**Roots and derivatives**

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| **1. Ego (I):**  a) Ego = self-concept  b) Egoist = one who believes in self-advancement  c) Egotist = one who talks about his accomplishments  d) Egocentric = devotedly self-centered  e) Egomania = self-madness  f) Alter ego = A very close and trusted friend who seems almost a part of yourself  [In the rating of egoism: egomaniacal > egocentric > egotist > egoist] | **2. Dexter (right hand):**  a) Dexterous = skillful/ adroit  b) Dextral = of or on the right; clockwise  c) Ambidextrous = equally skillful with each hand  d) Dextrorse = Spiraling upward from left to right  e) Dextrocardia = Abnormal condition where the heart is located toward the right side of the chest  [In Latin, Dexter = right hand and Sinister = Left hand. In English, Sinister = evil/ dangerous  In French, droit = right hand and Gauche = Left hand. In English, Gauche = clumsy/ tactless] |
| **3. Anthropos (mankind):**  a) Anthropology = study of mankind  b) Philanthropy = love for mankind  c) Misanthrope = one who hates his fellow mortals | **4. Gyne (woman):**  a) Misogynist = one who hates women  b) Gynecologist = doctor specializing in female disorders |
| **5. Gamos (marriage):**  a) Monogamy = system of having one mate at a time  b) Polygamy = social custom of plurality of marriages  c) Bigamy = legal crime of having more than one spouse  d) Misogamy = hatred of marriage | **6. Misein (to hate):**  a) Misanthropy = hatred of mankind  b) Misogyny = hatred of women  c) Misogamy = hatred of marriage |
| **7. Iatreia (healing):**  a) Pediatrics = the healing of a child  b) Psychiatrist = a doctor who heals sick minds | **8. Verto (to turn):**  a) Introvert = one who turns his mind inward  b) Extrovert = one who turns his mind outward  c) Ambivert = one who turns his mind both inward and outward |
| **9. Ped (foot):**  a) Pedestal = A support or foundation  b) Pedal = A lever that is operated with the foot  c) Pedestrian = A person who travels by foot; prosaic/ commonplace/ hackneyed/ banal/ trite | **10. Paidos (child):**  a) Pediatrician = baby doctor  b) Pedagogy = the leading of a child  c) Orthopedist = the doctor who straightens bone deformities, in children primarily |
| **11. Agogos (Leader):**  a) Pedagogue = a narrow-minded, strait-laced, old-fashioned, dogmatic teacher  b) Demagogue = one who stirs up discontent among the masses so he can gain political power | **12. Demos (people):**  a) Democracy = the political orientation of those who favor government by the people or by their elected representatives  b) Demography = the branch of sociology that studies the characteristics of human populations  c) Demagogy = Leading the hoi polloi |
| **13. Derma (skin):**  a) Dermatologist = skin specialist doctor  b) Hypodermic = penetrating under the skin  c) Epidermis = outer layer of skin  d) Taxidermist = one who prepares, stuffs, and mounts the skins of animals  e) Pachyderm = animal with unusually thick skin  f) Dermatitis = skin inflammation, irritation, infection | **14. Oculus (eye):**  a) Oculist = eye specialist  b) monocle = one-lens eyeglass  c) binocular = field glasses which increase the range of our two eyes  d) inoculate = immunize/ vaccinate |
| **15. Obstetrix (to stand before):**  Obstetrics = midwifery/ OB/ tocology  [**Off-topic:** as an old English root, Glib = slippery.  Literally, Glib = Artfully persuasive in speech.  Derogatorily, it means “Marked by lack of intellectual depth”] | **16. Ortho (change):**  a) Orthopedist = the doctor who straightens bone deformities, in children primarily  b) Orthodontist = Doctor specializing in straightening of teeth  c) Orthography = A method of representing the sounds of a language by written or printed symbols |
| **17. Card (heart):**  a) Cardiologist = heart specialist  b) Cardiac = of or relating to heart  c) Cardiogram = electrically produced record of the beats of the heart  d) Cardiograph = instrument which produces cardiogram | **18. Neuron (nerve):**  a) Neurologist = doctor specializing in nerves  b) Neuralgia = acute pain along the nerves and their branches  c) Neuritis = inflammation of the nerves  d) Neurasthenia = depression and emotional exhaustion  e) Neurosis = emotional disturbance |
| **19. Alter (other):**  a) Altruism = philosophy of putting another’s welfare above one’s own  b) Altercation = argument  c) To Alternate = to skip one  d) To Alter = to change  e) Alternative = a choice  f) Alter ego = A very close and trusted friend who seems almost a part of yourself  g) Alternate (adj) = other  h) Alteration = a change  **[off-topic:** Adulation > flattery > Compliment**]** | **20. Psyche (mind):**  a) Psychiatrist = a doctor who heals sick minds  b) Psychosis = personality disorder  c) Psychologist = one who studies the human mind  d) Psychotherapy = treatment of the mind  e) Psychoanalysis = one who delves into the unconscious mindof the patient  f) Psyche = mental, spiritual or nonphysical aspect of one’s existence  g) Psychic = Phenomena or qualities that cannot be explained in purely physical terms  h) Psychopathic = mentally suffered  i) Psychosomatic = pertaining to relationships between mind and body  j) Psychogenic = which originates emotionally |
