

2010 FJCL State Latin Forum

Greek Derivatives

Part I. Identify the meaning of the Greek word at the root of each English word.

- squirrel
a. animal b. tail c. rodent d. tree
- evangelical
a. messenger b. heaven c. god d. light
- bucolic
a. field b. land c. farmer d. cow
- anathema
a. to be b. to stand c. to hate d. to put
- galaxy
a. milk b. star c. emptiness d. sun
- ode
a. to write b. to sing c. to think d. to praise
- psychiatrist
a. brain b. soul; spirit c. insanity d. healer; doctor
- melancholy
a. sadness b. emotion c. black d. anger
- triskaidekaphobia
a. fear b. food c. help d. music
- symptom
a. to cough b. to drink c. to fall d. to sweat

Part II. Choose the English word derived from the given Greek word.

- teino (τείνω)
a. protein b. tactic c. tectonic d. atonal
- smaragdos (σμαραγδος)
a. emerald b. smog c. spatula d. scandal
- naus (ναύς)
a. island b. nectar c. nausea d. narcotic

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| 14. monos (μονος) | a. monk | b. mastodon | c. morphine | d. menthol |
| 15. nomos (νομος) | a. Nereid | b. necromancy | c. economical | d. nominally |
| 16. pous (πους) | a. trapezoid | b. hippopotamus | c. monopoly | d. prism |
| 17. xeros (ξερος) | a. xenophobic | b. xylophone | c. ziggurat | d. elixir |
| 18. topos (τοπος) | a. soporific | b. utopia | c. taupe | d. topaz |
| 19. zao (ζαω) | a. adze | b. zoo | c. zither | d. incision |
| 20. idein (ιδειν) | a. identical | b. fluoride | c. idealize | d. provide |

Part III. Choose the word with the same Greek root as the given word.

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| 21. metaphor | a. phosphate | b. cacophony | c. phrase | d. plinth |
| 22. phase | a. peppermint | b. phaeton | c. fancy | d. furnace |
| 23. photograph | a. diaphragm | b. phosphorescent | c. megaphone | d. pneumatic |
| 24. amphibian | a. bulb | b. biography | c. bible | d. bubonic |
| 25. arithmetic | a. architect | b. metacarpal | c. aristocrat | d. logarithm |
| 26. spermatophyte | a. spear | b. spore | c. spiral | d. sphinx |
| 27. school | a. scholastic | b. schizophrenic | c. schism | d. scepter |

28. apocryphal
 a. aperture b. grotto c. grief d. occult
29. paralyze
 a. parishioner b. linoleum c. alcohol d. analytical
30. clinical
 a. critic b. cataclysm c. climb d. climate

Part IV. Which of the following does not come from the same Greek root as the others?

31. a. canal b. channel c. canyon d. canvas
32. a. patriot b. pathetic c. telepathy d. sympathize
33. a. strategic b. demagogue c. homogeneous d. synagogue
34. a. parabola b. devil c. ambrosial d. parley
35. a. coupon b. copse c. copper d. coup
36. a. megaphone b. phoenix c. anthem d. euphony
37. a. theory b. polytheistic c. enthusiasm d. theological
38. a. attorney b. tyrannical c. turn d. tournament
39. a. rime b. rhyme c. box d. catarrh
40. a. exodus b. method c. synod d. apostasy

Part V. Complete the sentence with the word that best completes or defines the italicized word.

41. Although it later came to mean “one who suffers for a cause”, the original meaning for “martyr” was which of these?
 a. lay-person b. commoner c. supporter d. witness
42. The _____ of white horses on the side of mountains in ancient times in Great Britain can clearly be seen from miles away even today.
 a. petroglyphs b. heliantuses c. toponyms d. iatrolgies
43. Her dress was comprised of several _____ layers, each one very filmy, but since there were multiple layers, you could not see through them.
 a. diaphanous b. cacophonous c. amorphous d. acephalous

44. Others would call a student who is always flattering a teacher hoping this will earn him or her favor and good grades which of these?

- a. sycophant b. idolatrist c. xenophobe d. neoteric

45. The philosopher could never stay in one place long, so his frequent wanderings made people regard him as

- a. hedonistic b. rheostatic c. peripatetic d. holistic

46. The Greeks assigned their gods _____ characteristics so that they seemed more human.

- a. monolithic b. anthropomorphic c. androgynous d. amorphous

47. His obsession with a computer game so thoroughly consumed his life that it became his _____

- a. anesthesia b. anomaly c. monomania d. philology

48. After the boxer was hit in the head by his opponent he experienced a speech difficulty called _____.

- a. dysphasia b. dysphagia c. dyslexia d. dystrophy

49. Older people with varicose veins in their legs sometimes have them removed by a surgery called what?

- a. phlebotomy b. lobotomy c. phrenotomy d. dipody

50. Spartans were known for being terse and concise when speaking so a person who uses words sparingly is said to be _____.

- a. laconic b. lethargic c. hermetic c. empyrean