A great revival of interest in ancient Greek and Latin civilizations took place in England in the years 1500-1650, a period known as the Renaissance. At this time numerous ancient Greek and Latin words and their derivatives were incorporated into our language. This process of language growth has continued to the present day. When a modern scientist needs to name a new idea, process, or object, he tends to avoid existing English words because these already may have several other meanings. Instead he prefers to construct a new English word out of one or more ancient Greek or Latin words. Though ancient Greek has not given us so many English words as Latin, it has been especially preferred as a source of new words in the scientific and technical fields.

Here are twenty-five ancient Greek prefixes and roots that have enriched our language. Each one, as you can see, has produced a separate group of useful English words.

1. PHOBIA: “fear,” “dislike,” “aversion”

**Word:** acrophobia  
**Meaning:** fear of being at a great height

agoraphobia  
**Meaning:** fear of open spaces

Anglophobia  
**Meaning:** dislike of England or the English

claustrophobia  
**Meaning:** fear of confined spaces

Germanophobia  
**Meaning:** dislike of Germany or the Germans

hydrophobia  
**Meaning:** rabies (literally, “fear of water”)

monophobia  
**Meaning:** fear of being alone

phobia  
**Meaning:** fear; dislike; aversion

photophobia  
**Meaning:** morbid aversion to light

xenophobia  
**Meaning:** aversion to foreigners

The form phobe at the end of a word means “one who fears or dislikes.” For example:

Russophobe  
**Meaning:** one who dislikes Russia or the Russians

Also: Francophobe, Anglophobe, Germanophobe, etc.

Remember: You are to write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. Do not make any marks in this book.

**EXERCISE 1.** Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 1, *phobia*.

1. You wouldn’t expect a professional mountain climber to have ——?

2. As we grow up, we overcome our childhood —— of the dark.

3. Passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 proves that some degree of —— existed in our nation at that time.

4. Youngsters who suffer from —— do not make a habit of hiding in closets.

5. After many decades of ——, the French joined the West Germans in close economic ties following World War II.
2. PHIL (PHILO): "loving," "fond of"

philanthropist  
lover of mankind

philanthropy  
love of mankind

philately  
collection and study of stamps

philharmonic  
pertaining to a musical organization, such as a symphony orchestra (originally, "loving music")

philhellenism  
support of Greece or the Greeks

philology  
study (love) of language

philosopher  
lover of wisdom

The form phile at the end of a word means "one who loves or supports." For example:

Anglophile  
supporter of England or the English

bibliophile  
lover of books

Francophile  
supporter of France or the French

EXERCISE 2. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 2, phil (phiLo).

1. Socrates, the great Athenian ___—__, devoted his life to seeking truth and exposing error.

2. The ___—__ was proud of his fine collection of beautifully bound volumes.

3. If ___—__ is going to be your hobby, you will have to get a stamp album.

4. A(An) ___—__ was known as a Tory at the time of the American Revolution.

5. In his will the ___—__ bequeathed more than a million dollars to charity.

3. MIS: "hate" (MIS means the opposite of PHIL.)

misanthrope  
hater of mankind

misanthropy  
hatred of mankind

misogamy  
hatred of marriage

misogyny  
hatred of women

misology  
hatred of argument or discussion

misoneism  
hatred of anything new

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 3, mis.

1. The proprietor's policy of hiring no women results not from ___—__ but from his conviction that men can do the work better.
2. When Gulliver returned from his travels, he could not endure the sight of fellow humans; he had become a ___?

3. Surprisingly, the first of the group to marry was the one who had been the loudest advocate of ___?

4. Isabel's ___?___ makes it unlikely that she will join the Debate and Discussion Club.

5. The old folks oppose the proposed innovations not because of ___?___, but for very understandable reasons.

4. DYS: “bad,” “ill,” “difficult”

dysentery \(^{\text{d}}\text{is-\text{n}}, \text{ter-\text{e}}\)
inflammation of the large intestine

dyspepsia \(^{\text{d}}\text{is-\text{p}}, \text{sh\text{a}}\)
difficult digestion; indigestion
\text{ant. eupepsia} \(^{\text{yu-\text{p}}, \text{sh\text{a}}}\)
good digestion

dysphagia \(^{\text{d}}\text{is-\text{f}}, \text{zh\text{a}}\)
difficulty in swallowing

dysphasia \(^{\text{d}}\text{is-\text{f}}, \text{zh\text{a}}\)
speech difficulty resulting from brain disease

dystrophy \(^{\text{d}}\text{is-tr}, \text{f\text{e}}\)
faulty nutrition

EXERCISE 4. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 4, dys.

