

|                    |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| heneicosane        | dean            | deuteranopia    |
| triakisioctahedron | epitrite        | hapax           |
| trichotomy         | hemiola         | dilemma         |
| tetra              | tetrapla        | proterozoic     |
| penteconter        | trireme         | protozoic       |
| eicosapentaenoic   | docosahexaenoic | alpha-linolenic |

7. What's in a name? Find the meaning of the following and say how it developed (these have nothing to do with numbers):

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. huguenot  | 8. lesbian      |
| 3. vulcanize | 10. lynch       |
| 4. magnet    | 11. sandwich    |
| 5. maudlin   | 12. gerrymander |
| 6. meander   | 13. masochist   |
| 7. solon     | 14. draconian   |

8. What's the difference between a *perissodactylous* animal and an *artiodactylous* animal?

## Lesson 7

### Colors and Metals

| Greek Root       | English meaning | Examples (fill in a few examples for each) |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| chrom-, chromat- | color           |  |
| chro-            | color (of skin) |  |
| chlor-           | yellowish green |  |
| cirr-            | orange          |  |
| cyan-            | blue            |  |
| erythr-          | red             |  |
| glauc-           | bluish green    |  |
| iod-             | violet          |  |

|              |                 |  |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| leuc-, leuk- | white           |  |
| melan-       | black           |  |
| ochr-        | pale yellow     |  |
| poli-        | gray            |  |
| porphyr-     | crimson, purple |  |
| xanth-       | yellow          |  |
| argyr-       | silver          |  |
| chalc-       | bronze          |  |
| chrys-       | gold            |  |
| cypr-        | copper          |  |
| molybd(en)-  | lead            |  |
| sider-       | iron            |  |
| thi-         | sulphur         |  |

### ADJECTIVES: PART 1

- When in compounds, adjective stems usually come before noun stems.
- The following are Greek adjectival stems whose nominative ends in *ς*, which is not part of the stem and has been omitted here.
- Stems that end in *υ*, transliterated as *y*, may have that *y* changed to *i* or dropped for the sake of euphony.

| Greek Root    | English Meaning | Examples |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| ambly-        | dull, blunt     |          |
| bary-         | heavy           |          |
| bathy-        | deep            |          |
| brachy-       | short           |          |
| brady-        | slow            |          |
| eury-         | wide            |          |
| glycy-        | sweet           |          |
| mega-, megal- | large           |          |
| oxy-          | sharp           |          |

|             |               |  |
|-------------|---------------|--|
| pachy-      | thick         |  |
| pan-, pant- | all, complete |  |
| platy-      | flat          |  |
| presby-     | old           |  |
| tachy-      | swift         |  |
| trachy-     | rough         |  |

## EXERCISES

1. Fill in examples in the third column above: feel free to use words found in these exercises.
2. Analyze the following:

|                    |                  |                     |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| polychrome         | achromatic       | tetrachloride       |
| chlorine           | cyanide          | cyanamide           |
| erythrocytopoiesis | erythrophile     | erythrophagocytosis |
| glaucochroite      | glaucodote       | chloriodide         |
| iodine             | leucocyte        | leukemia            |
| melaleuca          | melanochroic     | melanemia           |
| xanthomelanous     | ocher/ochre      | polioencephalitis   |
| poliomyelitis      | porphyrogenite   | porphyry            |
| xanthophyll        | Xanthippe        | hydrargyrum         |
| chalcocyanite      | chalcolithic     | chalkosideric       |
| chrysalis          | chryselephantine | chrysochlorous      |
| chrysophilist      | cyprolithic      | Cyprus              |
| molybdenum         | siderolite       | sideroxylon         |
| antisideric        | thiamine         | thiocyanic          |
| chrysophyll        | xanthophyll      | chlorophyll         |

3. What are the following diseases:

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| chromatosis | cirrhosis |
| chlorosis   | cyanosis  |

erythrosis  
 melanosia  
 poliosis  
 argyrosis  
 erythroleucosis

leucosis  
 ochronosis  
 xanthosis  
 siderosis

4. What is the chemical symbol for silver? Why? Why is *sulfur* spelled *sulphur* in many countries? Why is the symbol for copper *Cu* whereas it is spelled *copper*, and its Greek root is *cypr-*?
5. Find English words with the following etymological meanings:

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| slow movement                  |  |
| swift heartedness              |  |
| flatfoot                       |  |
| deep globe                     |  |
| low blood sweetness            |  |
| a carrying around              |  |
| a large seed                   |  |
| big tooth                      |  |
| voice afar                     |  |
| fear of water                  |  |
| result of sharpening<br>beside |  |
| self life writer               |  |
| cause to puncture              |  |
| green leaf                     |  |
| heaviness measurer             |  |
| red cell                       |  |
| thick headed lizard            |  |
| deep heat writing              |  |
| sweet peeing                   |  |
| thick skin                     |  |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| quick writing     |  |
| sharp slow thing  |  |
| broad-jawed       |  |
| under sweet blood |  |
| big O             |  |
| flat fingered     |  |
| big beast thing   |  |

6. Analyze the following:

|                |            |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| licorice       | tachyon    | megalomania |
| megalosaur     | presbyopia | baritone    |
| aneurysm       | baryon     | amblypoda   |
| bathyorography | tachometer | panchreston |
| abyss          | batholith  | trachyte    |
| brachyblast    | megadeath  | oxygen      |
| barium         | Europe     | amphibrach  |
| presbyter      | pantomime  | pantheon    |

7. The roots of the following are not obvious, but each has one from this chapter:

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| brace      | licorice       |
| almagest   | diapason       |
| pasigraphy | plaice         |
| priest     | plate          |
| threose    | janthina       |
| leucojum   | melanchthonian |
| calomel    |                |

8. Consider the following pairs: note how easily your vocabulary can multiply in technical terms!

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| tachygenesis | bradygenesis |
|--------------|--------------|

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| tachycardia  | bradycardia  |
| tachyauxesis | bradyauxesis |
| eurycnemic   | platycnemic  |
| euryhaline   | stenohaline  |

9. What is unusual about the placement of the roots in *rhineura*, *hepatosplenomegalia*, and *isothermobath*?
10. What is unusual about *isobath*, *isotach* or *acromegaly*?
11. How is *gluc-* in *glucose* related to *glyc(y)* as in *glycogen*?
12. The color of your skin: these terms have to do with either skin color in animals or humans, or color more generally:

|              |               |            |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| xanthochroic | melanochroous | monochroic |
| pleochroic   | polychroic    | aithochroi |
| allochroous  | metachrosis   |            |

## Lesson 8

### ADJECTIVES: PART 2

|              |  |                                       |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| all-         | other  | allopathic                            |
| allel-       | each other   | parallel                              |
| archae-      | ancient  | archaic                               |
| arist-       | best   | aristotype                            |
| aut-         | self   | autograph                             |
| cac-, kak-   | bad  | cacophony, cacoëthes,<br>kakistocracy |
| cen- (καιν-) | recent, new<br>(mostly used in geological terms:<br>ne- is used instead elsewhere) | Cenozoic                              |
| cen- (κεν-)  | empty<br>(near-synonymous Gk c(o)el-<br>or L vac- is much more frequently<br>used) | cenotaph                              |