

# **GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS, PREFIXES, AND SUFFIXES**

This is a resource pack that I put together for myself to teach roots, prefixes, and suffixes as part of a separate vocabulary class (short weekly sessions). It is a combination of helpful resources that I have found on the web as well as some tips of my own (such as the simple lesson plan).

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# Lesson Plan Ideas

## *Simple Lesson Plan for Word Study:*

This is a simple plan I made up based upon what I came across on the web:

1. Choose one (or two) new root(s), prefix(es), or suffix(es) a week to learn
2. Have student list as many words as he/she can with the target root, prefix or suffix.
3. Create a study card as shown near the end of this document.
4. Play games or other activities to practice the root, suffix, or prefix.
5. Work in regular review of all previous roots. You might make a warm up activity or give a quiz at the beginning of each session.

## *Lesson Plan Idea 2*

Excerpted from:

Learning How to Define and Use Root Words

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise>

Procedure: Students will be grouped into groups of four. Each group will be given 10 of the roots from the master list provided by the instructor; each group will get different roots from the master list. Students in each group will use a marker to write each of the 10 roots on an index card. Students will think of two or three words that use the root and write each of these words on the opposite side of the index card. They will write the definition next to each word. (If they are unsure of the definition, they will be allowed to use the dictionary.) They will then attempt to find the similarity for each word; in this way they will attempt to define the root. Example: the students write “**ject**” on one index card. On the reverse side, they may come up with “**inject**”, “**reject**”, and “**project**”. Students may discuss that all three words have something to do with movement. Moving “in”, moving “back” and moving “forward”. Students may then infer that “**ject**” means to “move” or to “throw”. “Inject”=throw in, “reject”=throw back, “project”=throw forward. (Time permitting, students should be encouraged to write on the card one or two more complex words using “**ject**” e.g. “projection”, “conjecture”, “objection”. Students in each group will then pair, and each pair will follow the same

procedure for each of the five roots they have chosen. The two pairs of students will then share their findings and write their ten roots and definitions in their notebooks (or on the master list). If there is time remaining, the four students will use an open sorting technique to sort their ten roots. For example, they might group by roots that are verbs and roots that are adjectives (e.g. “**ject**” “**pel**” “**cred**” “**scope**” “**aud**”=verbs; “**bio**” “**belli**” “**fort**” “**therm**” “**temp(o)**”=nouns.

The time frame for this activity should be 45-50 minutes, one class period.

(For subsequent activities involving the same lesson, the groups would share their findings with the class for the next day or two, until all the roots are defined. A possible final activity at this point, instead of a test, would be for each student to group all of the roots from the master list using an open sort. This, again, could be instead of a test, or this could be used as a study mechanism for each student to learn the meaning of the roots for a test, as studies show that grouping improves the learning process.)

**Evaluation:**

- The instructor will give students a list of new words using the roots defined by each group. The students will attempt to define these words without the use of dictionaries.
- Students will create “nonsense words” using a combination of the roots learned and be able to define these words: e.g. ‘**biocredography**’= a believable book about someone’s life; “**thermoscope**”=a device that lets you see the heat given off by an object.
- A more standard evaluation would be a test on the roots where the student would be given a series of roots; he would have to first define the root, then use a word that uses the root, then define the word: e.g. “”**belli**”=war, “**belligerent**”, “**belligerent**”=a “warlike” person, an aggressive person.

# **Background Information**

Read over the information on the next two pages with student before starting word study so he/she can understand the importance/significance or reason for undertaking this study.

## *Why Study Word Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes?*

Knowing the "building blocks" of the English language - prefixes, suffixes and root words - helps you to understand a word's meaning and spelling convention.

### **Latin and Greek Word Elements**

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0907017.html>

English is a living language, and it is growing all the time. One way that new words come into the language is when words are borrowed from other languages. New words are also created when words or word elements, such as roots, prefixes, and suffixes, are combined in new ways.

Many English words and word elements can be traced back to Latin and Greek. Often you can guess the meaning of an unfamiliar word if you know the meaning.

A **word root** is a part of a word. It contains the core meaning of the word, but it cannot stand alone.

A **prefix** is also a word part that cannot stand alone. It is placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

A **suffix** is a word part that is placed at the end of a word to change its meaning.

Often you can guess the meaning of an unfamiliar word if you know the meaning of its parts; that is, the root and any prefixes or suffixes that are attached to it.

### **Latin Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes**

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0907036.html>

Latin was the language spoken by the ancient Romans. As the Romans conquered most of Europe, the Latin language spread throughout the region. Over time, the Latin spoken in different areas developed into separate languages, including Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. These languages are considered "sisters," as they all descended from Latin, their "mother" language.

In 1066 England was conquered by William, duke of Normandy, which is in northern France. For several hundred years after the Norman invasion, French was the language of court and polite society in England. It was during this period that many French words were borrowed into English. Linguists estimate that some 60% of our common everyday vocabulary today comes from French. Thus many Latin words came into English indirectly through French.

Many Latin words came into English directly, though, too. Monks from Rome brought religious vocabulary as well as Christianity to England beginning in the 6th century. From the Middle Ages onward many scientific, scholarly, and legal terms were borrowed from Latin.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, dictionary writers and grammarians generally felt that English was an imperfect language whereas Latin was perfect. In order to improve the language, they deliberately made up a lot of English words from Latin words. For example, fraternity, from Latin fraternitas, was thought to be better than the native English word brotherhood.

Many English words and word parts can be traced back to Latin and Greek.

# **Root, Prefix, and Suffix Lists**



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## ***List 1: MEGA root list***

**This is a long list of roots. Super comprehensive. Includes examples.**

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<b>Root</b>	<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Sample Words and Definitions</b>
<b>a/n</b>	not, without	abyss - without bottom; achromatic - without color; anhydrous - without water
<b>a</b>	on	afire - on fire; ashore - on the shore; aside - on the side
<b>ab/s, a</b>	from, away, off	abduct - carry away by force; abnormal - away from normal, not normal; absent - away, not present; aversion - the act of turning away from; abbreviate: to shorten.
<b>ac, ad</b>	to, toward, near	accelerate - to increase the speed of; accessible - easily entered, approached, or obtained; admittance - allowing into;
<b>acro</b>	top, height, tip, beginning	acrobat - a "high walker"; acronym - a word formed from the first (capital) letters of a word; acrophobia - fear of height
<b>act</b>	do	activity - something that a person does; react - to do something in response; interaction - communication between two or more things
<b>aer/o</b>	air	aerate - to let air reach something; aerial - relating to the air; aerospace - the air space
<b>agr/i/o</b>	farming	agriculture - management of the land, agribusiness - making money by utilizing land; agrarian - relating to the management of land
<b>alg/o</b>	pain	neuralgia - pain caused by a nerve; analgesic - a drug that makes one pain free; nostalgia - aching for the familiar
<b>ambi, amphi</b>	both, on both sides, around	ambidextrous - able to use both hands equally; ambiguous - having more than one meaning; ambivalence - conflicting or opposite feelings toward a person or thing
<b>ambul</b>	walk, move	amble - to walk in a slow, relaxed way; ambulant - walking or moving around; ambulance - a vehicle that moves a patient
<b>ami/o</b>	love	amiable - friendly, pleasant, lovable; amity - friendly and peaceful relations; amorous - showing romantic love
<b>ana</b>	up, back, against, again, throughout	analysis - a close examination of something; anatomy - the structure of something as visible when cut up for analysis; anachronism - not being in the right place in time
<b>andr/o</b>	man, male	androgynous - being both male and female; android - resembling a human;

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		misandry - hatred towards men
<b>anim</b>	life, spirit	animal - a living organism; animate - to make alive; equanimity - of balanced spirit
<b>ann enn</b>	year	anniversary - a date observed once a year; annual - happening once a year; millennium - 1,000 years
<b>ante</b>	before, in front	antecede - to come before something in time; antemeridian - before noon; anteroom - a small room before the main room
<b>anth/o</b>	flower	chrysanthemum and amaranth - names of flowers; anthology - a collection of treasured writings; anthozoan - half plant, half animal, like anemones and corals.
<b>anthrop/o</b>	human	anthropology - the study of mankind; anthropomorphism - giving human form to non-human things; philanthropy - the love to mankind (expressed through good deeds)
<b>anti</b>	against, opposite of	antibody - a substance that destroys micro-organisms; antiseptic - preventing infection; antisocial - opposing social norm
<b>apo, apho</b>	away, off, separate	aphorism - a short expression of a general truth; apology - an explicit expression of regret, apostrophe - a small dash used in place of an omitted letter
<b>aqu/a</b>	water	aquarium - a water container for fish; aquatic - relating to water; aqueduct - a pipeline for water
<b>arbor</b>	tree	arborist - someone working with trees; arbor - a shady area formed by trees; arborous - having many trees
<b>arch/i</b> <b>/e/o/ae</b>	chief, most important, rule	archbishop - the highest ranking bishop; archenemy - chief or worst enemy; matriarch - a female who rules a group; monarch - a king or queen
<b>archa/e,</b> <b>archi</b>	primitive, ancient	archaeology - the study of ancient cultures; archaic - belonging to an earlier period; archive - a collection of historical materials
<b>arthr/o</b>	joint	arthroscope - a tool to see inside a joint; arthritis - inflammation of a joint; arthropod - invertebrates with jointed legs, like spiders, crustaceans, insects
<b>art</b>	skill	artifact - object made by a person's skill; artisan - a person skilled in a craft; artist - a person who creates skillfully
<b>astro,</b> <b>aster</b>	star, stars, outer space	astronaut - a person traveling to the stars; astronomer - someone who studies the stars; asterisk - a star-shaped sign used as a reference tool
<b>aud/i/io</b>	hear	audible - loud enough to be heard; audience - people who listen to a program; audiovisual - relating to sound and vision

