

ROOT WORDS:

Advanced English II

ROOT WORD SET 1:

ASTER, ASTRO (star) -- disastrous
AUD, AUS (hear, listen) -- auscultation
BIBL (book) -- bibliopegy
CHRON (time) -- anachronism
CRED (believe) -- accreditation
DUC, DUCT (lead) -- Il Duce
GRAPH (write) -- lexicographer
MAN (hand) -- manumit
MOR, MORT (death) -- memento mori
VIT, VIV (alive, life) -- viviseulture

ROOT WORD SET 2:

CHROM (color) -- achromatic
DEM (people) -- pandemic
DERM (skin) -- ectoderm
FED, FID (trust, faith) -- perfidy
FIN (end, limit) -- fin de siecle
FLU (flow) -- effluent
GEN (race, kind, birth) -- parthenogenesis
GREG (group, flock, herd) -- egregious
MIS, MIT (send) -- mittimus
PORT (carry) -- portfolio

ROOT WORD SET 3:

AVI (bird) -- aviculture
DIC, DICT (say, speak) -- contradiction
FAC, FEC, FIC (make) -- fecund
GEO (earth, ground) -- geocentric
HYDR (water) -- dehydrate
METER, METR (measure) -- symmetry
NOV (new) -- novice
PHON (sound) -- euphonious
PHOTO (light) -- photokinesis
SCRIB, SCRIP (write, draw) -- circumscribe

ROOT WORD SET 4:

BEN, BON (good) -- bona fide
COR, CORP (body) -- corpus delecti
LUC, LUM, LUS (light, shine) -- pellucid
MAL (bad) -- malapropism
MUT (change) -- commute
PED, POD (foot) -- tripod
PHIL (love) -- philodox
TOR, TORT (turn, twist) -- retort
VER (true, real) -- verisimilitude
VICT, VINC (conquer) -- vincible

ROOT WORD SET 5:

FER (bring, bear) -- transfer
JECT (throw) -- interject
NAIS, NASC, NAT (to be born) -- innate
PAC (peace) -- pacify
PYR (fire) -- pyrotechnics
THE, THEO (god) -- theody
VEN (come) -- advent
VERS, VERT (turn) -- advertize
VID, VIS (see) -- vista
ZO (animal) -- protozoa

ROOT WORD SET 6:

HETERO (different) -- heterogynous
HOM (man) -- homage
HOMO (same) -- homonym
MEM, MIM (remember) -- memorabilia
MOR (fool) -- moron
PSYCH (mind) -- psychosomatic
SOPH (wise) -- sophism
SPEC, SPIC (see, watch) -- retrospect
TEN, TENT (hold) -- tendentious
TRACT (draw, pull) -- distraction

ROOT WORDS SET 7:

ANTHROP (man, human) -- misanthrope
ARCH (ruler, first) -- genarch
CEDE, CEED, CESS (move, go) -- antecedent
CLAR (clear) -- clarion
LOG, LOC, LOQ (word, speech) -- eloquent
PEN, PEND (hang) -- impending
PON, POS (place, put) -- posture
SCI (know) -- prescient
STA, STI, SIST (stand) -- static
STRU, STRUCT (build) -- construe

ROOT WORD SET 8:

ANNI, ANNU, ENNI (year) -- annuity
BIO (life) -- biota
CLAIM, CLAM (call out) -- clamor
CLUD, CLUS (shut) -- occlusor
DENT, DONT (tooth) -- dentiloquy
GNOSI, COGNOSC (know) -- cognition
OPUS, OPER (work) -- opuscle
RECT (straight, correct) -- recto
TEM, TEMP (time) -- pro temp
VOC, VOK (call, voice) -- evocative

ROOT WORD TEST #1 Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. accreditation | G. Il Duce |
| B. anachronism | H. lexicographer |
| C. auscultation | I. manumit |
| D. bibliopegy | J. memento mori |
| E. chagrin | K. preclude |
| F. disastrous | L. vivisepture |

- _____ 1. to liberate or free from slavery; to send from one's hands or control
- _____ 2. the practice of burying people alive
- _____ 3. calamitous; ill-starred; causing serious, sudden harm
- _____ 4. official recognition or belief; certified as meeting certain set standards
- _____ 5. the art of bookbinding
- _____ 6. something out of its proper time, i.e. Romans wearing wristwatches
- _____ 7. any reminder of death
- _____ 8. listening to sounds in the chest, etc., often with a stethoscope
- _____ 9. duke, chief, leader; title assumed by Benito Mussolini
- _____ 10. one who writes a dictionary

Extra Credit: On the back of this page explain, demonstrate, or illustrate the meanings of DEDUCTION and INDUCTION. (aha!)

