

# WORD SCOUT

An introductory guide to etymology



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# PREFACE

## Etymology (n.)

Latin *etymologia*, from Greek *etymologia* ", analysis of a word to find its true origin," properly "study of the true sense (of a word)," with *-logia* "study of, a speaking of" + *etymon* "true sense, original meaning".

## What is etymology?

Ever wondered why some languages have a lot of words in common? Etymology can tell you why. Etymology is the study of the history of words. It traces a word from its earliest beginnings to where it is now, and looks at all of the places it stopped in between.

## Etymology in the English language

A lot of English words come from **Latin**, often via French. Similar words can be found in other Latin-based languages like Italian. Many other English words come from Germanic languages, and similar words appear in languages like Dutch and German.

Etymology can help you to understand the language you are learning better. It can also teach you about the common root of words in several different languages. That often means that you can recognize words in other languages without being told exactly what they mean.

Take the word 'robot' which comes from the Czech word '**Robotnik**' meaning 'labourer'. You can see variations on the word *robotnik* in lots of other Slavic languages meaning 'worker' or 'manual labourer', as well as the word *robota*, meaning 'work' (n.). Learning the root of one word allows you to understand words in a host of different languages. Etymology can help you to take some shortcuts in language learning and who doesn't want that?!

For those of you who wish to participate in internationally recognized exams like the IELTS/TOEFL/PTE and so on, knowledge of roots can help you tremendously in skills such as "reading", "listening", and "writing".

This introductory pack of etymology which consists of seventeen video lessons and a book (in pdf) proves to be useful for "high-intermediate" level students and above and provides lessons and examples to help the users to understand vocabulary much better.

In the preparation of this precious package many people were involved. I must thank these people who assisted me in the creation of the package. First and foremost, Mr. Ali Oliya whose ingenious video editing and motiongraphy created fantastic visual work. I must also thank Mr. Mohammad Javad Zarifkar Asli who edited the book and did the proof reading for the video subtitles.

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# LESSON ONE

## anniversary (n.)

c. 1200, "year-day, annual return of a certain date in the year," originally especially of the day of a person's death or a saint's martyrdom, from Medieval Latin *anniversarium*, noun from Latin *anniversarius* (adj.) "returning annually," from *annus* (genitive *anni*) "year" + *versus*, past participle of *vertere* "to turn".

## Quick Summary



The Latin root word **ann** and its variant **enn** both mean "year." These roots are the word origin of various English vocabulary words, including **anniversary** and **centennial**. The roots **ann** and **enn** are easily remembered through the words **anniversary**, which is the turning of another "year," and **millennium**, a period of 1000 "years."

## Related Roots

- **Etymology: Word Origins**

Explanation of etymology and its importance in understanding vocabulary.

- **vers-turn**

The Latin root word **vers** of **anniversary**.

- **bi-twice**

The Latin prefix **bi-** of **biannual**, **bicentennial**, and **biennial**.

- **cent-hundred**

The Latin root word **cent** of **centennial**, **bicentennial**, and **sesquicentennial**.

- **per-through**

The English prefix **per-** of **perennial**.



## Biannual? Biennial?

The Latin root word **ann** and its variant **enn** both mean “year.”

Let’s begin with the Latin root **ann** which means “year.” An **anniversary** is simply a celebration of the turning of yet another “year.” An **annual** occurrence happens once “yearly.” In contrast, a **biannual** event happens twice per “year.” Historians and scholars often record historical occurrences in **annals**, which consist of a record of events which happened usually during a specific “year’s” time.

Speaking of recording events, historical dates before the time of Christ’s birth were once commonly indicated by an “AD” appended to them. “AD” was Latin for *Anno Domini*, or in the “year” of the Lord, which specified any date that came after the agreed upon birth of Christ.

Now let’s take a look at the variant root **enn**, which also means “year.” Note that **enn** is used instead of **ann** when the spelling change will make a word sound better. A **millennium** is a period of 1000 “years;” “mill**ann**ium” just sounds strange to the ear! A **centennial** celebration is used to mark a 100-“year” anniversary. A **bicentennial** is a period of 200 “years,” whereas a **sesquicentennial** marks a 150-“year” anniversary of a nation. An intercalary day inserted into the calendar on a **quadrennial** basis, or once every four “years”. And something that happens every “year?” That’s a **perennial** event!

