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

____ 1. kleptomania
       (  )
a. An inscription, as on a statue or building; a motto or quotation, written at the beginning of a literary composition, setting forth a theme.

____ 2. propaedeutic
       (  )
b. Naval or commercial supremacy on the seas.

____ 3. epigraph
       (  )
c. Dignified or magnificent display; splendor: pomp and circumstances.

____ 4. prophylactic
       (  )
d. An abnormal fear of open or public places

____ 5. agoraphobia
       (  )
e. Providing introductory instruction

____ 6. pomp
       (  )
f. Acting to defend against or prevent something, especially disease; protective.

____ 7. ecstasy
       (  )
g. An obsessive impulse to steal regardless of economic need.

____ 8. enzyme
       (  )
h. The aspect of the planets and stars at a given moment, such as the hour of a person's birth.

____ 9. horoscope
       (  )
i. A state of emotion so intense that one is carried out beyond rational thought and self-control

____ 10. thalassocracy
        (  )
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.
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. y. ἐν (+ ζύμη = yeast, leavening)
9. h. ὁρα ( + οκοπός = 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
 (_________ )
a. The point in the orbit of the moon or of an artificial satellite most distant away from the center of the earth.

_____ 2. parallax
 (_________ )
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 river horse.

_____ 3. palimpsest
 (_________ )
c. An apparent change in the direction of an object, caused by a change in observational position that provides a new line of sight.

_____ 4. palindrome
 (_________ )
d. The act or practice of offering a good or less painful death to an individual suffering from a terminal illness or an incurable condition.

_____ 5. apogee
 (_________ )
e. A manuscript, typically of papyrus or parchment, that has been scraped again and written on again, with the earlier writing incompletely erased and often legible.

_____ 6. ellipsis
 (_________ )
f. Jarring, discordant bad sound.

_____ 7. neophyte
 (_________ )
g. To carry on an affair, especially an extramarital affair, with a woman one does not intend to marry.

_____ 8. cacophony
 (_________ )
h. A preliminary talk, especially a formal essay introducing a work of considerable length.

_____ 9. prolegomenon
 (_________ )
i. A recent convert to a belief; a beginner; a new ‘plant’

_____ 10. euthanasia
 (_________ )
x. The omission or leaving out of a word or phrase not necessary for understanding.

y. A word, phrase, verse, or sentence that reads the same backward or forward. For example: A man, a plan, a canal, Panama! or Madam, I'm Adam.
1. b. ἵππος + πόταμος

2. c. (παρά = from the side of, beside +) ἀλλάττω

3. e. πάλιν ( + ψάω = rub, scrape)

4. y. πάλιν ( + δρόμος = a running)

5. a. ἀπό ( + γῆ or γέα = earth)

6. x. (ἐν = 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
Select Derivatives from Greek 1 Vocabulary
Lessons 11-12

and 

(study Barker, P. The Greek We Speak, p. 6)

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

___ 1. ecology
   (   )
   a. Promoting peace; conciliatory.

___ 2. hydrolysis
   (   )
   b. The scientific study of the life and phenomena of fresh water, especially lakes, ponds, marshes.

___ 3. ienic
   (   )
   c. An ideally perfect place, especially in its social, political, and moral aspects, but not a real place.

___ 4. polemic
   (   )
   d. Of or relating to the layer just beneath the epidermis, under the skin.

___ 5. limnology
   (   )
   e. A controversial argument, especially one refuting or attacking or waging war on a specific opinion or doctrine.

___ 6. topography
   (   )
   f. The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments (= their homes).

___ 7. utopia
   (   )
   g. Graphic (written) representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map.

___ 8. entropy
   (   )
   h. Loosening/releasing/destruction or decomposition of a chemical compound by reaction with water.