ROOT WORD TEST #2 Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. achromatic | G. mittimus |
| B. corpulent | H. obverse |
| C. ectoderm | I. pandemic |
| D. effluent | J. parthenogenesis |
| E. egregious | K. perfidy |
| F. fin de siecle | L. portfolio |

- _____ 1. outflow of a sewer or septic tank; a stream flowing out of a body of water
- _____ 2. virgin birth, reproduction by the development of an unfertilized ovum, etc.
- _____ 3. standing out from the group in an unfavorable sense
- _____ 4. writ or warrant sending a person convicted of crime to prison
- _____ 5. carrying case for representative works, such as manuscripts or drawings
- _____ 6. treachery; deliberate breaking of faith; betrayal of trust
- _____ 7. universal, general; a disease affecting all people
- _____ 8. outer layer of cells of an animal embryo, from which the nervous system, skin, hair, teeth, etc., are developed
- _____ 9. end of the century
- _____ 10. colorless

Extra Credit: Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny. (HUU?)

ROOT WORD TEST #3 Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. aviculture | G. geocentric |
| B. circumscribe | H. malediction |
| C. dehydrate | I. morbid |
| D. deportment | J. novice |
| E. euphonious | K. photokinesis |
| F. fecund | L. symmetry |

- _____ 1. movement induced by light
- _____ 2. fertile; productive; able to reproduce or make offspring
- _____ 3. the raising and care of birds
- _____ 4. one who is new at an enterprise; a beginner
- _____ 5. to draw a line around; to set limits to something
- _____ 6. any system centered on the earth, or with the earth at the center
- _____ 7. similarity of measurement on both sides; bilateral
- _____ 8. having a pleasant sound
- _____ 9. to remove water; to dry out completely
- _____ 10. a curse; slander; saying bad things about someone

Extra Credit: What term is used for the newly rich, implying that they lack the culture and good taste of the traditionally wealthy

ROOT WORD TEST #4 Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. bona fide | G. philodox |
| B. commute | H. pyromaniac |
| C. corpus delicti | I. retort |
| D. distraction | J. tripod |
| E. malapropism | K. verisimilitude |
| F. pellucid | L. vincible |

- _____ 1. one who loves the opinions he himself holds
- _____ 2. to twist another's words so as to insult them; to turn an insult back upon its source
- _____ 3. easy to understand; clear and simple in style; allowing light through
- _____ 4. in good faith; without dishonesty, fraud, or deceit
- _____ 5. can be defeated; conquerable
- _____ 6. to change a punishment to one that is less severe
- _____ 7. humorous misuse of words because of bad vocabulary; as in "Mozart was a child progeny"
- _____ 8. a structured poem using verses of three metrical feet
- _____ 9. plausibility; the appearance of being true or real
- _____ 10. body of victim in murder case; also all other physical evidence

Extra Credit: The title of the poem by William Ernest Henley which includes the lines, "I thank whatever gods may be/for my unconquerable soul "

ROOT WORD TEST #5 Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. advent | G. pacify |
| B. advertise | H. pyrotechnics |
| C. artifact | I. theody |
| D. evocative | J. transfer |
| E. innate | K. vista |
| F. interject | L. zygote |

- _____ 1. to turn attention toward
- _____ 2. inborn; inherent in
- _____ 3. fireworks
- _____ 4. to interrupt; to throw out a comment or opinion
- _____ 5. a hymn in praise of God
- _____ 6. view from a distance; what can be seen from a distance
- _____ 7. to make peace
- _____ 8. to bring from one place to another
- _____ 9. calling forth memories and emotions
- _____ 10. the coming of an important person

Extra Credit: The famous message which Julius Caesar sent to the Senate in Rome announcing his victory in Gaul over 2,000 years ago is famous for brevity and action. Translate his Latin message: "Veni, vidi, vici." I _____, I _____, I _____.

ROOT WORD TEST #6 Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. distraction | G. moron |
| B. heterogynous | H. psychosomatic |
| C. homage | I. retrospect |
| D. homonym | J. sangfroid |
| E. matrilineal | K. sophism |
| F. memorabilia | L. tendentious |

- _____ 1. holding to one opinion regardless of other arguments; close-minded
- _____ 2. words with the same sound, but different meanings
- _____ 3. to show respect or reverence to another man
- _____ 4. having two different kinds of females, reproductive and nonreproductive, as ants and bees
- _____ 5. looking back on or thinking about the past
- _____ 6. things worth remembering
- _____ 7. a physical disorder aggravated by the emotions or mental attitude of the patient
- _____ 8. an argument appearing to be reasonable and wise, but hiding a fallacy
- _____ 9. a very foolish or stupid person
- _____ 10. anything that draws the mind or attention away in another direction; diversion

Extra Credit: Name the great Greek playwright whose name means "The Wise One."