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<b>auto</b>	self, same, one	autocrat - a person who governs with absolute power; autograph - a person's own signature; automatic - moving by itself
<b>avi/a</b>	bird	aviary - a large enclosure for birds; aviatrix - a female airplane pilot; aviation - the art of designing or operating aircraft
<b>bar/o</b>	pressure, weight	baric - pertaining to pressure, esp. of the atmosphere; milliard - metric unit, equal to 1/1000th of a bar; baryon - heavy elementary particle
<b>bell/i</b>	war	bellicose - warlike; belligerent - hostile, ready to fight; rebel - person who opposes and fights
<b>bene</b>	good, well	benefactor - person who gives money to a cause; beneficial - producing a good effect; benevolent - showing kindness or goodwill
<b>bi/n</b>	two, twice, once in every two	biannual - happening twice a year; binoculars - optical device with two lenses; bilateral - of or involving two sides
<b>bibli/o</b>	book	bibliography - a list of books used as sources; bibliomania - an extreme love of books; bibliophile - a person who loves books
<b>bio</b>	life, living matter	biography - a life story written by another person; biology - the science of life; biosphere - Earth's surface inhabited by living things
<b>blast/o</b>	cell, primitive, immature cell	blastula - an early stage of embryonic development; fibroblast - a cell that forms connective tissue; blastoderm - the layer surrounding the inside of an egg
<b>capt, cept</b>	take, hold	intercept - to stop or interrupt; recapture - taking something back; captivating - taking hold of
<b>cardi/o</b>	heart	cardiac - relating to the heart; cardiogenic - resulting from heart disease; cardiologist - a heart doctor
<b>carn/i</b>	flesh, meat	carnivorous - flesh-eating; carnal - pertaining to the body or flesh; incarnate - given bodily form
<b>cata</b>	down, against completely, intensive, according to	cataclysm - a flood or other disaster, catalog - a complete listing; catastrophe - turning for the worst, a substantial disaster
<b>caust, caut</b>	to burn	cauterize - to burn with a hot instrument; caustic - capable of burning or eating away; holocaust - total devastation, especially by fire
<b>cede, ceed, cess</b>	go, yield	exceed - to go beyond the limits; recede - to go back; accessible - easily entered, approached, or obtained;

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<b>ceive, cept</b>	take	accept - to take a thing that is offered; perceive - to take notice of something; receive - to take something given
<b>celer</b>	fast	accelerate - to increase the speed of; decelerate - to reduce the speed of
<b>cent/i</b>	hundred, hundredth	centennial- the 100th anniversary; centimeter - 1/100 of a meter; century - 100 years
<b>centr/o/i</b>	center	egocentric - self-centered; eccentric - not having a common center, not according to norm; centrifugal - moving outward from a center
<b>cephal/o</b>	head	encephalitis - inflammation of the brain; cephalic - pertaining to the head; cephalopod - marine mollusks like octopus and squid who have tentacles growing from their head
<b>cerebr/o</b>	brain	cerebral - pertaining to the brain; cerebrate - to use the brain; cerebrospinal - pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord
<b>cert</b>	sure	ascertain- to find out something with certainty; certain - being absolutely sure; certify - to state that something is true
<b>chrom/o</b> <b>chromat/o</b> , <b>chros</b>	color, pigment	achromatic - without color; chromium - a blue-white metallic chemical element, chromatics - the study of color
<b>chron/o</b>	time	chronic - lasting for a long time; chronological - arranging events in time order, synchronize - happening at the same time
<b>chrys/o</b>	gold, yellow	chrysanthemum and helichrysum - golden/yellow flowers; chrysolite - a yellowish gem
<b>cide, cise</b>	cut, kill	homicide - murder; incisor - a sharp tooth for cutting food; insecticide - a chemical used to kill insects
<b>circum, circle</b>	around, about	circumnavigate - to sail around; circumscribe - to draw around; circumspect - looking around
<b>claim, clam</b>	shout, speak out	clamor - to shout and make noise; exclaim - to cry out loudly and suddenly; proclamation - something announced officially in public
<b>clar</b>	clear	clarification - an explanation; clarify - to make something clear; declare - to state something clearly
<b>clud, clus</b>	close	conclusion - the end or last part; exclusion - shutting out, rejecting; seclude - to keep away from; to isolate
<b>cline</b>	lean	inclination - a leaning toward; incline - a surface that slopes or leans; recline - to lean back and relax

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<b>co</b>	with, together, joint	coauthor - writer who collaborates with another author; coeducation - educating males and females together; cohousing - planning your neighborhood in an intentional neighborly fashion
<b>col</b>	together, jointly	Collaborate - to work together; collision - smashing together; colloquial - words formed by everyday interaction
<b>com</b>	together, common	commemorate - to memorize together; composition - an arrangement or putting together of parts; commune - living together while owning things in common
<b>cogn/i</b>	know	cognition - process of acquiring knowledge; incognito - disguised so no one knows you; recognize - to discover that one knows
<b>con</b>	with, jointly	concur - to agree with someone; contemporary - of the same time period as others; convention - a gathering of people with a common interest
<b>contra/o</b>	against, opposite	contradict to argue against, Contraflow, contraception, contrary not in agreement, controversy disagreement
<b>corp/o</b>	body	corporation - a company recognized by law as a single body; corpse - a dead body; corporal - pertaining to the body
<b>cosm/o</b>	universe	cosmonaut - a Russian astronaut; cosmos - the universe; microcosm - a miniature universe
<b>counter</b>	opposite, contrary, opposing	counteract - to oppose the effects of an action; countermand - to cancel a previous order; counteroffensive - attack against an attack
<b>cranio</b>	skull	craniology - the study of skull characteristics; cranium - skull of vertebrates; cranial - pertaining to the skull
<b>cred</b>	believe	credence - belief that something is true or valid; credulous - believing things too easily, gullible; incredible - unbelievable
<b>crypto</b>	hidden, secret	cryptic - of hidden meaning; cryptography - science of secret codes; encrypt - encode into secret code
<b>cumul</b>	mass, heap	accumulate - to gather or pile up; cumulative - gradually building up
<b>cycl</b>	circle, ring	bicycle - a vehicle with two wheels; cycle - a sequence that is repeated; cyclone - a storm with circling winds
<b>de</b>	reduce, away, down, remove	decelerate - to slow down, reduce speed; dethrone - to remove from power; debug - to remove bugs
<b>dec/a, deka</b>	ten	decade - 10 years; decathlon - athletic contest that includes 10 disciplines in which each participant competes; December - formerly the 10th month of the Roman calendar

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<b>deci</b>	one tenth	deciliter - a tenth of a liter; decimate - reduce dramatically; decibel - one tenth of the sound volume unit bel
<b>dem/o</b>	people	democracy - government of the people; demographic - the study of people; epidemic - spreading among people in a region
<b>demi</b>	half, less than	demitasse - a small cup of coffee; demimonde - someone of little respected life style
<b>dendr/o/i</b>	tree	philodendron - a climbing plant that grows on trees; dendrochronology - dating events by studying growth rings in trees; dendriform - in the shape of a tree
<b>dent, dont</b>	tooth	dental - relating to teeth; dentist - a doctor for the teeth; dentures - a set of false teeth
<b>derm/a</b>	skin	dermatologist - a doctor for the skin; pachyderm - a class of animals with very thick skin (elephant, rhinoceros); dermatitis - inflammation of the skin
<b>di/plo</b>	two, twice	dichromatic - displaying two colors; diploma - a certificate, literally "a letter folded double"; dilemma - a situation that requires a choice between two alternatives.
<b>di/s</b>	apart, away, not, to the opposite	digression - a departure from the main issue, subject; disappear - to move out of sight; dissect - to cut apart piece by piece.
<b>dia</b>	through, between, apart, across	diabetes - disease characterized by excessive thirst and discharge of urine; diagnosis - understanding a condition by going through a detailed review of symptoms; dialog - conversation between two people.
<b>dict</b>	speak	contradict - to express the opposite of; prediction - a statement foretelling the future; dictate - to speak out loud for another person to write down.
<b>domin</b>	master	dominate - to be the master of; domineering - excessively controlling; predominate - to have more power than others
<b>don/at</b>	give	donation - a contribution or gift; donor - someone who gives something; pardon - to give forgiveness for an offense
<b>duc/t</b>	lead	conduct - to lead musicians in playing music; educate - to lead to knowledge; deduction - a subtraction of an amount.
<b>du/o</b>	two, twice	duplicate - make an identical copy; duet - a musical composition for two voices or instruments; duo - a pair normally thought of as being together.
<b>dur</b>	harden, to last, lasting	durable - having the quality of lasting; duration - the length of time something lasts; enduring - able to last.