| **21. Metr (measure):**  a) Sphygmomanometer = blood pressure measuring device  b) Optometrist = one who measures the vision of the eye  c) Thermometer = measure of heat  d) Taximeter = measure of taxicab miles  e) Metric system = system of measurement  f) Barometer = measure of atmospheric pressure | **22. Optikos (eye):**  a) Optic = Of or relating to or resembling the eye  b) Optician = one who grinds lenses  c) Optometrist = one who measures the vision of the eye |
| **23. Osteon (bone):**  a) Osteopathy = treatment based on skeleton and muscles  b) Osteomyelitis = Inflammation of the bones | **24. Chiros (hand):**  a) Chirography = Beautiful handwriting  b) Chiropractic = use of hands in the curing of ailments  c) Chiropody = treatment of the surface ailments of hand and foot |
| **25. Pod (foot):**  a) Podium = speaker’s stand  b) Tripod = three legged stand  c) Podiatry = treatment of minor ailments of foot | **26. Graph (writing):**  a) Graphology = study & analysis of handwriting  b) Chirography = Beautiful handwriting  c) Telegraph = writing from afar  d) Stenograph = writing in short form  e) Autograph = writing of one’s own name |
| **27. Phrenos (brain):**  a) Phrenology = analysis of skull contours  b)Phrenic vein = Either of two veins that drain the diaphragm | **28. Conscience (scruples/ moral sense):**  a) Conscionable = Just  b) Unconscionable = Lacking a conscience  c) Conscientious = scrupulous; painstaking |
| **29. Ology (the study of) or Logos (word):**  a) Phrenology = analysis of skull contours  b) Graphology = study & analysis of handwriting  c) Psychology = study of human mind  d) Ophthalmology = The branch of medicine concerned with the eye and its diseases  e) Astrology = Pseudoscience which claims it can foretell the future by a study of the stars | **30. astron (star):**  a) Astronomy = study of celestial phenomena  b) Astrology = Pseudoscience which claims it can foretell the future by a study of the stars  c) Astronomical = tremendously big  d) Aster = a star-shaped flower  e) Asterisk = a star-shaped symbol  f) Disaster = calamity/ cataclysm/ catastrophe |
| **31. dont (tooth):**  Orthodontist = Doctor specializing in straightening of teeth | **32. itis (inflammation):**  Osteomyelitis = Inflammation of the bones |
| **33. Nomos (arrangement/ Law/ Order):**  a) Astronomy = arrangement of stars & other celestial bodies  b) Autonomy = self-law, self-rule, self-government  c) Metronome = musical time measurer | **34. Opsis (sight or viewing):**  a) Biopsy = medical examination of living tissue  b) Autopsy = medical examination of a corpse |
| **35. Geos (earth):**  a) Geology = study of the composition of earth  b) Geometry = measurement of figures  c) Geography = Study of the earth's surface; includes topography, climate, soil and vegetation  d) Apogee = Apoapsis in Earth orbit  e) Perigee = Periapsis in Earth orbit | **36. Bios (life):**  a) Biology = study of all life  b) Biography = story of someone’s life  c) Autobiography = A biography of yourself  d) Biopsy = medical examination of living tissue |
| **37. botane (plant):**  Botany = The branch of biology that studies plants | **38. zoon (animal):**  Zoology = The branch of biology that studies animals |
| **39. Temnein (to cut):**  a) Appendectomy = a cutting out of the appendix  b) Tonsillectomy = a cutting out of the tonsils  c) Entomology = branch of zoology that studies insects, forms of life that seem, in appearance, as if they are almost cut in two  d) Atom = the smallest particle that can’t be cut any more  e) Anatomy = cutting up of a living body to determine its structure (The branch of morphology that deals with the structure of animals)  f) Tome = a part cut from the whole (a large boring book)  g) Epitome = part which represents the whole  h) Dichotomy = splitting in two (duality) | **40. Philos (Love):**  a) Philology = Love of words (study of Linguistics)  b) Philanthropist = altruist  c) Philanderer = one who makes Love triflingly  d) Philatelist = one who loves to collect stamps  e) Anglophile = An admirer of British customs  f) Bibliophile = Lover & collector of rare books  g) Philadelphia = City of Brotherly Love  h) Philosophy = Love of wisdom  i) Philharmonic = Love of harmonies or music  j) Philtre = love-potion |
| **41. Insect (cut):**  a) Insects = forms of life that seem, in appearance, as if they are almost cut in two  b) Dissection = Cutting so as to separate into pieces  c) Sectile = Capable of being cut  d) Sector = A group that forms part of society or economy | **42. Semantikos (significant meaning):**  a) Semantics = The study of language meaning  b) Semantic memory = Your memory for meanings and general (impersonal) facts  c) Semantic error = An error in logic or arithmetic that must be detected at run time |
| **43. Notus (known):**  a) Noted = Widely known and esteemed  b) Notorious = widely but unfavorablyKnown  [**off-topic:** Childlike = Exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity; but, Childish = Indicating a lack of maturity] | **44. Summa (total/ highest amount):**  a) Summit = The top or extreme point of something  b) Sum = The final aggregate  c) Consummate = Perfect and complete in every respect; having all necessary qualities |