ROOT WORD TEST #7

Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. antecedent | G. impending |
| B. clarion | H. misanthrope |
| C. construe | I. posture |
| D. dynamic | J. prescient |
| E. eloquent | K. recluse |
| F. genarch | L. static |

- _____ 1. the head or ruler of a family
- _____ 2. expressing oneself well verbally; a way with words; speaking well
- _____ 3. apparent knowledge of things before they happen; foretelling
- _____ 4. word used to describe an unchanging literary character who stands as is; not moving or changing
- _____ 5. a person who hates mankind
- _____ 6. the noun used before a pronoun can be used correctly; the noun “goes before” the pronoun
- _____ 7. to figure out, or build, the meaning by analyzing all the parts of a thing; translate; deduce
- _____ 8. hanging over one, as in doom
- _____ 9. a clear, sharp, ringing sound
- _____ 10. placement of the limbs of the body; bearing, carriage

Extra Credit: What does *logorrhea* mean?**ROOT WORD TEST #8**

Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Directions: Match the following words to the definitions below. You will not use all of your choices.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. acclamation | G. opuscle |
| B. annuity | H. polyglot |
| C. biota | I. pro tem |
| D. cognition | J. protozoa |
| E. dentiloquy | K. recto |
| F. occlusor | L. sotto voce |

- _____ 1. an aside; in a soft voice or tone
- _____ 2. animal and plant life of a region; the flora and fauna of an area
- _____ 3. for the time being
- _____ 4. the amount of money paid annually
- _____ 5. a vote by calling out, rather than counting
- _____ 6. a small, petty work
- _____ 7. the act of knowing
- _____ 8. an organ which closes
- _____ 9. a right-hand page
- _____ 10. the practice of talking through the teeth

Extra Credit: What might *agnosia* mean?

A

ACER, ACID, ACRI (bitter, sour, sharp)

acerbity
acid (bitter, sharp)
acrimony
exacerbate

AGRI, AGRO (field, farm)

agrarian (relating to land or land ownership; farm-related)
agriculture
agronomist

AMBUL (walk)

ambulance
perambulator
somniaambulist (a sleepwalker)

ANNI, ANNU, ENNI (year)

anniversary
annuity
centennial
perennial

ANTE (before)

antebellum (before the war)
antecedent

ANTHROP (man, human)

anthropoid
anthropology (the study of humans and their cultures)
misanthrope (one who hates men)

ARCH (ruler, first)

anarchy (a state without a government; no ruler or rules)
archaeology
archaic
archenemy
archetype
architect (the creator of an original plan or first design for a building)
archive
endarchy (government from an inner center of control)
genarch (the head of a family)
monarch (sole ruler, king)
oligarchy (government in the hands of the few)
panarchy (government by all; universal rule)
patriarch (male head of a family; male leader or ruler)
pentarchy (government by five rulers or five powers)

ASTER, ASTRO (star)

asterozoa (the starfish family; a star-shaped animal)
asterisk (a mark looking like a tiny star used to note something special)
astrolabe (instrument used to find the altitude of a star in order to determine latitude)
astrology (study of how the position of stars and planets influences human behavior)
astronomy (the science of the stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies)
disastrous (calamitous; ill-starred; causing serious, sudden harm)

AUD, AUS (hear, listen)

audience (group assembled to hear a speaker, play, concert, etc.)
audile (one who relies mainly on the sense of hearing, or who learns best by listening)
audiophile (a devotee of high-fidelity sound reproduction)
audiophone (a hearing aid)
audition
auscultation (listening to sounds in the chest, etc., often with the aid of a stethoscope)

AVI (bird)

aviary (a place for raising birds)
aviatrix
aviculture

B

BELLI (war)

antebellum (before the war)
bellicose (warlike; argumentative)
belligerent
rebellion

BEN, BON (good)