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<b>dyn/a/am</b>	power, energy, strength	dynamo - a generator of energy; dynamic - having physical energy/power; dynamite - a powerful explosive.
<b>dys</b>	abnormal, bad	dyspepsia - abnormal indigestion; dystopia - an imaginary place of total misery; dyslexia - impairment of the ability to handle words.
<b>e-</b>	out, away	eloquent - speaking beautifully and forcefully; emissary - a representative of a country or group sent on a mission; eject - throw out forcefully.
<b>ego</b>	self	egoistic - self-centered; alter ego - a higher aspect of oneself; egomania - excessive preoccupation with oneself.
<b>em, en</b>	into, cover with, cause	empathy - intention to feel like another person; empower - put into power; engorge - make larger.
<b>endo</b>	within, inside	endotherm - a creature that can keep its inside temperature fairly constant; endocrine - relating to glands that secrete directly into the blood or lymph; endogamy - the custom to marry within one's clan, tribe etc.
<b>enn/i, anni</b>	years	bicentennial - of or relating to an age or period of 200 years; centennial - of or relating to an age or period of 100 years; perennial -lasting through many years.
<b>en, in</b>	inside, inwards	envision - to picture in the mind; enclose - lock inside; inwards - towards the inside.
<b>ep/i</b>	on, upon, over, among, at, after, to, outside	epidemic - the rapid spread of something negative; epilogue - a short speech delivered after a play; epicenter - the center of an earthquake.
<b>equ/i</b>	equal, equally	equidistant - an equal distance from two points; equanimity - calm temperament, evenness of temper; equation - a statement of equality.
<b>erg/o</b>	work	ergonomics - study of the working environment; energy - the power to accomplish work; energetics - science that looks at energy and its transformation.
<b>esth/aesth</b>	feeling, sensation, beauty	esthetician - someone who beautifies; aesthetic - pertaining to a sense of beauty; kinesthesia - the sensation of bodily movement.
<b>ethno</b>	race, people	ethnic - pertaining to a defined group of people; ethnocentric - focusing on the ethnicity of people; ethnology - the science of people and races.
<b>eu</b>	good, well	euphemism - replacing an offensive word with an inoffensive one; euphonious - having a pleasant sound; euphoria - feeling of well-being.
<b>ex</b>	from, out,	excavate - to dig out; exhale - to breathe out; extract - to pull out.

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<b>extra, extro</b>	outside, beyond	extraordinary - beyond ordinary; extraterrestrial - outside the Earth; extrovert - an outgoing person.
<b>fac/t</b>	make, do	artifact - an object made by a person; factory - a place where things are made; malefact - a person who does wrong.
<b>fer</b>	bear, bring, carry	confer - to bring an honor to someone; ferry - a boat that carries passengers; transfer - to move to another place.
<b>fid</b>	faith	confide - place trust in someone, fidelity - faithfulness; fiduciary - a trustee;
<b>flect</b>	bend	deflect - to bend course because of hitting something; inflection - a bending in the voice's tone or pitch; flexible - easily bending.
<b>flor/a, fleur</b>	flower	florist - someone working with flowers; floral - flowerlike; flora - the plant life of a particular time or area
<b>for</b>	completely (used to intensify the meaning of a word)	forsaken or forfeited - completely lost; forgiven - completely given (a release of debt).
<b>fore</b>	in front of, previous, earlier	forebear - ancestor; forebode - to give an advance warning of something bad; forecast - a preview of events to be.
<b>fract, frag</b>	break	fracture - a break; fragile - easy to break; fragment or fraction - a part or element of a larger whole;
<b>fug</b>	flee, run away, escape	fugitive - a person who is running away; refuge - a sheltered place to flee to; refugee - a person seeking protection
<b>funct</b>	perform, work	defunct - no longer working or alive; function - to work or perform a role normally; malfunction - to fail to work correctly.
<b>fus</b>	pour	confusion - being flooded with too much information that is hard to make sense of; fuse - to melt by heating; infuse - to put into.
<b>gastr/o</b>	stomach	gastric - pertaining to the stomach; gastronomy - serving the stomach by providing good food; gastritis - inflammation of the stomach.
<b>gen/o/e/ genesis</b>	birth, production, formation, kind	genealogy - the study of the history of a family; generation - all the people born at approximately the same time; genetic -relating to heredity encoded in the genes.
<b>geo</b>	earth, soil, global	geography - study of the earth's surface; geology - study of the structure of the earth; geponics - soil based agriculture.
<b>ger</b>	old age	geriatrics - medicine pertaining to the elderly; gerontocracy - the rule of the elders; gerontology - the science of aging.

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<b>giga</b>	a billion	gigabyte - unit of computer storage space; gigahertz - unit of frequency (one billion Hz/sec); gigawatt unit of electric power (one billion watts).
<b>gon</b>	angle	decagon - a polygon with 10 angles; diagonal - a slanting line running across a space; octagon - a geometrical figure with 8 angles.
<b>gram</b>	letter, written	diagram - a simple drawing; grammar - rules of how to write words in sentences; telegram - a message sent by telegraph.
<b>graph/y</b>	writing, recording, written	Graphology - the study of handwritings; autograph - written with one's own hand; seismograph - a machine noting strength and duration of earthquakes.
<b>grat</b>	pleasing	gratify - to please someone; grateful - feeling thankful; gratuity - a tip, token of appreciation.
<b>gyn/o/e</b>	woman, female	gynecology - the science of female reproductive health; gynephobia - fear of women; gynecoid - resembling a woman.
<b>gress, grad/e/i</b>	to step, to go	digression - a departure from the main issue, subject, etc.; progress - movement forward or onward; gradual - step by step.
<b>hect/o, hecat</b>	hundred	hectoliter - 100 liters; hectare - metric unit equaling 100 ares or 10,000 square meters; hectometer - 100 meters.
<b>helic/o</b>	spiral, circular	helicopter - an aircraft with horizontal rotating wing; helix - a spiral form; helicon - a circular tuba.
<b>heli/o</b>	sun	heliotropism - movement or growth in relating to the sun; heliograph - apparatus used to send message with the help of sunlight; helianthus - genus of plants including sunflowers.
<b>hemi</b>	half, partial	hemicycle - a semicircular structure; hemisphere - one half of the earth; hemistich - half a line of poetry.
<b>hem/o/a</b>	blood	hemorrhage - clotting of the blood; hemorrhoids - swelling of the blood vessels; hemoglobin - red blood particle.
<b>hepa</b>	liver	hepatitis - inflammation of the liver; hepatoma - a tumor of the liver; hepatotoxic - toxic and damaging to the liver.
<b>hept/a</b>	seven	heptagon - a shape with seven angles and seven sides; Heptateuch - the first seven books of the Old Testament; heptameter - a line of verse consisting of seven metrical feet.
<b>herbi</b>	grass, plant	herbicide - any chemical used to kill unwanted plants, etc.; herbivorous - plant-eating; herbal - relating to plants.
<b>hetero</b>	different, other	heterogeneous - made up of unrelated parts; heteronyms - words with same

		spelling but different meanings; heterodox - not conforming to traditional beliefs.
<b>hex/a</b>	six	hexagon - a shape with six angles/sides; hexameter - a verse measured in six; hexapod - having six legs.
<b>histo</b>	tissue	histology - study of the microscopic structure of tissues; histochemistry - study of the chemical constitution of cells and tissues.
<b>homo, homeo</b>	like, alike, same	homogeneous - of the same nature or kind; homonym - sounding alike; homeopath - a therapy that is based on treating "same with same"
<b>hydr/o</b>	liquid, water	hydrate - to add water to; hydrophobia - intense fear of water; hydroponics - growing plants in liquid nutrient solution; hydraulic - operated by force created by a liquid.
<b>hygr/o</b>	moisture, humidity	hygrometer - tool used to measure humidity; hygrograph - instrument for recording variations in atmospheric humidity.
<b>hyper</b>	too much, over, excessive, beyond	hyperactive - very restless; hypercritical - too critical; hypertension - above normal pressure.
<b>hyp/o</b>	under	hypoglycemia - an abnormally low level of sugar in the blood; hypothermia - abnormally low body temperature; hypothesis - a theory that is unproven but used under the assumption that it is true.
<b>iatr/o</b>	medical care	geriatrics - medical care of the elderly; pediatrician - a doctor who treats children; podiatry - medical care for feet.
<b>icon/o</b>	image	icon - an (often religious) image, in modern usage a simplified graphic of high symbolic content; iconology - science of symbols and icons; iconoclast - someone who destroys religious images and traditional beliefs.
<b>idio</b>	peculiar, personal, distinct	idiomatic - Peculiar to a particular language; idiosyncrasy - a physical or mental characteristic typical of a particular person; idiot - someone who is distinctly foolish or stupid.
<b>il, in</b>	in, into	illuminate - to give light to; innovation - a new idea, method, or device; inspection - the act of examining or reviewing.
<b>ig, il, im, in, ir</b>	not, without	illegal - not legal; impossible - not possible; inappropriate - not appropriate; irresponsible - not responsible.
<b>imag</b>	likeness	image - a likeness of someone; imaginative - able to think up new ideas or images; imagine - to form a picture or likeness in the mind.
<b>infra</b>	beneath, below	infrastructure - underlying framework of a system; infrared - below the regular light spectrum.

