WORD PARTS
STUDY THIS

anthropo-

human being

WORD PART AND DEFINITION
Greek roots

Words that contain these word parts originate from the Greek language
anthropomorphism - giving human form to non-human things

philanthropy - the love to mankind (expressed through good deeds)

anthropology = study of human beings (man-kind)

anthropo- = human being

human being

anthrop-, anthropo-, -anthrope, -anthropic, -anthropical, -anthropically, -anthropism, -anthropist, -anthropoid, -anthropus, -anthropy

man; human beings, mankind; including, males (man, men; boy, boys) and females (woman, women; girl, girls); all members of the human race; people, humanity
aster-, astro-

star

aster-, -aster, -astrous
astro-, astr-

star, stars, star shaped; also pertaining to 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

asteroid - 1. Any of numerous small celestial bodies that revolve around the sun, with orbits lying chiefly between Mars and Jupiter and characteristic diameters between a few and several hundred kilometers

astronomy - The "scientific study" of heavenly bodies, particularly stars
baro- pressure

baric - pertaining to pressure, esp. of the atmosphere; milliard - metric unit, equal to 1/1000th of a bar; =

baryon - heavy elementary particle

hyperbaric chamber- Hyperbaric medicine, also known as hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT), is the medical use of oxygen at a level higher than atmospheric pressure. The equipment required consists of a pressure chamber, which may be of rigid or flexible construction, and a means of delivering 100% oxygen

pressure

baro-, bar-, bary-

weight, heavy; atmospheric pressure; a combining form meaning "pressure", as in barotaxis, or sometimes "weight", as in baromacrometer
bibliography - a list of books used as sources

Bible - a copy or an edition of the Scriptures.; a book containing the sacred writings of any religion

biblical - of, or pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with the Bible

bibliomania - an extreme love of books

bibliophile - a person who loves books

post-biblical - something that takes place after biblical times

unbiblical - that which is not biblical. 2. Out of harmony with the Bible
bio-

life

bio-, bi-, -bia, -bial, -bian, -bion, -biont, -bius, -biosis, -bium, -biotic, -biotical

life; living, live, alive

biography - a life story written by another person

biology - the study of life science

biosphere - Earth's surface inhabited by living things

biome - A major regional community of plants and animals with similar life forms and environmental conditions.

abiosis - Anything that is deficient or absent of life

biodegradable - 1. Anything that is susceptible to the decomposing action of living organisms
2. A substance that can be chemically degraded or decomposed by natural processes (living organisms)
achromatic - without color

chromium - a blue-white metallic chemical element

chromatics - the study of color

chromosome- 1. Any of the threadlike structures in the nucleus of a cell that function in the transmission of genetic information. Each chromosome consists of a double strand of DNA attached to proteins called histones. The genes, which contain the genetic material that controls the inheritance of traits, are arranged in a linear pattern along the length of each DNA strand. Each species has a characteristic number of chromosomes in each somatic cell. In humans, there are forty-six chromosomes, including twenty-two homologous pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes. One member of each pair is derived from each parent.
**chron, chrono-**

- **chronic** - lasting for a long **time**
- **chronological** - arranging events in **time order**
- **synchronize** - happening at the same **time**

**SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>Got Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>Had Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Lessons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>Bed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*time, times; sequence of times*
cosmonaut - a Russian astronaut

cosmos - the universe

microcosm - a miniature universe

pancosmic - affecting, or pertaining to, the cosmos as a whole (all)

precosmic - before the existence of the universe

cosmo-

world; order; universe

cosmo-, cosm-, cosmico-, cosm, -cosmia, -cosmos, -cosmic, -cosmics, -cosmical, -cosmology, -cosms

kosmos, cosmos; "world, universe" [from its "perfect order and arrangement"]; to order, to arrange, to adorn; well-ordered, regular, arranged
autocrat- a ruler who has absolute power

aristocracy- a form of government in which power is held by the nobility

theocracy- a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god

technocracy- the government or control of society or industry by an elite of technical experts

democracy - government of the people

crac, crat-

rule; govern

-crat, -cracy, -cratic, -cratism, -cratically, -cracies

government, strength, power, might, authority
demographic - a particular sector of a population

demagogue - (in ancient Greece and Rome) a leader or orator who espoused (supported, promoted) the cause of the common people

epidemic - spreading among people in a region

DEM = PEOPLE
CRAT = RULE

DEMOCRAT

dem-

people

demo-, dem-, demio-, -demic, -deme, -demically

population, populace
dermatologist - a doctor for the skin

cychyderm - a class of animals with very thick skin (elephant, rhinoceros)

dermatitis - inflammation of the skin

taxidermy - the art of mounting the skins of animals so that they have lifelike appearance

derm-

skin

dermo-, derm-, derma-, dermato-, dermat-, -derm, -derma, -dermatic, -dermatous, -dermis, -dermal, -dermic, -dermoid, -dermatoid
ethn, ethno-

nation

people, race, tribe, nation; group of people living together; community, family

etnic - pertaining to a defined group of people

ethnocentric - focusing on the ethnicity of people

ethnology - the science of people and races

polyethnic - formed of or inhabited by many different kinds of people or races of people

synthetic - being together with others in the same nation; belonging to the same nation
**euphemism** - replacing an offensive word with an inoffensive word

**euphonious** - having a pleasant sound

**euphoria** - feeling of well-being

**eu-**

good; well
agamic - nonsexual reproduction, as by fission, budding, etc. some species reproduce without sexual unions or by germinating without impregnation

monogamous - the condition, rule, or custom of being married to only one person at a time (opposite of polygamy or bigamy)

trigamous - having three wives or husbands at the same time

quadrigamist - someone who has married four times and as a result, has four spouses; such as, four wives or four husbands at the same time