Now once again to the confusion over **biannual** and **biennial**. We’ve already learned that a **biannual** event occurs twice per “year,” which means that a **biennial** happening must occur once every two “years.” An easy way to distinguish the two is that the “a” of **biAnnual** comes before the “e” of **biEnnial** alphabetically.

Now, even if we have a hard time remembering everything that happens during the “year,” we can at least remember that words that have **ann** and **enn** in them have something to do with a “year!”



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1. **anniversary**: the turning of a 'year'
2. **annual**: of that which happens during a 'year'
3. **biannual**: occurring twice per 'year'
4. **annals**: record of the historical events of a 'year' in time
5. **Anno Domini**: in the 'year' of the Lord
6. **millennium**: a 1000-'year' period
7. **centennial**: of a 100-'year' period
8. **bicentennial**: of a 200-'year' period
9. **sesquicentennial**: of a 150-'year' period
10. **quadrennial**: happening once every four 'years'
11. **perennial**: happening through the 'years'
12. **biennial**: happening once every two 'years'



## Exercises for lesson one

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Ann/enn:** .....
- 2) **Bi:** .....
- 3) **Vert/vers:** .....
- 4) **Mill/mille:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Biweekly:** .....
- 2) **Bilingual:** .....
- 3) **Biracial:** .....
- 4) **Millisecond:** .....
- 5) **Millipede:** .....
- 6) **Reverse:** .....
- 7) **Conversation:** .....
- 8) **Invert:** .....
- 9) **Per annum:** .....
- 10) **Annual:** .....





# LESSON TWO

## malodorous (adj.)

"having a bad or offensive odor," 1832, from **mal-** "bad" + **odorous**.

### mal-

word-forming element of Latin origin meaning "bad, badly, ill, poorly, wrong, wrongly," from French *mal* (adv.), from Old French *mal* (adj., adv.) "evil, ill, wrong, wrongly".

### odorous (adj.)

"fragrant, emitting a smell or scent," early 15c., from Medieval Latin *odorus*, from Latin *odorus* "having a smell," from *odor* "a smell, a scent".

## benign (adj.)

early 14c., from Old French *benigne* "kind, benign, merciful, gracious" (12c., Modern French *bénin*, fem. *bénigne*), from Latin *benignus* "kindly, kindhearted, friendly, generous," literally "well born," from *bene* "well" (see *bene-*) + *gignere* "to bear, beget," from *genus* "birth".

### bene-

sometimes *beni-*, word-forming element meaning "**well**," from Latin *bene* (adv.) "**well, in the right way, honorably, properly**,".



## Quick Summary



The Latin root word **mal** means “bad” or “evil.” This root is the word origin of many English vocabulary words, including **malformed**, **maltreat**, and **malice**. You can recall that **mal** means “bad” through **malfunction**, or a “badly” working part, and that it means “evil” through **malice**, or intentional “evil” done to another.

The Latin root word **bene** means “good” or “well”. This root is the word origin of many English vocabulary words including **benefit**, **benign**, and **Benedict**.

The Latin root word “**mal**” means “bad” or “evil.”

Let’s first of all talk about the root **mal** when it means “**bad**”. Doctors have to deal with all kinds of problems that have the root word **mal** in them. For instance, someone may have a **malfunctioning** kidney, which is “badly” functioning. They may have to treat someone who has contracted **malaria**; doctors once believed that people could come down with **malaria** if they breathed in “bad” air. A baby may be born with a **malformed** or “badly” formed organ which may need immediate attention. Doctors may have to treat a child who is suffering from **malnutrition**, or “bad” nutrition. A surgeon might have to operate on someone with a **malignant** tumor, which is “bad” because it’s cancerous. Lastly, an unlucky physician may be subject to a **malpractice** suit if his work was “badly” done.

Latin once again heavily influenced the Romance languages with the root **mal**: the Spanish words *mal*, *malo*, and *mala*, the French *mal*, and the Italian *male* all have something to do with “badness”.