Benedict (a male name which means "Blessed")
benediction (a blessing or prayer; "good" words)
benefice (the gift of an income to a priest of a church)
beneficiary (one who is made recipient of something good)
benevolent (being good-hearted; doing or wishing good to others)
benign
bona fide (in good faith; without dishonesty, fraud, or deceit)
bonanza (an unusually rich vein of gold or silver in a mine)
bonbon (a small fancy candy, as a chocolate-covered cream, so as to be doubly good)
bonhomie (good nature; pleasant affable manner; amiability)
bonify (to convert into good)
bon mot (an apt, clever, or witty remark; repartee; a good "comeback")
bonny (sweet and attractive, as a "bonny" child)
bonus (something extra which is especially good, usually extra pay)
bon vivant (a person who enjoys good food and drink and other luxuries)

boon
bounty

BIBL (book)

bibliography (a list of the books, articles, etc., used or referred to by a writer)
bibliolatri (excessive respect or worship of books, esp. of the Bible)
bibliomancy (prediction based on a passage chosen at random from a book, esp. from the Bible)
bibliomania (a craze for collecting books, esp. rare ones)
bibliopeggy (the art of bookbinding)
bibliophile (a lover of books; one who reads many books)
bibliopole (a bookseller, esp. one dealing in rare works)

BIO (life)

autobiography
biology (the study of living things)
biopsy

C

CAPIT, CAPT (head, chief, leader)

capital
capitulation
caption
decapitate
per capita

CEDE, CEED, CESS (move, go)

ancestor (one who came before, as father or grandfather)
antecedent
cessation
intercede (go between two litigants)
precede (to go before)
recession

CHROM (color)

achromatic (colorless)
chromatology (the science or study of colors)
chromatosis (unnatural pigmentation of the skin; odd complexion color)
chromosome
polychrome

CHRON (time)

anachronism (something occurring out of its proper time; not in historical order)
chronic (continuing for a long time; continual; repeatedly)
chronicle (a record of events in order of time)
chronology (the science of recording events by period and by date)

chronometer (instrument to keep time; watch; clock)
diachronic (concerned with changes occurring over a period of time, as in language, fashion, etc.)
synchronize (to make agree in time; to cause simultaneous events)

CIDE (kill)
genocide (the killing of a race)

CIRC, CIRCUM (around)
circuitous
circumference
circumlocution
circumvent

CISE (cut)
concise
incision (a cut)
incisor
scissors

CLAIM, CLAM (declare, call out)
acclamation (a vote by voice, or calling out, rather than actual counting)
claimant
clamor (a loud outcry or uproar)
exclamation
proclamation

CLAR (clear)
clarify (to make clear)
clarity
clarion
declaration

CLUD, CLUS (shut)
conclusion (the end; something completely shut up or finished)
exclusive (not shared; snobbish; shutting out other considerations)
include (to enclose, contain; to shut up or in as part of a whole)
preclude (to prevent; to eliminate, or shut out, in advance)
recluse (hermit; a shut-in; one who lives in isolation)
secluded (shut off or kept apart from others; isolated; withdrawn; private)

COGNOSC, GNOSI (know)
agnosia (inability to know, or recall, familiar objects)
agnostic (one who believes people cannot know whether God exists)
cognate
cognizant (aware)
diagnosis
incognito
prognosticate
recognize

COR, CORP (body)

corporation (people legally functioning as a single entity or body)
corporeal (having a material body; of the flesh)
corporify (to embody)
corpulent (being excessively fat, or obese; too much body)
corpuscle (a cell that floats in the blood)
corpus delicti (body of victim in murder case; also all other physical evidence)
incorporate (to make into an association, or body, of persons by legal enactment)

COR, COUR (heart)

cordial
courageous
discord

CRED (believe)

accreditation (official recognition or belief; certified as meeting certain set standards)
credentials (proof that one has a right to confidence and belief in one's identity and abilities)
credo (a statement of one's principle beliefs)
credulous (inclined to believe readily; gullible; naive)
discredit (to reject as untrue, disbelieve; to cast doubt upon)

D

DEM (people)

demagogue (one who tries to arouse the people's anger; a rabble-rouser)
endemic (native to a particular place or people)
epidemic (spreading rapidly among people; contagious human disease)
pandemic (universal, general; spec. a disease affecting all people)

DENT, DONT (tooth)

dentifrice
denture
indent
trident

DERM (skin)

dermatology (the science or study of skin disorders)
dermatoplasty (plastic surgery of the skin; skin grafts)
ectoderm (outer layer of animal embryo cells from which nervous system, skin, hair, teeth, etc., are developed)
epidermis
hypodermic

DIC, DICT (say, speak)

addictive

contradict (to speak against; to declare wrong)

diction

dictum (the statement, or order, of an absolute, powerful ruler)

malediction (a curse; slander; saying bad things about someone)

predict (prophecy, foretell, to say what one believes will happen)

verdict

DUC, DUCT (lead)

abduct (to lead away by force; kidnap)

aqueduct (an artificial channel for leading, or bringing, water from one place to another)

conductor (one who leads, guides, or directs a large group, such as an orchestra, for a joint purpose)

inductile (inflexible, unyielding; not easily led, not malleable)