1. To aid digestion, eat slowly, rapid eating may cause ___?

2. Those who ate the contaminated food later became ill with ___?

3. Injury to the brain may result in ___?, a complicated speech disorder.

4. Muscular ___?___ is a disease in which the muscles waste away.

5. When your throat is badly inflamed, you may experience some ___?___ in eating.

5. EU: “good,” “well,” “advantageous”

\text{eugenics} \(^{\text{yu-\text{jen}-\text{iks}}}\)
science dealing with improving the hereditary qualities of the human race

\text{eulogize} \(^{\text{yu-\text{l}}, \text{zhiz}}\)
write or speak in praise of someone

\text{euphonia} \(^{\text{yu-\text{f}}, \text{no-\text{as}}}\)
pleasing in sound
\text{ant. cacophonous} \(^{\text{ka-\text{k}}, \text{zh\text{a}}}\)
harsh-sounding

\text{euthanasia} \(^{\text{yu-\text{tha-\text{n}}, \text{zh\text{a}}}\)
illegal practice of painlessly putting to death a person suffering from an incurable, painfully distressing disease (literally, “advantageous death”)

\text{euthenics} \(^{\text{yu-\text{then}-\text{iks}}}\)
science dealing with improving living conditions
EXERCISE 5. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 5, eu.

1. The audience liked the organist's __?__ melodies.
2. Before presenting the prize, it is customary for the principal to __?__ the recipient.
3. The employee formerly called a "janitor" is now commonly known by a __?__ such as "superintendent" or "custodian."
4. In the eyes of the law, anyone who commits __?__, regardless of the circumstances, is a murderer.
5. Having recovered from a siege of pneumonia, he soon regained his usual __?__.

6. MACRO: “large,” “long”
7. MICRO: “small”

MACRO
macrocasm 'mak-ra,käz-əm
great world; universe
ant. microcosm
little world
macron 'mäk-ən
horizontal mark indicating that the vowel over which it is placed is long
macrosopic ,mak-ra-skëp-ik
large enough to be visible to the naked eye
ant. microscopik
invisible to the naked eye

MICRO
microbe 'mi-kröb
very minute organism; a microorganism
microbicides mi-krö-bi-əd
agent that destroys microbes

III. Words Derived From Greek

microcosm 'mi-kra-käz-əm
little world
ant. macrocosm
great world; universe
microdont 'mi-kra-dant
having small teeth
microfilm 'mi-kra-film
film of very small size
micrometer mi-kräm-tə(r)
instrument for measuring very short distances
microscopic ,mi-krö-skëp-ik
invisible to the naked eye
ant. macroscopic
large enough to be visible to the naked eye
microscopic 'mi-kra-wâv
very short electromagnetic wave

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from groups 6 and 7, macro and micro.

1. Documents can be recorded in a minimum of space if photographed on __?__.
2. Space exploration has made us more aware of the vastness of the __?__.
3. A __?__ can be used to measure distances as minute as one ten-thousandth of an inch.
4. An ant is visible to the naked eye, but an ameba is __?__.
5. By means of a __?__, the dictionary informs us that the e in era is a long vowel.
8. A (AN): “not,” “without”

amoral ə-mər-əl
without sense of moral responsibility

amorphous ə-mər-fəs
without (having no) definite form or shape

anemia ə-nē-mē-ə
lack of a normal number of red blood cells

anesthesia ə-nē-sē-thē-zē
loss of feeling or sensation resulting from ether, chloroform, novocaine, etc.

anhydrous an-hi-dras
destitute of (without) water

anomaly ə-nəm-o-lē
deviation from the common rule

anonymous ə-nən-o-məs
nameless; of unknown or unnamed origin

anoxia ə-nōk-sē-ə
deprivation of (state of being without) oxygen

aseptic ə-sep-tik
free from disease-causing microorganisms

atheism ə-thē-iz-əm
godlessness

atrophy ə-trə-fē
lack of growth from disuse or want of nourishment

ant. hypertrophy hī-par-tra-fē
enlargement of a part or organ, as from excessive use

atypical ə-tip-i-kal
unlike the typical

EXERCISE 7. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 8, a (an).

1. The —?— donor of the large contribution stipulated that under no circumstances was his name to be disclosed.

2. In the tropics a snowstorm would be a (an) —?—.

3. The administration of —?— prevents the patient from feeling pain during and immediately after an operation.

4. Richard is a (an) —?— youngster in one respect: he doesn’t care for ice cream.

5. In —?— surgery, rigid precautions are taken to exclude disease-causing microorganisms.

9. MONO (MON): “one,” “single,” “alone”

10. POLY: “many”

monarchy ˌmän-ər-kē
rule by a single person

polyarchy ˌpō-lē-ar-kē
rule by many

monochromatic ˌmän-ə-krō-mat-ik
of one color

polychromatic ˌpōl-i-krō-mat-ik
showing a variety of colors

monogamy ˌmōn-ə-gō-mē
marriage with but one mate at a time

polygamy ˌpol-i-gō-mē
marriage to several mates at the same time

monomorphic ˌmōn-ə-mōr-fik
having but a single form

polymorphic ˌpōl-i-mōr-fik
having various forms
monosyllabic, man-ə-sə-lab-ɪk
having but one syllable