A more sinister meaning of **mal** is “evil.” The word **dismal** derived from the Latin *dies malus* meaning “evil day;” it is easy to see why the word **dismal** came from this. A **malicious** person does not think twice about performing “evil” deeds to hurt other people. A **malefactor**, or “evil doer”, is the opposite of a benefactor. Someone who is **maleficent** fully intends to do “evil.” When you **malign** another, you say “evil” things about him; that is, you act in a **malignant**, or “evil” fashion.



Let's end with a friendly **benediction** instead of a **malediction**: may **mal** no longer be “evil” or “bad” towards your vocabulary knowledge, but rather alert you to the fact that you might want to avoid anything in your path that needs a **mal** root word to describe it!



1. **malfunction**: when something is functioning ‘badly’
2. **malaria**: a disease originally thought to be caused by ‘bad’ air
3. **malformed**: ‘badly’ shaped
4. **malnutrition**: a condition of ‘bad’ nutrition
5. **malnourished**: ‘badly’ nourished
6. **malignant**: of a “bad” tumor or of someone disposed to do “evil”
7. **malpractice**: ‘bad’ medical practice
8. **dismal**: etymologically of an ‘evil’ day
9. **malicious**: prone to do ‘evil’
10. **malefactor**: one who does ‘evil’ things
11. **maleficent**: a tendency to do ‘evil’ deeds
12. **malign**: speak ‘evil’ about

The Latin root word “**bene**” means “well”, “good”

The British carried out numerous atrocities but *Nota Bene*, Lord William Bentick, the 1st Governor General of India was known as the “most **Benevolent** Governor General”. He was hailed as the “Father of Modern Western Education in India” and is saluted even today for abolishing the heinous practice of Sati. The **word root Bene** finds its origins in the Latin word **bene** meaning “well” and is used to convey **goodness**, **wellness**, **reverence**, and **honor** or **blessings**. Benevolence is the disposition to do good for others. Championing the cause of the underprivileged is archetypal of beneficent personalities. Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi rightly said “The simplest acts of benevolence are by far more powerful than a thousand heads bowing in prayer.” A **benign** personality, Bapu, was the answer to the **benediction** of a million Indians.

**A quick fact: Do you know how many Popes were named Benedict?**

– A staggering 15 of them.



## Words Based on the Bene Root Word

1. **Benign:** Kind or gentle disposition, neutral, harmless.
2. **Benison:** Blessing.
3. **Benignant:** Kind, desirable
4. **Benefice:** Paid position of a member of clergy.
5. **Beneficence:** Act of goodness.
6. **Benefit:** Event organised to raise money.
7. **Benefit:** Profit.
8. **Benevolence:** Disposition to do good for others.
9. **Benediction:** Prayer.
10. **Benedicite:** Blessing, a grace said at a table.
11. **Benefactor:** A person who gives money or other help to a person or cause.
12. **Ab officio et beneficio:** Suspension from office and other benefits.
13. **Beneficial:** That which brings about a positive result.
14. **Benedict:** A bachelor who has recently married.
15. **Benefactress:** A woman who supports other individuals.
16. **Benignity:** Kindness of attitude.
17. **Omni benevolence:** Universal generosity.

Confucius said “The man of benevolence never worries; the man of courage is never afraid”.





## Exercises for lesson two

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Mal:** .....
- 2) **Ben/bene:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Maltreat:** .....
- 2) **Malcontent:** .....
- 3) **Maladminister:** .....
- 4) **Malady:** .....
- 5) **Nota bene:** .....
- 6) **Beneficiary:** .....



# LESSON THREE

## counterattack (n.)

also *counter-attack*, "attack made in response to an enemy's attack," by 1850; as two words from 1817, from **counter-** + **attack** (n.).

### counter-

word-forming element used in English from c. 1300 and meaning "**against, in opposition; in return; corresponding**," from Anglo-French *countre-*, French *contre-*, from Latin *contra* "opposite, contrary to, against, in return," also used as a prefix.

### contra

"**against, over against, opposite, on the opposite side; on the contrary**" mid-14c., from Latin *contra* (prep. and adv.) "against," originally "in comparison with,"

## antacid (n.)

"alkali used as a remedy for acidity in the stomach," 1732, medical hybrid from **anti-** (which is shortened to *ant-* before vowels and *-h-*) + **acid** (n.).