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<b>inter</b>	between, among, jointly	international - involving two or more countries; intersection - place where roads come together; intercept - to stop or interrupt the course of.
<b>intra, intro</b>	within, inside	intrastate - existing in one state; intravenous - inside or into a vein; introvert - shy person who keeps within him/herself.
<b>ir</b>	not	irredeemable - not redeemable; irreformable - not reformable; irrational - not rational.
<b>iso</b>	equal	isobar - a line on a map connecting points of equal barometric pressure; isometric - having equality of measure; isothermal - having equal or constant temperature.
<b>ject</b>	throw	eject - to throw someone/something out; interject - to throw a remark into a discussion; project - to cast or throw something.
<b>jud</b>	law	judgment - a decision of a court of law; judicial - having to do with judges or courts of law; judiciary - a system of courts of law.
<b>junct</b>	join	conjunction - a word that joins parts of sentences; disjunction - a disconnection; junction - a place where two things join.
<b>juven</b>	young	juvenile - youthful or childish; rejuvenate - to bring back to youthful strength or appearance.
<b>kilo</b>	thousand	kilobyte - 1,000 bytes; kilometer - 1,000 meter; kilograms - 1,000 grams.
<b>kine/t /mat</b>	motion, division	kinetics - study of the force of motion; psychokinesis or telekinesis - the ability to move objects with your mind; cinematography - motion picture making.
<b>lab</b>	work	collaborate - to work with a person; elaborate - to work out the details; laborious - requiring a lot of hard work.
<b>lact/o</b>	milk	lactate - to give milk, nurse; lactose - the sugar contained in milk; lactic acid.
<b>later</b>	side	bilateral - of or involving two sides; unilateral - affecting one side of something.
<b>leuk/o, leuc/o</b>	white, colorless	leukemia - abnormal increase of white blood cells in the blood; leukocyte - a mature white blood cell; leucine - a white, crystalline amino acid.
<b>lex</b>	word, law, reading	lexicology - the study and history of words; alexia - loss of the ability to read; illegal - not authorized by the official rules or laws.
<b>liber</b>	free	liberate - to set free; libertine - a person with a free, wild lifestyle; liberty - freedom.
<b>lingu</b>	language, tongue	linguist - one who studies languages; multilingual - able to communicate in

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		multiple languages; linguine - long, flat "tongue-shaped" pasta.
<b>lip/o</b>	fat	liposuction - the mechanical removal of fat reserves in the tissue; lipase - enzyme that breaks down fat; lipid - resembling fat.
<b>lite, ite, lith/o</b>	mineral, rock, fossil	appatite - a group of common minerals; granite - a hard, granular rock; monolith - a remarkable, unique stone.
<b>loc</b>	place	dislocate - to put something out of its usual place; location - a place; relocate - to move to a new place.
<b>log/o</b>	word, doctrine, discourse	logic - correct reasoning; monologue - a long speech by one speaker; analogy - similarity, especially between things otherwise dissimilar.
<b>loqu, locu</b>	speak	eloquent - speaking beautifully and forcefully ; loquacious - very talkative; elocution - art of public speaking.
<b>luc</b>	light	elucidate - to explain, to throw light on; lucid - easily understood, giving off light; translucent - allowing light through.
<b>lud, lus</b>	to play	prelude - introduction to the major performance; illusion - misleading optical image or impression; delude - to mislead, deceive.
<b>lumin</b>	light	illuminate - to fill with light; lumen - unit measuring light.
<b>lun/a/i</b>	moon	lunar - relating to the moon; lunarcape - the surface of the moon; lunatic - insane (as if driven mad by the moon).
<b>macro</b>	large, great	macroevolution - large scale evolution; macromolecule - a large molecule; macroeconomics - study of the overall forces of economy.
<b>magn/a/i</b>	great, large	magnify - make larger; magnificent - grand; magnate - a powerful person, especially in business or industry.
<b>mal/e</b>	bad, ill, wrong	malcontent - wrong content; malaria - "bad air", infectious disease thought to originate from the "bad air" of the swamps, but caused by the bite of an infected mosquito; malicious - showing strong ill will.
<b>man/i/u</b>	hand	maneuver - to move by hand; manual - done with the hands; manuscript - a book written by hand.
<b>mand</b>	to order	command - an order or instruction; demand - a hard-to-ignore order; mandate - an official order.
<b>mania</b>	madness, insanity, excessive desire	bibliomania - a crazy love of books; egomania - a mad love of oneself; maniac an insane person.
<b>mar/i</b>	sea	marina - a harbor for pleasure boats; maritime - relating to the sea; submarine - an undersea boat; aquamarine - blue-green in color, like sea

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		water.
<b>mater, matr/i</b>	mother	maternal - relating to motherhood; maternity - the state of being a mother; matriarch - a woman head of a household.
<b>max</b>	greatest	maximal - the best or greatest possible; maximize - to make as great as possible; maximum - the greatest amount.
<b>medi</b>	middle	medieval - pertaining to the Middle Ages; medium - in the middle; mediocre - only of medium (inferior) quality.
<b>mega</b>	great, large, million	megalopolis - an area with many nearby cities; megaphone - a device that projects a loud voice; megastructure - huge building or other structure.
<b>melan/o</b>	black	melancholy - a state of dark emotions; melanoma - malignant dark tumor of the skin; melodrama - a dark, pathetic drama.
<b>memor/i</b>	remember	commemorate - to honor the memory of, as by a ceremony; memorial - related to remembering a person or event; memory: an ability to retain knowledge or an individual's stock of retained knowledge.
<b>merge, mers</b>	dip, dive	immerge or immerse - to put or dip something into a liquid; submerge to dip something completely into water.
<b>meso</b>	middle	Mesoamerica - Middle America; meson - elementary particle with a mass between an electron and a proton.
<b>meta</b>	change, after, beyond, between	metaphysics - study of nature and reality; metamorphosis - a complete change of form; metastasis - the transmission of disease to other parts of the body.
<b>meter, metr/y</b>	measure	audiometer- an instrument that measures hearing acuteness; chronometer- an instrument that measures time; metric - measured.
<b>micro</b>	very small, short, minute	microbe - a very small living thing; microchip - a tiny wafer with an integrated circuit; microscope - a device to see very small things.
<b>mid</b>	middle	midriff - the area between the chest and the waist; midterm - middle of a term in school; midway - halfway between.
<b>migr</b>	move	immigrant - a person who moves to a new country to settle; migrant - person who moves from place to place; migration - the process of moving.
<b>milli</b>	onethousandth	millimeter - one thousandth of a meter; millibar - one thousandth of a bar; milliliter - one thousandth of a liter.
<b>min/i</b>	small, less	mini - something that is very small; minuscule - extremely tiny; minutiae - very small or trivial details.

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<b>mis/o</b>	bad, badly, wrong, wrongly, to hate	misbehave - to behave badly; misprint - an error in printing; misnomer - an error in naming a person or thing.
<b>miss, mit</b>	send, let go	dismiss - to send someone away; missile - a weapon sent into the air; emit - to send something out; admittance - entry.
<b>mob</b>	move	immobilize - to stop from moving; mobile - able to move freely; mobility - the quality of being able to move.
<b>mon/o</b>	one, single, alone	monochromat - having one color; monologue - a speech spoken by one person; monotheism - belief in one god.
<b>mot, mov</b>	move	motion - the act of moving; motivate - to move someone to action; promote to move someone forward; removable - able to be taken or carried away.
<b>morph/o</b>	form	metamorphosis - complete change of form; endorphins - chemical in the brain able to transform pain; amorphous - without distinct shape or form.
<b>mort</b>	death	immortal - living forever, unable to die; mortal - certain to die; mortician - an undertaker.
<b>multi</b>	many, more than one or two	multicolored - having many colors; multimedia - using a range of media; multitasking - doing many things at once.
<b>mut</b>	change	immutable - not changing; mutant - an organism that has undergone change; mutate - to undergo a change.
<b>my/o</b>	muscle	myocardium - the middle muscle of the heart; myasthenia - muscle fatigue or weakness; myosin - common protein in muscle tissue.
<b>narr</b>	tell	narrate - to tell a story; narrative - a story; narrator - a person who tells a story.
<b>nat</b>	born	innate - included since birth; natal - relating to birth; natural - gotten at birth, not afterward.
<b>nav</b>	ship	circumnavigate - to sail around a place; naval - relating to a navy or warships; navigate - to sail a ship through a place.
<b>necr/o</b>	dead, death	necrophil - loving death; necrosis - the death of tissue due to disease or injury; necrology - a list of persons who have recently died.
<b>neg</b>	no	negate - to say it didn't happen; negative - meaning "no"; renege - to go back on a promise.
<b>neo</b>	new, recent	neoclassic - a revival of classic form, neocolonialism - the indirect ("new") economical and political control of a region by a more powerful foreign power; neonatal - a newborn child, especially the first few weeks.

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<b>nephr/o</b>	<b>kidney</b>	nephritis - inflammation of the kidneys; nephrotomy - surgical incision of a kidney; nephron - a single, excretory unit in the kidney.
<b>neur/o</b>	<b>nerve</b>	neuralgia - pain along a nerve; neurologist - doctor specializing in the nerves; neurotic - mental disorder that usually does not include an impaired perception of reality.
<b>nom/in</b>	<b>name</b>	misnomer - an error in naming a person or thing; nominal - being something in name only but not in reality; nominate - to name for election or appointment, to designate.
<b>non</b>	<b>no, not, without</b>	nondescript - with no special characteristics; nonfiction - true, real, not made-up; nonsense - without sense.
<b>not</b>	<b>mark</b>	notable - marked as worthy of attention; notarize - to certify a signature on a legal document; annotate - to add remarks.
<b>noun, nunc</b>	<b>declare</b>	announce - to declare in public; denounce - to proclaim harsh criticism; enunciate - to speak or declare something clearly.
<b>nov</b>	<b>new</b>	innovate - to introduce a new way; novelty - something new; novice - a person who is new at a job; renovate - to make something like new again.
<b>numer</b>	<b>number</b>	enumerate - to name a number of items on a list; numerology - the study of magical uses of numbers; numerous - a large number.
<b>ob, op</b>	<b>in the way, against</b>	object - to be against something; obscure - hard to understand; opposition - the act of resistance or action against.
<b>oct/a/o</b>	<b>eight</b>	octagon - a figure with 8 sides and 8 angles; octogenarian - person in his or her 80s; octopus - sea animal with 8 arms.
<b>ocu</b>	<b>eye</b>	binoculars - lens device for seeing distances; monocular - relating to one eye; oculist - an eye doctor.
<b>omni</b>	<b>all</b>	omnipotent - with all the power; omniscient - knowing all things; omnivorous eating all foods.
<b>op/t/s</b>	<b>eye, visual condition, sight</b>	optic - relating to the eyes; optician - a person who fits eyeglasses; autopsy - the examination of a dead body.
<b>opt</b>	<b>best</b>	optimal - the best, the most desirable; optimize - to make the best of; optimum - the best something could be.
<b>ortho</b>	<b>straight</b>	orthodontist - a dentist that straightens teeth; orthopedic - a doctor concerned with the proper alignment of the bones; orthography - the correct way of writing.
<b>osteo</b>	<b>bone</b>	osteoarthritis - inflammation caused by degeneration of the joints;