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gam-

marriage

gamo-, gam-, -gamy, -gamous

marriage, union; wedding; pertaining to sexual union
earth

*earth, land, soil; world; Gaia (Greek), Gaea (Latin), "earth goddess"

geo-

geography - study of the earth's surface

geology - study of the structure of the earth

geoponics - soil based agriculture

archaeogeology - the study of ancient geological conditions or situations

geometry - the branch of mathematics that deals with points, lines, surfaces, and solids, and measures their properties

geophysicist - a geologist who uses physical principles to study the properties of the earth
cognizant- Descriptive of knowing; being aware

diagnostics- the art of identifying illnesses or disorders in patients through diagnosis or procedures for diagnosis; takes a singular verb

knowledge- the condition in which a person perceives certitudes or truth with a reasonably clear and certain mental apprehension

gno, kno-

to know

gno-, gnos-, gno-to-, -gnostic, -gnosia, -gnomic, -gnomonic, -gnomical, -gnomy, -gnosia, -gnostic, -gnosis

know, learn, discern
graph, gram-
to draw
to write
to record
to scratch; to write, to record, to draw, to describe; that which is written or described, write, writing, something written, a written record, a recording; to scratch; letters; words; later, a small weight, a unit of mass in the metric system
graphology - the study of handwritings
autograph - written with one's own hand
seismograph - a machine noting strength and duration of earthquakes
graphic - of or relating to visual art, especially involving drawing, engraving, or lettering
graphite - gray, crystalline, allotropic form of carbon that occurs as a mineral in some rocks and can be made from coke. Used as a solid lubricant, in pencils, and as a moderator in nuclear reactors
polygraph - a machine that detects and record changes in physiological characteristics, used especially as a lie detector test
lithography - method of printing of oil and water. Printing is from a stone (lithographic limestone) or a metal plate with a smooth surface
Gymnastics - exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination. The modern sport of gymnastics typically involves exercises on uneven bars, balance beam, floor, and vaulting horse (for women), and horizontal and parallel bars, rings, floor, and pommel horse (for men).

Hydrogymnastics - therapeutic movements performed while immersed in water.

gymno, gymn-
hydrate - to add water to

hydrophobia - intense fear of water

hydroponics - growing plants in liquid nutrient solution in water, without soil

hydraulic - operated by force created by a liquid. Common hydraulic fluids are based on waste, mineral oil or water

dehydrate - cause (a person or a person's body) to lose a large amount of water

hydrogen - a colorless, odorless, highly flammable gas, the chemical element of atomic number 1
hypnotic - any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic

hypnosis - a sleeplike condition usually induced by another person (or by oneself) in which the subject may experience forgotten or suppressed memories, hallucinations, and heightened suggestibility

hypnotize - to put into a state of hypnosis (sleep)

hypn, hypno-
sleep
hypo-

under; below

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.
monolith - a remarkable, unique stone

lithotroph- an organism whose carbon needs are satisfied by carbon dioxide.

megalith- a structure or arrangement of large stone slabs

lithoid- like or similar to a stone; resembling a rock.

lithotype- an etched stone surface for printing, having the design in relief; also, the process of printing from such a surface, or that which is printed from it.

**lith-**

**stone**

litho-, lith-, -lith, -lithic, -lite, -liths, -lites

stone, rock; hard consolidated mineral matter; hard matter formed from mineral and earth material; hard substance that is solid
logue, logo-

idea

word

speech

reason

logo-, log-, -logia, -logic, -logical, -logism, -logician, -logian, -logue

talk, speak; speech; word; a person who speaks in a certain manner; someone who deals with topics or subjects

prologue- a separate introductory section of a literary or musical work.

épilogue- a section or speech at the end of a book or play that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened.

dialogue- conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or movie.
asymmetrical - lacking equality, balance, or harmony and so not having the same shape and size on both sides.

audiometry - measuring the sensitivity of hearing.

cosmometry - the art of measuring the world or the universe.

electrometer - a sensitive device for measuring extremely low voltages by means of the forces of attraction and repulsion between charged bodies on plates or wires.

isometry - the fact of being equal in dimension with several scientific, geographical, mathematical, meteorological, and other applications; equality of measure

optometry - the professional practice of primary eye and vision care that includes the measurement of visual refractive power and the correction of visual defects with lenses or glasses.
microbe - a very small living thing

microchip - a tiny wafer with an integrated circuit

microscope - a device to see very small things.

microbiology - the science concerned with tiny organisms; including, fungi, protozoa, bacteria, and viruses.
mim-

to copy; to imitate
$mimo$, mim-, -mimesis, -mimia, -mimetic, -mime, -mimic, -mimical, -mimically
represent, impersonate, copy; imitate, act as; simulate, simulation

mimes - the use of movements of the hands and body, with expressions on the face, without speech, to communicate emotions and actions or to tell a story.

pantomime - some one who acts without speaking but who simply uses gestures and expressions.
miso-

hatred of

miso-, mis-, -misia

hate, hater, hatred; disgust for; revulsion of; contempt for; abhorrence of

misandry - a hatred of men

misandrist - those who have a hatred of men

misanthrope - someone who has a hatred or distrust of all of mankind

misogamy - a hatred of marriage or an aversion to being married

misologist - a hater of over reasoning or critical comments
mono-ochromatic - having one color

monologue - a speech spoken by one person

monotheism - belief in one god.

monopoly - the exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service.

mononucleosis - an abnormally high proportion of monocytes in the blood.

monorail - a railroad in which the track consists of a single rail, typically elevated, with the trains suspended from it or balancing on it.

one, alone, single; a number used as a prefix
mor·ron

n.
a person who is notably stupid or lacking in good judgment.

sophomoric- exhibiting great immaturity and lack of judgment

moronic- having a mental age of between eight and twelve years.

mor-

fool

moro-, mor-, -moria

a feeble minded person; foolish; dull
morph-\[\text{shape, form, figure, appearance}\]

form
morpho-, morph-, -morphous, -morphically, -morphia, -morphosis, -morphously, -morphy, -orphic, -orphism

ana\textit{morphosis}- a distorted image or drawing of a distorted image that appears normal when viewed with or reflected from a special device.

