

## HOW TO CHECK YOUR STANDING AS AN AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

(Answers to Teaser Questions in *Chapters 3–7, 9–12, and 14–16*)

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### CHAPTER 3:

1. *Anthropocentric* (an'-thrə-pə-SEN'-trik), an adjective built on *anthropos*, mankind; Greek *kentron*, center, and the adjective suffix *-ic*, describes thinking, assumptions, reasoning, etc. that see mankind as the central fact, or ultimate aim, of the universe. The noun forms are either *anthropocentrism* (an'-thrə-pə-SEN'-triz-əm) or *anthropocentricity* (an'-thrə-pō-sən-TRIS'-ə-tee).

2. *Andromania* (an'-drə-MAY'-nee-ə), a combination of *andros*, man (male), plus *mania*, madness, signifies an obsession with males. Person: *andromaniac*, one who is mad about men; adjective: *andromaniacal* (an'-drə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl).

3. *Gynandrous* (jī-NAN'-drəs), combining *gyne*, woman, with *andros*, man (male), describes:

- a. plants in which the male and female organs are united in the

same column; *or*

b. people who physically have both male and female sexual organs, often one or both in rudimentary form; *or*

c. (*a more recent meaning*) people who exhibit, or are willing to own up to, the male *and* female *emotional* characteristics that everyone possesses.

The word may have the roots in reverse, becoming *androgynous* (an-DROJ'-ə-nəs), with all three meanings identical to those of *gynandrous*.

*Hermaphroditic* (hur-maf'-rə-DIT'-ik), a combination of *Hermes*, the Greek god who served as messenger or herald (in Roman mythology, this god was known as *Mercury*, and is conventionally pictured with wings on his heels), and *Aphrodite*, the Greek goddess of love and beauty (in Roman mythology, *Venus*), has either of the first two meanings of *gynandrous*.

The noun form of *gynandrous* is *gynandry* (jī-NAN'-dree); of *androgynous*, *androgyny* (an-DROJ'-ə-nee); of *hermaphroditic*, *hermaphroditism* (hur-MAF'-rə-dī'-tiz-əm).

The individual plant is an *androgynous* (AN'-drə-jin); plant or person, a *hermaphrodite* (hur-MAF'-rə-dīt').

4. *Monomania* (mon-ə-MAY'-nee-ə), combining *monos*, one, and *mania*, madness, is an obsession with one thing, or obsessiveness in one area. Person: *monomaniac*; adjective: *monomaniacal* (mon'-ə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl).

5. A *misandrist* (mis-AN'-drist), combining *misein*, to hate, with *andros*, man (male), hates men. Noun: *misandry* (mis-AN'-dree). Adjective: *misandrous* (mis-AN'-drəs).

## Check your learning

ROOT

MEANING

1. *anthropos*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE anthropocentric

2. *kentron*

EXAMPLE anthropocentrism

3. *andros*

EXAMPLE andromania

4. *mania*

EXAMPLE andromaniac

5. *gyne*

EXAMPLE gynandrous

6. *Hermes*

EXAMPLE hermaphrodite

7. *Aphrodite*

EXAMPLE hermaphroditic

8. *monos*

EXAMPLE monomania

9. *misein*

EXAMPLE misandry

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KEY: 1–mankind, 2–center, 3–man (male), 4–madness, 5–woman,  
6–Hermes, the messenger of the gods, 7–Aphrodite, goddess of  
love and beauty, 8–one, 9–to hate

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## CHAPTER 4:

1. *Pedodontia* (pee-də-DON'-shə) is the specialty of child dentistry—*paidos*, child, plus *odontos*, tooth. Specialist: *pedodontist*. Adjective: *pedodontic*.

2. *Cardialgia* (kahr'-dee-AL'-jə), heart pain—*kardia*, heart, plus *algos*, pain.

3. *Odontalgia* (ō'-don-TAL'-jə), toothache.

4. *Nostalgia* (nos-TAL'-jə). Adjective: *nostalgic*.

### Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>padios</i> ( <i>ped-</i> )	_____
EXAMPLE <i>pedodontia</i>	
2. <i>kardia</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>cardialgia</i>	
3. <i>algos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>odontalgia</i>	
4. <i>odontos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>pedodontist</i>	

## 5. *nostos*

EXAMPLE **nostalgia**

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KEY: 1–child, 2–heart, 3–pain, 4–tooth, 5–a return

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## CHAPTER 5:

1. Eighty to eighty-nine years old. From Latin *octoginta*, eighty. People of other ages are as follows:

(a) 50–59: *quincuagenarian* (kwin'-kwə-jə-NAIR'-ee-ən)

(b) 60–69: *sexagenarian* (seks'-ə-jə-NAIR'-ee-ən)

(c) 70–79: *septuagenarian* (sep'-chə-ə-jə-NAIR'-ee-ən)

(d) 90–99: *nonagenarian* (non'-ə-jə-NAIR'-ee-ən)

(e) 100 and over: *centenarian* (sen'-te-NAIR'-ee-ən)

2. *Cacophony* (kə-KOF'-ə-nee). Adjective: *cacophonous* (kə-KOF'-ə-nəs).

3. *Cacopygian* (kak'-ə-PIJ'-ee-ən).

4. *Telescope* (*tele-* plus *skopein*, to view) or *telebinoculars*; *telephone*; *television*.

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>octoginta</i>	_____
EXAMPLE octogenarian	
2. <i>quincuaginta</i>	_____
EXAMPLE quincuagenarian	
3. <i>sexaginta</i>	_____
EXAMPLE sexagenarian	

4. *septuaginta*

EXAMPLE septuagenarian

5. *nonaginta*

EXAMPLE nonagenarian

6. *centum*

EXAMPLE centenarian

7. *kakos*

EXAMPLE cacophony

8. *phone*

EXAMPLE cacophonous

9. *pyge*

EXAMPLE cacopygian

10. *tele-*

EXAMPLE television

11. *skopein*

EXAMPLE telescope

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KEY: 1–eighty, 2–fifty, 3–sixty, 4–seventy, 5–ninety, 6–one hundred, 7–ugly, harsh, bad, 8–sound, 9–buttock, 10–distance, from afar, 11–to view

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## CHAPTER 6:

1. *Sophomore*; from *sophos* plus *moros*, foolish, the word etymologically designates one who is half wise and half foolish. The adjective *sophomoric* (sof-ə-MAWR'-ik) describes people, attitudes, statements, writings, etc. that are highly opinionated, self-assured, and coming off as if wise, but which in reality are immature, inexperienced, foolish, etc.

2. *Sophisticated* (sə-FIS'-tə-kay'-təd). The verb is *sophisticate*, the noun *sophistication*. One who is worldly-wise is a *sophisticate* (sə-FIS'-tə-kət).

*Sophisticated* has in recent years taken on the added meaning of *highly developed, mature, or complicated; appealing to a mature intellect; or aware and knowledgeable*. Examples: *sophisticated* machinery, electronic equipment; a *sophisticated* approach; a *sophisticated* audience, group, staff, faculty, etc.

3. One who is obsessed with books, especially with collecting books.

4. (a) speaking one language, (b) speaking two languages, (c) speaking three languages.

*Multilingual* (*multus*, many, plus *lingua*)—speaking many languages.

A *linguist* is one who is fluent in many languages, or else an expert in *linguistics* (or both).

*Multus*, as indicated, means *many*, as in *multitude*, *multiply*, *multiple*, *multicolored*, *multifarious*, *multilateral*, etc., etc.

5. (a) France, (b) Russia, (c) Spain, (d) Germany, (e) Japan, (f)



China.

6. (a) *androphile*, (b) *gynephile* (or *philogynist*), (c) *pedophile*, (d) *zoophile*, (e) *botanophile*.

But *pedophilia* (pee'-də-FIL'-ee-ə) is another story. A *pedophiliac* sexually molests young children—such love little kids can do without!