| **45. Corr (correction):**  a) Corrigible = amendable/ redeemable/ reformable  b) Incorrigible =Impervious to correction by punishment  c) corrigendum = A printer's error; to be corrected | **46. Vetus (old):**  a) Veteran = Rendered competent through trial and experience; Seasoned  b) Inveterate = Habitual (derogatory implication) |
| **47. Gen (to give birth to/ to be born):**  a) Genetics = The branch of biology that studies heredity and variation in organisms  b) Gene = segment of DNA considered as unit of heredity  c) Genealogy = The study of ancestry and family history  d) Eugene/ Eugenia = well-born  e) Eugenics = The study of methods of improving genetic qualities by selective breeding  f) Genital = venereal (relating to the external sex-organs)  g) Genesis = The beginning, birth or origin of anything  h) Psychogenic = born of the mind or emotions  i) Congenital = Present at birth but not necessarily hereditary; acquired during fetal development (don’t confuse Congenital with Congenial, means friendly)  j) Genocide = killing of a whole race or nation | **48. Chronos (Time):**  a) Chronic = going on for a long time  b) Anachronism = something out of time  c) Chronological = Relating to or arranged according to temporal order  d) Chronometer = An accurate clock (especially used in navigation)  e) Chronicle = A record or narrative description of past events that happened at one time  f) Synchronize = Happen at the same time; contemporize  g) Synchronoscope = An instrument that indicates whether two periodic motions are synchronous |
| **49. Path (suffering/ disease/ feeling):**  a) Psychopathic = mentally suffered  b) Osteopathy = treatment based on skeleton and muscles  c) Sympathetic = same feeling as someone else  d) Antipathy = Dislike/ Aversion/ Grudge  e) Apathy = Lack of feeling or interest  f) Pathology = Study of disease (Pathological = diseased)  g) Pathetic = Deserving or inciting pity  h) Pathos = A quality that arouses emotions (especially pity or sorrow); poignancy  i) Telepathy = Apparent communication from one mind to another without using sensory perceptions  j) Homeopathy = A method of treating disease with small amounts of remedies that, in large amounts in healthy people, produce symptoms similar to those being treated  k) Allopathy = The usual method of treating disease with remedies that produce effects differing from those produced by the disease itself | **50. Par (equal):**  a) Par = (golf) the standard number of strokes set for each hole on a golf course, or for the entire course; A state of being essentially equal or equivalent  b) Parity = Functional equality (used in Obstetrics, Mathematics, Physics & Computer Science with slight difference)  c) Disparity = Inequality or difference in some respect  d) Disparage = Express a negative opinion of someone’s achievements, accomplishments, attempts, etc.  e) Compare = Examine and note the similarities or differences of  f) Peer = A person who is of equal standing with another in a group |
| **51. Tele (afar):**  a) Telepathy = feeling each other’s thoughts from afar  b) Telephone = sound from afar  c) Telegraph = writing from afar | **52. Greg (Herd):**  a) Congregation = a religious Herd  b) Segregation = separation from the Herd  c) Gregarious = who likes to be with the Herd  d) Egregious = so vicious that it actually stands out from the herd |
| **53. Voc/ vox/ vok (voice or call):**  a) Equivocal = mugwumps/ fencesitters (not ambiguous)  b) Equivocate = prevaricate/ tergiversate (purposely)  c) Magnavox = (radio) Large voice  d) Vox populi = public opinion  e) Vocation = calling  f) Avocation = hobby; something not one’s actual calling  g) Vociferous = in a loud voice  h) Revoke = call back; cancel  i) Convoke = call together | **54. Equi (equal):**  a) Equivocal = purposely vague, ambiguous, susceptible  b) Equality = par  c) Equidistant = The same distance apart at every point  d) Equinox = Either of two times of the year when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator and day and night are of equal length  e) Equanimity = composure/ calmness  f) Equilibrium = A stable situation in which forces cancel one another |
| **55. Ambi (both):**  a) Ambidextrous = equally skillful with each hand; deceitful  b) Ambivert = one who turns his mind both inward and outward  c) Ambiguity = accidentally double-entendre  d) Ambivalent = Uncertain or unable to decide about what course to follow  e) Ambit = An area in which something acts or operates or has power or control  f) Ambience = A particular environment or surrounding influence | **56. Scrib/ Scrip (write):**  a) Scribe = Score a line on with a pointed instrument  b) Scribble = Write carelessly/ scrawl  c) Inscribe = enroll; engrave; encrypt; autograph  d) Proscribe = forbid or prohibit the use of any food or drug that might prove harmful to the patient  e) Prescribe = opposite to Proscribe  f) Scriptures = Any writing that is regarded as sacred by a religious group  g) Script = Something written by hand  h) Conscription = Compulsory military service  i) Circumscribe = Restrict or confine |
| **57. Via (road):**  a) Via = By way of/ thru  b) Obvious = Conspicuous/ apparent/ evident/ overt  c) Obviate = Prevent from happening | **58. Militaris (pertaining to a fighting man):**  a) Militate = Fight against; act upon  b) Militant = Belligerent/ disposed to Fight  c) Military = armed services |