Il Duce (duke, chief, leader; title assumed by Mussolini)

seduce (to lead apart or astray; to corrupt)

traduce (to say malicious things about, defame, villify, slander; to lead along, mock, ridicule)

F

FAC, FEC, FIC (make)

amplification (making something bigger; an enlargement)

artifact (a manmade object)

calorific (making heat)

de facto

defective (made poorly; faulty; lacking in something)

deification (making a god out of something)

efficacy (the ability to produce the wanted effect)

efficient (made or done economically)

facile (easy to do; easily achieved)

facsimile (an exact copy; made like the original in every detail)

factotum (one who can do many things)

fecund (fertile; productive; able to reproduce or make offspring)

infection

magnificent (made grandly; strikingly attractive)

perfect

personification (making an object resemble a person)

proficient (able to do things well)

putrefaction (decay, whatever makes a thing rotten)

sufficient

FED, FID (trust, faith)

affidavit (true faithful statement made on oath to a trustworthy witness)

bona fide (in good faith; genuine)

confidant (the person one can trust; someone faithful)

infidel (one who has no faith)
perfidy (treachery; deliberate breaking of faith; betrayal of trust)

FER (bring, bear)
circumference
infer (or inference...)
odoriferous
proffer (to bring forward, to offer)
transfer

FIN (end, limit)
affinity
definition (to distinguish meaning precisely by setting down the boundaries or ends of characteristic qualities)
finale (the end section of a musical composition)
fin de siècle (end of the century)
finial (decorative part at the tip or end of a lamp, gable, spire, etc.)
finite
finesse (complete, perfected; the end of effort)
infinity

FLU (flow)
affluent (plentiful, abundant; wealthy; flowing freely)
effluent (outflow of a sewer or septic tank; a stream flowing out of a body of water)
fluctuate (to flow, or wave, in an unsteady motion; shifting back and forth)
fluency
fluviose (flowing freely)
influence (to persuade others to follow or flow with one's ideas)
influx

G

GEN (race, kind, birth)
congenital (existing as such at birth; inherited)
endogenous (developing from within; internal growth)
eugenics (breeding for race improvement; "good" births)
genarch (head of a family, tribe, or race)
generate (to give birth to)
genesis (origin; beginning; account of creation or birth of a race)
genitals (the reproductive organs)
genre (a species, a kind, a type)
indigenous (native; inborn, innate)
ontogeny (biological development of the individual)
miscegenation (marriage or sexual relations between a man and a woman of different races)
parthenogenesis (virgin birth, reproduction by the development of an unfertilized ovum, etc.)
phylogeny (the origin and evolution of a species)

progenitor (forefather, ancestor, source of a family or race; originator, precursor)
progeny (offspring, descendants, children)

GEO (earth, ground)

geobios (life on earth)
geocentric (measuring from the center of the earth)
geography
geology
geometry

GRAPH (write)

autograph (a person's own signature or handwriting)
calligraphy (elegant handwriting)
cryptograph (a device for writing or solving code or cipher)
graphology (study of handwriting to determine character and personality)
lexicographer (one who writes a dictionary)
paragraph (short written piece focused on a limited subject; mark made beside the writing to note beginning of another particular point)
stenographer
topography (drawing and writing maps to represent the surface features; relief map)

GRAT (pleasing)

congratulation
gratuity
ingratitude

GREG (group, flock, herd)

aggregate
congregation
egregious (standing out from the group in an unfavorable sense)
gregarious
segregation

H

HETERO (different)

heterodox
heterogynous (having two different kinds of females, reproductive and nonreproductive, as ants and bees)
heterosexual

HOM (man)

homage (to show respect or reverence to another man)
hombre
homicide

HOMO (same)

homogenized

homonym (words which have the same sound, but are different in meaning)
homosexual

HYDR (water)

dehydrate (to remove water; to dry out completely)

hydrant

hydraulic

hydrophytes

hydrotherapy (treatment of disease by the scientific use of water)

J

JECT (throw)

abject

eject

interject

projectile (an object thrown forward; bullet, missile, etc.)

reject

trajectory (the path of an object that has been thrown or shot)

L

LOC, LOCO (place)

dislocate (to displace)

in loco parentis

locus

LOG, LOCU, LOQU (word, speech)

apology

circumlocution (indirect roundabout way of speech)

colloquial

colloquy

dialogue

elocution (style of speaking; lessons in proper speech)

eloquent (expressing oneself well verbally; a way with words)

epilogue

eulogy

logolatry (the worship of logic)

logodaedaly (playing with words; verbal legerdemain)

logographer (a speech writer)

logomachy (war of words)

logopedics (science of treating speech defects)

logorrhea (a flux of words; excessively talkative or wordy)