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>sophos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    sophomore	
2. <i>moros</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    sophomoric	
3. <i>biblion</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    bibliomaniac	
4. <i>mania</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    bibliomania	
5. <i>lingua</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    linguist	
6. <i>monos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    monolingual	
7. <i>bi-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    bilingual	
8. <i>tri-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    trilingual	

9. *multus*

EXAMPLE multilingual

10. *Franco-*

EXAMPLE Francophile

11. *Russo-*

EXAMPLE Russophile

12. *Hispano-*

EXAMPLE Hispanophile

13. *Germano-*

EXAMPLE Germanophile

14. *Nippono-*

EXAMPLE Nipponophile

15. *Sino-*

EXAMPLE Sinophile

16. *andros*

EXAMPLE androphile

17. *gyne*

EXAMPLE gynephile

18. *philein*

EXAMPLE philogynist

19. *paidos* (*ped-*)

EXAMPLE pedophile

20. *zoion*

EXAMPLE zoophile

21. *botane*

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EXAMPLE botanophile

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KEY: 1–wise, 2–foolish, 3–book, 4–madness, 5–tongue, 6–one, 7–two, 8–three, 9–many, 10–France, 11–Russia, 12–Spain, 13–Germany, 14–Japan, 15–China, 16–man (male), 17–woman, 18–to love, 19–child, 20–animal, 21–plant

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## CHAPTER 7:

1. A *notable* is someone well-known.

2. To *notify* is, etymologically, to make *known*—*notus* + *-fy*, a derivation of *facio*, to make.

*Notice*, as a noun, is what makes something *known*; *to notice*, as a verb, is to observe (something or someone) so that it, he, or she becomes *known* to the observer.

*-Fy*, as a verb suffix, means *to make*. So *simplify* is to make simple, *clarify*, to make clear; *liquefy*, to make liquid; *putrefy*, to make (or become) rotten or putrid; *stupefy*, to make stupid, or dumb, with astonishment (note the *-e* preceding the suffix in *liquefy*, *putrefy*, *stupefy*); *fortify*, to make strong; *rectify*, to make right or correct; etc., etc.

3. *Chronograph* (KRON'-ə-graf') is an instrument that measures and records short intervals of time.

4. To *generate* is to give birth to, figuratively, or to create or produce, as a turbine *generates* power, a person's presence *generates* fear, etc. The noun is *generation*, which, in another context, also designates the people born and living about the same time (the older, previous, or next *generation*, the Depression *generation*, etc.), or a period, conventionally set at about thirty years, between such groups of people.

To *regenerate* is to give birth to again, or to be born again. Some creatures can *regenerate* new limbs or parts if these are lost or cut off—or the limbs or parts *regenerate*.

*Re-* means, of course, *again*; or, in some words, as *recede*, *regress*, etc., *back*.

5. *Omnipotent* (om-NIP'-ə-tənt)—all-powerful; *omnis* plus *potens*, *potentis*, powerful.

*Omnipresent* (om'-nə-PREZ'-ənt)—present all over, or everywhere.

Nouns: *omnipotence*, *omnipresence*.

6. *Anaphrodisiac* (ən-af'-rə-DIZ'-ee-ak')—both a noun and an adjective. Saltpeter is supposedly an *anaphrodisiac*; so, some people say, is a cold shower, which is highly doubtful. The best temporary *anaphrodisiac* is probably sexual intercourse. Some women who were teen-agers when Elvis Presley was at the height of his popularity have told me that the young man's gyrating hips were *aphrodisiacal*—I will take their word for it, as Elvis has never turned me on. On the other hand, if you want to talk about Diane Keaton or Raquel Welch ... or especially Marilyn Monroe...

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>notus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    notify	
2. <i>chronos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    chronograph	
3. <i>graphein</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    chronographic	
4. <i>genesis</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    generate	
5. <i>re-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE    regenerate	

6. *omnis*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE    omnipotent

7. *potens, potentis*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE    omnipotence

8. *an-*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE    anaphrodisiac

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KEY: 1-known, 2-time, 3-to write, 4-birth, 5-again, 6-all, 7-powerful, 8-not (negative)

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## CHAPTER 9:

1. *Magnanimity* (mag'-nə-NIM'-ə-tee). Adjective: *magnanimous* (mag-NAN'-ə-məs).

2. *Bilateral* (bī-LAT'-ər-əl), as in a *bilateral* decision, i.e., one made by the two sides or two people involved. On the other hand, a *unilateral* (yoo-nə-LAT'-ər-əl) decision is made by *one* person, without consultation with others.

3. *Transcribe*. Noun: *transcription*. A stenographer *transcribes* shorthand notes into English words, or a musical *transcriber* arranges or adapts a musical composition for an instrument, group, etc. other than the one for which the work was originally written.

4. *Malaria* was once thought to have been caused by the “bad air” of swamps; actually, it was (and is) transmitted to humans by infected anopheles mosquitoes breeding and living in swamps and other places where there is stagnant water.