___ 9. hypodermic
   (   )
   x. Any of various plants that turn toward the sun.

___ 10. hemodialysis
   (also called “dialysis”) (   )
   y. A hypothetical tendency for all matter and energy in the universe to turn/evolve toward a state of inert uniformity.

z. A procedure for removing metabolic waste products or toxic substances from the bloodstream by loosening/releasing/separation of smaller molecules from larger molecules by selective diffusion through a semipermeable membrane.
1. f οἰκία + λόγος (also λέγω)
2. h ὕδωρ = water + λύω
3. a εἰρήνη
4. e πόλεμος
5. b λίμνη + λόγος (also λέγω)
6. g τόπος + γράφω
7. c οὖ + τόπος. English derivative attributed to Sir Thomas Moore
8. y ἔν + τρόπος (also τρέπω)
9. d ύπό (+ 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, -ysis, -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
   ( )
   a. In an elaborate style of reasoning that seems sound and wise but is really fallacious; specious.

2. apoplexy
   ( )
   b. Love of words; literary study or classical scholarship.

3. tautology
   ( )
   c. The study of the dynamics of projectiles (= throwing/hurling).

4. autopsy
   ( )
   d. The layer of the skin upon the dermis; the outer, protective, nonvascular layer of the skin of vertebrates, covering the dermis.

5. epiglottis
   ( )
   e. The main character in ancient Greek or any drama or other literary work or contest.

6. ballistics
   ( )
   f. A rare ability to arouse fervent popular devotion and enthusiasm; personal magnetism; favor, grace.

7. philology
   ( )
   g. The thin elastic cartilaginous structure located at the root of the tongue that folds over the glottis (upon the glottis) to prevent food and liquid from entering the trachea during the act of swallowing.

8. timocracy
   ( )
   h. Rule by those with honor; 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
   ( )
   i. A stroke, sudden blow to neurological function, especially that resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage; sudden violent anger or rage.

10. charisma
    ( )
    x. A seeing for oneself; 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 = the same thought.
1. α σοφός (also from σοφιστής—a Professor of rhetoric, grammar, κτλ. At first the Sophists were clever with language and honorable but eventually were known as unscrupulous.)

2. i ἀπό + πλήττω

3. γ τὰ αὐτὰ —→ τ’ αὐτὰ (= “the same things”) + logos

4. x αὐτός (+ ὁψ = eye or δψωμαι = will see)

5. γ ἐπι (+ γλῶττα = tongue)

6. κ βάλλω

7. β φιλέω or φιλῶ or φίλος + λόγος

8. ή τιμή or τιμάω or τιμά (+ κράτος = power, might)

9. ε (πρώτος = first +) ὁγὼν (or from πρωταγωνιστής—the chief actor in a play, the one who plays the leading role)

10. f χάρις
Select Derivatives from Greek 1 Vocabulary
Lessons 17-20 and Numerals Intro (Barker, P. *The Greek We Speak*, p. 14)

____ 1. hyperbole  
   (  )  
   a. A line of verse with 6 measures (= units of measurement) or “feet.”

____ 2. syzygy  
   (  )  
   b. The properties, measurement, and relationships of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; originally measurement of the earth.

____ 3. epilepsy  
   (  )  
   c. A figure of speech in which exaggeration (or excess--a throwing over) is used for emphasis or effect, as in I could sleep for a year.

____ 4. hexameter  
   (  )  
   d. Walking around or about; traveling from place to place on foot.

____ 5. metamorphosis  
   (  )  
   e. An artificial device used to replace a missing body part, such as a limb, a tooth, an eye, or a heart valve; something put “in the direction of.”

____ 6. metathorax  
   (  )  
   f. Originally seizure; now any of various neurological disorders characterized by sudden, recurring attacks of motor, sensory, or psychic malfunction with or without loss of consciousness or convulsive seizures.

____ 7. geometry  
   (  )  
   g. A transformation, as if by magic

____ 8. peripatetic  
   (  )  
   h. Any of various climbing (tree-loving) tropical American plants, many of which are cultivated as houseplants.

____ 9. prosthesis  
   (  )  
   x. Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity or service.

____ 10. monopoly  
   (  )  
   y. The hindmost of the three divisions of the thorax of an insect (the “after” thorax), bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings.

z. Either of two points in the orbit of a celestial body where the body is in opposition to or in conjunction with the sun; other situations of alignment or union together.
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, ἔληφα

4. a ἐξ (+ μέτρον = that by which anything is measured; a measure or rule; meter)

5. g μετά = Latin "trans" (+ μορφή = shape or form, μορφῶ = to give form or shape to)

6. y μετά = "after" (+ θώραξ = breastplate, cuirass to cover the chest; the part covered by the breastplate)

7. b γῆ contraction for γῆ = 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 πρός = (+ θέασι = a placing, putting, setting) from the same verb as you met in the ὄκι πώκι: ἐνθέτε = put in; ἔκθετε = put out

10. x μόνον + πωλέω
Select Derivatives from Greek 1 Vocabulary
Lessons 21-25
Choose 10 that are most challenging or interesting to you.