Logos (the word; the rational principle in the universe)

loquacious (talkative; garrulous)

monologue (a speech by one person)

obloquy (blame, abuse, speech against another)

prologue
soliloquy (a long speech to oneself)
syllogism
ventriloquist

LUC, LUM, LUS (light, shine)

elucidate (to shed light upon by clear and specific explanation)
elucubrate (express with great effort; work hard)
illuminate (to make bright; light up)
illustrious
lackluster (dull; lightless; absence of brightness)
lucid (clear; bright; filled with light)
Lucifer (Satan's angelic name before his fall, meaning "Bearer of the Light")
lucubrate (to work, study, or write laboriously, especially late at night; to work by candlelight)
lumen (a unit of light)
luminaire (a lighting unit with all equipment and accessories)
luminary (a heavenly body; someone who shines in his profession)
luminescence (brightness, incandescence, light-projecting)
luminous (full of light; brilliant)
luster (sparkle; gloss; glaze)
pellucid (easy to understand; clear and simple in style; allowing light through)
translucent (material which lets light shine through)

M

MAL (bad)

dismal (depressing, miserable, gloomy; evil days)
maladjusted
maladroit (clumsy; awkward; inept)
malady (sickness; disease)
malapropism (humorous misuse of words)
malapropos (inappropriate; not fitting)
malaria
malcontent (rebellious; discontented; bad tempered)
malediction (slander; curse; "bad" words)
malefaction
malevolence (ill will; viciousness; the state of wishing harm to others)
malfeasance (evil conduct, especially by a public official)
malice (ill will, as "with malice toward none")
maliferous (disease bringing; productive of evil)
malign (to defame unjustly; to slander; to speak ill of others)
malignant (injurious; tending to produce death, extremely evil)
malinger (to pretend to be ill or otherwise incapacitated in order to escape duty or work; shirk)

MAN, MAIN (hand)

emancipation (liberation; freedom from another's hands or control)
legerdemain (light-handed magic tricks; sleight of hand)
manacles (handcuffs; chains for the limbs)
manicure (the care of the hands and fingernails)
manifest (apparent to the senses, obvious, revealed at hand, evident)
manumit (to send from one's hands or control; free from slavery; liberate)
maneuver (to perform shrewdly; to lead by some scheme; to take in hand
and manage skillfully)
manipulation (skillful handling or operation; artful control; shrewd
influence)
manuscript (a literary work not yet printed; a handwritten work)

MATER, MATR (mother)

maternal
maternity
matrilineal
matrix

MEM, MIM (remember)

commemorative
immemorial
memento
mimesis
mimic
memorabilia

METER, METR (measure)

asymmetrical
chronometer (clock, watch; instrument for measuring time))
immense (unmeasureable)
isometrics
mete (to measure; to assign by appropriate or proportional measure)
parameter
pedometer (instrument for measuring distance walked)
perimeter (measured distance around a closed plane figure)
plegometer (instrument for measuring and recording the force of blows)
symmetry (similarity of measurement on both sides; bilateral)
telemeter (device to measure the distance of an object far from the
viewer; a range finder)
thermometer (instrument for measuring heat)

MIS, MIT (send)

missive (a note which can be sent by messenger)
emissary (person sent to perform a specific, often secret, duty)
intermission
intermittent (periodic; sent at intervals)
remiss (failure to send a response; negligent; lax; careless)
remit
emit (to radiate or send out; to discharge or issue forth)

mittimus (writ or warrant sending a person convicted of crime to prison)

MOR (fool)

moron

MOR, MORT (death)

immortal (deathless; not subject to death)

memento mori (any reminder of death)

morbid (unhealthy interest in horror and death; diseased, pathological; gruesome, grisly, horrible)

morgue (where the dead are kept to be examined before burial)

moribund (dying, coming to an end; having little or no vital force left)

mortgage (dead pledge; pledging of property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt)

mortician (undertaker, funeral director, one who prepares the dead for burial)

mortification (gangrene, rotting or dead tissue; physical self-punishment by fasting and scourging; shame, humiliation, chagrin)

mortmain (transfer of property to a corporate body, such as a church or school, for perpetual or undying ownership)

mortuary (a place where dead bodies are kept before burial)

mortuous (deathlike; lifeless)

post mortem (a detailed examination or evaluation done after death)

rigor mortis (progressive stiffening of muscles occurring several hours after death because of coagulation of muscle protein)

MUT (change)

commute (to change a punishment to one that is less severe)

immutable (changeless; not subject to change)

mutability (fickleness; inconstancy; frequent change)

mutagen

transmutation (conversion; metamorphosis; change from one form or nature to another)condition