polysyllabic, pəl-ɪ-sə-lab-ɪk
having more than three syllables

monotheism, mən-o-thə-iz-əm
belief that there is but one God

polytheism, pəl-ɪ-thə-iz-əm
belief that there is a plurality of gods

mono
monocle, mən-o-kəl
eyeglass for one eye

monogram, mən-o-grəm
two or more letters interwoven to represent a name

monograph, mən-o-gra-f
written account of a single thing or class of things

monolith, mən-o-lɪ-th
single stone of large size

monolog(ue), mən-o-ləg
long speech by one person in a group

monomania, mən-o-mə-nə-ə
derangement of mind on one subject only

monotonous, mə-nə-tə-ns
continuing in an unchanging tone; wearying

poly
polyglot, pəl-i-glət
speaking several languages

polygon, pəl-ɪ-gən
closed plane figure having, literally, “many angles” (and, therefore, many sides)

polyphonic, pəl-i-fən-ik
having many sounds or voices

ant. homophonic, həm-o-fən-ik
having the same sound

polytechnic, pəl-i-tek-nək
dealing with many arts or sciences

EXERCISE 8. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from groups 9 and 10, mono and poly.

1. So intense was Ahab’s desire for revenge on Moby Dick, the white whale, that it amounted to a _?_.
2. Books for beginning readers should contain relatively few _?_ words.
3. It is clear that the Romans practiced _?_, for they worshiped many gods.
4. For Father’s Day I gave Dad some handkerchiefs embroidered with his _?_.
5. A discussion in which Janet takes part is usually a _?_; she doesn’t give anyone else a chance to speak.
6. Our _?_ neighbor speaks French, German, Russian, and English.
7. The young chemist’s _?_ on garden insecticides is being widely read.
8. A _?_ institute offers instruction in many applied sciences and technical arts.
9. Finding the work _?_ after eight years on the same job, George longed for a change.
10. The 555-foot Washington Monument dominates the skyline of our nation’s capital like a huge _?_.
EXERCISE 9. For each Greek prefix or root in column I, write the letter of its correct meaning in column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN I</th>
<th>COLUMN II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOBIA</td>
<td>A bad; ill; difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACRO</td>
<td>B small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHIL (PHILO)</td>
<td>C not; without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONO (MON)</td>
<td>D one; single; alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (AN)</td>
<td>E fear; dislike; aversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYS</td>
<td>F one who loves or supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLY</td>
<td>G many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOBES</td>
<td>H loving; fond of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIS</td>
<td>I large; long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICRO</td>
<td>J good; well; advantageous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>K hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILE</td>
<td>L one who fears or dislikes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 10. Write the letter of the word that means the SAME as or the OPPOSITE of the italicized word.

1. claustrophobia
   - (A) acrophobia
   - (B) rabies
   - (C) philanthropy
   - (D) agoraphobia
2. monotonous
   - (A) philharmonic
   - (B) interesting
   - (C) polyglot
   - (D) polysyllabic
3. anhydrous
   - (A) waterless
   - (B) hydrophobic
   - (C) dyspeptic
   - (D) gaseous
4. polytheism
   - (A) atheism
   - (B) monotheism
   - (C) disbelief
   - (D) godlessness
5. euphonious
   - (A) polyphonic
   - (B) misanthropic
   - (C) cacophonous
   - (D) homophonic

EXERCISE 11. Write the word that means the OPPOSITE of the word defined. (As an example, the first answer is atheism.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belief in God</td>
<td>theism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supporter of Russia</td>
<td>Russophile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conforming to a type</td>
<td>typical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good digestion</td>
<td>euepsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one who dislikes England</td>
<td>Anglophobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lover of mankind</td>
<td>philanthropist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believing there is but one God</td>
<td>monotheistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harsh in sound</td>
<td>cacophonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showing a variety of colors</td>
<td>polychromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infected</td>
<td>septic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one who dislikes France</td>
<td>Francophobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married to several mates at the same time</td>
<td>polygamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invisible to the naked eye</td>
<td>microscopic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enlargement, as from excessive use</td>
<td>hypertrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rule by many</td>
<td>Germanophile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supporter of Germany</td>
<td>misogyny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hatred of women</td>
<td>monosyllabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>having but one syllable</td>
<td>macrocosm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the great world; universe</td>
<td>polymorphic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 12. On your answer sheet write the letter of the word that best completes the analogy.

1. Anemia is to red blood cells as anoxia is to
   - (A) corpuscles
   - (B) disease
   - (C) oxygen
   - (D) surgery
2. Euthenics is to environment as eugenics is to
   - (A) surroundings
   - (B) heredity
   - (C) nutrition
   - (D) education
3. Dysphagia is to swallowing as dysphasia is to
   (A) digestion     (C) sight     (E) tasting
   (B) hearing      (D) speech

4. Misanthropy is to mankind as misogamy is to
   (A) women      (C) marriage     (E) foreigners
   (B) novelty     (D) argument

5. Polychromatic is to colors as polytechnic is to
   (A) arts      (C) forms     (E) angles
   (B) sounds     (D) syllables

EXERCISE 13. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from the vocabulary list below.