| **59. Male (bad):**  a) Malign = Evil; Harmful; Hateful  b) Malignant = cancerous  c) Malediction = Curse/ Imprecation / Bane (bad saying)  d) Maleficent = causing harm (doing badly)  e) Malevolent = ill-disposed (wishing badly)  f) Maladroit = awkward (having a bad right hand)  g) Malaise = illness (bad ease) | **60. Bene (good):**  a) Benign =benignant/ kind/ gracious  b) Benediction = a blessing/ Boon (good saying)  c) Beneficent = causing good (doing well)  d) Benevolent = well-disposed (wishing well)  e) Benefactor = helpful/ favorable (a good doer)  f) Benefit = Gain/ profit; welfare |
| **61. Dict (to say):**  a) Malediction = Curse/ Imprecation / Bane  b) Benediction = a blessing/ Boon  c) Dictaphone = tape recorder  d) Predict = anticipate/ forebode/ prognosticate  e) Dictation =An authoritative direction or instruction to do something | **62. Fac or fic (to do):**  a) Maleficent = causing harm (doing badly)  b) Beneficent = causing good (doing well)  c) Factory = a place where things are done  d) Fact = something which was done/ something true  e) Malefactor = a criminal (a bad doer) |
| **63. Volent (to wish):**  a) Malevolent = ill-disposed (wishing badly)  b) Benevolent = well-disposed (wishing well)  c) Voluntary =Of your own free will or design  d) Involuntary =Not subject to the control of the will  e) Volunteer = do, tell or agree freely  f) Volition = will | **64. Plac (to please):**  a) Placate = Lenify/ assuage/ conciliate/ mollify/ pacify  b) Placid = tranquil/ serene  c) Implacable = inexorable/ relentless/ grim/ stern  d) Complacent = self-satisfied (mild insult)  e) Placebo = An innocuous or inert medication; given as a pacifier or to the control group in experiments on the efficacy of a drug |
| **65. Donare (to give):**  a) Condone = Excuse, overlook, or make allowances for  b) Donation = gift [Donee & Donor] | **66. Taceo (to be silent):**  a) Taciturn = Reticent/ Reserved/ secretive  b) Tacit = not verbalized/ unsaid/ unspoken |
| **67. Garrulous (chattering):**  Garrulity = constant talking, usually aimless and meaningless, about trifles | **68. Volvere (to roll):**  a) Volubility = Rolling out the words  b) Revolve = to roll around |
| **69. Verbum (word):**  a) Verbal = using words  b) Verbose = using too many words than necessary  c) Verbatim = In precisely the same words used by a writer or speaker  d) Verb = A content word that denotes an action, occurrence, or state of existence  e) Verborrhea = an incessant, over-whelming cascade of words | **70. Loquor (to speak):**  a) Loquacious = Full of trivial conversation  b) Eloquent = speaking expressively  c) Grandiloquent = Magniloquent = pompous  d) Soliloquy = speech made to oneself  e) Ventriloquist = A performer who projects the voice into a wooden dummy  f) Colloquial = Informal spoken language  g) Circumlocution = An indirect way of expressing |
| **71. Soli (alone):**  a) Soliloquy = speech made to oneself  b) Solitude = The state or situation of being alone  c) Solitary = Being the only one; single and isolate  d) Solo = Any activity that is performed alone | **72. Ventri (stomach):**  a) Ventriloquist = A performer who acts as he is speaking from his stomach, instead of his mouth  b) Ventral = Toward or on the belly; front of a primate or lower surface of a lower animal [antonym = dorsal] |
| **73. Con (together):**  a) Conformity = Correspondence in form or appearance  b)Congruity = The quality of agreeing  c) Consonance = The property of sounding harmonious  d) Concord = Go together; be in accord  e)Consensus = Agreement in the judgment or opinion reached by a group as a whole  f) Consign = Commit forever; commit irrevocably  g) Concert = A performance of music by players or singers not involving theatrical staging  h) Consolidate = Bring together into a single whole or system; Form into a solid mass or whole  i) Contiguous = conterminous; neighboring/ adjacent | **74. Somnus (sleep):**  a) Somnolent = Sleepy  b) Insomnia = inability to fall asleep  c) Somnambulism = Sleep-walking  d) Somniferous = sleep-inducing/ soporific/ Somnific  e) Somniloquy = Uttering speech while asleep  f) Somnolescent = drowsy  g) Hypersomnia = An inability to stay awake  [“somnus” is the Roman god of Sleep, while “hypnos” is the Greek God of sleep!] |
| **75. Fer (to bear):**  a) Somniferous = bearing sleep  b) Vociferous = bearing loud voice  c) Odoriferous = Emitting an odor | **76. Laconia:**  Laconic = Brief and to the point; effectively cut short (named after ancient Sparta, which was originally known as Laconia, its citizens were stoical) |
| **77. Cogere (to drive together/ compel/ force):**  a) Cogent = Powerfully persuasive  b) Cogency = The quality of being valid and rigorous  c) Cogently = In a cogent manner; forcibly; convincingly; conclusively | **78. ambul (to walk):**  a) Ambulatory = Able to walk about (verb: Amble)  b) Ambulance = vehicle that takes people to and from hospitals  c) Perambulator = A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around |
| **79. Martinet:**  Martinet = Someone who demands exact conformity to rules and forms  [according to the name of the Inspector General of Infantry of France during the reign of King Louis 14, who was excessively disciplined] | **80. Phanein (to show):**  a) Sycophant = A person who tries to please someone in order to gain a personal advantage/ ass-kisser/ boot-licker/ stoolpigeon [root “sykon” means “fig”]  b) Diaphanous = So thin as to transmit light [root “dia” means “through”] |