\textit{anthropomorph}- a representation of the human form in art.

\textit{amorphous}- having no definite form; shapeless, formless:

dys\textit{morphism}- abnormality of shape or form.

\textit{metamorphosis}- a complete or marked change of physical form, structure, or substance; such as, the overnight metamorphosis of the pond water resulted in ice.

\textit{morphocytology}
A branch of biology dealing with the study of the shapes or the forms of cells; especially, their structures and functions.
neuralgia - pain along a nerve
neurologist - doctor specializing in the nerves
neurotic - mental disorder that usually does not include an impaired perception of reality
neuritis - inflammation of a peripheral nerve or nerves, usually causing pain and loss of function.
neuropathy - any diseased condition of the nervous system.
neural - of or relating to a nerve or the nervous system.

nerve

nerve, nerve fiber, tendon, sinew, cord; nerve cell, nerve cells
**SYNONYMS**

**synonym** - a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example *shut* is a synonym of *close*.

**acronym** - a word formed from the first (or first few) letters of a series of words.

**anonymous** - a reference to someone whose name is not known or not given.

**patronym** - a description of a name derived from a male (father) ancestor’s name.

**pseudonym** - a false or fictitious name.

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**nym, onym, onom-**

- *nym, -onymy, -onymic, -onymically, -onymous, -onymously, -nym*
**optic** - relating to the eyes

**optician** - a person who fits eyeglasses

**myopia** - nearsightedness, the ability to see close objects more clearly than distant objects.

**synopsis** - A brief outline or general view; such as, a subject or written work resulting in an abstract or a summary.

Etymology: from Late Latin *synopsis*, "a synopsis"; from Greek *synopsis*, "general view"; from a stem of *synoran*, "to see altogether, to see all at once"; from *syn-*, "together" + *opsis*, "to see, to view"
orthodontist - a dentist that straightens teeth

orthopedic - a doctor concerned with the proper alignment of the bones

orthography - the correct way of writing.

unorthodox - not orthodox; not in accord with approved standardized, or conventional doctrine, method thought, custom, or opinion
pan- all, every, entire

pan- all, every, entire

pandemic- a disease that spreads throughout the world.

Pandora- *Pandora* means "gifts from all" and was so named because "all of the gods" had contributed (gifts) to her creation and beauty.

2. In Greek mythology, the first mortal woman created by the gods, who was sent to earth with a jar (or box) full of evils with the purpose of avenging Prometheus' theft of fire.

pantheon (s) (*noun*), pantheons (pl)
1. All the deities (gods) of a particular religion considered collectively.
2. A circular temple in Rome that was completed in 27 B.C. and dedicated to all the deities of the world, but which has been used as a Roman Catholic church since A.D. 609.
alo\-pathy - any form of speech disorder

neuro\-pathic - pertaining to an organic or functional disorder of the nervous system

patho\-gens - any disease-causing microorganisms, which proceed to establish themselves, multiply, and produce various symptoms in their hosts

**path-**

feeling; suffering; disease

path-\-, patho-\-, -path-, -pathia, -pathic, -pathology, -pathetic, -pathize, -pathy

feeling, sensation, perception; suffering, disease, or disorder; a system of treating diseases
peri- around

around, enclosing, surrounding, about, near, close; often used as a prefix

perioptic - tissues surrounding the eyeball.

periatrial - around one or both atria (two smaller chambers) of the heart

periangioma - a tumor surrounding a blood vessel.

PERISCOPE

PERI = AROUND
SCOPE = TO SEE
petr- 

rock

petr-, petr-, petri-, peter-
stone, rock

petracidc – the destruction of ancient stone buildings or monuments.

petroglyph, petroglyphic- a rock-carving (usually prehistoric).

petrographer- someone who compiles descriptions and systematic classifications of rocks.
euphemism - a mild or pleasant word, or phrase, which is used in place of one that might be considered too direct, too harsh, too unpleasant, or too offensive: One example of a euphemism is to use "eliminate" instead of "kill".

aphemia - loss of the ability to speak, while being able to write because of a disorder of the brain: Aphemia is characterized by the inability to express ideas in spoken words.

grapheme - any of a set of written symbols, letters, or combinations of letters that represent the same sound, e.g. “f” in fat, “ph” in photo, and “gh” in tough.
phil, philo-

love

phil, philo-, phil-, -phile, -philia, -philic, -philous, -phily, -philiac, -philist, -philism

love, loving, friendly to, fondness for attraction to, strong tendency toward, affinity for

philo- mythist
A person who loves myths, symbols, and legends.

philo- phobia
One who is abnormally afraid of falling in love or of being loved.

chryso- phile
A lover of gold; a special desire for gold.

hemophily
In biology, a microorganism (usually bacteria) growing well in blood or in a media containing blood

ornitho- philous
A love of birds; or, in biology, pollination by birds
phob-
fear

pho-, phob-, -phobia, -phobias, -phobe, -phobic, -phobist, -phobic, -phobism, -phobous

fear, extreme fear of; morbid, excessive, irrational fear, or terror of something or someone; however, sometimes this Greek element also means a strong dislike, dread, or hatred for something or someone
phonoglyph - a carved picture or character that represents a speech sound.

phonograph - an instrument, invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 (patented 30 July), by which sounds are automatically recorded and reproduced. In Britain the word is retained only for early cylinder machines; but in North America, it has become synonymous with a "record player", a "record deck", a "record", etc., corresponding to the British gramophone.

phon- 

sound; voice 

phon-, phono-, -phone, -phonia, -phonic, -phonetic, -phonous, -phonically, -phonetically, -phony 
sound, voice, speech, tone
photophobia - a pathological fear of light being directed upon the eyes.

photoengraving - the process of making a printing plate by photographing an image onto a metal plate and then etching the image.

photofission - clear fission induced by high energy photons.

photosynthesis - the biological synthesis of chemical compounds in the presence of light.