### anti-

word-forming element of Greek origin meaning "**against, opposed to, opposite of, instead**," shortened to *ant-* before vowels and *-h-*; from Old French *anti-* and directly from Latin *anti-*, from Greek *anti* (prep.) "over, against, opposite; instead, in the place of; as good as; at the price of; for the sake of; compared with; in opposition to; in return; counter-," from



PIE *\*anti* "against," also "in front of, before" (from root *\*ant-* "front, forehead," with derivatives meaning "in front of, before"), which became *anti-* in Italian.

(In noun compounds where it has the sense of "opposed to, opposite" (*Antichrist, anti-communist*) the accent remains on the *anti-*; in adjectives where it retains its old prepositional sense "against, opposed to," the accent remains on the other element (*anti-Christian, anti-slavery*)).

## Quick Summary



The prefix **contra-** and its variant **counter-** mean "opposite" or "against." For instance, the prefix **contra-** gave rise to the words **contradict** and **contrast**, whereas the variant spelling **counter-** gave rise to **counteract** and **counterfeit**. To **contradict** someone is to speak "against" what she is saying, whereas a **counterclockwise** direction is "opposite" of the normal way a clock's hands usually run.

## Related Roots

- **dict-say, speak**

The Latin root word **dict** of **contradict** and **contraindicate**.

- **stat-stands**

A spelling variant of the Latin root **stat** of **contrast**.

- **act-do**

The Latin root **act** of **counteract**.

- **feit-made**

A variant spelling of the root word "fect" appearing in **counterfeit**.

- **pro-for**

The word **pro** which appears in the phrase "**pro** and **con**."



The prefix **contra-** and its variant **counter-** mean “opposite” or “against.” Let’s take a look today to see just how productive instead of **counterproductive** we can get!

First let’s take a look at the primary prefix **contra-**, which means “opposite” or “against.” When you **contradict** someone, you speak “against” what she says. Your opinion then offers a **contrast** to hers, which is an “opposite” way of looking at something. If you tend to **contradict** what others say often, you are a **contrary** person, often acting “against” others to be difficult, or in the “opposite” way that other people act.

Now let’s move on to **counter-**, a variant of **contra-**, which also means “opposite” or “against.” If you **counter** an argument, you are providing an “opposite” viewpoint, thus going “against” what has been said. A weight or force that **counterbalances** another goes “against” it to even things up. When you **counteract** a proposal, you do things “against” it, just like **counterattacking** something is going “against” it after being attacked first.

Have you ever considered that **counterfeit** and **counterclockwise** are related? When a crook makes **counterfeit** money, he makes money that is the “opposite” of genuine cash, whereas a **counterclockwise** motion goes in the “opposite” direction that a clock’s hands usually run.

On two interesting side notes, a **country** is etymologically a land “opposite” another, in **contrast** to the land it is up “against.” Also, in the phrase “pros and **cons**,” **cons** is simply a shortening of the prefix **contra-**; if you’re offering the **cons** in an argument, you are going “against” something that has been proposed.

Continuing at this point about the prefixes **contra-** and **counter-** meaning “opposite” or “against” is **contraindicated**, simply because our **encounter** with them has been sufficient!





1. **contradict**: speak 'against'
2. **contrast**: that which stands 'against' something else, offering an 'opposite' viewpoint
3. **contrary**: having the habit of often going 'against' what others do
4. **counter**: to offer an 'opposite' opinion
5. **counterbalance**: a weight or force placed 'against' another to even it out
6. **counteract**: to do something 'against' or 'opposite' something else
7. **counterattack**: to go 'against' something that has attacked you
8. **counterfeit**: money that is made 'opposite' of real money
9. **counterclockwise**: to move in a path 'opposite' that of a clock's hands
10. **country**: land 'opposite' another that butts up 'against' it
11. **contraindicate**: to indicate 'against'
12. **encounter**: to run up "against"

## What does the word root 'anti' mean?

You must have heard a lot of words based on this anti root word. Say, you pop in an antibiotic when you have any infection and as the name suggests it kills the bacteria which are causing the infection and that it is against them. So, we can easily remember that the root word 'anti' means oppose to something/ against someone or something/act to prevent something.