| **81. Dilettare (to delight):**  Dilettante = Showing frivolous or superficial interest; amateurish (don’t confuse it with “tyro”) | **82.Vir (man):**  Virago = Far from being traditionally Feminine; Termagant/ Harridan/ Battle-ax/ Shrew/ Harpy |
| **83.Chauvinist:**  Chauvinist = an exaggerated & blatant patriot/ jingoist  [according to the name of a French soldier, Nicholas Chauvin, during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte] | **84. Icon (a religious image):**  Iconoclast = someone who sneers at convention & tradition (it does not of course have to be restricted to religion)  [root word “clast” means “to break”] |
| **85. Pater (father):**  a) Patriot = One who loves and defends his or her country  b) Patrioteer = Chauvinist/ jingoist  c) Patrimony = an inheritance from one’s father  d) Patronymic = a name formed on the father’s name  e) Paternity = Fatherhood  f) Patriarch = The male head of family or tribe  g) Patricide = killing of one’s father  h) Patrician = Aristocrat/ Blue-blood/ of noble origin  i) Patron = Frequenter/ Sponsor/ Supporter  j) Padre = A chaplain in one of the military services | **86.Mater (mother):**  a) Matriarch =The female head of family or tribe  b) Maternity = Motherhood  c) Maternal = Motherly  d) Matron = A married woman (middle-aged with children) who is staid and dignified; Nurse; wardress  e) Alma Mater = school you graduated from (one’s intellectual mother)  f) Matrimony = The ceremony or sacrament of marriage  g) Matronymic = a name formed on the mother’s name  h) Matrisib = enate/ matrikin/ matrilineal kin |
| **87.Mony/ mon:**  a) Money = medium of exchange (it comes from the name of the Roman Goddess, Juno Moneta, who guarded the temples of Finance)  b) Patrimony = an inheritance from one’s father  c) Monetary = Relating to or involving money; Pecuniary  d) Moneyer = A skilled worker who coins or stamps money | **88.Nym (Name or meanings):**  a) synonym = words of same meaning  b) antonym = words of opposite meaning  c) homonym = words of similar sounding  d) acronym = abbreviated form of several words  e) Pseudonym = nom de plume/ Penname [not “alias”]  f) Anonymous = having no name  g) Eponym = The person for whom something is named |
| **89.Caedo/ Cide (to cut down/ kill):**  a) Suicide = killing oneself  b) Fratricide = killing of one’s brother  c) Sororicide = killing of one’s sister  d) Homicide = killing a human being (general term for slaying; if proves, it is called “murder”)  e) Regicide = killing of king, president, etc.  f) Uxoricide = killing of one’s wife  g) Infanticide = killing of a newborn child  h) Genocide = killing of a whole race or nation  i) Virucide = An agent (physical or chemical) that inactivates or destroys viruses | **90. Mania (madness/ morbid attraction):**  a) Monomania = A mania restricted to one thing or idea  b) Dipsomania = alcoholism/ potomania/ inebriation  c) Kleptomania = cacoethes to steal in the absence of any economic motive  d) Pyromania = morbid compulsion to set fire to things [Pyromaniac sets fire for the thrill, Incendiary for revenge & arsonist for money]  e) Megalomania = A psychological state characterized by delusions of grandeur  f) Nymphomania = Abnormally intense sexual desire in women; concupiscence/ Eros |
| **91. Frater (brother):**  a) Fraternize = Be on brotherly terms with someone  b) Fraternal = brotherly  c) Fraternity = Frat/ Sodality/ Brotherhood  d) Fratricide = killing of one’s brother | **92.Reg (King/ Rule):**  a) Regal = Imperial/ majestic/ royal  b) Regent = Someone who rules during the absence or incapacity or minority of the country's monarch  c) Regulate = Bring into conformity with rules or principles or usage |
| **93. Homo (mankind):**  Homo sapiens = The only surviving hominid; species to which modern man belongs; bipedal primate having language and ability to make and use complex tools | **94.Soror (sister):**  a) Sorority = A social club for female undergraduates  b) Sororal = Sister like  c) Sororicide = killing of one’s sister |
| **95. Uxor (wife):**  a) Uxor = (legal terminology) the Latin word for wife  b) Uxoricide = killing of one’s wife  c) Uxorious = excessively devoted to one’s wife | **96.Infans (baby):**  a) Infantile = childish  b) Infantilism = Infantile behavior in mature persons  c) Infantry = Foot soldiery |
| **97. Phobia (morbid repulsion):**  a) Claustrophobia = A morbid fear of being closed in a confined space  b) Agoraphobia = A morbid fear of open spaces (as fear of being caught alone in some public place)  c) Acrophobia = A morbid fear of great heights  d) Pistanthrophobia = common fear of trusting people due to past experiences with relationships gone bad  e) Hydrophobia = A morbid fear of water  f) Xenophobia = A morbid fear of Foreigners  g) Photophobia = A morbid fear of Light | **98. Mono (one):**  a) Monk = A male religious living in a cloister and devoting himself to contemplation and prayer and work  b) Monastery = cloister  c) Monotonous = humdrum  d) Monoplane = An airplane with a single wing  e) Monopoly = Exclusive control of something  f) Monarchy = autocracy  g) Monocarpic = Dying after bearing fruit only once  h) Monologue = A (usually long) dramatic speech by a single actor |