2. The production of organic substances, primarily sugars, from carbon dioxide and water which occur in green plant cells.

photo-, phot-, -photic

light; ultraviolet and infrared radiation; radiant energy
**Pneumonia** - an infection of one or both lungs which is usually caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites: "Before the discovery of antibiotics, one-third of all people who developed pneumonia died from the infection."

**Hydropneumatic** - operated by both water and air power.

**Pneumotherapy** - treatment of diseases, especially of the lungs, by inhalation of compressed or rarefied air.

**Pneum-**

**Breath**

**Pneumo-, pneum-, pneumono-, pneumon-**

-lung; breath, breathe
metropolis
1. Literally, "mother city".
2. A very large city, often the capital or chief urban center of a country, state, or region.

policy- a program of actions adopted by a person, group, or government, or the set of principles on which they are based.

polis, polit-
citizen
city
state
**Poly-**

**Polydipsic** — a reference to a chronic excessive thirst and intake of fluids.

**Polygamist** — someone who commits polygamy or who has multiple marriages.

**Polynomial** — relating to or composed of several names or terms.

**Polymorphism** — the assumption of various distinct forms by a single organism or species.

**Polytheist** — someone who believes in, or worships, many gods or more than one god.

**Many**

*many, much; excessive; abnormal amount, profuse, ample, large quantity; multiple, abundant, numerous*
pseudo-
false

pseudonym - a fictitious name, especially one used by an author.

Dr. Suess’s real name is...
Theodore Geisel

pseudo-, pseud-
false, deception, lying, untrue, counterfeit; used as a prefix
psych-  

mind; soul, spirit

psych-, psycho-, -psyche, -psychic, -psychical, -psychically

mind, spirit, consciousness; mental processes; the human soul; breath of life; literally, "that which breathes" or "breathing"

psychiatry - the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illness; etymological meaning: "mental healing" or "healing the mind".

psychic - concerning the mind or psyche; relating to the phenomena of consciousness, mind, or soul.

psychosis - a mental and behavioral disorder causing gross distortion or the disorganization of a person's mental capacity, affective response, and capacity to recognize reality, communicate, and relate to others to the degree of interfering with the person's capacity to cope with the ordinary demands of everyday life.
pyromania - insanity characterized by an impulse to set things on fire

pyre -- wood which has been heaped for burning a dead body; such as, a funeral rite.

**pyr-**

**fire**

pyro-, pyr-

*fire, burn, burning, heat, produced by heating, hot; and sometimes also referring to "fever as shown at this link*
echoscope - an instrument for intensifying sounds produced by percussion of the thorax.

fibergastroscope - fiberoptic endoscope for examining the stomach.

kaleidoscope - an optical toy consisting of a cylinder with mirrors and colored shapes inside that create shifting symmetrical patterns when the end is rotated.

scope-

to see

scopo-, scop-, scept-, skept-, -scope-, -scopy, -scopia, -scopic, -scopist

see, view, sight, look, look at, examine, behold, consider
soph-, soph-, sophic, -soph, -sopher, -sophy
[-osophy] -sophical, -sophically, -sophist
wise, wisdom; knowledge

pansophism - a situation when someone considers himself or herself as having extensive learning about everything

philosopher - anyone who studies and tries to explain the meanings of all kinds of issues that exist in the lives of people:
A philosopher often makes efforts to present an extensive understanding about life, scholarly studies, and systems

philosophical - descriptive of claiming universal knowledge
**sym, syn-**

- together

*syn-, sy-, sym-, syl-, sys-

with, together with; also by extension: united; same, similar; at the same time

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**Symmetry**

- syllogism- an argument or form of reasoning in which two statements or premises are made and a logical conclusion drawn from them.

**asymmetrical**- not balanced or regularly arranged on opposite sides of a line or around a central point.

**synchronism**, synchrony, synchronistic- the quality of being synchronous; occurrence of two or more events at the same time; the condition of being simultaneous; concurrence of two or more events in time; contemporary existence or occurrence.

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**Natural vs. Synthetic Vitamins & Minerals**

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**Symbiotic Relationships**

- SYMBIOSIS refers to relationships between organisms of DIFFERENT species that show an intimate association with each other. Symbiotic relationships provide at least **ONE** of the participating species with a nutritional advantage.

- 3 types of symbiosis have been recognised depending on the nature of the relationship:
  - Parasitism
  - Commensalism
  - Mutualism
Technicians

Geotechnics - the art of modifying and adapting the physical nature of the earth to the needs of humans.

Pyrotechnics - the art and science of preparing and using fireworks.

