

English  
Derivatives  
for A. Groton,  
*From Alpha to  
Omega*, Chapters  
3–25

Professor Susan Setnik, Department of Classics, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155 (susan.setnik@tufts.edu) has submitted the following pages of exercises matching English derivatives from Greek with their meanings and answer sheets to accompany the Greek vocabulary in A. Groton, *From Alpha to Omega* (3rd revised ed., 2000), Chapters 3–25. Some of the material is taken from P. Barker, *The Greek We Speak* (1989).

## Select Derivatives from Greek 1 Vocabulary Lessons 3-5

Match the correct definition to the English word.  
In the parentheses, give the Greek origin.

- |                                |                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. kleptomania<br>( )    | a. An inscription, as on a statue or building; a motto or quotation, <b>written</b> at the beginning of a literary composition, setting forth a theme.                         |
| _____ 2. propaedeutic<br>( )   | b. Naval or commercial supremacy on the <b>seas</b> .                                                                                                                          |
| _____ 3. epigraph<br>( )       | c. Dignified or magnificent <b>display</b> ; splendor: <i>pomp and circumstances</i> .                                                                                         |
| _____ 4. prophylactic<br>( )   | d. An abnormal fear of open or <b>public places</b>                                                                                                                            |
| _____ 5. agoraphobia<br>( )    | e. Providing introductory <b>instruction</b>                                                                                                                                   |
| _____ 6. pomp<br>( )           | f. Acting to <b>defend against</b> or prevent something, especially disease; protective.                                                                                       |
| _____ 7. ecstasy<br>( )        | g. An obsessive impulse to <b>steal</b> regardless of economic need.                                                                                                           |
| _____ 8. enzyme<br>( )         | h. The aspect of the planets and stars at a given <b>moment</b> , such as the <b>hour</b> of a person's birth.                                                                 |
| _____ 9. horoscope<br>( )      | i. A state of emotion so intense that one is carried <b>out</b> beyond rational thought and self-control                                                                       |
| _____ 10. thalassocracy<br>( ) | x. A measure of the disorder or randomness in a closed system. Symbol S: For a closed system, a quantitative measure of the amount of thermal energy not available to do work. |
|                                | y. Any of numerous proteins or conjugated proteins produced by living organisms and functioning as biochemical catalysts.                                                      |

Derivatives Lessons 3-5  
Answer Key

1. g. κλέπτω (+ μανία = madness)
2. e. παιδεύω
3. a. (ἐπί +) γράφω
4. f. (πρό +) φυλάττω
5. d. ἀγορά (+ φοβέω = to fear)
6. c. πέμπω
7. i. ἐκ (+ στάσις = standing)
8. γ. ἐν (+ ζύμη = yeast, leavening)
9. h. ὤρα (+ σκοπός = observer)
10. b. θάλασσα, Attic θάλαττα (+ κρατέω = to rule)

## Select Derivatives from Greek 1 Vocabulary Lessons 6-10

Match the correct definition to the English word.  
In the parentheses, give the Greek origin.

- |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. hippopotamus<br>( ) | a. The point in the orbit of the moon or of an artificial satellite most distant <b>away from</b> the center of the earth.                                                                     |
| _____ 2. parallax<br>( )     | b. A large, chiefly aquatic African herbivorous mammal having thick, dark, almost hairless skin, short legs with four toes, and a broad, wide-mouthed muzzle. Also called <b>river horse</b> . |
| _____ 3. palimpsest<br>( )   | c. An apparent <b>change</b> in the direction of an object, caused by a change in observational position that provides a new line of sight.                                                    |
| _____ 4. palindrome<br>( )   | d. The act or practice of offering a <b>good</b> or less painful <b>death</b> to an individual suffering from a terminal illness or an incurable condition.                                    |
| _____ 5. apogee<br>( )       | e. A manuscript, typically of papyrus or parchment, that has been scraped <b>again</b> and written on <b>again</b> , with the earlier writing incompletely erased and often legible.           |
| _____ 6. ellipsis<br>( )     | f. Jarring, discordant <b>bad sound</b> .                                                                                                                                                      |
| _____ 7. neophyte<br>( )     | g. To carry on an affair, especially an extramarital affair, with a woman one does not intend to marry.                                                                                        |
| _____ 8. cacophony<br>( )    | h. A <b>preliminary talk</b> , especially a formal essay introducing a work of considerable length.                                                                                            |
| _____ 9. prolegomenon<br>( ) | i. A recent convert to a belief; a beginner; a <b>new "plant"</b>                                                                                                                              |
| _____ 10. euthanasia<br>( )  | x. The omission or <b>leaving out</b> of a word or phrase not necessary for understanding.                                                                                                     |
|                              | y. A word, phrase, verse, or sentence that reads the same <b>backward</b> or forward. For example:<br><i>A man, a plan, a canal, Panama! or Madam, I'm Adam.</i>                               |

Derivatives Lessons 6-10  
Answer Key

1. b. ἵππος + ποταμός
2. c. (παρά = from the side of, beside +) ἀλλάττω
3. e. πάλιν (+ ψάω = rub, scrape)
4. γ. πάλιν (+ δρόμος = a running)
5. a. ἀπό (+ γῆ or γέα = earth)
6. x. (έν = in +) λείπω
7. i. (νέος, -α, -ον = new +) φυτόν
8. f. κακός (+ φωνή = sound, voice)
9. h. (πρό = before +) λέγω
10. d. (εὖ = well, kindly +) θάνατος



Derivatives Lessons 11-12, ὁ λόγος (TGWS p.6)  
Answer Key

1. f οἰκία + λόγος (also λέγω)
2. h (ὑδωρ = water) + λύω
3. a εἰρήνη
4. e πόλεμος
5. b λίμνη + λόγος (also λέγω)
6. g τόπος + γράφω
7. c οὐ + τόπος, English derivative attributed to Sir Thomas Moore
8. γ ἐν + τρόπος (also τρέπω)
9. d ὑπό (+ δέρμα = skin)
10. z (αἷμα = blood +) διά + λύω

Bonus: Create and define your own new English derivative from Greek vocabulary you've encountered. A few easy endings are: -ology, -ography, -lysis, -trope or -tropy

## Select Derivatives from Greek 1 Vocabulary Lessons 13-16

Match the correct definition to the English word.  
In the parentheses, give the Greek origin.

