

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

GREEK DERIVATIVES

- I. Give the meaning of the Greek word from which the English word is derived.
1. agony
a. contest b. pain c. offspring d. work
 2. dean
a. powerful b. old c. twice d. ten
 3. sarcastic
a. burn b. judge c. disease d. flesh
 4. ephemeral
a. bear b. speak c. day d. mind
 5. climate
a. stretch b. bend c. learn d. measure
 6. parlor
a. speak b. rest c. throw d. make
 7. dilemma
a. decide b. seize c. twist d. think
 8. catechism
a. sound b. hold c. cut d. rule
 9. bucolic
a. field b. cow c. shepherd d. sheep
 10. nausea
a. new b. ship c. alone d. stomach
 11. stenography
a. quick b. narrow c. short d. small
 12. anthology
a. man b. flower c. book d. song
 13. eclipse
a. cover b. leave c. have d. slip
 14. trophy
a. turn b. rule c. win d. place
 15. eclectic
a. gather b. hide c. break d. leave

II. Choose the English word which is derived from the given Greek word.

16. ago
a. diagonal b. strategy c. antagonist d. category

17. hezomai
a. hedonist b. methodical c. heathen d. cathedral

18. phren
a. phrase b. frantic c. frontier d. porphyry

19. echo
a. economy b. electric c. scheme d. grotesque

20. drao
a. drastic b. dram c. draft d. dragon

21. tithemi
a. theory b. theater c. thesis d. therapeutic

22. stello
a. disaster b. apostle c. ecstasy d. system

23. tatto
a. taxi b. tapestry c. taste d. taut

24. rheo
a. rhythm b. rhapsody c. hemorrhage d. rhetoric

25. pauo
a. pain b. separate c. suppose d. pauper

III. Choose the word which is NOT derived from the same Greek root as the others.

26. a. base b. diabetes c. acrobat d. obese

27. a. embrace b. bracelet c. brachyology d. brachiate

28. a. cauterize b. caustic c. calm d. caution

29. a. odometer b. method c. parody d. exodus

30. a. practice b. problem c. parable d. parole

31. a. tone b. tendon c. tetanus d. tourniquet

32. a. allegory b. urgent c. energize d. surgeon

33. a. monarch b. monism c. monitor d. monk
34. a. idol b. kaleidoscope c. idea d. idiom
35. a. paraphernalia b. emphasis c. phantom d. phenomenon

IV. Choose the root which does NOT belong by meaning.

36. a. rhin b. dactyl c. scler d. hepat
37. a. cynos b. pter c. ichthys d. ornis
38. a. oto b. xyl c. dendr d. phyll
39. a. hedon b. erythr c. leuk d. xanth
40. a. dolich b. eurys c. brachy d. taut

V. Choose the answer which best completes the sentence.

41. An onomastics expert would most likely be consulted by
a. a cancer patient.
b. parents of a missing child.
c. the discoverer of an unnamed planet.
d. a lottery winner.
42. What is stored in an ootheca?
a. jewels b. bones c. weapons d. eggs
43. A person who seeks favor by flattering people of importance is called a(n)
a. euphemist. b. iconoclast. c. sycophant.
d. neophyte.
44. Nostalgia is, by definition, pain caused by a desire
a. to remember. b. to return. c. for friendship.
d. for happiness.
45. Where would a dipsomaniac go to satisfy his craving?
a. a library b. a bar c. a bank d. a bakery
46. Iatrophobia is the fear of
a. doctors. b. strangers. c. wild animals. d. trees.

VI. Choose the pair of words which are related in the same way as the given pair.

47. dysphagia : hunger ::
a. amnesia : memory b. lethargy : pain
c. hypothermia : heat d. apathy : idleness

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48. antipathy : hatred ::
a. ethereal : celestial b. misology : logorrhia
c. synergism : debate d. anomalous : ordinary
49. hermit : monophobia ::
a. philanthropist : euphoria b. bigamist : misogyny
c. heteroclite : megalomania d. theologian : orthodoxy
50. tautology : brevity ::
a. anomaly : aberration b. panegyric : eulogy
c. pedantry : sophistry d. anathema : blessing