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		osteopathy - therapy that uses among others manipulation of the skeleton to restore health; osteology - the study of bones.
<b>out</b>	goes beyond, surpasses, exceeds	Outgoing - being of lively, sharing nature; outdoing - doing better than; outdoor - outside.
<b>over</b>	excessive	overconfident - more confident than is appropriate; overstock - more supplies than is desirable; overexcited - ,more excited than one should be.
<b>oxy</b>	sharp	oxymoron - combining two ideas that sharply contradict each other; oxydize - corrode a surface.
<b>pale/o</b>	anient	paleontology - study of ancient fossils; paleography - the study of ancient forms of writing; Paleolithic - period of the Stone Age.
<b>pan</b>	all, any, everyone	panacea - a cure for all diseases or problems; panorama - an all-around view; pantheism - the worship of all gods; pandemic - affecting all.
<b>para</b>	beside, beyond, abnormal, assistant	parasite - an organism that lives on and off another living being; parallel - alongside and always an equal distance apart; paragraph - a portion of a writtenn document that presents a distinct idea.
<b>para</b>	protection from	parachute - protection from falling; parasol - an umbrella used to protect from the sun;
<b>pater, patr/i</b>	father	paternal - relating to fathers; paternity - fatherhood; patriarch - a man who rules a group.
<b>path</b>	feeling, emotion	antipathy - a feeling of great dislike; apathy - a lack of feeling or interest; empathy - ability to understand another's feelings.
<b>ped/i/e</b>	foot, feet	pedal - a lever pushed by the foot; pedestrian - one who walks; pedicure - cosmetic treatment of feet and toes.
<b>pel</b>	drive, force	compel - to force someone to act; expel - to drive someone out of a place; repel - to force back.
<b>pent/a</b>	five	pentagon - shape having 5 angles and 5 sides, pentagram - a five-pointed star formerly used as a symbolic figure in magic; pentathlon - an athletic contest that includes five events.
<b>pept, peps</b>	digestion	dyspepsia - abnormal digestion; peptic - aiding digestion; pepsin - a digestive enzyme.
<b>per</b>	through, throughout	permanent - lasting throughout all time; permeate - to spread throughout; persist - to continue for a long time; perennial - lasting through many years.
<b>peri</b>	around, enclosing	periodontal - pertaining to bone and tissue around a tooth; peripheral - lying

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		outside of the center; perimeter - the outer boundary of an area.
<b>phag/e</b>	to eat	esophagus - muscular tube that carries food to the stomach; anthropophagy or sarcophagy - cannibalism; xylophagous - feeding on wood.
<b>phil/o</b>	love, friend	philanthropist - one who loves humanity; philology - the love of words; philosophy - the love of wisdom; bibliophil - loving books.
<b>phon/o</b> <b>/e/y</b>	sound	cacophony - loud, unpleasant sounds; microphone - a device that records and amplifies sound; phonetic - relating to human speech sounds.
<b>phot/o</b>	light	photogenic - caused by light; photograph - image made on light-sensitive film; photon - the smallest possible unit of light.
<b>phyll/o</b>	leaf	chlorophyll - a group of green pigments found in leaves; phyllotaxis - the arrangement of leaves on a stem; phyllite - a rock that forms sheets, similar to slate.
<b>phys</b>	nature, medicine, the body	physical - relating to the body; physician - a doctor; physique - nature and shape of one's body.
<b>phyt/o/e</b>	plant, to grow	epiphyte - a plant growing independently on the surface of another; hydrophyte - a plant that grows only in water; neophyte - a beginner, especially a person recently converted to a new belief.
<b>plas/t/m</b>	to form, development, forming cells	protoplasm - something that is the first made or formed, also the living portion of a cell; plastic - able to be formed, especially when warm; plaster - a mixture of lime, sand and water that forms a smooth solid covering for walls.
<b>pneum/o</b>	breathing, lung, air, spirit	pneumonia - inflammation of the lungs; pneumatic - using the force of air; dyspnea - difficulty breathing.
<b>pod/e</b>	foot	podiatrist - a doctor for the feet; podium - a small platform to stand on; tripod - a stand or frame with 3 legs.
<b>poli</b>	city	metropolis - a large city; police - people who work for the government to maintain order in a city; politics - actions of a government or political party.
<b>poly</b>	many, more than one	polychrome - with many colors; polyglot - a person fluent in many languages; polygon - shape with 3 or more straight sides.
<b>pon</b>	place, put	opponent - a person who places him/herself against an action, idea, etc.; postpone - to put off doing something.
<b>pop</b>	people	popular - appealing to a lot of people; population - all of the people who live in a particular area; populist - a supporter of the rights of people.
<b>port</b>	carry	export - to carry goods out of a place to another; portable - able to be

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		carried; porter - a person who carries luggage.
<b>pos</b>	place, put	deposit - to place or drop something; expose to place out into the open for all to see; position - the place where someone is.
<b>post</b>	after, behind	posthumous - after someone's death; postpone - to delay something; postscript - an addition to an already completed document.
<b>pre</b>	earlier, before, in front of	preamble - a part in front of a formal document; prepare - to get ready in advance; prediction - a statement foretelling the future.
<b>pro</b>	before, in front of, for, forward	prognosis - a prediction of what will happen; prologue - a passage before the main part; prophet - a person who foretells the future.
<b>prot/o</b>	primitive, first, chief	prototype - the first of a kind; proton - one of the very basic parts of an atom; protocol - a first draft from which a document is prepared.
<b>pseud/o</b>	wrong, false	pseudonym - a fictitious name; pseudoscience - theories presumed without proof of a scientific nature; pseudopregnancy - a false pregnancy.
<b>psych/o</b>	mind, mental	psyche - the human spirit or soul; psychic - relating to the human mind or someone who has supernatural mental abilities; psychology - the study of the mind.
<b>pugn/a, pung</b>	to fight	pugnacious - having a quarrelsome or aggressive nature; repugnant - distasteful, offensive or revolting; pungent - piercing.
<b>pul</b>	urge	compulsion - a very strong urge; expulsion - to someone out; impulsive - having a spontaneous urge to do something.
<b>purg</b>	clean	purge - remove anything undesirable; purgatory - according to Roman Catholics a place where souls must clean themselves of sin; expurgate - remove objectionable passages from a publication.
<b>put</b>	think	computer - an electronic thinking device; dispute - to disagree with what another person thinks; input - contribution of one's thinking.
<b>pyr/o</b>	fire, heat	pyrotechnics - the art of making fireworks; pyrometer - a thermometer for measuring high temperature; pyretic - relating to or producing fever.
<b>quad/r/ri</b>	four	quadrant - open space with buildings on 4 sides; quadrennium - period of 4 years; quadruped - a 4-footed animal.
<b>quart</b>	fourth	quarter - one fourth; quart - a fourth of a gallon; quartet - a musical composition or group involving 4 voices or instruments.
<b>quin/t</b>	five, fifth	quintet - a composition for 5 voices or instruments; quintessence - pure essence, based on the ancient philosophy that there was a fifth element that was present in all things; quintuple - fivefold.

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<b>radic, radix</b>	root	eradicate - pull out at the roots; radical - fundamental, looking at things from a drastic point of view; radish - an edible root of the mustard family.
<b>radio</b>	radiation, ray	radioactive - emitting radiation; radiologist - someone diagnosing or treating via radiation.
<b>ram/i</b>	branch	ramification - the resulting consequence of a decision; ramify - to spread or branch out; ramus - a branchlike part.
<b>re</b>	again, back, backward	rebound - to spring back again; rewind - to wind something backward; reaction: a response; recognize: to identify someone or something seen before.
<b>reg</b>	guide, rule	regent - a person who rules on behalf of a king or queen; regime - a government that rules; regulate - to apply a rule.
<b>retro</b>	backward, back	retroactive - relating to something in the past; retrogress - to go back to an earlier condition; retrospect - the remembering of past events.
<b>rhin/o</b>	nose	rhinoceros - a species of animals with a big horn on the snout; rhinoplasty - surgery of the nose; rhinovirus - viruses that are causing the common cold.
<b>rhod/o</b>	red	rhododendron - a flower with red/pink flowers; rhodium - an element which produces a red solution; rhodopsin - a purple pigment in the retina that is needed for vision.
<b>rid</b>	laugh	deride - to make fun of someone; ridicule - to make fun or mock; ridiculous - silly, causing laughter.
<b>rrh/ea /oea/ag</b>	flow, discharge	diarrhea - abnormally excessive bowel movement; hemorrhage - heavy blood flow; catarrh - inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially the nose and throat.
<b>rub</b>	red	ruby - deep red color and a precious stone of the same color; rubella - measles; bilirubin - reddish pigment in bile.
<b>rupt</b>	break, burst	bankrupt - unable to pay because you're "broke"; interrupt - to break into a conversation or event, to disturb; rupture - a break in something.
<b>san</b>	health	sane - mentally healthy; sanitary - relating to cleanliness and health; sanitation - maintenance of public health and cleanliness.
<b>scend</b>	climb, go	ascend - to climb upward; crescendo - a climbing up of the volume of music; descend - to go or climb down.
<b>sci</b>	know	conscience - sense of knowing right from wrong; conscious - knowing what is happening; omniscient - knowing everything.
<b>scler/o</b>	hard	arteriosclerosis - hardening of the arterial walls; multiple sclerosis - disease