The best thing about learning through roots is that there might be easy or difficult words from the same root word and you can learn all of them together through this method. So, if you come across the word Anti-Semitism you would be able to understand that it's against something, which is a very important part of the meaning of the word as it means being against or being hostile towards Jews.

### Example:

Let us take one example for this. Let's say word is 'antipathy'

'Antipathy' breaks down into:

**Anti** : opposed to

**Pathos** : a quality that causes people to feel sympathy

**Anti + pathy**= a strong feeling of dislike which is opposite to sympathy.



## Words Based on the Anti Root Word

### List of words based on Anti Root Word:

1. **Antithesis:** The exact opposite of someone or something
2. **Antibiotic:** Tending to prevent, inhibit, or destroy life
3. **Anticlimax:** An event, period, or outcome that is strikingly less important or dramatic than expected
4. **Antidote:** Something that corrects or improves the bad effect of something.
5. **Antisocial:** Violent or harmful to people
6. **Antihero:** A protagonist or a notable figure who is conspicuously lacking in heroic qualities
7. **Anti-inflammatory:** Counteracting inflammation
8. **Antibody:** A substance produced by the body to fight disease
9. **Antiviolence:** Against or opposed to violence
10. **Antiaging:** To stop or oppose the aging process
11. **Antibacterial:** Active against bacteria
12. **Antihuman:** Acting or being against humanity
13. **Anti-dandruff:** One that stops growth of dandruff.
14. **Anti-American:** One who hates American.
15. **Anti-shock:** One that can prevent shock
16. **Anti-oxidant:** A substance that inhibits oxidation
17. **Anti-urban:** One who opposes urban traditions and culture
18. **Anti-racist:** One who opposes beliefs pertaining to racism
19. **Anti-white:** Hatred for white people
20. **Anti-woman:** Hatred against women



## Exercises for lesson three

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Counter:** .....
- 2) **Contra:** .....
- 3) **Anti/ant:** .....
- 4) **Dict:** .....
- 5) **Feit:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Antihistamine:** .....
- 2) **Antiseptic:** .....
- 3) **Contraception:** .....
- 4) **Contraband:** .....
- 5) **Countermand:** .....
- 6) **Counterpart:** .....
- 7) **Antipyretic:** .....
- 8) **Contravention:** .....



# LESSON FOUR

## misbehave (v.)

"conduct oneself improperly or indecorously," late 15c.; **mis-** (1) "badly, wrongly" + **behave**.

### **mis-**

word-forming element of Latin origin

(in **mischief**, **miscreant**, **misadventure**, **misnomer**, etc.), from Old French *mes-* "bad, badly, wrong, wrongly," from Vulgar Latin *\*minus-*, from Latin *minus* "less".

## debug (v.)

"remove the faults from," 1945, of machine systems, from **de-** + **bug** (n.) "glitch, defect in a machine." Meaning "to remove a concealed microphone" is from 1964.

### **de-**

active word-forming element in English and in many verbs inherited from French and Latin, from Latin *de* "**down, down from, from, off; concerning**", also used as a prefix in Latin, usually meaning "**down, off, away, from among, down from**".

As a Latin prefix it also had the function of undoing or reversing a verb's action, and hence it came to be used as a pure privative — "**not, do the opposite of, undo**" — which is its primary function as a living prefix in English, as in *defrost* (1895), *defuse* (1943), *de-escalate* (1964), etc.





## Sentence examples with words that use the prefix “mis”.

### 1) miscarriage (n.)

**miscarry + -age.** In pathology, the meaning "untimely delivery". **An early, unintentional end to a pregnancy when the baby is born too early and dies because it has not developed enough.**

*During the last winter of the war, she became pregnant again, but only to suffer another **miscarriage** in the New Year.*

### 2) miscast (v.)

**mis- + cast (v.).** Meaning "to place an actor in an unsuitable roll". **To choose someone to act in a film or play in a role for which they are unsuitable.**

*The film was thoroughly **miscast**.*

### 3) misconduct (n.)

**mis- "bad, wrong" + conduct (n.).** Meaning "wrong conduct". **Unacceptable or bad behaviour by someone in position of authority or responsibility.**

*The company only dismisses its employees in cases of gross **misconduct**.*

### 4) misdirect (v.)

**mis- (1) "badly, wrongly" + direct (v.)** "give erroneous information or instruction to, give a wrong course of direction". **To send something to the wrong place or in the wrong direction.**

*Several passengers were **misdirected** to the wrong airport.*



### 5) misfortune (n.)

**mis-** "bad, wrong" + **fortune**. "adversity or ill fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible. **bad luck, or an unlucky event** (mishap).