Technical - of a person: Skilled in or practically conversant with some particular art or subject. Also specifically in the official designations of certain ranks in the armed forces of the U.K. and U.S.
tele-

at a distance

tele-, tel-, telo-, -telic, -telical

far away, far off, at a distance

**telecommunication** - the transmission of encoded sound, pictures, or data over significant distances, using radio signals or electrical or optical lines:

**telecast** - to broadcast a program on television.

**telekinesis** - the mental ability to control the movement of objects from a distance as with *psychokinesis*.

**telepathic** - a reference to the ability to know what is in someone else's mind or to communicate with that person mentally, without using words or other physical signals.
think about a theme park- a setting/place

antithesis- the complete or exact opposite of something or someone; opposition; contrast: etymology: from Late Latin antithesis which came from Greek antithesis, "opposition"; literally, "a placing against", a noun of action from antitithenai, "to set against, to oppose"; a term in logic, from anti-, "against" + tithenai, "to place".

metathesis- a reversal of the order of two sounds or letters in a word, either as a mispronunciation or as a historical development. a "rhetorical transposition of words"; from Greek, then Late Latin metathesis, "change of position, transposition"; from the stem of metatithenai, "to transpose" from meta-, "to change" + tithenai, "to place, to set".

parenthesis- Etymology: "words, clauses, etc. inserted into a sentence", from Middle French parenthèse, from Late Latin parenthesis, "addition of a letter to a syllable in a word"; from Greek parenthesis. Literally, "a putting in beside", from parentithenai, "put in beside"; from para-, "beside" + en-, "in" + tithenai, "to put, to place".
thea, theatr –

to see; to view
theo-

god, deity, divinity, divine

atheist- someone who does not believe in a God or gods or who denies the existence of a God, gods, or deities

polytheist- someone who believes in, or worships, many gods or more than one god.

theocrat- someone who rules in a government as the representative of the deity; a divine or deified ruler.

theology- the study of religion, especially the Christian faith and God’s relation to the world.
The image contains a page from a textbook discussing various terms related to heat and thermal energy. The page includes definitions and examples of terms such as "geothermal," "hyperthermia," "oligothermal," "paleo-thermometry," and "pantothermal." The text explains that "geothermal" relates to the internal heat of the earth, while "hyperthermia" refers to excess heat or very high temperatures. "Oligo-therm" is defined as terms descriptive of tolerating relatively low temperatures. "Paleo-thermometry" is the investigation of temperatures of climates and oceans in past ages. "Pantothermal" describes the ability to tolerate a wide range of temperatures.
**biotope** - the smallest geographical area providing uniform conditions for life; the physical part of an ecosystem.

**eutopia** - a place in which human society, natural conditions, etc., are so ideally perfect that there is complete contentment.

**topography** - the study and mapping of the features on the surface of land, including natural features; such as, mountains and rivers and constructed features; such as, highways and railroads.

**utopia** - an ideal and perfect place or state where everyone lives in harmony and everything is functioning for the best: In his academic essay, the author described *Utopia* as a program to reform the political situation in his country.
LATIN ROOT WORDS

This means that words which contain these word parts originate from the Latin language.
**act-**

to do
to drive (push forward, to accomplish a task, not like drive a car)

**active**- engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic pursuits.

**action**- the fact or process of doing something, typically to achieve an aim.
altar, alter- a stand or platform used in a place of worship: The minister placed the Bible on the altar as he read passages to the congregation.

altimeter- an instrument used to determine elevation or height

altitude- the height of something above a specific level

alto- having the highest male voice
anima, anim-

life
mind

anima-, anim-
animal life, a living creature; living; breath; soul; mind

animalcule- an animal so small as to be visible only with the aid of the microscope

animalist- a believer in, or a greater interest, in physical rather than in spiritual needs.

animate- to make someone or something lively; to give life to.

animation- liveliness in the way someone speaks or behaves; the quality or condition of being active

equanymous- mental or emotional stability or composure; especially, under tension or strain; calmness; equilibrium.

inanimate- not animated or alive
a date that is observed on an annual basis because it is the same date as an important event in a past year; such as, the date of someone's wedding.

yearly, occurring every year or once a year

happening twice each year; semiannual.

lasting through the year; that is, continuous

the 100th anniversary of an event or happening

a reference to a time period of one thousand (1,000) years.

happening once every fifteen years or a fifteenth anniversary
aquamarine- sea water.

aquamarine- a pale blue to light greenish blue color

aquaphobia- irrational fears of water that are related to abnormal fears of drowning and of death.

aquaplane- a board pulled over the water by a motorboat and ridden by a person standing up.

aquarium- a water-filled transparent container, often box-shaped, in which fish and other aquatic or water animals and plants are kept

aqueeduct- an artificial channel for the conveyance or conducting of water from place to place

aqua-, aquatic-, aqui-, aqu-, -aquatically, aque-, -aqueous

water, watery solution
armistice- a formal agreement to temporarily end military fighting by mutual consent; a truce.

armipotent- powerful or strong in the arms of war or mighty in battle.

armour- the metal coverings formerly worn by soldiers or warriors to protect the body in battle.

disarm- take a weapon or weapons away from (a person, force, or country).

armory- a place where weapons are kept.

arm-

army

weapon

arm-

weapon; implement of war
arbitr, arbiter-

arbitr, arbiter-

arbitr

arbitr

arbitr

66

arbiter- a person who is considered to be an authority on what is good, right, or proper: Hugo was an arbiter who wrote editorials for his newspaper.

arbitral-a reference to being subject to review and adjudication or reaching a mutual agreement

arbitration- a process of settling a dispute or disagreement in which the people, or groups, on both sides present their opinions and ideas to a third party for a decision

to judge

to consider

arbiter-

consider, judge; spectator, listener, witness;
originally, "decided by one's own discretion or judgment
artillery - large-caliber weapons, such as cannon, howitzers, and missile launchers, that are operated by trained crews: "The branch of an army that specializes in the use of such weapons or artilleries."

artisan - a skilled manual worker; a crafts person; a skilled worker who practices some trade or handicraft.

artist - a person whose creative work shows sensitivity and imagination.
audible- loud or clear enough to be heard.

audio- the recording and reproduction of sound.

auditory- sensory- describing or pertaining to the auditory receptive area of the temporal cortex.

inaudible- not loud enough to be heard; Unhearable.

to hear

audio-, aud-, audi-, audit- +
hearing, listening, perception of sounds
**Belligerent**

In a mood to fight, almost always? Then you are a belligerent person.

