suffixes. Match each word to its correct meaning from Column B.

## COLUMN A

## COLUMN B

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>ex</u> <b>culp</b> <u>ate</u> _____ | a. key figure in a contest or dispute; main character in a novel |
| 2. <u>agony</u> _____                     | b. contending with or opposing another; adversarial              |
| 3. <u>culpable</u> _____                  | c. to incriminate; to blame                                      |
| 4. <u>protagonist</u> _____               | d. deserving blame   |
| 5. <u>antagonistic</u> _____              | e. an intense feeling of suffering                               |
| 6. <u>in</u> <b>culp</b> <u>ate</u> _____ | f. to clear from alleged fault or guilt; to free from blame      |

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

- His suspicious behavior tended to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- The attorney berated and was \_\_\_\_\_ toward the witnesses.
- Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ from his shattered ankle, the athlete kept running.
- Alex was confident that after the investigation, the court would \_\_\_\_\_ him of all charges.
- The novel's \_\_\_\_\_ was characterized with the virtues of a classical hero.
- The property owner was found guilty of \_\_\_\_\_ negligence in the accident involving an uncovered manhole.

capable of being burned

**infelicitous** [ɪn-fə-lɪs'ɪ-təs] unsuitable; inappropriate

**insomniac** [ɪn-səm'nē-āk] person who is unable to sleep

**insurgent** [ɪn-sür'jənt] person involved in a rebellion against a constituted authority

**insurrection** [ɪn-sə-rɛk'shən] a rising up against established authority

**inter-** Latin — between

**intermediary** [ɪn-tər-mɛ'dɛ-ər-ē] negotiator who acts as a link between parties

**intermediate** [ɪn-tər-mɛ'dɛ-ɪt] being or happening between two other related things, levels, or points

**iso-** Greek — equal

**isobaric** [i-sə-bär'ɪk] showing equal pressure

**meta-** Latin — beyond, change

**metamorphosis** [mɛt-ə-môr'fə-sɪs] a complete change of character, appearance, condition, etc.

**metaphysics** [mɛt-ə-fɪz'ɪks] a branch of philosophy dealing with what is beyond the physical or the experiential

**non-** Latin — not

**non sequitur** [nɔn-sɛk'wɪ-tōr] a remark having no bearing on what has just been said

**ob-** Latin — to, toward, for

**obsequious** [ɔb-sɛ'kwē-əs] overly eager to please or obey

**op-** Latin — against

**opponent** [ə-pɔ'nənt] one who takes an opposite position; rival

**par-** (para-) Greek — beside, variation

**paradox** [pär'ə-dɔks] a statement, situation, etc. that seems absurd or contradictory, but is or may be true

**paroxysm** [pär-ək'sɪz-əm] a sudden and uncontrollable expression of emotion

**per-** Latin — through, by, very

**percussion** [pər-küş'ən] the group of instruments that produces sound by being struck, as drums, cymbals, and tambourines

**peroxide** [pə-rɔk'sɪd] an oxide containing a relatively high proportion of oxygen

**persecute** [pür'sə-kyōt] to oppress; to pester continually

**perturb** [pər-tûrb] to disturb greatly; to upset

**repercussion** [rɛ-pər-küş'ən] the effects, often indirect or remote, of some event or action

**post-** Latin — after

**postpone** [pōst-pōn'] to put something off until a later time; delay

**postponement** [pōst-pōn'mənt] the act of putting something off to a future time

**post-traumatic** [pōst trə-măt'ɪk] occurring as a result of or after injury

**pre-** Latin — before, in front of

**precinct** [prɛ'sɪŋkt] a part of a territory with definite bounds

**pro-** Latin — for, before, forward

**proponent** [prō-pɔ'nənt] one who argues in favor of something; advocate

**prosecute** [prɔs'ə-kyōt] to take legal action and bring someone before a court

(protagonist moved to root word section)