*Misfortune comes on wings and departs on foot.*

### 6) misjudge (v.)

"judge erroneously or wrongfully, form a wrong opinion," **mis-**"badly, wrongly" + **judge** (v.) "judge erroneously or wrongfully, form a wrong opinion,". **To form an opinion or idea about someone or something that is unfair or wrong.**

*Chris totally **misjudged** the situation and behaved quite inappropriately.*

### 7) mistrust (n.)

**mis-** "bad, wrong" + **trust** (n.). "lack of confidence, suspicion,". **To have doubts about the honesty or abilities of someone.**

*Their **mistrust** of lawyers remained with them long after the lawsuit was settled.*

### 8) misinterpret (v.)

**mis-**"badly, wrongly" + **interpret**. understand or explain wrongly or falsely,". **To form an understanding that is not correct of something that is said or done.**

*Please allow me to assure you that you partially **misinterpret** my emotions.*



## Sentence examples with words that use the prefix “de”.

### 1) **debrief** (v.)

"obtain information (from someone) at the end of a mission," (implied in verbal noun *de-briefing*), from **de-** + **brief** (v.).

**To question someone in detail about work they have done for you.**

*The officers **debriefed** the pilot after he had flown back from the warfront.*

### 2) **debunk** (v.)

"expose false or nonsensical claims or sentiments," **de-** + **bunk** the notion being "to take the bunk out of things." **To show that something is less important, less good, or less true than it has been made to appear:**

*In both poems, Sassoon attempts to **debunk** unreal expectations of marriage.*

### 1) **declassify** (v.)

With reference to state secrets **de-** + **classify**. **To say officially that political or military information is no longer secret:**

*Only in the spring of 1990 did the Soviet government **declassify** information on Chernobyl research and cleanup operations.*

### 2) **decipher** (v.)

"find out, discover" **de-** + **cipher** (v.) from Arabic "Sifr- meaning zero", "succeed in reading what is written in obscure or partially obliterated characters". **To discover the meaning of something written badly or in a difficult or hidden way.**

*This approach allows consumers to **decipher** critical information and maintains their confidence in the device.*



### 3) decapitate (v.)

"behead, cut off the head of," from Late Latin *decapitatus* past participle of *decapitare*, from Latin *de* "off" + *caput* (genitive *capitis*) "head". **To cut off the head of a person.**

*Many people were **decapitated** during the French Revolution as anti-evolutionaries.*

### 4) dehydrate (v.)

"deprive of or free from water," from **de-** + **hydrate** (water). **To lose water, or to cause water to be lost from something, especially from a person's body:**

*Runners can **dehydrate** very quickly in this heat.*





## Exercises for lesson four

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **De-:** .....
- 2) **Mis-:** .....
- 3) **Cipher:** .....
- 4) **Hydrate:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Mismatch:** .....
- 2) **Misspell:** .....
- 3) **Mistreat:** .....
- 4) **Misplace:** .....
- 5) **Misallocate:** .....
- 6) **Debase:** .....
- 7) **Decalcify:** .....
- 8) **Decompose:** .....
- 9) **Deflate:** .....



# LESSON FIVE

## combine (v.)

"to associate, unite, join two or more things together" from Old French *combiner* and directly from Late Latin *combinare* "to unite, yoke together," from Latin *com* "with, together" + *bini* "two by two," adverb from *bi* "twice"

## conclude (v.)

"to end an argument by winning it," from Latin *concludere* "to shut up, enclose," *con* form of *com* "together" + *-cludere*, "to shut, close".

## Quick Summary



The prefix **con/com**, which mean "with" or "thoroughly," appear in numerous English vocabulary words, for example: **connect**, **compile**, **consensus**, **compose** and **conclude**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **con/com** mean "with" is through the word **connect**, or join "with".