5. *Confection*. The word is hardly used much today with this meaning, except perhaps by members of an older generation who remember *confectioner's* shops and *confectionery* stores. Now such places are called *ice cream stores* (or *ice cream parlors*) and are run, at least on the west coast, by Baskin-Robbins or Farrell's; or they are called *candy shops*; or, when I was growing up, *candy stores*, where the kids all hung out, and candies could be bought for a penny apiece, with Hershey bars selling for a nickel (that's why they are called “the good old days”).

**Check your learning**

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>magnus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>magnanimous</i>	
2. <i>animus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>magnanimity</i>	
3. <i>bi-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>bilateral</i>	
4. <i>unus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>unilateral</i>	
5. <i>latus, lateris</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>unilateral</i>	
6. <i>trans-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>transcribe</i>	
7. <i>scribo, scriptus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>transcription</i>	
8. <i>malus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>malaria</i>	
9. <i>con-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>confection</i>	
10. <i>facio (fec-)</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>confectionery</i>	



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KEY: 1–big, large, great, 2–mind, 3–two, 4–one, 5–side, 6–across, 7–to write, 8–bad, evil, 9–together, 10–to make

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## CHAPTER 10:

1. *Modus operandi*. Method (or mode) of working (or operating). Pronounced MŌ'-dəs op'-ə-RAN'-dī, the word is not, of course, restricted to the special methods used by a criminal, but may refer to the method or style of operating characteristic of any other professional. *Modus vivendi* (MŌ'-dəs və-VEN'-dī), etymologically “method of living,” is the style of life characteristic of a person or group.

2. *Circumscription*. To *circumscribe* also means, figuratively, to write (a line) *around* (*one's freedom of action*), so that one is restricted, limited, hemmed in, as in, “a life *circumscribed* by poverty, by parental injunctions, or by an overactive conscience, etc.,” or “actions *circumscribed* by legal restraints.” The noun *circumscription* has the figurative meaning also.

3. *Somniloquent* (səm-NIL'-ə-kwənt). Noun: *somniloquence* (səm-NIL'-ə-kwəns) or *somniloquy* (səm-NIL'-ə-kwee), the latter noun also designating the words spoken by the sleeper. One who habitually talks while asleep is a *somniloquist* (səm-NIL'-ə-kwist).

4. An *aurist* is an ear specialist, more commonly called an *otologist* (ō-TOL'-ə-jist), from Greek *otos*, ear. Noun: *otology*. Adjective: *otological* (ō-tə-LOJ'-ə-kəl).

It is difficult at this point to resist telling a well-known story about medical specialists. In fact it's impossible to resist, so here it is:

A dentist, doing his first extraction on a patient, was understandably nervous. When he got the molar out, his hand shook, he lost his grip on the instrument, and the tooth dropped down into

the patient's throat.

"Sorry," said the doctor. "You're outside my specialty now. You should see a laryngologist! [lair'-ing-GOL'-ə-jist—a larynx or throat specialist]."

By the time the unfortunate victim got to the laryngologist, the tooth had worked its way much further down.

The laryngologist examined the man.

"Sorry," said the doctor, "You're outside my specialty now. You should see a gastrologist! [gas-TROL'-ə-jist—a stomach specialist]."

The gastrologist X-rayed the patient. "Sorry," said the doctor, "the tooth has traveled into your lower intestines. You should see an enterologist! [en'-tə-ROL'-ə-jist—an intestinal specialist]."

The enterologist took some X rays. "Sorry, the tooth isn't there. It must have gone down farther. You should see a proctologist! [prok-TOL'-ə-jist—a specialist in diseases of the rectum; from Greek *proktos*, anus]."

Our patient is now on the proctologist's examining table, in the proper elbow-knee position. The doctor has inserted a proctoscope and is looking through it.

"Good heavens, man! You've got a tooth up there! You should see a dentist!"

5. *Aural* (AWR-əl) refers to the ears or to the sense or phenomenon of hearing. *Monastral* reproduction, as of music over a radio or by a phonograph record, for example, has only one source of sound, and technically should be called *monophonic* (mon'-ə-FON'-ik)—*monos*, one, plus *phone*, sound. *Binastral* may mean *having two ears* or *involving the use of both ears*, or, recently, *descriptive of sound from two sources*, giving a *stereophonic* (steer'-ee-ə-FON'-ik) effect—*stereos*, deep, solid, plus *phone*.