*anteb ellum*- belonging to a period before a war; especially, the American Civil War or the War between the States

*belligerence* - the quality of being hostile, ready to start a fight, or ready to go to war.

*belligerent* - relating to, or characteristic of, a participant in war or a fight

*nonbelligerent* - a reference to a nation that does not engage officially in a war but openly favors or gives aid to one of the active participants.

*rebellion* - a conflict in which one faction tries to wrest control from another group or government; a refusal to accept some authority or code or convention.
ceede, -ceed, -cease,

to be in motion; to go, to go away, to yield, to give up, to withdraw

-accede- to comply with; consent to, approve; concede, yield to, acquiesce; to agree with, surrender to, comply with, conform to

-antecede- to go before, in time, order, rank, etc.; to precede.

-concede- to admit or to acknowledge something, often grudgingly or with reluctance.

decedent- someone who is no longer alive.

-intercede- to plead with someone in authority on behalf of somebody else; especially, a person who is to be punished for something.

-cede, -ceed, -cess, -cease

to be in motion; to go, to go away, to yield, to give up, to withdraw
celebrate- to observe (a day) or to commemorate (an event) with ceremonies or festivities.

celebrity- someone who has been famous during his or her own lifetime

cele-

honor

celebr-
frequented, populous; to frequent in great numbers, to assemble, to honor; thronged
per\text{\textit{cent}}age- a proportion stated in terms of one-hundredths that is calculated by multiplying a fraction by 100.

bi\text{\textit{cent}}ennial- relating to the 200th anniversary of an event or happening.

\textit{cent}-

\textit{cent}-

one hundred

\textit{centi}-, \textit{centi-} 
\textit{hundred}; a decimal prefix used in the international metric system for measurement
cept, capt, cip, cap, ceive, ceipt-

to take hold
to grasp
cap-, cip-, capt-, cept-, ceive, -ceipt, -ceit, -cipient

accept- to receive with favor, willingness, or consent.
except- to leave out
susceptible- easily influenced or affected by something.

catch, seize, take, take hold of, receive, contain, hold; caught, taken prisoner
cert- to be sure
to trust
cern-, cert-, cer-; cret-, creet-, cre-
to separate, to sift, to distinguish, to understand, to decide, to determine; separated, separation, to set apart; the glandular extraction or the movement out of a natural substance
certain- having no doubts about something
certification- validating the authenticity of something or someone.
discreet- a reference to being careful to avoid embarrassing situations or upsetting another person
cess, ced-

necessary- important in order to achieve a specific result, or desired by authority or convention

accessory- a supplementary component that improves capability

antecede- to go before, in time, order, rank, etc.; to precede.

cessation- a stop, pause, or interruption; especially, a permanent discontinuation.

concede- to admit or to acknowledge something, often grudgingly or with reluctance.

succe$$s$$ion- a sequence of people or things coming one after the other in time.

to go

to yield

-cone$$de$$, -ceed, -cess, -cease

to be in motion; to go, to go away, to yield, to give up, to withdraw
cid, cis-

to cut or cut off

to be brief

-cise, -cis, -cide
to cut, cut

-cide, "kill", but don't confuse the two elements because they have different meanings and applications.

concise- using as few words as possible to give the necessary information, or compressed in order to be brief

excision- the surgical removal of a foreign body or of tissue.

incisor- one of the flat sharp-edged teeth in the front of the mouth, used for cutting and tearing food.
A man is circumventing the custom guards by sneaking around the entrance gate.

circ, circum-

around

circum- around, about, surrounding, closed curve, circling, circular on all sides; literally, "in a circle"

circuit- an act or instance of going or moving around.

circumference- the distance around the widest part of a boundary area or the periphery enclosing a circular space

circumnavigate- to sail or to fly around something; such as, the world or an island.
**clin-**

to lean, to lie, to bend

**clino-**, **clin-**, **-clinal**, **-cline**, **-clinic**

bed; slope, slant; to lean, leaning; an ecological term; in the sense of a slope or gradient

**clino**-graph- in mining, construction, etc.; an instrument that records the deviation of boreholes or the like from the vertical

**thermocline**- in geophysics, a layer in a body of water at which the rate of temperature decreases when depth is at a maximum; such as, a thin layer of water at the depth range of 300-800 meters in the tropical and subtropical basins, between the deep abyssal waters and the surface mixed layer.

**incline-**

**decline-**
cogent- a descriptive term for appealing to the intellect or powers of reasoning; convincing: Sharon presented a cogent argument for raising the prices for the scarce items.

2. Etymology: from French cogent, "necessary, urgent" (14 century); from Latin cogentem, from cogere, "to curdle, to compel, to collect"; from com-, "together" + agere, "to drive"

cognition- the mental process of knowing, including aspects; such as, awareness, perception, reasoning, and judgment.

coherence- the action or fact of cleaving or sticking together

coincidence- a sequence of events that although accidental seems to have been planned or arranged

decompose- to separate into constituent components, or to cause something to separate into its constituent components: 2. to break down organic matter from a complex to a simpler form, mainly through the action of fungi and bacteria, or to be broken down in this way
comput- 

to compute

\[
6 \times 4 = (5+1)(5-1) = 5^2 - 1^2 = 25 - 1 = 24
\]
bradycardia- a slow heart rate, usually defined as less than 60 beats per minute.

cardiac- near or relating to the heart.

cardiomyopathy- any disease of the heart muscle; also, myocardiopathy.