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		which causes the tissue of the brain and spinal cord to harden; sclerometer - instrument for measuring hardness.
<b>scop/e/y</b>	see, examine, observe	microscope - a device used to see tiny things; periscope - a seeing instrument on a submarine; telescope - a device used to see over a distance.
<b>scrib, script</b>	write, written	inscribe - to write letters or words on a surface; scribe - a person who writes out documents; describe - to represent with words or pictures.
<b>se</b>	apart	secede - to formally break away from; seclude - to keep away from; serum - a liquid isolated out of another.
<b>sect</b>	cut	dissect - to cut apart piece by piece; intersection - the place or point where two things cross each other; bisect - to cut into two equal parts.
<b>self</b>	of, for, or by itself	self-discipline - the ability to discipline yourself; self-respect - respect for yourself; selfish concerned only with your own interests.
<b>semi</b>	half, partial	semiannual - every half year; semicircle - half a circle; semiconscious - partly conscious; semiannual - every half of a year.
<b>sept/i</b>	seven	September - this used to be the seventh month in the Roman calendar; septet - a group of seven musicians; septuagenarian - a person in his/her seventies.
<b>serv</b>	save, keep	conserve - to save or keep something safe; preserve - to save something; reservation - a place kept for a person.
<b>sex</b>	six	sextet or sextette - a composition or group of six, sextuple - sixfold; sexagenarian - person in his/her sixties.
<b>sol</b>	alone	desolate - lonely, dismal, gloomy; solitary - done alone, by yourself; solo - a performance done by one person alone.
<b>sol</b>	sun	solar - involving the sun; parasol - umbrella protecting from the sun; solarium - a room where one is exposed to sun light.
<b>somn/l</b>	sleep	insomnia - inability to fall asleep; somniloquy - talking in your sleep; somnolent - feeling sleepy.
<b>son</b>	sound	consonant - a speech sound; sonorous - producing loud, full, rich sounds; supersonic - faster than sound; unison - as one voice.
<b>soph</b>	wise	philosopher - a wise person; sophisticated - wise about the ways of the world; sophism - a clever but misleading argument.
<b>spec/t, spic</b>	see, look	circumspect - cautious, looking all around; retrospective - a looking back at past things; spectator - a person who sees an event.

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<b>sphere</b>	ball	biosphere - the whole round surface of the earth; hemisphere - half the earth spherically shaped like a ball.
<b>spir</b>	breathe	inspire - to stimulate or animate; transpire - to give off vapor with waste product through the skin or a membrane; spirit - invisible life force.
<b>sta</b>	stand	stable - standing steady and firm; stagnant - standing still, not moving; stationary - at a standstill, fixed.
<b>stell</b>	star	constellation - a group of stars that forms a pattern; interstellar - between the stars; stellar - relating to stars.
<b>struct</b>	build	construct - to build; destruction - the act of destroying something that was built; structure - something built; infrastructure - underlying framework of a system.
<b>sub</b>	under, lower than, inferior to	submarine - an underwater boat; submerge - to put underwater; substandard - inferior to accepted standards.
<b>sum</b>	highest	sum - the combined total of everything; summation - the total, highest amount; summit the highest point or top.
<b>super</b>	higher in quality or quantity	Super bowl - the final annual football game; superior - above average, better in quality; supersonic - faster than the speed of sound.
<b>sy/m</b> <b>/n/l/s</b>	together, with, same	symmetry - similarity in size, form or arrangement; synergy - the combined effect; synchronize - to cause to occur at the same time.
<b>tact, tang</b>	touch	contact - a state in which two things touch; tactile - relating to the sense of touch; tangible - able to be touched; intact - with nothing missing.
<b>tax/o</b>	arrangement	syntax - the systematic arrangement of words; taxonomy - the science of classification; ataxia - loss of the ability to coordinate muscle action.
<b>techno</b>	technique, skill	technology - the practical application of knowledge; technocracy - rule of technology; technologically - characterized by technology.
<b>tel/e/o</b>	far, distant, complete	telephone - a device to talk to a distant person; telescope - a device to view distant objects; television - a device to receive pictures from afar; telecommuting - working remotely, bridging the distance via virtual devices.
<b>temp/or</b>	time	contemporary - existing at the same time; temporal - relating to time; temporary - lasting for a limited time.
<b>term/ina</b>	end, limit	determine - to find something out at the end of an investigation; terminate - to end; exterminate - to destroy or get rid of completely.
<b>terr/a/i</b>	land, earth	extraterrestrial - existing outside the earth; terrain - ground or land; territory - an area of land.

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<b>tetra</b>	four	tetrapod - having 4 legs; tetrarchy - government by 4 rulers; tetrose - a monosaccharide with four carbon atoms.
<b>the/o</b>	god	monotheism - belief in one god; polytheism - worshipping more than one god; theology - the study of religion, god, etc.
<b>therm/o</b>	heat	thermal - relating to heat; thermos - an insulated jar that keeps heat in; thermostat - a device that controls heat.
<b>tort</b>	twist	contortion - a twisted shape or position; distort - to alter the shape or condition of; retort - reply in a manner that is supposed to change the effect of something previously said.
<b>tox</b>	poison	detoxification - the process of removing poisons; toxic - poisonous; toxicology - the study of poisons; intoxicated - influenced by drugs.
<b>tract</b>	pull, drag	attract - to pull objects nearer; distract - to drag attention away from something; tractor - a motor vehicle that pulls things.
<b>trans</b>	across,beyond, through	transcontinental - across the continent; transfer - to move from one place to another; transport - to carry something across a space.
<b>tri</b>	three, once in every three, third	triangle - a figure with 3 sides and 3 angles; triathlon - an athletic contest with 3 events; tricycle - a 3-wheel vehicle with pedals.
<b>ultra</b>	beyond, extreme, more than	ultrahigh - extremely high; ultramodern - more modern than anything else; ultrasonic - sound waves beyond human hearing.
<b>un</b>	not,opposite of, lacking	unabridged - not shortened; unfair - opposite of fair; unfriendly - lacking friendliness.
<b>uni</b>	one, single	unicycle - a vehicle with one wheel; unilateral - decided by only one person or nation; unique - the only one of its kind; unison - as one voice.
<b>urb</b>	city	suburb - residential area on the edge of a city; urban - relating to a city; urbanology - the study of city life.
<b>vac</b>	empty	evacuate - to empty a dangerous place; vacant - empty, not occupied; vacation - a time without work.
<b>ven/t</b>	come	circumvent - to go around or bypass restrictions; convention - a gathering or assembly of people with a common interest; intervene - to come between.
<b>ver/l</b>	truth	veracious - truthful, honest; veracity - the truth; verify - to make sure that something is true.
<b>verb</b>	word	verbalize - to put into words; adverb - a word relating to a verb; proverb - a short saying that expresses a well-known truth.

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<b>vers, vert</b>	turn	reverse - to turn around; introvert - being turned towards the inside; version - a variation of an original; controversy - a conversation in which positions are turned against each other.
<b>vice</b>	acting in place of, next in rank	vice-president - the person next in rank to the president
<b>vid</b>	see	evident clearly seen
<b>vince, vic</b>	conquer	convince - to win someone over; invincible - not able to be conquered; victory - the conquest of an enemy.
<b>vis, vid</b>	see	vision - the ability to see; envision - to picture in the mind; evident - clearly visible.
<b>viv/i vit</b>	live, life	revival - the act of bringing back to life; vital - pertaining to live; vivacious - high-spirited and full of life.
<b>voc/i</b>	voice, call	advocate - to speak in favor of; equivocate - to use misleading language that could be interpreted two different ways; vocalize - to produce with your voice.
<b>vol/i/u</b>	wish, will	benevolent - showing good will and kindness; volition - the act of making a choice or decision, voluntary - resulting from your own free will.
<b>vor, vour</b>	eat	carnivorous - meat-eating; voracious - desiring or eating food in great quantities; devour - to eat quickly.
<b>xen/o</b>	foreign	xenophobic - afraid of foreigners; xenogenesis - the creation of offspring that is completely different from either parent; xenophile - attracted to foreigners.
<b>xer/o/l</b>	dry	xerophyte - a plant that grows in dry climate; xerography - a dry photocopying process; xeric - requiring small amounts of moisture.
<b>zo/o</b>	animal life	zoology - study of animals; zoid - resembling an animal; zooplankton - minute floating aquatic animals.
<b>zyg/o</b>	pair	zygote - a cell formed by the union of two gametes and the organism developing from that; zygomorphic - pertaining to organisms that can be divided into symmetrical halves along one axis only.

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Source (Table): <http://www.espindle.org/roots.html>

## **List 2: Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes**

This list might make a good scope/sequence for your studies as it tells the origins and the list is arranged in easy to read categories.

