

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM

GREEK DERIVATIVES

PART I (QUESTIONS 1- 20).

Identify the English word or phrase which correctly completes each of the following sentences.

1. An analgesic is a compound which helps to stop
 - a. bleeding
 - b. delirium
 - c. infection
 - d. pain
2. The brontosaurus, according to its name, was a
 - a. thundering lizard
 - b. timid lizard
 - c. tireless lizard
 - d. towering lizard
3. A good example of an endocarp is the
 - a. blossom of an orange
 - b. leaf of an apple
 - c. pit around the seed of a plum
 - d. rind of a watermelon
4. Hepatic disorders affect the
 - a. colon
 - b. kidney
 - c. liver
 - d. stomach
5. A hypertonic child is one who does a lot of
 - a. crying
 - b. daydreaming
 - c. eating
 - d. sleeping
6. Kerosene derives physically from petroleum, but linguistically from the Greek word for
 - a. frost
 - b. fruit
 - c. glue
 - d. wax
7. Lipolysis refers to the
 - a. absorption of minerals
 - b. break-down of proteins
 - c. digestion of fats
 - d. secretion of enzymes
8. A photograph, etymologically speaking, is something
 - a. carved out of shadows
 - b. copied in color
 - c. scratched on silver (film)
 - d. written with light
9. Phrenologists study the
 - a. brain
 - b. eyes
 - c. lungs
 - d. voice
10. The rhinoceros was aptly named for
 - a. its thick skin
 - b. its three-toed feet
 - c. the horns on its snout
 - d. its vegetarian diet
11. Sardonic laughter is essentially
 - a. bitter
 - b. brief
 - c. hearty
 - d. infectious
12. A schism in a political or religious group is a
 - a. contribution
 - b. division
 - c. ideological position
 - d. traditional practice
13. According to its root, the writing of a stenographer is
 - a. elliptical
 - b. narrow
 - c. rapid
 - d. strange
14. A synthesizer is a machine that
 - a. originates sounds
 - b. pulls apart sounds
 - c. puts together sounds
 - d. records sounds
15. Telegraphs, literally speaking, are messages sent
 - a. by wire
 - b. from afar
 - c. in code
 - d. in segments

16. To hector someone is to act like the Trojan warrior Hector in early popular dramas, i.e., to be a
 - a. bully
 - b. champion
 - c. motivator
 - d. traitor
17. To be someone's mentor is to play a role like that of Mentor to Odysseus and Telemachus, i.e. to be a(n)
 - a. advisor
 - b. patron
 - c. rival
 - d. substitute
18. Greeks had a special name of their own for Thoth, the Egyptian god who founded alchemy and the occult sciences. An English word that derives from that Greek name is
 - a. epicurean
 - b. hermetic
 - c. hymeneal
 - d. stentorian
19. Nike running shoes are aptly named for the Greek goddess whose name means
 - a. Assistance
 - b. Comfort
 - c. Excellence
 - d. Victory
20. Three of the following words are correctly paired with places of origin which are also their linguistic roots, but NOT

a. currants: Corinth	b. magnets: Magnesia
c. mausoleums: Massilia	d. pheasants: Phasis

PART II (QUESTIONS 21 - 31).

For each of the Greek words defined below, identify an appropriate derivative.

21. The Greek word for "amber" is the root of
 - a. aromatic
 - b. crystalline
 - c. electric
 - d. ochreous
22. The Greek word for "animal hide" is the root of
 - a. canvas
 - b. purse
 - c. sac
 - d. timbrel
23. The Greek word for "mosquito" is the root of
 - a. canopy
 - b. cocoon
 - c. dragon
 - d. gypsy
24. The Greek word for "tumor" is the root of
 - a. gammadion
 - b. ganglion
 - c. gangrene
 - d. gastritis
25. The Greek word for "womb" is the root of
 - a. biology
 - b. hysteria
 - c. nausea
 - d. pumpkin
26. The Greek verb which means "to dash" is the root of
 - a. cataract
 - b. hippodrome
 - c. symbolism
 - d. strategy
27. The Greek verb which means "to dry up" is the root of
 - a. azalea
 - b. osmosis
 - c. phlegm
 - d. rheumatism
28. The Greek verb which means "to let go" is the root of
 - a. anecdote
 - b. catheter
 - c. government
 - d. pomposity
29. The Greek verb which means "to stab" is the root of

a. cataclysmic	b. characteristic
c. climactic	d. eccentric
30. The Greek verb which means "to turn about" is the root of
 - a. atrophy
 - b. strangle
 - c. strap
 - d. trepan

PART III (QUESTIONS 31 - 40).

For each of the following derivatives, identify the meaning of its Greek root.

31. diamond
 a. to bind b. to endure c. to give d. to tame
32. epitaph
 a. to assess b. to bury c. to pierce d. to place
33. paraphernalia
 a. to accomplish b. to bear
 c. to do d. to fence in
34. prognostication
 a. to allot b. to beget
 c. to come to know d. to legislate
35. symptom
 a. to bring to an end b. to fall
 c. to strike d. to suffer
36. anthropomorphic
 a. charcoal b. flower c. man d. vessel
37. cyclopean
 a. boulder b. height c. socket d. wheel
38. hydraulic
 a. movement b. power c. pressure d. water
39. Lethean
 a. fire b. forgetfulness
 c. prayer d. stone
40. neurotic
 a. fear b. obsession c. shadow d. sinew

PART IV (QUESTIONS 41 - 50).

Identify one word in each of the following sets which does NOT share a common root with the other three.

41. a. anathema b. epithet c. hypothesis d. theory
42. a. anatomy b. hypotenuse c. monotony d. tetanus
43. a. apostasy b. apostle c. ecstasy d. system
44. a. astronomer b. binomial c. economy d. nomad
45. a. bishop b. episcopate c. scepter d. telescope
46. a. blasphemy b. emphasis c. phase d. phenomenon
47. a. breastplate b. fireplace c. plaster d. platinum
48. a. contour b. detour c. turnpike d. watchtower
49. a. empyrean b. pyorrhea c. pyre d. pyrite
50. a. impunity b. pain c. panacea d. penalty