electrocardiograph- EKG, an instrument for recording the potential of the electrical currents that traverse the heart and initiate its contraction.

tachycardia, tachycardiac, tachycardic, tachyrhythmia- an excessively rapid heartbeat, typically regarded as a heart rate exceeding 100 beats per minute in a resting adult.

cor, cord, card-

heart

cardio-, cardi-, card-
heart, pertaining to the heart
corpse - a small independent body; especially, a cell in blood or lymph

Habeas corpus - [That] you may have the body. A writ requiring a person to be brought before a court or judge to determine his legal rights

corp-, corpor-, corpus-

body
cred- to believe to trust

cred-, credit-, creed-
believe, belief; faith; confidence; trust

accreditation- the granting of approval and certification to an institution of learning by an official review board after the school has met specific requirements.

credence- a belief that something is true: The new evidence gives some credence to the theory proposed by the professor.

credibility- the ability to inspire belief or trust

credo- a statement of principles or beliefs, especially one that is professed formally.

incredulous- unbelieving; not ready to believe; sceptical. Formerly used of religious unbelief, but no longer applicable in that sense.
crit, cris-

to separate

to discern
to judge

crisis- the turning point in the course of a disease, when it becomes clear whether the patient will recover or die.

critic-someone who pronounces judgment on anything or a person

criticism- the action of criticizing, or passing judgment upon the qualities or merits of anything

critique- a critical analysis or evaluation of a subject, situation, literary work, etc.

supercritical- highly critical or judgmental.
LITERARY TERMS

READ THE PICTURE EXAMPLES!
Read the commentary about the usage, there will be questions about usage on the quiz, too.
THEY AREN’T JUST PRETTY PICTURES!
1. **Alliteration**

- repetition of the FIRST consonant sound

Why would an author include alliteration in a sentence?

Possible answers: to create rhyme-a beat, to create mood through tone (words)

damp, dark, and dreary = scary or spooky mood
2. Allusion
- mentioning a well-known person, place, event, or something from the Bible

e.g., You’re a regular Einstein. (allusion references a historical figure implying that you are intelligent, smart, studious.)

An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to people, places, events, or literary works directly or by implying them. It is up to the audience to make the connection.

Why would an author include an allusion?

Possible answers: to connect the text to a larger world/idea. Allusions can create emotions and the emotional response contributes to what the author is trying to tell the reader. A reference to someone being a real Romeo- well, it means he is romantic, puts a female first, and will do almost anything to please or be with the female- like Romeo in *Romeo and Juliet*. 
### Types of Analogies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analogy Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part to whole</td>
<td>battery: flashlight :: hard drive: computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause and effect</td>
<td>fatigue: yawn: itching: scratching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person to situation</td>
<td>mother: home: teacher: school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>obese: fat: slender: thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonym</td>
<td>poverty: wealth: sickness: health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Chicago: Illinois: Denver: Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>pound: kilogram: quart: liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>March: spring: December: winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analogy Form Reads:** day is to night; as; the sun is to the moon  
(sun)  (moon)  (day)  (night)

The relationship is **OPPOSITES**

**Why would an author use an analogy?**

Possible answers: to create relationship meanings between the familiar and the unfamiliar. To find connections between concepts to promote critical thinking.
Anecdote - a very short personal story

Why would an author include an anecdote in a story?

Possible answers: An anecdote is a little story that writers use to give a rare glimpse into the inner workings of the writer's life, and they are not always flattering. Their purpose is to present a piece of the writer's humanity for the reader to react to and reflect upon: childhood, marriage, school days, siblings, embarrassing moments, love affairs and friendship.

Anecdote Example

EX: It is Christmas morning, and the warm smell of cinnamon and hot chocolate is flooding the house. Susie and her brother, Joe, just finished ripping the paper off of their last present as their parents look through the lens of the video camera. They know they are about to witness pure excitement at its finest. Susie picks up the box she and Joe just unwrapped and runs her finger over the mouse head image on the top. Joe quickly snatches the box from her and violently opens it. He raises his brow as he realizes there is only a small piece of paper inside. He lifts the paper out of the box and reads aloud, “Pack your bags, kids, cause we’re going to DISNEY WORLD!” Instantly, pure elation fills the room. The kids look at their parents in disbelief, but they receive the nod of approval which is all the reassurance they need. Both kids jump up and down screaming in excitement.
5. Antagonist
- a character that betrays, upsets, or works against the main character, and creates conflict.

THE BAD GUY (ANTI- AGAINST)

What is the purpose of an antagonist?

Possible answers: The antagonist hinders the main character (usually the protagonist) from reaching his/her goal. Protagonists and antagonist should be developed naturally as two opposing forces arguing the logical half of a story's argument. This allows a writer to confidently and consistently craft meaningful stories.
Aside

– when a character is speaking directly to the audience and is PRETENDING the other characters on stage can’t hear this even though they are standing right there

https://youtu.be/wRRx-7fAEwA (copy to Google to watch)

What is the purpose of an aside?

Possible answers: an aside is direct insight or telling of information to the audience about the plot and/or other actors onstage. It is a direct telling of the thoughts of characters, by the actor/character himself/herself. An asides gives the audience an enjoyable experience into an actor as he/she talks to them directly, drawing them closer to his/her actions and thoughts.
Cliché

-a saying or expression that has been so overused that it has become boring and unoriginal.

What is the purpose of a cliche?

It makes an idea or things familiar.
It is something that’s been used so many times, it’s lost its effect. It can be a phrase, like “cream of the crop,” “dead as a doornail,” “thick as thieves,” “like a kid in a candy store,” or it can be a plotting technique, like having your hero win over the girl in the end, or it can be a character like an old wise, gray-haired mentor (who dies of course) or the popular (blond) cheerleader.
Climax

- the turning point in the story or play.
SOMETHING HAPPENS and the story changes from good to bad or bad to good.