**VOCABULARY LIST**

euphemistic    euphoria    dysentery
monogram       dysphagia   acrophobia
euthanasia     anesthesia   dystrophy
misanthropy    anomalous   philatelist
anonymous      monograph   xenophobia

1. The practice of _?_ is illegal in every civilized society.
2. A two-headed horse would be a(an) _?_ sight.
3. Some isolationists, since they dislike foreigners, exhibit a profound _?_.
4. Though the letter was _?_, I was able to discover who had written it.
5. The term “mortician” is a(an) _?_ term for “undertaker.”
6. As a result of drinking contaminated water, he contracted _?_, an inflammation of the large intestine.
7. A(An) _?_ specializes in collecting stamps.
8. Since my companion had a dread of height, his _?_ became more acute as we approached the summit.
9. So effective was the local _?_ that I scarcely felt any pain during the minor surgery.
10. Our biology professor, a skilled writer, has completed a _?_ on earthworms.

III. Words Derived From Greek

11. LOGY: “science,” “study,” “account of”

**WORD:** anthropology, an-thrho-'päl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the origin, races, customs, and beliefs of man

**WORD:** bacteriology, bak-,tir-ē-'äl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the study of bacteria

**WORD:** biology, bi-āl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the study of living organisms

**WORD:** cardiology, kārd-ē-'äl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the action and diseases of the heart

**WORD:** criminology, krim-ō-'nāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** scientific study of crimes and criminals

**WORD:** dermatology, dar-mā-'tāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the skin and its diseases

**WORD:** ecology, i-kāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the relation of living things to their environment and to each other

**WORD:** ethnology, eth-'nāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the races of mankind, their origin, distribution, culture, etc.

**WORD:** genealogy, jē-nē-'dāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** account of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor

**WORD:** geology, jē-'dāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the earth’s history as recorded in rocks

**WORD:** meteorology, mé-tē-ē-'rāl-a-jē

**MEANING:** science dealing with the atmosphere and weather

**WORD:** morphology, mōr-'māl-a-jē

**MEANING:** scientific study of the forms and structures of plants and animals
Vocabulary for the College-Bound Student

mythology mith-āl-ə-jē
account or study of myths

necrology nɛ-krɛl-ə-jē
register of persons who have died

neurology n(y)u-ˈræl-ə-jē
scientific study of the nervous system and its diseases

paleontology ,pə-lɛn-ˈtæl-ə-jē
science dealing with life in the remote past as recorded in fossils

pathology pə-ˈθɛl-ə-jē
science dealing with the nature and causes of disease

petrology pə-ˈtræl-ə-jē
scientific study of rocks

physiology fɪz-ə-ˈlɑl-ə-jē
science dealing with the functions of living things or their organs

psychology sɪ-ˈkæl-ə-jē
science of the mind

sociology sə-ˈsæ-ˈlæl-ə-jē
study of the evolution, development, and functioning of human society

technology tek-ˈnæl-ə-jē
industrial science

theology ˈθɛ-ˈlæl-ə-jē
study of religion and religious ideas

EXERCISE 14. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 11, logy.
1. Both ethnology and —?— deal with the origin and races of mankind.
2. The tale of Pyramus and Thisbe is one of the most appealing in Greek —?—.

III. Words Derived From Greek

3. Advances in —?— have enabled industries to manufacture products at lower costs.
4. Sherlock Holmes is a fictional character who excels in —?—, bringing numerous felons to justice.
5. Patients suffering from skin disorders are often referred to a specialist in —?—.

12. BIO: “life”

abiogenesis ,ə-bi-ˈjen-ə-səs (ant. biogenesis)
spontaneous generation

amphibious am-ˈfɪb-əs
able to live both on land and in water

antibiotic ,ant-i-ˈbɪ-ət-ɪk
antibacterial substance produced by a living organism

autobiography ,ə-ˈbɪ-ˈæg-ər-ɪ
story of a person’s life written by the person himself

biochemistry ,bi-ˈkæm-ə-strē
chemistry dealing with chemical compounds and processes in living plants and animals

biogenesis ,bi-ˈjen-ə-səs (ant. abiogenesis)
development of life from preexisting life

biography bi-ˈæg-ər-ɪ
story of a person’s life written by another person

biology bi-ˈlæl-ə-jē
science dealing with the study of living organisms

biometry bi-ˈæm-ə-strē
calculation of the probable duration of human life

biopsy bi-ˈæp-sə
diagnostic examination of a piece of tissue from the living body
biota  bi-ôt-ô
the living plants (flora) and living animals (fauna) of a region
microbe  'mîr-krôb
very minute living organism
symbiosis  ,sim-bî-'ô-sôs
the living together in mutually helpful association of two dissimilar organisms

EXERCISE 15. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 12, bio.

