



Greek and Latin Roots

Circle the correct meaning of the italicized and underlined word(s) in each sentence.

1. The Latin root am means love. An amiable person is
A] Talkative B] Truthful
C] Well educated D] Friendly, good natured
2. The Latin root plac means to please. A complacent person is one who
A] Makes frequent mistakes B] Is argumentative
C] Is self-satisfied D] Is known to tell frequent lies
3. The Latin root luc/lum/lus means light. A LUCID argument is
A] Very clear and understandable B] Loosely held together
C] Illogical D] One that blames others
4. The Latin root qui means quiet. A QUIESCENT place is
A] Very isolated B] Very chaotic.
C] Very dangerous D] Very still and restful
5. The Latin root loc/loq/loqu means word, speech. Something that is ELOQUENT is
A] Dull B] Expressed in an effective way
C] Very old-fashioned D] Equally divided into parts
6. The Greek root auto means self. To have AUTONOMY means to
A] Have a lot of money B] Be independent
C] Have courage D] Have strong opinions
7. The Greek root pas/pat/path means feeling, suffering, disease. To have EMPATHY is to
A] Give to others B] Have a love for others.

unity | friendship

Skills-set

2 min

2. —

3. —

4. —

5. —

6. —

7. —

8

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6. The Greek root auto means self. To have AUTONOMY means to
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7. The Greek root pas/pat/path means feeling, suffering, disease. To have EMPATHY is to
A] Give to others B] Have a love for others.
C] Identify with the feelings of others D] Be similar to others.

8. The Greek root pseudo means false, fake. The root nom/nym means name. A PSEUDONYM is
A] A false name B] An ancient god or deity.
C] A harsh sound D] A long and boring speech.

9. The Greek root dog/dox means opinion. The suffix -ic means having the quality of. A person who is dogmatic is Rigid.
DOGMATIC is Rigid.
A] Not in touch with reality
B] Intolerant of other opinions
C] One who asserts opinions in an arrogant way
D] Secretive and ungenerous

10. The Greek root phil means love and the root anthro/andro means human. PHILANTHROPY is Misanthropy.
A] The love of humankind
B] A preference for something in particular
C] Using force to control others
D] Spreading unkind rumors

Andewale

Gyn = women 9.

Mis
= hate 10.

Rigid.

Anthropology
Phil = Love

For each sentence, below, the Greek/ Latin root and meaning are provided. The sentences use a variation of the root word. Fill in the blanks from the word bank for each sentence.

- Vert
Verb
- a. Create a(n) 5 so the teacher doesn't see my surprise!
- b. The old man (3) to his former ways and began smoking again.
- c. The quiet student is a(n) 2; he never speaks to anyone.
- d. The Chevy 4 drove in the rain with the top down.
- e. I have a(n) 1 to insects; I stay away from them.
- VERB. VERT = Turn aside
-diversim
Convert Revert
Conversion g.o
- Ambivert back
- Diversity = Turn to multiple
- Scio = know
① Conscience ② Conscientious ③ Science ④ Subconscious lower level
- a. His 2 wouldn't let him lie; he confessed about the crime.
- b. In 4, we are studying biology, electricity, and cells.
- c. The worker was 1 after his fall from the tower.
- d. People say dreams are thoughts we have in our 5 minds.
- e. Theater goers should be 3 and throw away their trash in the appropriate receptacles.
- a -
b - (3)
c -
d -
e -

Develop Networks: Synonyms and Antonyms

A dynamic vocabulary building will eventually take you to the next step while learning new words every day. You will add scores of words to your word power and weaving them into a pattern can help you remember them better. You can start bunching words together. You will come across different words with meanings similar to the ones you have learnt before. For instance, the word ‘stealthy’ is similar in meaning with ‘furtive’. So you could mentally group the 2 together. Or jot it down next to the original word in your vocab notebook so that you associate both words during revision. This process of weaving words into groups is known as word-networking. For instance, debilitate means to make weak or feeble. The network would be:

Debilitate: → enfeeble, effete, emaciate, emasculate

Variety: → array, collection, diversity, variation, heterogeneous, conglomeration

Forgive: → Pardon, absolve, exculpate, exempt, exonerate, grant amnesty

Intractable: → Headstrong, dogged, obdurate, stony, willful, fractious, refractory, unbending, inflexible, adamant, unyielding, intransigent, obstinate, indocile, uncompromising, unmanageable

Loquacious: → Chattering, babbling, garrulous, talkative, loose-mouthed

Assuage: → Relieve, ease, mitigate, allay, relieve, mollify, ameliorate, abate, extenuate