- |                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. sophistic<br>( )   | a. In an elaborate style of reasoning that seems sound and <b>wise</b> but is really fallacious; specious.                                                                                                                           |
| _____ 2. apoplexy<br>( )    | b. <b>Love of words</b> ; literary study or classical scholarship.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| _____ 3. tautology<br>( )   | c. The study of the dynamics of projectiles (= <b>throwing/hurling</b> ).                                                                                                                                                            |
| _____ 4. autopsy<br>( )     | d. The layer of the skin <b>upon</b> the dermis; the outer, protective, nonvascular layer of the skin of vertebrates, covering the dermis.                                                                                           |
| _____ 5. epiglottis<br>( )  | e. The main character in ancient Greek or any drama or other literary work or <b>contest</b> .                                                                                                                                       |
| _____ 6. ballistics<br>( )  | f. A rare ability to arouse fervent popular devotion and enthusiasm; personal magnetism; <b>favor, grace</b> .                                                                                                                       |
| _____ 7. philology<br>( )   | g. The thin elastic cartilaginous structure located at the root of the tongue that folds over the glottis ( <b>upon</b> the glottis) to prevent food and liquid from entering the trachea during the act of swallowing.              |
| _____ 8. timocracy<br>( )   | h. Rule by those with <b>honor</b> ; a state described by Plato as being governed on principles of honor and military glory; an Aristotelian state in which civic honor or political power is proportional to the property one owns. |
| _____ 9. protagonist<br>( ) | i. A <b>stroke</b> , sudden <b>blow</b> to neurological function, especially that resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage; sudden violent anger or rage.                                                                                |
| _____ 10. charisma<br>( )   | x. A seeing for <b>oneself</b> ; examination of a cadaver to determine or confirm the cause of death. Also called necropsy, postmortem, postmortem examination.                                                                      |
|                             | y. Needless repetition of the same sense in different words; redundancy = <b>the same thought</b> .                                                                                                                                  |

Derivatives Lessons 13-16  
Answer Key

1. a σοφός (also from σοπηιστής--a Professor of rhetoric, grammar, κτλ. At first the Sophists were clever with language and honorable but eventually were known as unscrupulous.)
2. i από + πλήττω
3. γ τὰ αὐτὰ ---> τ' αὐτὰ (= "the same things")+ logos
4. x αὐτός (+ ὤψ = eye or ὄψομαι = will see)
5. g ἐπί (+ γλῶττα = tongue)
6. c βάλλω
7. b φιλέω or φιλῶ or φίλος + λόγος
8. h τιμή or τιμάω or τιμᾶ (+ κράτος = power, might )
9. e (πρῶτος = first +) ἄγων (or from πρωταγωνιστής--the chief actor in a play, the one who plays the leading role)
10. f χάρις



Derivatives Lessons 17-20  
Answer Key

1. c ὑπέρ + βάλλω
2. z σύν (+ ζυγός = yoke or σύζυγος = yoked together, paired, married)  
This is still the proper word for "husband" in Greece today = "yoke-mate."
3. f (ἐπί +) λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα
4. a ἔξ (+ μέτρον = that by which anything is measured; a measure or rule; meter)
5. g μετά = Latin "trans" (+ μορφή = shape or form, μορφόω = to give form or shape to)
6. γ μετά = "after" (+ θώραξ = breastplate, cuirass to cover the chest; the part covered by the breastplate)
7. b γῆ contraction for γέα = earth as opposed to heaven or land as opposed to sea  
(+ μέτρον = that by which anything is measured; a measure or rule; meter)
8. d περί = (+ πατέω = to walk or tread). Peripatetic can mean "of or relating to the philosophy or teaching methods of Aristotle," who conducted discussions while walking about in the Lyceum of ancient Athens.
9. e πρὸς = (+ θέσις = a placing, putting, setting) from the same verb as you met in the ὦκι πῶκι: ἐνθετε = put in; ἐκθετε = put out
10. x μόνον + πωλέω



Derivatives Lessons 21-25  
Answer Key

1. b πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν + ὀράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον, ἐώρακα, ἐώραμαι, ὤφθην
2. m (χρῶμα, χρώματος, τό = color, complexion because each little unit of DNA absorbed stain +) σῶμα, σώματος, τό
3. k μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (+ μάνια = madness)
4. l θύρα, θύρας, ἡ
5. p ἔτος, ἔτους, τό
6. a παρά + δόξα, δόξης, ἡ
7. x ἀνά + χρόνος, χρόνου, ὁ
8. i πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν + δαίμων, δαίμονος, ὁ, ἡ
9. h ἀμφί + φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα/ἤνεγκον, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην
10. g ἀνά + φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα/ἤνεγκον, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην
11. f παῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ + ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον, ἤχα, ἤγμαι, ἤχθην
12. e αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό (= self) + νόμος, νόμου, ὁ
13. c (πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον = first = before πρότερος) + ζῶον, ζώου, τό
14. d παρά (+ σῖτος, σίτου, ὁ = food, grain)
15. n ξένος, ξένου, ὁ + φόβος, φόβου, ὁ,  
νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ + φόβος, φόβου, ὁ,  
κτλ (καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ = and the rest fr. λείπω)