6. A *noctambulist* (nok-TAM'-byə-list) walks at night—*nox*, *noctis*, night, plus *ambulo*, to walk. Noun: *noctambulism* (nok-TAM'-byə-liz-əm).

7. *Somnific* (som-NIF'-ik): a *somnific* lecture, movie, effect, etc.

8. *Circumambulate* (sur'-kəm-AM'-byə-layt'). To *circumnavigate* is to

sail around—*circum*, around, plus *navis*, ship.

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>modus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>modus operandi</i>	
2. <i>operandi</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>modus operandi</i>	
3. <i>vivo</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>modus vivendi</i>	
4. <i>circum-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>circumscribe</i>	
5. <i>scribo, scriptus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>circumscription</i>	
6. <i>somnus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>somniloquent</i>	
7. <i>loquor</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>somniloquence</i>	
8. <i>aurus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>aurist</i>	
9. <i>otos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>otology</i>	
10. <i>proktos</i>	_____

EXAMPLE proctologist

11. *stereos*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE stereophonic

12. *phone*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE stereophonic

13. *monos*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE monaural

14. *bi-*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE binaural

15. *nox, noctis*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE noctambulist

16. *ambulo*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE noctambulism

17. *facio (fic-)*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE somnific

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KEY: 1–mode, method, 2–of working, 3–to live, 4–around, 5–to write, 6–sleep, 7–to speak, to talk, 8–ear, 9–ear, 10–anus, 11–deep, solid, 12–sound, 13–one, 14–two, 15–night, 16–to walk, 17–to make

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## CHAPTER 11:

1. *Matronymic* (mat'-rə-NIM'-ik). Or, if you prefer to use the Greek root for mother (*meter*, *metr-*), *metronymic*. The Greek word *metra*, uterus, derives from *meter*, naturally enough, so *metritis* is inflammation of the uterus; *metralgia* is uterine pain; *endometriosis* (en'-dō-mee'-tree-Ō'-sis) is any abnormal condition of the uterine lining—*endo*, inside; *metra*, uterus; *-osis*, abnormal condition.

2. (a) An *incendiary* statement, remark, speech, etc. figuratively enflames an audience, sets them afire, gets them excited, galvanizes them into action, etc.

(b) *Incense* (IN'-sens) is a substance that sends off a pleasant odor when burned—often, but not necessarily, to mask unpleasant or telltale smells, as of marijuana smoke, etc.

(c) To *incense* (in-SENS') is to anger greatly, i.e., to “burn up.” “I’m all burned up” is etymologically an accurate translation of “I’m *incensed*.”

3. (a) *Ardent* (AHR'-dənt)—burning with zeal, ambition, love, etc., as an *ardent* suitor, worker, etc.

(b) *Ardor* (AHR'-dər)—the noun form of *ardent*—burning passion, zeal, enthusiasm, etc. Alternate noun: *ardency* (AHR'-dən-see).

4. *Megaphone*.

5. *Megalopolis* (meg'-ə-LOP'-ə-lis).

6. *Police*. *Politics*.

7. *Bibliokleptomaniac* (bib'-lee-ō-klep'-tə-MAY'-nee-ak): one who has an obsession for stealing books. Not too many years ago, an author titled his book, *Steal This Book!*, perhaps hoping to appeal to *bibliokleptomaniacs*; if the appeal was successful enough, his royalty statements must have been minuscule indeed!

*Gynekleptomaniac.*

*Pedokleptomaniac.*

*Androkleptomaniac.*

*Demokleptomaniac.*

If you prefer to use shorter words, *compulsive kidnapper* or *obsessive abductor* will do as well for these words.

8. *Acromaniac.*

*Agoramaniac.*

*Claustromaniac.*

9. *Kleptophobia; pyrophobia; gynephobia; androphobia; demophobia.*

*Triskaidekaphobia* (tris'-kī-dek'-ə-FŌ'-bee-ə) is the morbid dread of the number 13, from Greek *triskai*, three, *deka*, ten, and *phobia*.

10. *Gnosiology* (nō'-see-OL'-ə-jee), the science or study of knowledge.