| **99.Theos (god):**  a) Theism = Belief in the existence of God  b) Atheism = Belief that there is no God (not Agnosticism, Cynicism or Skepticism, these means “only Doubt”)  c) Monotheism = Belief in a single God  d) Polytheism = Belief in multiple Gods  e) Pantheism = worship that admits all Gods  f) Theocracy = government ruled by religious Leader  g) Theological = pertaining to the study of Religion  h) Apotheosis = Elevation of a person to the status of God | **100.Crac (Rule):**  a) Gerontocracy = Gov. ruled by old people  b) Plutocracy = Gov. ruled by wealthy people  c) Technocracy = Gov. ruled by Scientists & Engineers  d) Bureaucracy = Gov. ruled by Bureaus  e) Democracy = Gov. ruled by the People  f) Autocracy = Gov. ruled by an absolute Dictator/ Absolutism/ Totalitarianism |
| **101. Poly (many):**  a) Polygon = a geometric figure of many sides  b) Polyglot = speaking many Languages  c) Polyamory = having multiple sexual relationships  d) Polyclinic = clinic in which many diseases are treated  e) Polychromic = Having or exhibiting many colors  f) Polydipsia = Excessive thirst  g) Polysemy = lexical ambiguity  h) Polyptoton = Repetition of a word in a different case or inflection in the same sentence  i) Polysomy = Congenital defect of having one or more extra chromosomes in somatic cells  j) Polygraph = A medical instrument that records several physiological processes simultaneously (e.g., pulse rate and blood pressure and respiration and perspiration) | **102. Lechier (to Lick):**  Lecherous = Sexy, as a derogatory implication  Libidinous 🡪 from Libido (pleasure)  Lascivious 🡪 from Lascivia (wantonness)  Lubricious 🡪 from Lubricus (slippery)  Licentious 🡪 from Licere (to be permitted)  Lewd 🡪 from Lewed (Vile)  Lustful 🡪 from an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning Desire  Prurient🡪 from a Latin verb, meaning “to itch”  Salacious = Characterized by lust  Amorous = Expressive of or exciting sexual love  Incontinent = uncontrolled in sexual matters |
| **103. Gnos (to know):**  a) Agnostic = who doesn’t know about the God  b) Diagnosis = Identifying the cause of some phenomenon  c) Prognosis = A prediction about how something (the course of a disease) will develop | **104. Pan (all):**  a) Pandemonium = A state of extreme disorder  b) Panorama = a view all around/ cyclorama/ diorama  c) Panacea = Hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases/ catholicon/ Elixir |
| **105. Hypo (under/ Less):**  a) Hypochondriac = A patient with imaginary symptoms and ailments [chondria🡪 Cartilage of the Breastbone]  b) Hypothyroidism = An underactive thyroid gland  c) Hypothetic = Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence  d) Hypoactive = Abnormally inactive  e) Hypocritical = Professing feelings one does not have  f) Hyponym = A word that is more specific than a given word | **106. Hyper (over/ above):**  a) Hypercritical = Inclined to judge too severely  b) Hypertension = high blood pressure  c) Hypersensitive = allergic  d) Hypermedia = interactive multimedia system  e) Hypertext = machine-readable text  f) Hypertrophy = Abnormal enlargement of a body part or organ; dysplasia [antonym🡪 Atrophy; root word “trephein” means “to nourish”] |
| **107. Vivere (to Live):**  a) Convivial = fond of the pleasures of good company  b) Vivacious = full of the joy of living; animated/ peppy  c) Vivid = Possessing the freshness of life; strong/ sharp  d) Revive = bring back to life  e) Vivisection = Operating on a live animal  f) Viviparous = producing young from the living body  g) Oviparous = producing young from eggs  h) bon vivant = A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment, especially good food and drink [a high Liver]  i) joie de vivre = an effervescent keenness for all the daily activities ( joy of Living) (antonym 🡪 “Ennui”) | **108. Vita (Life):**  a) Vital = Essential to Life; of crucial importance  b) Vitality = Life & strength  c) Vitamin = One of the many elements, on which life is dependent (A, B, C, D, E, G, H, K, M, P)  d) Vitalize = to impart vigor or life to  e) Devitalize = to rob of vigor or life  f) Vitellus = yolk  [**off-topic:** in complimentary sense,  Gourmet > Gourmand > Glutton] |
| **109. Tonic (minded):**  a) Visceratonic = Stomach-minded people (interested in food & companionship)  b) Cerebratonic = Brain-minded people (interested in intellectual pursuits)  c) Somatotonic = Body-minded people (interested in movement&action) | **110. Ovum (Egg):**  a) Oval = egg-shaped/ Ovate/ Oviform/ Ovoid/ Prolate  b) Oviparous = producing young from eggs  c) Ovalbumin = The white part of an egg  d) Ovaritis = Inflammation of the ovaries  c) Ovulation = The expulsion of an ovum from the ovary (usually midway in the menstrual cycle) |
| **111. Credo (believe):**  a) Credo = Principles by which someone guides his action  b) Creed = a religious belief  c) Credence = mental attitude that something is believable  d) Credentials = bona fides/ attestation/ Certificate  e) Credulous = willing to believe  f) Credible = Capable of being believed  g) Credit = Have trust in; trust in the truth or veracity of  h) Cred = Credibility among young fashionable urban individuals  i) Credenza = A kind of sideboard or buffet (!!) | **112. Specto/ Specere/ Spic (to look):**  a) Spectacle = Something to Look at  b) Spectacles = eyeglasses  c) Inspect = to look into something  d) Retrospect = looking back  e) Prospect = looking ahead  f) Conspicuous = easily seen or looked at  g) Perspicacious = penetratingly discerning  h) Perspicuous = (of language) transparently clear  i) Introspection = self-contemplation  j) Circumspection = Look around carefully  k) Specious = Plausible but false; Spurious |
