

GREEK DERIVATIVES

CONTEST CODE: 15

TSJCL Area F Convention

McCallum High School

February 28, 2004

I. Select the meaning of the Greek root.

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|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. DROME: | a) sick | b) think | c) round | d) run |
| 2. HODOS: | a) poem | b) journey, way | c) head | d) flock |
| 3. AKROS: | a) man | b) flower | c) cross | d) point, tip |
| 4. XENOS: | a) foreign | b) dry | c) nothing | d) king |
| 5. POLIS: | a) people | b) sky | c) city | d) many |
| 6. EU: | a) work | b) short | c) good | d) bad |
| 7. ATHLON: | a) strong | b) prize | c) run | d) air |
| 8. TELE: | a) far | b) speak | c) grasp | d) forward |
| 9. GLOT: | a) blood | b) question | c) fish | d) tongue |
| 10. THALASS: | a) death | b) wander | c) sea | d) beauty |
| 11. LATRY: | a) worship | b) wide | c) after | d) woman |
| 12. BRADY: | a) evil | b) big | c) slow | d) short |
| 13. PRESBY: | a) religion | b) old | c) march | d) dry |
| 14. XANTH: | a) river | b) flower | c) eat | d) yellow |
| 15. ENTOM: | a) word | b) stomach | c) insect | d) red |

II. Select the correct definition of these Greek derivatives.

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| 16. dichotomy: | a) a division into pairs | b) dissection of an animal |
| | c) lying under oath | d) an antique record player |
| 17. cephalalgia: | a) a crown | b) a micro-organism |
| | c) a brain tumor | d) a headache |
| 18. prosody: | a) the study of ships | b) the science of versification |
| | c) an arrival | d) a mass exodus |
| 19. semaphore: | a) a plant eating animal | b) a system of signaling |
| | c) a hearing aid | d) occurring twice a year |
| 20. hypogeal: | a) growing under ground | b) ecstatic |
| | c) wisdom tooth | d) meteor shower |
| 21. telesthesia: | a) steady movement | b) receiver on a telephone |
| | c) ability to see the future | d) homesickness |
| 22. sycophant: | a) having a mental disorder | b) a tailor |
| | c) a ghostly image | d) one who flatters excessively |

23. anomaly: a) false name b) sermon
c) symbolic representation d) irregularity
24. rhexis: a) rupture of an organ b) persuasive speech
c) study of internal medicine d) animal with a large snout
25. endemic: a) outermost layer of skin b) prevalent in a particular locality
c) pertaining to insects d) fond of luxury and pleasure
26. isodynamic: a) having peculiar traits b) having equal force
c) producing motion d) relating to muscular contractions
27. anathematize: a) organize by motifs b) cause the loss of the sense of pain
c) curse or denounce d) interpret as a play
28. eutrophy: a) healthful nutrition b) tribute to the dead
c) act of kindness d) turn inward
29. laconic: a) additional explanation b) laziness
c) brief expression d) hope
30. lexicon: a) form of government b) abnormal whitening
c) vocabulary d) powerful family

III. Select the Greek root for each English meaning.

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|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 31. nose: | a) HIPPO | b) PTER | c) CEPHAL | d) RHIN |
| 32. life: | a) PHYLL | b) BIO | c) OEN | d) HELIO |
| 33. digest: | a) PEPSI | b) URG | c) CACO | d) HEDOS |
| 34. beauty: | a) IDIO | b) CALLI | c) GLYPH | d) AESTHE |
| 35. throw: | a) XEN | b) STROPH | c) PHER | d) BOL |
| 36. wealth: | a) NESO | b) PROT | c) PLOUT | d) DOX |
| 37. straight: | a) ORTHO | b) ORNI | c) LETH | d) HEMAT |
| 38. run: | a) DROM | b) GYMN | c) EU | d) SCAPH |
| 39. hard: | a) SCLER | b) SELEN | c) GALA | d) LEPR |
| 40. wisdom: | a) PSYCH | b) SOPH | c) CALLI | d) GAM |

IV. Select the meaning of the underlined Greek element.

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|-------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 41. <u>heli</u> copter: | a) high | b) wing | c) sun | d) three |
| 42. <u>morpho</u> logy: | a) death | b) turn | c) change | d) shape |
| 43. <u>econo</u> mics: | a) house | b) money | c) water | d) outside |
| 44. <u>baro</u> meter: | a) throw | b) walk | c) weight | d) fast |
| 45. <u>diaphan</u> ous: | a) show | b) clear | c) wind | d) eat |
| 46. <u>misogyn</u> ist: | a) miss | b) touch | c) self | d) hate |
| 47. <u>anecdo</u> te: | a) story | b) give | c) health | d) pleasure |
| 48. <u>hemorrh</u> age: | a) shake | b) half | c) blood | d) moon |
| 49. <u>sympho</u> ny: | a) similar | b) sound | c) together | d) side |
| 50. <u>progn</u> osis: | a) know | b) end | c) future | d) body |

Tie-Breakers: These will be scored only to break a tie. Please be sure to mark your answers in the slots for questions #96-100. Select the Greek derivative that most logically completes the sentence.

96. Scientists rely on _____ evidence to prove a hypothesis.
A) empirical B) endemic C) esoteric D) eclectic
97. A fruit, such as an orange or grapefruit, is a(n) _____.
A) monolith B) diatribe C) melanoma D) angiocarp
98. Temporary ____ was evident in the patient, who had trouble coming up with the words for common objects.
A) aphasia B) apepsia C) euphoria D) ectopia
99. Alliteration is an example of _____.
A) apogee B) hyperbole C) tautophony D) ballistics
100. Medical examiners and morticians take courses in ____ to understand their field better.
A) orthography B) genealogy C) philanthropy
D) thanatology

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