11. *Amadeus* is love (Latin *amor*) God (Latin *deus*). *Theophilus* is love (Greek *philos*) God (Greek *theos*). *Gottlieb* is love (German *Lieb*) God (German *Gott*).

Perhaps this explains why he started composing at the age of four and wrote forty-one symphonies.

12. *Cellophane*—cellulose made to be transparent, i.e., to *show* what's wrapped in it.

13. *Hypoglycemia* (hī-pō-glī-SEE'-mee-ə)—low blood sugar, a common ailment today, though I believe the AMA has called it a “non-disease” (Greek *hypos*, under; *glykys*, sweet; *haima*, blood).

*Haima*, blood, is found in many English words, the root spelled either *hem-* or *-em*. Here are a few, with their etymological interpretations:

(a) *Hemorrhage*—excessive blood flow.

(b) *Anemia*—“no blood”—actually a pathological reduction of red blood corpuscles.

- (c) *Hematology*—science of blood (and its diseases).
- (d) *Hemophilia*—“love of blood”—actually a hereditary condition, occurring in males, in which the blood clots too slowly.
- (e) *Hemoglobin*—“blood globules”—actually the red coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles.

*Hyperglycemia* is the opposite of *hypoglycemia*.

14. (a) *Pantheon* (PAN'-thee-on')—a temple built in Rome in 27 B.C. for “all the gods.”
- (b) *Pandemonium* (pan'-də-MŌ'-nee-əm)—a word supposedly coined by poet John Milton in *Paradise Lost* to signify the dwelling place of all the demons; now any wild and noisy disorder.
- (c) *Panorama* (pan'-ə-RAM'-ə or pan'-ə-RAH'-mə)—a view (or a picture of such a view) all around—*pan*, all, plus *horama*, view. The adjective: *panoramic* (pan'-ə-RAM'-ik).
15. *Monarchy*—rule by one person.

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>mater, matris</i>	_____
EXAMPLE matronymic	
2. <i>onyma</i>	_____
EXAMPLE metronymic	
3. <i>meter</i>	_____
EXAMPLE metronymic	
4. <i>metra</i>	_____
EXAMPLE metritis	

5. *endo-*

EXAMPLE endometriosis

6. *incendo, incensus*

EXAMPLE incendiary

7. *ardo*

EXAMPLE ardent

8. *megalo-*

EXAMPLE megalopolis

9. *polis*

EXAMPLE police

10. *demos*

EXAMPLE demokleptomaniac

11. *akros*

EXAMPLE acromaniac

12. *agora*

EXAMPLE agoramaniac

13. *claustrum*

EXAMPLE claustromaniac

14. *triskai*

EXAMPLE triskaidekaphobia

15. *deka*

EXAMPLE triskaidekaphobia

16. *gnosis*



EXAMPLE gnosiology

17. *amor*

EXAMPLE Amadeus

18. *deus*

EXAMPLE deity

19. *theos*

EXAMPLE Theophilus

20. *philos*

EXAMPLE hemophilia

21. *phanein*

EXAMPLE cellophane

22. *hypos*

EXAMPLE hypoglycemia

23. *glykys*

EXAMPLE hypoglycemia

24. *haima*

EXAMPLE hemorrhage

25. *an-*

EXAMPLE anemia

26. *hyper-*

EXAMPLE hyperglycemia

27. *pan*

EXAMPLE Pantheon

28. *horama*

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EXAMPLE panorama

29. *archein*

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EXAMPLE monarch

30. *monos*

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EXAMPLE monarchy

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KEY: 1–mother, 2–name, 3–mother, 4–uterus, 5–inside, 6–to set on fire, 7–to burn, 8–big, large, great, 9–city, 10–people, 11–highest, 12–market place, 13–enclosed place, 14–three, 15–ten, 16–knowledge, 17–love, 18–God, 19–God, 20–love, 21–to show, 22–under, 23–sweet, 24–blood, 25–not, negative, 26–over, 27–all, 28–view, 29–to rule, 30–one

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## CHAPTER 12:

1. *Survive*. Noun: *survival*.

2. *Vivarium* (vī-VAIR'-ee-əm)—enclosed area in which plants and (small) animals live in conditions resembling their natural habitat. The suffix *-ium* usually signifies *place where*—*solarium*, a place for the sun to enter, or where one can sunbathe; *aquarium*, a place for water (Latin *aqua*, water), or fish tank; *podium*, a place for the feet (Greek *podos*, foot), or speaker's platform; *auditorium*, a place for hearing (or listening to) concerts, plays, etc. (Latin *audio*, to hear).