1. Fish can live only in water, but frogs are —?—.
2. One —?— widely used to arrest the growth of harmful bacteria is penicillin.
3. In his —?— AN AMERICAN DOCTOR'S ODYSSEY, Victor Heiser tells how he survived the Johnstown flood.
4. An example of —?— is provided by the fungus that lives in a mutually beneficial partnership with the roots of an oak tree.
5. A(An) —?— is a microscopic living organism.

III. Words Derived From Greek
dichotomy  di-'kât-ô-mê
cutting or division into two; division
lobotomy  lô-'bât-ô-mê
brain surgery
phlebotomy  fli-'bât-ô-mê
opening of a vein to diminish the blood supply
tonsillectomy  ,tân-sô-lek-tô-mê
surgical removal of the tonsils

EXERCISE 16. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 13, tomy (tom).

1. The sharp —?— between your promises and your deeds suggests that you are not reliable.
2. A(An) —?— is a comparatively simple surgical operation that is more common in youth than an appendectomy.
3. In former times —?— (bleeding) was used indiscriminately as a treatment for practically all illnesses.
4. You will learn about the structure of the skeleton, the muscles, the heart, and other parts of the body when you study human —?—.
5. Only in certain cases of extremely serious mental illness is a(An) —?— performed.

14. POD: “foot”
antipodes  an-'tip-ô-,dêz
parts of the globe (or their inhabitants) diametrically opposite (literally, "with the feet opposite")
arthropod  âr-thrô-pôd
any invertebrate (animal having no backbone) with jointed legs. Example: insects.
chiropractor  kô-'râp-ôr-ast
one who treats ailments of the human foot
**Vocabulary for the College-Bound Student**

**dipody** 'dip-əd-ē
verse (line of poetry) consisting of two feet; a dimeter

**monopode** 'mə-nə-pöd
one-footed creature

**podiatrist** pə-dī-a-trəst
chiropractist

**podium** 'pōd-ə-ən
1. dais
2. low wall serving as a foundation

**tripod** 'trī-pəd
utensil, stool, or caldron having three legs

**unipod** 'yə-nə-pöd
one-legged support

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**EXERCISE 17.** Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 14, pod.

1. One who treats ailments of the feet is known as a chiropodist or a(an) —?—.

2. Englishmen often call Australia and New Zealand the —?—, since these countries are almost diametrically opposite England on the globe.

3. As the guest conductor stepped onto the —?—, the audience burst into applause.

4. A crab is a(an) —?—; so, too, are lobsters, bees, flies, spiders, and other invertebrates with segmented legs.

5. Having only three legs, a(an) —?— is less stable than a four-legged support.

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**III. Words Derived From Greek**

15. **HOMO:** "one and the same," "like"

16. **HETERO:** "different"

**homochromatic** ,hō-mō-krə-ˌmat-ik
having the same color

**heterochromatic** ,het-ə-rō-krə-ˌmat-ik
having different colors

**homogeneous** ,hō-mə-ˈjē-ˌnē-əs
of the same kind; similar

**heterogeneous** ,het-ə-rō-ˈjē-ˌnē-əs
differing in kind; dissimilar

**homology** hō-ˈmäl-ə-jē
fundamental similarity of structure

**heterology** ,het-ə-rəˈlō-ə-jē
lack of correspondence between parts

**homomorphic** ,hō-məˈmōr-fik
exhibiting similarity of form

**heteromorphic** ,het-ə-ˌmōr-fik
exhibiting diversity of form

**homonym** hō-ˈnəm-ə-nəm
word that sounds like another but differs in meaning. Examples: principal and principle.

**heteronym** ,het-ə-ˈnəm
word spelled like another, but differing in sound and meaning. Examples: bass (the tone, pronounced “base”) and bass (the fish, rhyming with “pass”).

**homocentric** hō-mō-ˈsen-trik
having the same center
homophonic ˌhām-ə-ˈfän-ik
having the same sound
*ant.* polyphonic ˌpāl-ə-ˈfän-ik
having many sounds or voices

**HETERO**

**heteroclite** ˌhet-ə-ˈrə-klit
1. deviating from the common rule
2. person or thing deviating from the common rule

**heterodox** ˌhet-ə-ˈrə-doks
contrary to some acknowledged standard
*ant.* orthodox ˈɔr-thə-ˈdoks
conforming to an acknowledged standard

**EXERCISE 18.** Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from groups 15 and 16, *homo* and *hetero*.

1. The butterfly is __?__; it goes through four stages in its life cycle, and in each of these it has a different form.
2. An archery target usually consists of several __?__ circles.
3. People of many races and religions can be found in the __?__ population of large American cities.
4. The words *write* and *right* are __?__s.
5. The foreleg of a horse and the wing of a bird exhibit __?__, for they have a fundamental similarity of structure.
6. To escape persecution for his __?__ views, Roger Williams fled from Massachusetts Bay Colony and founded the colony of Rhode Island.
7. *Lower* (which means "inferior") and *lower* (which means "look sullen" and rhymes with "our") are a pair of __?__s.
8. Stained-glass windows are __?__, since they are composed of glass sections of many colors.
9. The kindergarten children, though fairly __?__ in age, were quite heterogeneous in ability.
10. One would not expect heteroclite opinions from a(an) __?__ person.
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ant. myopia mi-'ō-pē-a
nearsightedness

hypersensitive ,hi-par-'sen-sat-iv
excessively sensitive; supersensitive

hypertrophy hi-'par-trə-fē
enlargement of a part or organ, as from excessive use
ant. atrophy 'a-trə-fē
lack of growth from want of nourishment or from disease