What is the purpose of the climax?

The moment of crisis, the moment you *sigh, say *aww, or scream “OMG!”

It is the moment right before the story changes.
What is the purpose of comic relief?

Comic relief often takes the form of a bumbling, wisecracking sidekick of the hero or villain in a work of fiction. A sidekick used for comic relief will usually comment on the silliness of the hero's situation and make comments that would be inappropriate for a character who is to be taken seriously. Other characters may use comic relief as a means to irritate others or keep themselves confident.
10. **Conflict**

– the main problem(s) to be solved by the characters

**Internal Conflict** is described as a psychological conflict within a character (conscience). Internal conflict is not always “good vs. evil.” An internal conflict could also be between two positive forces.
Conundrum

-a riddle. The answer is or involves a pun (which is a play on words); it may also be a paradox (which is a phrase that seems untrue but really it has a hidden truth)

Which came first?

Was the colour orange named after the fruit or vice versa?
Dialogue
-conversation between characters.
In fiction and drama, this is the words in quotation marks.

"Just an owl," mumbled Alfred, putting a hand to his chest and sighing in relief. "I'm surprised. You're always bragging that the West country is so different from us in the East. And yet the owls don't look so different to me."

He was smirking at Joanna, but she met his gaze in determination.

"Our variety of animals might overlap, but ours are still superior," she insisted. "Your precious East imports more from us than you seem to realize. Where do you think you get your dragon scales, your tricorn horns?"

"What the west's a tricorn?"

"...and your hospitals would be left in ruins without liosa! hairs for your medicine," she spoke over him stubbornly.

Alfred held up his hands to show that he'd given up.

"All right, already. Let's just try to get to Riversflow without killing each other, okay?"

Farmer's wife: Have you seen the geese?
Wolves: No.
Geese: (Hiss in the background).
Farmer's wife and shepherd: Who's hissing?
Wolves: The snakes in the cellar.
Geese: (Clap their hands)
Farmer's wife and shepherd: Who's that clapping?
Wolves: Old ladies making tortillas.
Geese: (Stamp their feet)
Farmer's wife and shepherd: Who's that stamping their feet?
Wolves: Horses running by.
Geese: Ga-ga-ga.
Farmer's wife: Are those my geese going ga-ga-ga?
Wolves: No, those are ours.
Farmer's wife: How are your geese marked?
Direct characterization - the AUTHOR describes or tells about a character DIRECTLY though narrative descriptions.

Two Types of Characterization

Direct Characterization
- the writer makes direct statements about a character’s personality and tells what the character is like.
- Think adjectives.

Example: “Mr. Thomas is a very grumpy person when he first gets up in the morning until he gets a cup of coffee.”
Indirect characterization

-the character tells about himself/herself, OR other characters tell about the other characters

Two Types of Characterization

Indirect Characterization
- the writer reveals information about a character and his/her personality through that character’s thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him/her.
- Think verbs.
Epiphany

-that moment in the story when the truth is revealed to a character. The "ah-ha" I GET IT, moment.
Flashback
- a writer presents past events
Foreshadowing

- a hint or clue to suggest something that will happen later in a story

"Firenze saved me, but he shouldn't have done ... Bane was furious ... he was talking about interfering with what the planets say is going to happen ... They must show that Voldemort's coming back .... Bane thinks Firenze should have let Voldemort kill me .... I suppose that's written in the stars as well."

-Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, Chapter 15

"Finally, the truth. Lying with his face pressed into the dusty carpet of the office where he had once thought he was learning the secrets of victory, Harry understood at last that he was not supposed to survive."

- Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, Chapter 34
Hyperbole

- statements not meant to be taken literally—the writer is exaggerating the facts for effect

"This bag weighs a ton!"
Idiom

-a phrase that does not literally mean what the individual words mean
Imagery - the words represent the five senses: sight, taste, touch, sound, and smell.

**Examples**

1. ___________ – The golden rays of the setting sun reflected upon the clear waters of the lake.

2. ___________ – The trees rustled as the wind whistled gently through the leaves.

3. ___________ – My toes went numb and a shiver ran through my body as I stepped into the cold river.

4. ___________ – The stench of rotting garbage overwhelmed my nostrils when I opened the bin.

5. ___________ – Her mouth watered and her tongue burned as she bit into the sour, peppery mango chow.
**Inference**

Inference - formulate a conclusion based on the evidence given while reading; we are using the evidence that is available in the text to make a LOGICAL GUESS

---

**The Case**

A man meets some visitors from Africa. The visitors do not speak English, seem to be friendly, and are not wearing clothes. The visitors are in the country legally and have not committed a crime, but are behind bars. The man feels for the visitors, but does not try to help them escape.

**The Mystery**

Who are the visitors and where are they behind bars?

**Clues**

The man is in the U.S.
The visitors are behind bars for life.
The visitors make lots of noise.
The man pays to see the visitors.
The visitors are not people.
The visitors love bananas and are real “swingers.”

**The visitors are monkeys in the zoo.**

---

**The Case**

A man walks to a place where nothing will happen for several hours. He stands in a city square with thousands of other people – many of whom are speaking foreign languages. The man checks his watch regularly and looks upward in nervous anticipation.

**The Mystery**

Where is the man and what is he waiting for?

**The Clues**

The man is in the United States.
Camera crews are standing by.
The man is waiting for something to begin – and to end.
The man is on Broadway, but is not a performer.
The man receives several kisses from strangers.
The man is expecting fireworks, but it’s not July

**It’s New Year’s Eve and the man is in New York’s Times Square waiting for midnight.**