bene In Latin, *bene* means "well"; its near-opposite, *mal*, means "bad" or "poorly." Both usually appear at the beginnings of words. We may hope to use this root often to list **benefits** and describe **beneficial** activities.

benediction μ be-n@-'dik-sh@n\ The pronouncement of a blessing, especially at the close of a worship service.

 The restless children raced out to the church picnic immediately after the benediction.

beneficent \b@-'ne-f@-s@nt\ Doing or producing good; especially performing acts of kindness or charity.

• Even the busy and poor willingly contribute to organizations recognized as beneficent.

benefactor \'be-n@-\mufak-t@r\ A person or group that confers aid, such as a charitable donation.

 Construction of the new playground had been funded by a generous benefactor.

bio *Bio* comes from the Greek word for "life." Thus, **biology** means the study of all living forms and life processes, and **biotechnology** uses the knowledge gained through biology. **Antibiotics** fight off bacteria, which are life forms, but not viruses, which may not be.

bionic \bi-'\bar{a}-nik\ Having normal biological ability enhanced by electronic or mechanical devices.

 A 1970s TV series featuring "the Bionic Woman" sparked interest in robotics.

biopsy \'bi-μäp-se\ The removal and examination of tissue, cells, or fluids from the living body.

• Until the biopsy results came back, there was no way to tell if the lump was cancerous.

symbiosis \µsim-be-'o-s@s\ The intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms, especially when mutually beneficial.

• In a display of symbiosis, the bird stands on the crocodile's teeth and pecks leeches off its gums.

chron This root comes from the Greek word for "time." A **chronicle** records the events of a particular time. **Chronometry** is the measuring of time, which can be done with a **chronometer**, a timepiece more accurate than an ordinary watch or clock.

chronic \'krä-nik\ Marked by long duration or frequent recurrence; habitual.

• Her roommate was a chronic complainer, who started off every day grumbling about something new.

anachronism $\ensuremath{\mbox{$\backslash$}}$ \@-'na-kr@-\muni-z\@m\ 1: The error of placing a person or thing in the wrong period. 2: One that is out of its own time.

 After the collapse of the Soviet Union, some analysts felt that NATO was an anachronism.

chronology \kr@-'nä-l@-je\ An arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence.

 Keeping a journal throughout her trip gave Joan an accurate record of its chronology afterward. **circum** Circum means "around" in Latin. So to **circumnavigate** is "to navigate around," often around the world, and **circumference** means the "distance around" a circle or other object. A **circumstance** is a fact or event accompanying ("standing around") another.

 $circumvent \ \mu s@r-k@m-'vent \ To evade or defeat, especially by trickery or deception.$

 During Prohibition, many citizens found ways to circumvent the laws against alcohol.

• Unlike his impulsive twin brother, Claude was sober, circumspect, and thoughtful.

circumstantial μ s@r-k@m-'stan-sh@l\ 1: Describing evidence based on inference, not directly observed facts. 2: Incidental.

 The fact that he was gone all night was only circumstantial evidence, but still extremely important.

cosm Cosm comes from the Greek word meaning "order." Ultimate order, for the Greeks, related to the universe and the worlds within it, so **cosmos** for us means the universe. A **cosmonaut** was a space traveler from the former Soviet Union.

cosmopolitan \µkäz-m@-'pä-l@-t@n\ International in outlook; sophisticated; worldly.

 The cosmopolitan actress Audrey Hepburn was born in Belgium and educated in England but won fame in America.

cosmology \käz-'mä-l@-je\ 1: A branch of astronomy dealing with the origin and structure of the universe. 2: A theory that describes the nature of the universe.

 New Age philosophies and science fiction suggest a variety of possible cosmologies.

microcosm \'mi-kr@-µkä-z@m\ An individual or community thought of as a miniature world or universe.

 Early thinkers saw the whole human world as a microcosm of the universe, which was considered the macrocosm.

Quiz 2

1.	In ant-aphid, the aphids are protected
	by the ants, who "milk" them for their honeydew.
2.	Awitch could end a drought by
	casting a spell to bring rain.
3.	The diner's hours depended on such
	factors as whether the cook's car had gotten repossessed.
4.	Phenomena such as time warps and black holes made
	theoreticalthe strangest subject in the curriculum.
5.	Church members were surprised by the closing
	, "May God <i>deny</i> you peace, but grant you love."
6.	Neuroscientists believe they will soon have developed a
	completeear.
7.	Identifying a suspicious tumor almost always calls for aprocedure.
8.	The children's clinic was built soon after a significant gift
	by a single
9.	Both candidates had managed to
	campaign finance laws through fraud.
10.	Measles and flu are acute illnesses, while asthma and
	diabetes are conditions.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S ROOTS TO WORD MASTERY

11.	Snakespeare's <i>Macbeth</i> , set in the eleventh century,
	contains suchs as a reference to clocks
12.	A detailedof the actions of company
	executives from April to July revealed some suspicious
	patterns.
13.	Office life, with all its dramas and secrets, seemed to her
	aof the world outside.
14.	When we have only flimsy evidence, we should be
	in our opinions.
15 .	With its international nightlife and a multitude of lan-
	guages spoken on its beaches, Martinique is a
	island.