_____ 1. panorama
      ( )
      a. A seemingly contradictory statement that may
         nonetheless be true or beside expectation.

_____ 2. chromosome
      ( )
      b. An unbroken view of an entire surrounding area.

_____ 3. megalomania
      ( )
      c. Basic single-celled, usually microscopic, eukaryotic
         organisms.

_____ 4. thyroid
      ( )
      d. One who eats food beside: either a professional dinner
         guest in ancient Greece or an organism that feeds on
         a different organism while contributing nothing to the host.

_____ 5. etesian
      ( )
      e. Self-government or the right of self-government

_____ 6. paradox
      ( )
      f. An educator or one who instructs in a pedantic, dogmatic
         manner; originally the slave who led a child to school.

_____ 7. anachronism
      ( )
      g. The deliberate repetition or carrying up-along of a word
         or phrase at the beginning of successive phrases or clauses.

_____ 8. pandemonium
      ( )
      h. A two-handled jar (with handles around the neck) used
         by ancient Greeks and Romans to carry wine or oil.

_____ 9. amphora
      ( )
      i. A wild uproar or noise from John Milton's description of
         Hell, wildly noisy with all demons or spirits.

_____ 10. anaphora
     ( )
     X. Representation of a person or thing as existing up from
        the proper time or historical order.

_____ 11. pedagogue
     ( )
     k. An obsession/madness with grandiose or extravagant
        things or actions.

_____ 12. autonomy
     ( )
     l. A two-lobed endocrine gland found in all vertebrates,
        often in front of the trachea like double doors.

_____ 13. protozoa
     ( )
     m. A linear strand of DNA and associated
        proteins in the nucleus of cells; colored bodies

_____ 14. parasite
     ( )
     n. fear of strangers, fear of the night,
        or fear of ________________________________

_____ 15. xenophobia, nyctaphobia, or Create-your-own --phobia
     from vocabulary in 21-25 ( )
     o. The visual defect characterized by the inability to see
        clearly in day light or the visual defect characterized by the
        inability to see clearly in dim light at night.

     p. Occurring annually, every year. Used of the
        prevailing northerly summer winds of the Mediterranean,
        such as on Crete.
1. ἡ πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν + ὅραμα, ὤψομαι, εἶδον, ἑώρακα, ἑώραμαι, ὁφθην

2. m (χρῶμα, χρώματος, τὸ = color, complexion because each little unit of DNA absorbed stain +) σῶμα, σώματος, τὸ

3. κ μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (+ μάνια = madness)

4. η θύρα, θύρας, ἡ

5. ρ ἐτος, ἐτοὺς, τὸ

6. α παρά + δόξα, δόξης, ἡ

7. χ ἀνά + χρόνος, χρόνου, ὁ

8. ι πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν + δαίμων, δαίμονος, ὁ, ἡ

9. ἡ ἀμφί + φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα/ἔνεγκου, ἐνήνυχα, ἐνήνυγμαι, ἐνεχθήν

10. γ ἀνά + φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα/ἔνεγκου, ἐνήνυχα, ἐνήνυγμαι, ἐνεχθήν

11. f παῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ + ἄγω, ἀξίω, ἢγαγον, ἡχα, ἠγμαί, ἠχθήν

12. e αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό (= self) + νόμος, νόμου, ὁ

13. c (πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον = first = before πρῶτερος) + ζῶον, ζῶου, τὸ

14. d παρά (+ σίτος, σίτου, ὁ = food, grain)

15. π ἕνως, ἑνώου, ὁ + φόβος, φόβου, ὁ, νῦς, νυκτός, ἡ + φόβος, φόβου, ὁ, κτλ (καὶ τὰ λοιπά = and the rest fr. λείπω)