HYPO

hypodermic ,hi-pa-'dər-mik
injected under the skin

hypothesis hi-,path-;:>-s;:)s
theory or supposition assumed as a basis for reasoning (“something placed under”)

hypothetical ,hi-pa-'thet-i-kəl
assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning; conjectural

EXERCISE 19. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from groups 17 and 18, hyper and hypo.

1. Try not to hurt Ann’s feelings when you criticize her work, as she is —?—.
2. In —?—, the blood pressure is lower than normal.
3. The student who judged the composition was —?—; he exaggerated minor faults and gave no credit at all for the author’s style and humor.
4. Nobody finished the lemonade because of its —?—. Evidently, too much lemon juice had been used.
5. The following statement is an example of —?—: “I’ve told you a million times to wear your rubbers when it rains.”

6. A (An) —?— syringe and needle are used to administer injections under the skin.
7. Billy is a (an) —?— youngster; he won’t sit still for a minute.
8. If your —?— is disproved by facts, you should abandon it.
9. In —?—, the blood pressure is abnormally high.
10. Excessive activity of the thyroid gland is described as a (an) —?— condition.

19. ENDO: “within”
20. EXO: “out of,” “outside”

endocrine 'en-də-kran
secreting internally

exocrine 'ek-sə-kran
secreting externally

endogamy en-'dāg-a-mē
marriage within the tribe, caste, or social group

exogamy ek-'sāg-a-mē
marriage outside the tribe, caste, or social group

endogenous en-'dāj-a-nas
produced from within; due to internal causes

exogenous ek-'sāj-a-nas
produced from without; due to external causes

endoskeleton ,en-dō-'skel-ət-n
internal skeleton or supporting framework in an animal

exoskeleton ,ek-sō-'skel-ət-n
hard protective structure developed outside the body, as the shell of a lobster

endosmosis ,en-dōs-'mō-səs
osmosis inward
**Vocabulary for the College-Bound Student**

exosmosis, ek-säss-ə-mō-säss
osmosis outward

**ENDO**
endocarditis, en-dō-kär-'dīt-əs
inflammation of the lining of the heart
endo-derm, en-də-'dərm
membranelike tissue lining the digestive tract
endo-parasite, en-dō-'par-ə-sīt
parasite living in the internal organs of an animal
ant. ectoparasite, ek-tō-'par-ə-sīt
parasite living on the exterior of an animal
endophyte, en-də-fīt
plant growing within another plant

**EXO**
exoteric, ek-sə-'ter-ik
external; exterior; readily understandable
ant. esoteric, es-ə-'ter-ik
inner; private; difficult to understand
exotic, eg-'zāt-ik
1. introduced from a foreign country
2. excitingly strange

**EXERCISE 20.** Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from groups 19 and 20, endo and exo.

1. Algae that live within other plants are known as —?—s.
2. Foreign visitors can often be identified by their —?— dress.
3. —?— glands discharge their secretions externally through ducts or tubes.
4. —?— glands, having no ducts or tubes, secrete internally.

5. Some primitive tribes observe —?—, forbidding marriage outside the tribe.
6. The body louse is a most annoying —?—, as it moves freely over the body of its host.
7. The lobster has a thick protective outside shell known as an —?—.
8. Unlike the lobster, man has an inside skeleton called an —?—.
9. Refusing to admit that the rebellion was —?—, the dictator blamed “foreign agitators.”
10. Once established in the intestines of its host, an —?— can lead a life of comparative ease.

21. ARCHY: “rule”

anarchy, 'an-ar-kē
total absence of rule or government; confusion; disorder
autarchy, 'ō-tār-kē
rule by an absolute sovereign
hierarchy, 'hi-ə-rār-kē
body of rulers or officials grouped in ranks, each being subordinate to the rank above it
matriarchy, 'mā-trē-ər-kē
form of social organization in which the mother rules the family or tribe, descent being traced through the mother
monarchy, 'mān-ar-kē
state ruled over by a single person, as a king or queen
oligarchy, 'ōl-ə-gār-kē
form of government in which a few people have the power
patriarchy, 'pā-trē-ər-kē
form of social organization in which the father rules the family or tribe, descent being traced through the father
**EXERCISE 21.** Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 21, *archy.*

1. In the naval ___—__, a rear admiral ranks below a vice admiral.
2. Many a supposedly "democratic" organization is controlled by a(an) ___—__ of three or four influential members.
3. In a constitutional ___—__, the power of the king is usually limited by a constitution and a legislature.
4. A family in which the mother alone makes all the final decisions could be called a(an) ___—__.
5. Those who declare that the best form of government is no government at all are advocating ___—__.