| **113. Anima (Soul or Spirit or Mind):**  a) Animal = A living organism  b) Animate = Give new life or energy to; vivify  c) Inanimate = Not endowed with life  d) Animated = Having life or vigor or spirit  e) Animation = Liveliness/ Life/ Vitality  f)Magnanimous = Noble and generous in spirit  g) Pusillanimous = Lacking in courage and manly strength and resolution; contemptibly fearful [Pusil🡪very small]  h) Unanimous = of one mind; in complete agreement  i) Equanimity = Steadiness of mind under stress  j) Animus = Hostility/ ill will/ malevolence/ Animosity | **114. Circum (around):**  a)circumambient = Surrounding/ encompassing  b) circumambulate = Walk around something  c) circumcision = surgical removal of foreskin of males  d) circumduction = circular movement of a limb or eye  e)circumflex = diacritical mark  f)circumfuse = Spread something around something  g)circumfluous = Flowing round  h)circumstantial = Fully detailed and specific  i)circumvallation = act of surrounding with a wall  j)circumvent = Surround so as to force to give up  h) circumvolute = Wind or turn in volutions |
| **115. Stoicism:**  Stoic = Seeming unaffected by pleasure or pain; impassive  (Stoicism is the philosophical system of the Stoics following the teachings of the ancient Greek philosopher Zeno, who would stand on a porch or “stoa”) | **116. Trepido (to be alarmed):**  a) Intrepid = Invulnerable to fear or intimidation  b) Trepidation = A feeling of alarm or dread |
| **117. Scintilla (quick/ bright/ spark):**  a) Scintilla = A tiny or scarcely detectable amount; A sparkling glittering particle  b)Scintillate = Be lively or brilliant or exhibit virtuosity; Emit or reflect light in a flickering manner | **118. Rus/ Ruris (Country/ Village):**  a) Rural = pertaining to the country [antonym = Urban]  b) Rustic = Awkwardly simple [antonym = Urbane]  c) rusticate = Send to the country |
| **119. Penuria (want):**  a) Penury = dire, abject poverty; Destitution  b) Penuriousness = Stinginess/ Excessive Frugality (Parsimony = Niggardliness)  [in the rating of Poverty, Penury > Indigence  In the rating of Frugality, Penuriousness > Parsimony]  [Opulence > Affluence] | **120. Vicarious:**  Vicarious = Experienced at secondhand; Occurring in an abnormal part of the body instead of the usual site involved in that function; Suffered or done by one person as a substitute for another |
| **121. Esce (beginning to):**  a) Adolescent = beginning to grow up  b) Evanescent = Ephemeral/ beginning to vanish  c) Convalescent = beginning to get well  d) Putrescent = becoming Putrid/ beginning to rot | **122. Eu (good):**  a) Eugenics = methods of improving genetic qualities  b) Euphemism = Good or inoffensive saying  c) Euphony = pleasant Lilt or rhythm  d) Eulogy = formal speech of praise  e) Euphoria = sense of mental buoyancy  f) Euthanasia = mercy killing/ good death |
| **123.Badinage:**  Badinage = a half-teasing, non-malicious, frivolous Banter, intended to amuse rather than wound  [its closest synonym is “Persiflage”] | **124.Cliché:**  Cliché = it is a pattern of words which was once new & fresh, but which now is so old, worn & threadbare that only banal, unimaginative speakers & writers ever use it  [its closer synonyms are “Bromide” & “Platitude”] |
| **125.Algia (pain):**  a) Analgesic = Anodyne/ Pain-killer  b) Neuralgia = Acute spasmodic pain along nerves  c) Nostalgia = Longing for something past (“nostos” means “a return to home”) | **126. Phone (sound):**  a) Cacophony = Clamor (kakos = bad)  b) Telephone = sound traveling from afar  c) Euphony = pleasant sound  d) Phonograph = record-player  e) Saxophone = Musical instrument invented by A. Sax  f) Xylophone = A percussion instrument/ marimba  g) Phonetics = acoustics |
| **127.Vorare (to devour):**  a) Carnivorous = Feeding only on animals  b) Herbivorous = Feeding only on plants  c) Omnivorous = all-devouring  d) Voracious = Devouring/ edacious/ Rapacious/ ravenous | **128.Clandestine:**  Clandestine = secrecy or concealment in the working out of a plan which is evil or illegal  [Surreptitious = Stealthy, Sneaky, Furtive, generally because of fear of detection] |
| **129. Omni (all):**  a) Omnivorous = all-eating  b) Omnipotent = all-powerful  c) Omniscient = all-knowing  d) Omnipresent = present in all places at once  e) Omnibus = for all; including all | **130.Carnis (Flesh):**  a) Carnelian = Color of red flesh  b) Carnival = festival of merrymaking and processions  c) Carnal = Marked by appetites and passions of body  d) Carnage = great destruction of Life  e) Reincarnation = Return to another body after death |
| **131.Enervis (weak):**  Enervate = Weaken mentally or morally | **132.Castigare (to correct):**  Castigate = Censure severely |
| **133. Negare (to deny):**  a) Self- abnegation = self-renunciation  b) Negate = Refuse/ Deny  b) Negative = Expressing or consisting of a negation | **134. Caput (head):**  a) Recapitulate = Summarize briefly  b) Capital = seat of the head of the government  c) Decapitate = behead  d) Captain = the head of a group |