3. *Vita* (VĪ'-tə), etymologically, *life*, is one's professional or career résumé.

4. (a) *Unicorn* (Latin *cornu*, horn).

(b) *Uniform*.

(c) *Unify* (-fy, from *facio*, to make).

(d) *Unity*.

(e) *Unicycle* (Greek *kyklos*, circle, wheel).

5. *Anniversary*—a year has turned.

6. (a) *Universe*—everything turning as one.

(b) *University*—highest institute of education—universal subjects taught, learned, etc., i.e., the curriculum covers the universe, is in no way restricted, etc.

7. (a) *Interstate*.

- (b) *International*.
  - (c) *Intermediate*.
  - (d) *Interrupt* (Latin *rumpo*, *ruptus*, to break).
  - (e) *Interpersonal*.
8. (a) *Intrastate*.
- (b) *Intranational*.
  - (c) *Intrapersonal* or *intrapsychic*.
  - (d) *Intramuscular*.

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>vivo</i>	_____
EXAMPLE survive	
2. <i>podos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE podium	
3. <i>vita</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>vita</i>	
4. <i>cornu</i>	_____
EXAMPLE unicorn	
5. <i>kyklos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE unicycle	
6. <i>annus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE anniversary	
7. <i>verto, versus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE universe	

8. *unus*

EXAMPLE university

9. *inter-*

EXAMPLE interstate

10. *intra-*

EXAMPLE intrapsychic

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KEY: 1–to live, 2–foot, 3—life, 4–horn, 5–circle, wheel, 6–year, 7–to turn, 8–one, 9–between, 10–within

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## CHAPTER 14:

1. “View of Death.”
2. *Thanatology*.
3. (a) *Prophecy* (PROF’-ə-sī’).  
(b) *Prophecy* (PROF’-ə-see).  
(c) *Prophet* (PROF’-ət).
4. (a) *Predict*.  
(b) *Prediction*.
5. *Nostopathy*—“disease” (tensions, insecurities, conflicts) on returning home after leaving the service. Some veterans could not face the freedom and responsibilities of being on their own. The Army, Navy, or Air Force had fed and clothed them and made decisions for them; now they had to readjust to civilian life.
6. (a) *Vulpicide*.  
(b) *Lupicide*.  
(c) *Felicide*.  
(d) *Ursicide*.
7. (a) *Piscivorous* (pə-SIV’-ər-əs).  
(b) *Insectivorous* (in’-sek-TIV’-ər-əs).
8. *Canaries*, what else?
9. *Potentiate* (pə-TEN’-shee-ayt’).

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT

MEANING

1. *thanatos*

EXAMPLE thanatology

2. *logos*

EXAMPLE thanatology

3. *opsis*

EXAMPLE *Thanatopsis*

4. *pheme*

EXAMPLE prophecy

5. *pro-*

EXAMPLE prophet

6. *pre-*

EXAMPLE predict

7. *dico, dictus*

EXAMPLE predict

8. *nostos*

EXAMPLE nostopathy

9. *pathos*

EXAMPLE nostopathy

10. *vulpus*

EXAMPLE vulpicide

11. *lupus*

EXAMPLE lupicide

12. *felis*

EXAMPLE felicide

13. *ursus*

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EXAMPLE ursicide

14. *piscis*

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EXAMPLE piscivorous

15. *voro*

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EXAMPLE insectivorous

16. *caedo* (-cide)

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EXAMPLE insecticide

17. *canis*

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EXAMPLE canary

18. *potens, potentis*

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EXAMPLE potentiate



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KEY: 1–death, 2–science, study, 3–view, 4–voice, 5–beforehand 6–before, 7–to say or tell, 8–a return, 9–disease, 10–fox, 11–wolf, 12–cat, 13–bear, 14–fish, 15–devour, 16–to kill (killing), 17–dog, 18–powerful

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## CHAPTER 15:

1. *Synagogue*.

2. *Symbiosis* (sim'-bī-Ō'-sis). Adjective: *symbiotic* (sim'-bī-OT'-ik).