N

NAIS, NASC, NAT (to be born)

innate (inborn, natural)

naive

Nativity (a scene representing the birth of Jesus Christ)

prenatal (before birth)

renaissance (a rebirth)

NOV, NEO (new)

innovate (to bring in something new; to create something original)

neophyte (one who is new to a faith or calling)

nouveau riche (one who has suddenly become very rich)

novalia (newly plowed fields)

Novanglian (New Englander)
novantique (new, yet old)
novatrix (a female innovator)
novel (strange; not formerly known; new)
novice (one who is new at an enterprise; a beginner)
renovate (to make like new again)

O

OPUS, OPER (work)
cooperation
opera
opus

P

PAC (peace)
Pacific
pacifier
pacifist (one who refuses to fight; a believer in peace)
Pax Romana

PAN (all)
panacea
pandemic (existing over a whole area...)
pandemonium
panorama
pantheon

PARA (beside, alongside, position)
parable
paradox
parallel
paralysis
paranoia
parapet
paraphrase
parasite
parody

PATER, PATR (father)
compatriot
paternal
patron
patronymic (the father's name added to the child's; last name)

PED, POD (foot)
biped

centipede
impede (to bar or hinder progress; to obstruct walking)
pedal (relating to the foot)
pedate (like a foot; footlike)
pedestal (the bottom, or foot, of a statue or column)
pedestrian (done on foot, walking; prosaic, lacking imagination, ordinary)
pedicure (care of the feet, especially trimming and polishing of toenails)
pedigerous (having feet)
pedometer (instrument for measuring distance walked)
pedomotor (machine driven by the power of the feet, such as skates or a bicycle)
podagra (gout, especially in the big toe)
podiatry (branch of medicine which treats diseases of the foot)
podium (a platform on which to stand)
quadruped (an animal with four feet)
tripody (a structured poem using verses of three metrical feet)

PEN, PEND (hang)

appendage (a thing which hangs on; leftover; tail)
appendix
dependency
impending (hanging over one, as in doom)
pendant (an ornament that hangs around the neck)
pendulous (hanging loosely)
pendulum
perpendicular
suspension

PHIL (love)

audiophile
bibliophile
Philadelphia
philanderer (a male flirt; one who loves indiscriminately)
philanthropist (one who loves mankind)
philatelist
philematology (the science of kissing)
philharmonic
philodemic (loving the people)
philodox (one who loves the opinions he himself holds)
philogeant (a lover of all good things)
philogynist (one who is fond of women)
philology
philosophy (a love of wisdom or knowledge)
philter (a love potion)

PHOB (fear)

neophobia (fear of new things)

PHON (sound)

cacophony (an unpleasant sound)
euphony (a pleasant sound)

phoneme
phonetic
phonics
symphony (harmony of sounds)

PHOTO, PHOS (light)

phosphorus
photobiotic (requiring light to live)
photokinesis (movement induced by light)
photon (a unit of light intensity)
photopathy (a disease caused by light)
symphony (harmony of sounds)
photopathy (a disease caused by light)
photostat
photosynthesis
telephoto

PON, POS (place, put)

appositive
component
composition
deposit (to put into a bank)
deposition
opponent
posit (set firmly in place; assert; declare)
postpone (place later; delay, or put off)
posture (placement of the limbs of the body; carriage)
preposition

PORT (carry)

deportment (manner of bearing, or carrying, oneself; demeanor; conduct)
export
import
portable
portage (carrying of boats and supplies overland between navigable rivers)
portemonnaie (a purse or pocketbook; object in which one carries money)
portfolio (carrying case for representative works, such as manuscripts or drawings)
portmanteau (traveling bag, large carrying case, suitcase)

PSYCH (mind)

psychedelic

PUNCT (point, dot)

compunction
punctilious
punctographic
punctual

PYR (fire)

empyrean

? pyramid
pyre
pyrotechnics

R

RECT (straight, correct)

correct
rectangle
rectify
rectitude

ROG, ROGA (ask, beg)

abrogate
arrogant
derogatory
interrobang (punctuation mark combining the question and the exclamation)
interrogate (to question)

S

SANGUI (blood)

consanguinity
sangfroid (cold-blooded)
sanguine

SAT, SATIS (enough)

insatiable
satiety
saturation

SCI (know)

conscience
conscious
omniscient (all knowing; told from several or all viewpoints)
prescient (apparent knowledge of things before they happen; foretelling)
science (a branch of knowledge)