**EXERCISE 22.** Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 22, *geo.*

1. At its apogee the moon is nearly 252,000 miles from the earth; at its ___—__ it is less than 226,000 miles away.
2. Heliotropism attracts leaves to sunlight; ___—__ draws roots downward in the earth.
3. To make precise earth measurements, ___—__ engineers use sensitive instruments.
4. Some earthquakes have little effect on the form of the earth's surface, but others result in noticeable ___—__ changes.
5. The atmosphere, the sun, and other forces that modify the earth are dealt with in the science of ___—__.
23. PATH (PATHO, PATHY): (1) "feeling," "suffering"; (2) "disease"

FEELING, SUFFERING

antipathy an-tip-a-thē (ant. sympathy)
aversion ("feeling against"); dislike

apathy 'ap-a-thē
lack of feeling, emotion, interest, or excitement; indifference

empathy 'em-pa-thē
the complete understanding of another's feelings, motives, etc.

pathetic pā-thet-ik
arousing pity

pathos pā-thēs
quality in speech, writing, music, events, etc., that arouses a feeling of pity or sadness

sympathy sim-pa-thē (ant. antipathy)
a sharing of ("feeling with") another's trouble; compassion

telepathy ta-lep-a-thē
transference of the thoughts and feelings of one person to another by no apparent means of communication

DISEASE

homeopathy hō-mē-āp-a-thē
system of medical practice that treats disease by administering minute doses of a remedy which, if given to healthy persons, would produce symptoms of the disease treated

osteopath 'ōs-tē-a-path
practitioner of osteopathy (treatment of diseases by manipulation of bones, muscles, nerves, etc.)

pathogenic path-ē-jen-ik
causing disease

pathological path-ə-lā-jē-ik
due to disease

psychopathic si-kā-path-ik
1. pertaining to mental disease
2. insane

EXERCISE 23. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 23, path (patho, pathy).
1. Among the diseases caused by —?— bacteria are pneumonia and scarlet fever.
2. Sometimes, as if by —?—, one may know the thoughts of an absent friend or relative.
3. The —?— expression on the youngster's face made everyone feel sorry for him.
4. Such intense —?— resulted from their quarrel that the sisters haven't spoken to each other for years.
5. The reunion of the rescued miners with their families was full of —?—.

24. MORPH: "form"

amorphous a-mōr-fās
without definite form; shapeless

anthropomorphic an-thrō-pa-mōr-fik
attributing human form or characteristics to beings not human, especially gods

dimorphous di-mōr-fās
occurring under two distinct forms

endomorphic en-dō-mōr-fāk
occurring within; internal

heteromorphic 'het-ə-rō-mōr-fik
exhibiting diversity of form
metamorphosis  'met-ə-'mɔr-fə-səs
change of form
monomorphic  ,mən-ə-'mɔr-fək
having but a single form
morphology  mɔr-ə-'fɔl-ə-jɛ
branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants

EXERCISE 24. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 24, morph.

1. As the fog slowly lifted, —?— objects began to assume definite shapes.
2. When you study cell —?—, you will learn about the nucleus, the cell membrane, and other features of cell structure.
3. The drastic —?— from slum area to attractive residential neighborhood was accomplished in less than three years.
4. Individual members of a(an) —?— species are identical or similar in form.
5. The ancient Greeks had a(an) —?— conception of deity; they gave their gods and goddesses the characteristics of men and women.

25. PERI: “around,” “about,” “near,” “enclosing”

pericardium  ,pər-ə-'kɛrd-ə-əm
membranous sac enclosing the heart
perigee  'pər-ə-je
nearest point to the earth in the orbit of a satellite
ant. apogee  'əp-ə-je
farthest point from the earth in the orbit of a satellite
perihelion  ,pər-ə-'hel-ə-əm
nearest point to the sun in the orbit of a planet or comet

ant. aphelion  a-ˈfɛl-ə-ən
farthest point from the sun in the orbit of a planet or comet

perimeter  pə-'rim-ət-ə(r)
the whole outer boundary or measurement of a surface or figure

periphery  pə-'rif-ə-ərē
outside boundary

periphrastic  ,pər-ə-'frəs-tɪk
expressed in a roundabout way

periscope  'pər-ə-ˌskəp
instrument permitting those in a submarine a view (“look around”) of the surface

peristalsis  ,pər-ə-stəl-səs
wavelike contraction of the intestines which propels contents onward

peristyle  'pər-ə-stɪl
1. row of columns around a building or court
2. the space so enclosed

peritonitis  ,pər-ə-'tən-ət-əs
inflammation of the peritoneum (membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering the organs)

EXERCISE 25. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word selected from group 25, peri.