People (for example lovers, spouses, parent and child, etc.) also may live in a *symbiotic* relationship, each depending on the other for important services, emotional needs, etc.; each also providing these for the other.

3. *Symphony*; *symphonic*.

4. *Symmetry* (SIM'-ə-tree); *symmetrical* (sə-MET'-rə-kəl) or *symmetric* (sə-MET'-rik).

5. *Syndrome* (SIN'-drōm).

6. *Hippodrome* (HIP'-ə-drōm'); the word today is often used as the name of a movie theater or other place of entertainment.

7. *Hippopotamus*.

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>syn-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>synagogue</i>	
2. <i>agogs</i>	_____
EXAMPLE <i>synagogue</i>	

3. *bios*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE symbiosis

4. *phone*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE symphonic

5. *metron*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE symmetry

6. *dromos*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE syndrome

7. *hippos*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE hippodrome

8. *potamos*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE hippopotamus

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KEY: 1—with, together, 2—leader, leading, 3—life, 4—sound, 5—measurement, 6—a running, 7—horse, 8—river

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## CHAPTER 16:

1. *Non sequitur* (non SEK'-wə-tər)—“it does not follow.”
2. (a) *Second*—following after the first.  
(b) *Consecutive*—following in proper order  
(c) *Persecute*—to follow (i.e., pursue) through and through; hence to annoy, harass continually for no good reason.  
(d) *Prosecute*—to follow before; hence to pursue (something) diligently or vigorously in order to complete it successfully (*prosecute* a campaign); or to start, or engage in, legal proceedings against, especially in an official capacity.
3. (a) *Superior*.  
(b) *Superficial*.  
(c) *Superfluous* (sə-PUR'-flʊ-əs). Noun: superfluity (sə'-pər-FLOO'-ə-tee).  
(d) *Supernatural*.  
(e) *Supervise*.
4. (a) *Cadence* (KAY'-dəns)—fall and rise of the voice in speaking; hence inflection, rhythm beat, etc. of sound or music.  
Adjective: *cadent* (KAY'-dənt).  
(b) *Occidental* (ok'-sə-DEN'-təl)—etymologically, falling. Hence relating to western countries, since the sun falls in the west; also, a native of such a country. Noun: *Occident* (OK'-sə-dənt). The sun rises in the east, so Latin *orior*, to rise, is the origin of the *Orient*, *oriental*, etc., and also of the verb *orient* (AW'-ree-ent'). To *orient* is to adjust to a place or situation; etymologically, to turn, or face, east. Noun: *orientation*. “I’m

finally *oriented*” does not mean that I’m easternized or facing east, but that I have become familiar with, and comfortable in, a place, job, situation, etc. So to *disorient* (dis-AW’ree-ent’) is to remove (someone’s) *orientation*, or to confuse or bewilder, especially in reference to locality, direction, etc.  
Noun: *disorientation*.

(c) *Deciduous* (də-SIJ’-əs)—falling down (Latin prefix *de-*).

This adjective refers to trees whose leaves fall (down) every autumn.

(d) *Incident*—that which falls upon, befalls, or happens.

(e) *Accident*—that which falls to (*ac-* is a respelling of *ad-*, to, toward) someone or something (by chance).

(f) *Coincidence*—*co-* is a respelling of *con-*, together. A *coincidence* occurs when two things befall, or happen, together, or at the same time, and by chance.

5. *Indolent* (IN’-də-lənt). Noun: *indolence* (IN’-də-ləns).

6. *Dolores*—from Spanish *Maria de los Dolores*, Mary of the Sorrows; hence, I guess, someone who is generally sorrowful, though the few Doloreses I have known do not live up to their etymology.

## Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>sequor, secutus</i>	_____
EXAMPLE non sequitur, second	
2. <i>per-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE persecute	
3. <i>pro-</i>	_____
EXAMPLE prosecute	
4. <i>super-</i>	_____

EXAMPLE superior

5. *fluo*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE superfluous

6. *cado*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE cadence

7. *orior*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE Orient

8. *dis-*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE disorient

9. *ad- (ac-)*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE accident

10. *doleo*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE indolent

11. *in-*

\_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE indolence

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KEY: 1–to follow, 2–through, 3–beforehand, 4–above, 5–to flow, 6–to fall, 7–to rise, 8–negative prefix, 9–to, toward, 10–to suffer, to grieve, 11–negative prefix

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