<b><u>BASE</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>ORIGIN</u></b>
act	to act	Latin
acu, acr, ac	needle	Latin
alt	high	Latin
anima, anim	life, mind	Latin
ann, enn	year	Latin
anthrop	man	Greek
aqua	water	Latin
arch, archi	govern, rule	Greek
arm	army, weapon	Latin
arbitr, arbiter	to judge, consider	Latin
art	craft, skill	Latin
arthr, art	segment, joint	Greek
aud	to hear	Latin
bell	war	Latin
biblio, bibl	book	Greek
bio	life	Greek
capit, cipit	head	Latin
caus	cause, case, lawsuit	Latin
cede	to go, yield	Latin
cele	honor	Latin
cell	to rise, project	Latin
cent	one hundred	Latin
cept, capt, cip, cap, ceive, ceipt	to take, hold, grasp	Latin
cert	sure, to trust	Latin
cess, ced	to move, withdraw	Latin
cid, cis	to cut off, be brief, to kill	Latin
circ, circum	around	Latin
civ	citizen	Latin
claud	close, shut, block	Latin



clin	to lean, lie, bend	Latin
cog	to know	Latin
column	a column	Latin
comput	to compute	Latin
cont	to join, unite	Latin
cor, cord, cour, card	heart	Latin
corp	body	Latin
cosm	world, order, universe	Greek
crac, crat	rule, govern	Greek
cred	believe, trust	Latin
crit, cris	separate, discern, judge	Latin
culp	fault, blame	Latin
curs, curr, corr	to run	Latin
custom	one's own	Latin
dem	people	Greek
dent, odon	tooth	Latin
derm	skin	Greek
dic, dict	to say, to speak, assert	Latin
duct, duc	to lead, draw	Latin
dur	to harden, hold out	Latin

<b><u>BASE</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>ORIGIN</u></b>
ego	I	Latin
ethn	nation	Greek
equ	equal, fair	Latin
fac, fic, fect, fact	to make, to do	Latin
famil	family	Latin
fen	to strike	Latin
fer	to carry, bear, bring	Latin
fid	trust, faith	Latin
fin	to end	Latin
flu	to flow	Latin
form	shape, form	Latin
fort	chance, luck, strong	Latin
frig	cool	Latin
fum	smoke, scent	Latin

gam	marriage	Greek
gen	race, family, kind	Latin
geo	earth	Greek
gno, kno	to know	Greek
grad, gred, gress	step, degree, rank	Latin
graph, gram	write, draw, describe, record	Greek
grat	pleasure, thankful, goodwill, joy	Latin
grav, griev, grief	heavy	Latin
gymn	naked	Greek
hab	to have, hold, dwell	Latin
hom	man, human	Latin
hosp	guest, host	Latin
host	enemy, stranger	Latin
hydro	water	Greek
hygiene	the art of health	Greek
hypno	sleep	Greek
init	to begin, enter upon	Latin
jur, jus, jud	law, right	Latin
juven	young	Latin
labor, lab	work	Latin
lat	lateral, side, wide	Latin
laud	praise	Latin
leg, lig	law, to chose, perceive, understand	Latin
lev	to make light, raise, lift	Latin
liber, liver	free	Latin
lingu, langu	tounge	Latin
lith	stone	Greek
loc	place	Latin
locu, loqu	word, speak	Latin
log	idea, word, speech, reason, study	Greek
luc, lum	light	Latin
man	hand	Latin
mar	sea	Latin

med, medi	middle	Latin
medic	physician, to heal	Latin

<b>BASE</b>	<b>MEANING</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>
memor	mindful	Latin
men, min, mon	to think, remind, advise, warn	Latin
ment	mind	Latin
meter, metr	measure	Greek
migr	to move, travel	Latin
mim	copy, imitate	Greek
mit, mis	to send	Latin
mor	fool, manner, custom	Greek
morph	form	Greek
mort	death	Latin
mov, mob, mot	to move	Latin
mus	little mouse	Latin
mut	change, exchange	Latin
necess	unavoidable	Latin
neur, nerv	nerve	Greek
noc, nox	night, harm	Latin
nomen, nomin	name	Latin
null, nihil, nil	nothing, void	Latin
nym, onym, onom	name	Greek
opt	eye	Greek
ord, ordin	order	Latin
ortho	straight	Greek
par, pair	arrange, prepare, get ready, set	Latin
part, pars	portion, part	Latin
ped, pes	foot	Latin
pend, pond, pens	to weigh, pay, consider	Latin
phe, fa, fe	speak, spoken about	Greek
phil	love	Greek
phon	sound, voice	Greek
photo	light	Greek
pler	to fill	Latin

plic	to fold	Latin
plur, plus	more	Latin
pneu	breath	Greek
polis, polit	citizen, city, state	Greek
port	to carry	Latin
pos	to place, put	Latin
pot	powerfull	Latin
prim, prin	first	Latin
priv	seperate	Latin
prob	to prove, test	Latin
psych	mind, soul, spirit	Greek
pyr	fire	Greek
reg, rig, rect, reign	government, rule, right, straight	Latin
respond	to answer	Latin
rupt	break, burst	Latin
sacr, secr, sacer	sacred	Latin
sat	to please	Latin
sci	to know	Latin
scope	to see	Greek

<b><u>Base</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Origin</u></b>
scrib, script	to write	Latin
sed, sid, sess	to sit, to settle	Latin
sent, sens	to feel	Latin
sequ, secut	to follow, sequence	Latin
simil, simul, sembl	together, likeness, pretense	Latin
sol, soli	alone, lonely	Latin
solus	to comfort, to console	Latin
somn	sleep	Latin
son	sound	Latin
soph	wise	Greek
spec, spect, spic	to look at, behold	Latin
spond, spons	to pledge, promise	Latin
tac, tic	silent	Latin
techn	art, skill	Greek

temp	time	Latin
ten, tain, tent	to hold	Latin
tend, tens	to give heed, stretch toward	Latin
term	boundary, limit	Latin
test	to witness, affirm	Latin
the, them, thet	to place, put	Greek
theatr	to see, view	Greek
theo	god	Greek
topo	place	Greek
tract	to pull, draw	Latin
trib	to allot, give	Latin
vac	empty	Latin
ven	to come	Latin
ver	truth	Latin
vers, vert	to turn	Latin
vest	to adorn	Latin
vestig	to track	Latin
via	way, road	Latin
vir	manliness, worth	Latin
vis, vid	to see, to look	Latin
viv, vit	life	Latin
voc, vok	voice, call	Latin

## Prefix List

<b><u>Base</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Origin</u></b>
ab	away	Latin
acro	top, tip, end	Greek
ad, ac, at, as, ap, am, an, ar, ag, af	to, toward, at	Latin
ambi	around, both	Latin
amphi	both, of oth sides, around	Greek
ant, anti	against	Greek
ante	before	Latin
apo, ap, aph	away from, off	Greek
archa, arshae	old, ancient	Greek

auto	self	Greek
ben, bon	good, well	Latin
bi	two	Latin
co, con, com	together, with	Latin
contra, contro	against	Latin
de	from, away, off	Latin
deca, dec, deka	ten	Greek
di, dis	two, twice	Greek
dia	through, across	Greek
dis, dif	apart, away, not, to deprive	Latin
du	double, two	Latin
dys	difficult, bad	Greek
e, ex, ec	out, beyond, from, out of, forth	Latin
ecto	outside of	Greek
en	in give [intensifier]	Latin
endo, ento	within	Greek
ep, epi	upon, at, in addition	Greek
eu	good, well	Greek
extra	beyond	Latin
fore	before	Anglo-Saxon
hemi	half	Greek
hetero	various, unlike	Greek
hier	sacred	Greek
holo	whole	Greek
homo	same	Greek
hyper	above, beyond	Greek
hypo, hyp	under, less than	Greek
ideo, idea	idea	Greek
in, ir, im, il	not, without	Latin
in, im	in, on, upon, into, toward	Latin
inter	between	Latin
intro	within	Latin
iso	equal	Greek
kilo	thousand	Greek
macro	long, large	Greek

magn, mag, meg, maj	great	Latin
mal	bad, ill	Latin
mega	great	Greek
met, meta, meth	among, with, after, beyond	Greek
micro	small	Greek

migr	to move, travel	Latin
mill	thousand	Latin
mis	less, wrong	Latin
mono	one	Greek
multi	many, much	Latin
neo	new	Greek
non, ne	not	Latin
o, ob, oc, of, op	against, toward	Latin
omni	all	Latin
paleo	long ago, ancient	Greek
pan, panto	all, every	Greek
para	beside, beyond	Latin
penta	five	Greek
per	through	Latin
peri	around, about	Greek
pre	before	Latin
pro	before, forward, forth	Latin
pronto	first	Greek
poly	many	Greek
post	after	Latin
pseudo	false, counterfeit	Greek
quad, quatr	four	Latin
re	again, anew, back	Latin
retro	back, backward, behind	Latin
se, sed	apart, aside, away	Latin
semi	half	Latin
sover	above, over	Latin
sub	under, below, up from below	Latin
super, supra	above, down, thoroughle	Latin
syn, sym, syl	together, with	Greek

tele	far off	Greek
trans	over, across	Latin
tri	three	Latin
un	not	Latin
uni	one	Latin

## Suffix List

### Noun forming suffixes

<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>
age	belongs to	Latin
ance	state of being	Latin
ant	thing or one who	Latin
ar	relating to, like	Latin
ary	relating to, like	Latin
ence	state, fact, quality	Latin
ent	to form	Latin
ic	like, having the nature	Latin & Greek
ine	nature of-feminine ending	Latin
ion, tion, ation	being, the result of	Latin
ism	act, condition	Latin & Greek
ist	one who	Latin
ive	of, belonging to, quality of	Latin
ment	a means, product, act, state	Latin
or	person or thing that	Latin
ory	place for	Latin
ty	condition of, quality of	Latin
y	creates abstract noun	Greek & Anglo-Saxon

### Adjective forming suffixes

<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>
able	capable of being	Latin
al	like, suitable for	Latin



ance	state of being	Latin
ant	thing or one who	Latin
ar	relating to, like	Latin
ary	relating to, like	Latin
ate	to become associated with	Latin
ent	to form	Latin
ial	function of	Latin
ible	capable of being	Latin
ic	like, having the nature of	Latin & Greek
ine	nature of-feminine ending	Latin
ive	of, belonging to, quality of	Latin
ory	place for	Latin
ous	characterized by, having quality of	Latin
y	quality, somewhat like	Greek & Anglo-Saxon

## Verb forming suffixes

<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>
ate	to become associated with	Latin
fy	make, do	Latin
ise, ize	to become like	Latin

## Adverb forming suffixes

<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Origin</u>
ic	like, having the nature of	Latin & Greek
ly	like, to extent of	Latin