1. The —?— of a rectangle is twice its width plus twice its length.
2. At its aphelion, the earth is 94,560,000 miles from the sun; at its —?—, it is 91,448,000 miles away.
3. The sections of an orange are narrowest at its center and widest at its —?—, or rind.
4. By a series of wavelike contractions, known as —?—, food is moved from the mouth through the organs of digestion.
5. Before changing its position, the cautious turtle raised its head like a(an) —?— to survey surrounding conditions.
EXERCISE 26. For each Greek prefix or root in column I, write the letter of its correct meaning in column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN I</th>
<th>COLUMN II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. POD</td>
<td>(A) different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. EXO</td>
<td>(B) life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HETERO</td>
<td>(C) under; beneath; less than ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. GEO</td>
<td>(D) one and the same; like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LOGY</td>
<td>(E) rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HYPO</td>
<td>(F) around; about; near; encircling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. BIO</td>
<td>(G) cutting; operation of incision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MORPH</td>
<td>(H) feeling; suffering; disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. PATH (PATHO, PATHY)</td>
<td>(I) earth; ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ARCHY</td>
<td>(J) within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. PERI</td>
<td>(K) foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. TOMY (TOM)</td>
<td>(L) form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. HYPER</td>
<td>(M) out of; outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ENDO</td>
<td>(N) over; above; beyond the ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. HOMO</td>
<td>(O) science; study; account of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 27. On your answer sheet write the word that means the OPPOSITE of the word defined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. differing in kind</td>
<td>heterogeneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. conforming to an acknowledged standard</td>
<td>orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. lack of growth from want of nourishment</td>
<td>atrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a feeling of accord</td>
<td>sympathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. having many sounds</td>
<td>polyphonic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 28. Each sentence below contains an incomplete word, the first letter of which is given and the number of missing letters is indicated in parentheses. As a further help, the definition of the word is printed in italics. On your answer sheet write the complete word correctly spelled. (For example, the answer to question 1 is apathy.)

1. Only 9% of the registered voters actually voted in the last primary. How can we explain such A (+ 5) (lack of interest)?
2. The P (+ 8) (outer boundary) of a seven-inch square measures twenty-eight inches.
3. Some TV weather programs have enlarged our M (+ 13) (dealing with the atmosphere) knowledge.
4. Occasionally we prefer E (+ 5) (introduced from a foreign country) dishes to American cookery.
5. Further progress in T (+ 9) (industrial science) may ultimately bring about a shorter workweek.

6. It is very easy to hurt the feelings of a II (+ 13) (excessively sensitive) person.

7. Between the toppling of the dictatorship and the setting up of the republic, there was a five-day period of violent A (+ 6) (total absence of government).

8. Some of the lecturer's remarks were so E (+ 7) (difficult to understand) that only advanced scholars could fully comprehend them.

9. While it is noon here, it is midnight in the A (+ 8) (diametrically opposite parts of the globe).

10. By means of a B (+ 5) (diagnostic examination of a piece of tissue from the living body), a surgeon can usually tell whether a growth is benign or malignant.

EXERCISE 29. On your answer sheet write the letter of the word or expression that has most nearly the SAME MEANING as the italicized word.

1. Hypercritical reviewer
   (A) uncritical (C) esoteric
   (B) hypersensitive (D) overcritical

2. Complete metamorphosis
   (A) change (C) process
   (B) course (D) misunderstanding

3. Eminent podiatrist
   (A) criminologist (C) foot specialist
   (B) world traveler (D) osteopath

4. Trace one's genealogy
   (A) career (C) downfall
   (B) descent (D) personality

5. Hypothetical statement
   (A) conjectural (C) unbiased
   (B) introductory (D) incontrovertible

6. Anatomical defect
   (A) minor (C) structural
   (B) irremediable (D) inherited

7. Homogeneous in size
   (A) different (C) heteromorphic
   (B) perfect (D) similar

8. Psychopathic behavior
   (A) pathetic (C) mentally disturbed
   (B) indifferent (D) unsympathetic

9. Powerful oligarchy
   (A) conservatives (C) hierarchy
   (B) ruling few (D) rank and file

10. Amorphous ideas
    (A) organized (C) exaggerated
    (B) original (D) shapeless

EXERCISE 30. Write the letter of the word that best completes the analogy.

1. Environment is to ecology as skin is to
   (A) osteopathy (C) peritonitis (E) endoderm
   (B) dermatology (D) neurology

2. Lobotomy is to brain as phlebotomy is to
   (A) throat (C) foot (E) muscle
   (B) nerve (D) vein

3. Government is to anarchy as sympathy is to
   (A) pathos (C) apathy (E) telepathy
   (B) compassion (D) empathy

4. Pathology is to disease as morphology is to
   (A) structure (C) descent (E) race
   (B) function (D) health

5. Animal is to tapeworm as plant is to
   (A) earthworm (C) microbe (E) endophyte
   (B) biota (D) ectoparasite