**protrude** [prō-trōd'] to bulge or extend forward

**protrusive** [prō-trōd'sɪv] jutting or thrusting forward

**re-** Latin — back, again

**recant** [rɛ-känt'] to withdraw something previously said

**reflux** [rɛ'flüks] a backward flow

**repatriation** [rɛ-pā-trɛ-ā'shən] the act of returning to one's country of origin

**repercussions** [rɛ-pər-küş'əns] the effects, often indirect or remote, of some event or action

**resurgence** [rɛ-sür'jəns] a rising again into life, activity, prominence

appease

**placebo** [plə-sē'bō] something done or said simply to reassure

**placid** [plās'ɪd] calm in nature; tranquil

**placidity** [plə-sɪd'ɪ-tē] the quality or feeling of being calm or composed

**platy** [combining form] Greek — flat, broad

**platyhelminth** [plät-ē-hěl'mɪnth] parasitic or free-living worms having a flattened body

**platypus** [plät'ɪ-pəs] an aquatic animal with a broad, flat bill

**platyrrhine** [plät'ɪ-rɪn] characterized by a broad, flat nose

**pod** (pus) Greek — foot

**branchiopod** [bräng'kē-ə-pōd] aquatic crustacean with gills on feet

**poly** [combining form] Greek — many

**polyglot** [pōl'ē-glōt] a person who speaks several different languages

**pon** Latin — place, put

**component** [kəm-pō'nənt] a part of something larger

**exponential** [ɛk-spō-nēn'shəl] characterized by an extremely rapid increase

**opponent** [ə-pō'nənt] one who takes an opposite position; rival

**postpone** [pōst-pōn'] to put something off until a later time; delay

**postponement** [pōst-pōn'mənt] the act of putting something off to a future time

**proponent** [prō-pō'nənt] one who argues in favor of something; advocate

**proto** [combining form] Greek — first, ahead

**protagonist** [prō-täg'ə-nɪst] key figure in a contest or dispute; main character in a novel

**pter** Greek — feather

**apterygial** [äp-tə-rɪj'ē-əl] belonging to the group of animals without paired wings, fins, or limbs

**brachypterous** [brä-kɪp'tər-əs] short winged

**pterodactyl** [tēr-ə-däkt'təl] winged-fingered, prehistoric flying reptile

**pteridology** [tēr-ɪ-dōl'ə-jē] the branch of botany that studies ferns

**pterosaur** [tēr'ə-sōr] extinct flying reptile

**pterygoid** [tēr'ə-goid] like a bird's wing in form or limbs

**pur** (purg) Latin — clean

**purity** [pydōr'ɪ-tē] the quality or state of being clean

**purg** (pur) Latin — clean

**expurgate** [ɛks'pər-gāt] to edit, to censor

**purge** [pûrj] to cleanse or clear

**pus** (pod) Greek — foot

**platypus** [plät'ɪ-pəs] an aquatic animal with a broad, flat bill

**pyr** (pyret) Greek — fever

**pyrometallurgy** [pī-rō-mēt'l-ûr-jē] chemical metallurgy that depends on heat action

**pyrogenic** [pī-rō-jeŋ'ɪk] fever-inducing

**pyret** (pyr) Greek — fever

**antipyretic** [än-tē-pɪ-rēt'ɪk] drug that relieves or reduces fever

**apyretic** [ā-pɪ-rēt'ɪk] without fever

**pyretotherapy** [pɪr-ɪ-tō-thēr'ə-pē] fever therapy

**pyretotyphosis** [pɪ-rə-tō-tɪ'fō-sɪs] the delirium of fever

**rhin** Greek — nose

**platyrrhine** [plät'ɪ-rɪn] characterized by a broad, flat nose

**sarc** Greek — flesh

**sarcophagus** [sär-kōf'ə-gəs] an ornamental stone coffin used to decompose the flesh of the corpse within

**saur** Greek — lizard

**ichthyosaur** [ɪk'thē-ə-sōr] an extinct variety of fishlike marine reptiles of the Mesozoic period