Compiled by the Kent School District:

[http://www.kent.k12.wa.us/KSD/MA/resources/greek\\_and\\_latin\\_roots/transition.html](http://www.kent.k12.wa.us/KSD/MA/resources/greek_and_latin_roots/transition.html)

### ***List 3: Prefix List***

I included this one for its examples (to use in our learning sessions)

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
a,an	lacking, not, without	atypical, anonymous, anarchy, apathy
ana	up, back, again	anachronism, anagram, analogy
anti	against, opposing	antithesis, antisocial, antiseptic
arch, archi	chief, first	architect, archetype, archbishop
dia	across, apart, through, between	diagnose, dialogue, diameter
en, em	in, among, within	enliven, empathy
epi	on, outside, over, outer	epidermis, epitaph, epilogue
eu	good, well	euphony, euphemism, eulogy
hetero	other	heterogeneous, heterodox
homo	same	homogeneous, homonym, homograph
hyper	excessive, over	hyperactive, hyperbole, hypercritical
hyp, hypo	under, beneath	hypodermic, hypotenuse, hypocrite
in, il, im, ir	in(to), within, not, opposing	inspire, imprint, irradiate, infamy, inefficient, illegal
macr, macro	long, large, prominent	macrocosm, macrobiotic
meta, met	change of, over, beyond	metaphor, metabolism, metaphysics
micro	small	microfilm, microscope, microbe
neo	new, latest of a period	neon, neologism, neophyte, neocene, Neo-Hebraic
orth	straight, right	orthodonture, orthopedics, orthodox
para, par	beside, beyond, variation	paradox, paraphrase, parenthesis
pro	before, forward	program, produce, provision, progress
proto	first	proton, protozoa, prototype
syn, sym, syl, sys	together	synthesize, symphony, synchronize
tele	far, distant	telegraph, telepathy, telescope
thermo	heat	thermometer, thermonuclear
topo	place	topography
zoo	living	zoology

[http://www.donnayoung.org/english/sp/greek\\_prefixes.htm](http://www.donnayoung.org/english/sp/greek_prefixes.htm)

### ***List 4: Greek Roots***

Again, I chose this for its examples.

(Source: Infoplease) The following table lists some common Greek roots.

<b>Greek root</b>	<b>Basic meaning</b>	<b>Example words</b>
-anthrop-	human	misanthrope, philanthropy, anthropomorphic
-chron-	time	anachronism, chronic, chronicle, synchronize, chronometer
-dem-	people	democracy, demography, demagogue, endemic, pandemic
-morph-	form	amorphous, metamorphic, morphology
-path-	feeling, suffering	empathy, sympathy, apathy, apathetic, psychopathic
-pedo-, -ped-	child, children	pediatrician, pedagogue
-philo-, -phil-	having a strong affinity or love for	philanthropy, philharmonic, philosophy
-phon-	sound	polyphonic, cacophony, phonetics

### ***List 5: Greek Prefixes***

The following table gives a list of Greek prefixes and their basic meanings.

<b>Greek prefix</b>	<b>Basic meaning</b>	<b>Example words</b>
a-, an-	without	achromatic, amoral, atypical, anaerobic
anti-, ant-	opposite; opposing	anticrime, antipollution, antacid
auto-	self, same	autobiography, automatic, autopilot
bio-, bi-	life, living organism	biology, biophysics, biotechnology, biopsy
geo-	Earth; geography	geography, geomagnetism, geophysics, geopolitics
hyper-	excessive, excessively	hyperactive, hypercritical, hypersensitive
micro-	small	microcosm, micronucleus, microscope
mono-	one, single, alone	monochrome, monosyllable, monoxide
neo-	new, recent	neonatal, neophyte, neoconservatism, neofascism, neodymium
pan-	all	panorama, panchromatic, pandemic, pantheism
thermo-, therm-	heat	thermal, thermometer, thermostat

### ***List 6: Greek Suffixes List***

Words and word roots may also combine with suffixes. Here are examples of some important English suffixes that come from Greek:

<b>Greek suffix</b>	<b>Basic meaning</b>	<b>Example words</b>
-ism	forms nouns and means “the act, state, or theory of”	criticism, optimism, capitalism
-ist	forms agent nouns from verbs ending in -ize or nouns ending in -ism and is used like -er	conformist, copyist, cyclist
-ize	forms verbs from nouns and adjectives	formalize, jeopardize, legalize, modernize, emphasize, hospitalize, industrialize, computerize
-gram	something written or drawn, a record	cardiogram, telegram
-graph	something written or drawn; an instrument for writing, drawing, or recording	monograph, phonograph, seismograph
-logue, -log	speech, discourse; to speak	monologue, dialogue, travelogue
-logy	discourse, expression; science, theory, study	phraseology, biology, dermatology
-meter, -metry	measuring device; measure	spectrometer, geometry, kilometer, parameter, perimeter
-oid	forms adjectives and nouns and means “like, resembling” or “shape, form”	humanoid, spheroid, trapezoid
-phile	one that loves or has a strong affinity for; loving	audiophile, Francophile
-phobe, -phobia	one that fears a specified thing; an intense fear of a specified thing	agoraphobe, agoraphobia, xenophobe, xenophobia
-phone	sound; device that receives or emits sound; speaker of a language	homophone, geophone, telephone, Francophone

### *List 7: Latin and Greek word roots*

You could use this as a scope/sequence for your studies.

ama

astr

aud

auto

belli

bio

brev

cap

centri

chrono

cide

cor/cardi

cred

deca

derm

dorm

duct

fac/fic

fid(e)

fin

flex

fort

fract/frag

gam

gen

geo

gress/grad

graph/gram

greg

hema/hemo

hydra/hydro

ject

loqu

Omagna

mania

mar

mega

meter

micro

migra

mit/mis

multi

nov

omni

onym

ortho

pan

ped/pod

pel/puls

phil(o)

phobia

port

proto

psych(o)

rupt

scope

scrib/script

spir

struct

tele

temp(o)

terra

therm

tox

tract

uni

vent

vera/veri

vict/vinc

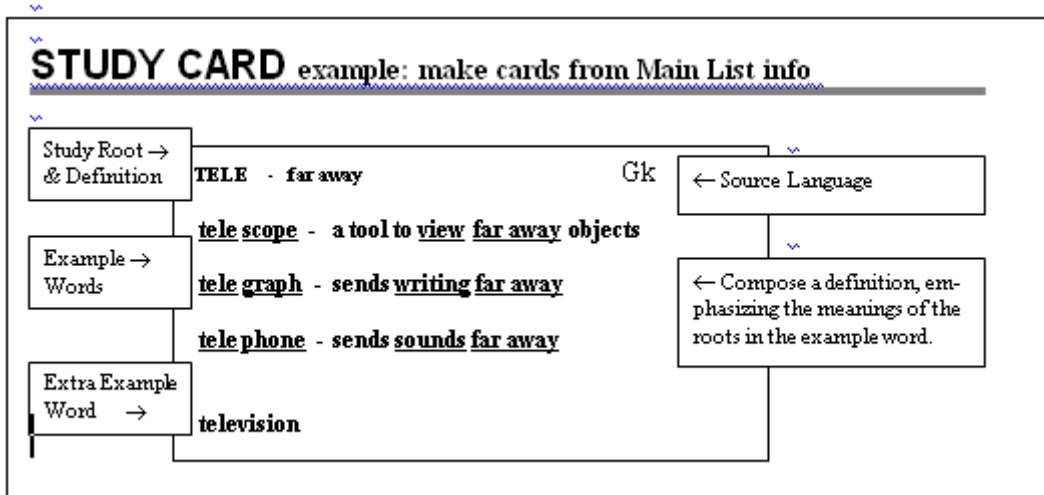
voc

vor

zo(o)

# Sample Study Card

Source: Vocabulary Vine



On the front side, write the root/prefix or suffix

# Games/Activities

## *Word Webs*

Ask students to brainstorm three words that they know that contain the root, and then write the words in the circles. (Students might think of *magnify*, *magnanimous*, and *magnificent*.) Ask them what the definitions of the three words are that they gave you, and guide them to realize they can figure out the *-magn-* means "large" or "grand." Therefore, they can most likely figure out the definition of a word they don't know that contains the root *-magn-*.

Example: Write the common prefix *un-* in the center of the word web. Ask students to brainstorm three words they know that begin with *un-*, and write them in the circles. Help students "break apart" the words they gave you, leading them to recognize that *un-* means "not." Point out that by knowing what *un-* and the base word means, they can figure out the definition of the word. For example, if students know that *un-* means "not" and *ready* means "prepared," then they can figure out that *unready* means "not prepared" or "not ready."

<http://www.teachervision.fen.com/lesson-plan/teaching-methods/48608.htm>

## *Nonsense Words*

Students will create "nonsense words" using a combination of the roots learned and be able to define these words: e.g. '**biocredography**'= a believable book about someone's life; '**thermoscope**'=a device that lets you see the heat given off by an object.



*Concentration*

*Crossword Puzzles*

*Word Searches*

*Hangman*

*Jeopardy*

*Quizzes*

“students must encounter a word up to 70 times before that word is mastered, it is important to quiz and quiz again.” Source: [www.vocabulary-lesson-plans.com](http://www.vocabulary-lesson-plans.com)

### *Tips*

1. Don't use obscure words for examples. Use words that would be familiar to student or in popular usage. This will help student to remember the roots, etc better, insha Allah.
2. Discuss roots, prefixes, and suffixes that you have learned when you come across them in reading. Have student guess what unknown words mean by examining the roots, prefixes, and suffixes (pull apart the word).
3. In examples, use roots which clearly relate to each root's meaning. Don't use words where it's hard to tell how the word relates to the root's meaning.