SCRIB, SCRIP (write, draw)

circumscribe (to draw a line around; to set limits to something)
conscription
inscribe (to write or carve words on stone)
manuscript (handwritten)
postscript (an note added after a piece of writing)
proscribe
scribble (meaningless or illegible writing)

scribe (a scrivener; a public writer; one who writes for others; a clerk)
scrip (a list; paper money; a means)
Scripture (sacred writing)

SOPH (wise)
sophic
sophisticate (a worldly-wise person)
sophomore

SPEC, SPIC (see, watch)
circumspect
conspicuous
introspection
perspective
perspicacity (sharp judgment...)
prospectus
retrospective
spectator
spectrum

STA, STI, SIST (stand firm, steady)
ecstasy (a state of being out of oneself for joy; rapture)
circumstance
consistency
obstacle (a hindrance; that which stands in the way)
resistance
stamina (power to withstand; endurance)
stanchion (a standing brace or support)
static (word used to describe an unchanging literary character who stands as is; not moving or progressing)
stationary (fixed; unmoving)
stature (height in a natural standing position)
status (position, rank, standing)
substitute (to stand in for another; take the place of)
thermostat (a device for maintaining a steady temperature)

STRU, STRUCT (build)
construe (to deduce the meaning...)
structure (a building)

T

TEM, TEMP (time)
extemporaneous
temporal (lasting only for a time; not permanent)

TEN, TENT (hold)
retention (memory...)

tenacious (holding on tightly; not giving up)
tenant
tenure

THE, THEO (god)

apotheosis
atheist (one who does not believe in the existence of God)
polytheism
theody

TOR, TORT (turn, twist)

contortionist (person who can twist his body into unnatural position; as a circus acrobat)
distort (misrepresent; misstate; pervert; twist out of shape)
extortion (getting something by threats or violence; actually wresting or twisting something away from someone)
retort (to twist another's words so as to insult them; to turn an insult back upon its source)
tornado (a violent turning column of air; a twister; a whirlwind)
torque (force which acts to produce rotation or turning of an object)
(a twisting or wrenching effect exerted by a force acting at a distance on a body, equal to the force multiplied by the perpendicular distance between the line of action of the force and the center of rotation at which it is exerted)
torticollis (contraction of the neck muscles which causes the head to be twisted to an abnormal position)

TRACT (draw, pull)

abstract
attractive
distraction
extraction
protract (to draw further; to drag out, as a legal case)
tractable

V

VALE, VALI, VALU (strength, worth, valor)

ad valorem
convalescence
equivalent
evaluate
invalid
valedictory
validate

VEN (come)

advent (an arrival)
circumvent

convention (the act of coming together for a meeting)
intervene (to come between)

VER (true, real)

aver (to state positively; affirm; declare to be true)
cinema verite (realistic documentary film form using unobtrusive techniques to record most natural conditions possible)
In vino veritas ("In wine, there is truth." --Pliny the Elder)
veracious (habitually honest and truthful)
veracity (truth; accuracy)
verdict (opinion of a jury in a court of law; statement of the truth)
verification (proof; the act of proving to be true)
verisimilitude (plausibility; the appearance of being true or real)

VERS, VERT (turn)

adversary
advertize
avert (to turn away)
convert
obverse
pervert
subversive
versatile
vertigo

VIC, VICIS (change, substitute, deputy)

vicarious
vicissitude (or vicissitudinary...)

VICT, VINC (conquer)

convince (to win over; to conquer another in argument)
evict (throw out)
invincible (cannot be defeated or conquered)
Invictus (unconquered; undefeated)
vanquish
victory
vincible (can be defeated; conquerable)

VID, VIS (see)

envision
evident (apparent; obvious; easily seen)
providence
revision
visage (the face, or look, of a person; what we see on a face)
vista

VIT, VIV (alive, life)

bon vivant (one who lives the good life; one who lives well)
joi de vivre (pleasure in being alive; a zest for living)
la dolce vita (the good life)
revive (to bring back to life)

survival (living through and beyond an ordeal; rising above a life-threatening experience)
vitamin (one of the essential food constituents necessary for life)
vitality (state or quality of being alive)
viticetum
vitiferous
vivace (in a brisk, lively, spirited manner)
vivacity (animated; full of life; lively)
vivarium (a box, enclosed in glass, in which plants and animals are kept alive)
viveur (one who lives it up)
viviparous (bearing live young, not eggs)
vivisect (cut for investigation)
vivisepture (the practice of burying people alive)

VOC, VOK (call, voice)

advocate
avocation
convocation
evocative
provocation
vocation (a call to serve in a particular profession)

Z

ZO (animal)

protozoa
zodiac
zoology (the study of animals)