| **135. Vegetare (to grow/ to live):**  Vegetation = Inactivity that is passive and monotonous, comparable to the inactivity of plant life | **136. Similis (similar):**  a) Simulate = Create a representation or model of  b) Dissimilar = unlike  c) Simile = A figure of speech that expresses a resemblance between things of different kinds |
| **137. Intimus (inmost):**  Intimate = informal; familiar; inner; versed; adumbrate/ insinuate; suggest; confidant | **138. Vacillare (move to and fro):**  Vacillate = Be undecided about something; waver between conflicting positions or courses of action |
| **139. Levis (light):**  a) Levity = Feeling an inappropriate lack of seriousness  b) Levitation = The act of raising (a body) from the ground by presumably spiritualistic means  c) Alleviate = palliate/ relieve/ assuage | **140. Miser (miserable/ wretched):**  a) Miser = stingy hoarder of money and possessions  b) Misery = A state of ill-being due to affliction  c) Commiserate = To feel or express sympathy or compassion |
| **141. Sequi (to follow):**  a) Sequence = The action of following in order  b) Sequel = Something that follows something else  c) Subsequent = Following in time or order  d) Obsequies = Funeral rite  e) Obsequious = Attempting to win favor from influential people by flattery | **142. Cheval (horse) or Caballus (an inferior horse):**  a) Chivalrous = Being attentive to women like an ideal knight; Gallant  b) Cavalcade = A procession of people traveling on horseback  c) Cavalier = Given to haughty disregard of others  d) Cavalry = Troops trained to fight on horseback |
| **143. Equus (Horse):**  a) Equestrienne = a horse-woman  b) Equine = Horse-like | **144. Queri (to complain):**  a) Querulous = Habitually complaining/ whiny  b) Query = inquiry |
| **145. Cilium (eyelid):**  Supercilious = Having or showing arrogant superiority to and disdain of those one views as unworthy | **146. Strepere (to make a noise):**  Obstreperous = aggressive/ defiant/ non-compliant/ unruly/ Boisterous |
| **147. Pecus (cattle):**  a) Impecunious = Habitually being short of cash (it isn’t a synonym of Poverty/ Destitute/ Indigence)  b) Pecuniary = pertaining to money | **148. Nocere (to injure):**  a) Innocent = Free from evil or guilt  b) Innocuous = Harmless to physical or mental health  c) Noxious = Harmful to physical or mental health |
| **149. Bibere (to drink):**  a) Imbibe = (Liquor) Take in liquids/ soak up  b) Bibulous = boozy/ drunken/ sottish | **150. Cadere (to fall):**  a) Cadaver = corpse  b) Cadaverous = Very thin from disease/ hunger/ cold  c) Decadent = Marked by excessive self-indulgence and moral decay; effete |
| **151. Dolere (to suffer):**  a) Dolor = (poetry) painful grief  b) Dolorous = Showing sorrow/ lachrymose  c) Doleful = Mournful | **152. Esthet (feeling):**  a) Esthetic = Appealing to the feelings  b) Anesthetic = no feeling  c) Anesthesia = insensibility to feeling |
| **153. Bovis (ox or cow):**  Bovine = Dull and slow-moving and stolid; like an ox | **154. Homalos (even / regular):**  Anomalous = Aberrant/ Abnormal/ Unnatural |
| **155.an/ ana (not/ no):**  a) Anemia = Lack of important elements in blood  b) Anarchy = Lack of Law  c) Analgesia = Lack of Pain  d) Anomaly = Something not according to rule  e) Anathema = bête noire/ A detested person | **156. Arch (rule):**  a) Monarchy = Gov. ruled by Single Ruler  b) Oligarchy = Gov. ruled by few privileged people  c) Anarchist = one opposed to government  d) Hierarchy = Higher echelons of Government, church, Business, etc. |
| **157. Omen (a sign of coming Catastrophe):**  Ominous = foreshadowing evil or tragic developments | **158.Scurra (Buffoon or Jester):**  Scurrilous = Expressing offensive reproach; abusive |
| **159. Homos (same):**  a) Homogeneity = Same kind  b) Homosexual = pertaining to the same sex  c) Homeopathy = Treatment to produce same symptoms | **160.Heteros (other/ different):**  a) Heterogeneity = different kind  b) Heterosexual = pertaining to the other sex |
| **161. Post (after):**  a) Posterior = Back/ bottom/ afterpart/ Stern  b) Posthumous = after burial  c) Post-mortem = autopsy/ necropsy | **162. Ante (before):**  a) Anterior = Forepart/ front/ stem  b)Antecedent = coming before  c) Antediluvian = Before the flood; ancient |
| **163. Anti (against):**  a) Antiseptic = against contamination  b) Antipathy = a feeling against  c) Antonym = words of opposite meanings | **164.Tenuis (thin):**  a) Tenuous = very thin  b) Attenuate = Become weaker, in strength or value  c) Extenuating = mitigating/ palliating |
| **165. Gratus (agreeable or pleasing):**  a) Gratuitous = Costing nothing; without cause  b) Gratis = free; without payment  c) Gratuity = a tip  d) Gratitude = thankfulness  e) Ingrate = A person who shows no gratitude  f) Ingratiate = Gain favor with other by deliberate efforts  g) Congratulate = felicitate  h) Gratify = satisfy | **166. Nomen/ Nominis (name):**  a) Nomenclature = a system of names  b) Nominate = Propose as a candidate for some honor  c) Nom de plume = pen-name  d) Nominal = in name only  e) Ignominy = disgrace to one’s name  f) Cognomen = soubriquet/ surname  g) Nominee = candidate |