## Thoroughly Together With "Con-"

Today we will focus on the prefix **con-**, which can mean "with" or "thoroughly." Prefixes are morphemes which begin words, attaching to a word's main part, or stem.

One highly used meaning of the prefix **con-** is "with." For instance, when you **connect** two objects, you link them "with" each other. When people **convene** at a particular place, they come there "with" others. In the same vein, when people **congregate**, they flock "with" each other. A **consensus** is a mutual feeling of



agreement that people have “with” each other. And **concord**? **Concord** is agreement or harmony, or etymologically when one person’s “heart” is “with” another.

Prefixes, such as **con-**, can also act as intensives, which emphasize the meaning of the stem of the word to which they are attached. Intensive prefixes can functionally be translated as “thoroughly” to indicate that emphasis. For instance, when you **conclude** that something is true, you have “thoroughly” closed any debate on the issue of its truthfulness. When you **convince** someone of the truth of what you say, you “thoroughly” win him over. A **consequence** is a result which “thoroughly” follows you after you’ve done something. When you **concede** a point in a debate, you “thoroughly” yield to it. And **concise** wording? It has “thoroughly” cut away any unnecessary words, keeping what is said short and to the point.

Hence we’ve come to the **conclusion**, or “thorough” closing of the root for the day. Just remember that **con-** can mean “with” or “thoroughly,” and you’ll “thoroughly” master all those words “with” the prefix **con-** in them!

1. **connect**: link ‘with’ another
2. **convene**: come together ‘with’ others
3. **congregate**: flock ‘with’ others
4. **consensus**: feeling ‘with’ others
5. **concord**: heart ‘with’ another
6. **conclude**: ‘thoroughly’ close
7. **convince**: ‘thoroughly’ win over
8. **consequence**: effect which ‘thoroughly’ follows
9. **concede**: ‘thoroughly’ yield
10. **concise**: ‘thoroughly’ cut

### **combustion (n.)**

"action or process of burning," prefix **com** (with, together) + **burere**, "to burn around," which is properly **ambi-urere**, from **urere** "to burn, singe,".

**The process of burning.**

*During **combustion**, energy is released and dispersed to the surroundings.*



**commerce (n.)**

"interchange of goods or property, trade," especially trade on a large scale by transportation between countries or different parts of the same country from **com** "with, together" + **merx** "merchandise".

**The activities involved in buying and selling things.**

*We must promote **commerce** with neighbouring countries.*

**commit (v.)**

"to give in charge, entrust," from Latin *committere* "to unite, connect, combine; to bring together," from *com* "with, together" + *mittere* "to release, let go; send, throw".

**To promise to give yourself, your money, your time, etc., to support something.**

*The government needs to **commit** itself to improving healthcare.*

**compare (v.)**

"regard or treat as equal;" from **com** "with, together" + **par** "equal".

**To examine or look for the difference between two or more things.**

*If you **compare** house prices in the two areas, it's quite amazing how different they are.*

**company (n.)**

"large group of people," from Latin **com** "with, together" + **panis** "bread".

**An organization that sells goods or services in order to make money:**

*The **company** has gained international prestige.*

**concede (v.)**

"to make a concession of, yield up". Figuratively "agree, consent, give precedence," from *con-* + *cedere* "to go, grant, give way". **To admit, often unwillingly, that something is true:**

*The king finally agreed to **concede** further powers to Parliament.*





**concord (n.)**

"agreement between persons, union in opinions or sentiment, state of mutual friendship, amiability," from Old French *concorde* (12c.) "concord, harmony, agreement, treaty," from Latin *concordia* "agreement, union," from *concoro* (genitive *concordis*) "of the same mind," literally "hearts together," from *com* "with, together" + *cor* (genitive *cordis*) "heart,".

**Agreement and peace between countries and people.**

*These neighboring states had lived in concord for centuries.*



## Exercises for lesson five

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Con/com:** .....
- 2) **Pan:** .....
- 3) **Cordis:** .....
- 4) **Par:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Condense:** .....
- 2) **Concur:** .....
- 3) **Compel:** .....
- 4) **Compass:** .....
- 5) **Compose:** .....
- 6) **Conduce:** .....
- 7) **Condole:** .....
- 8) **Concoct:** .....



# LESSON SIX

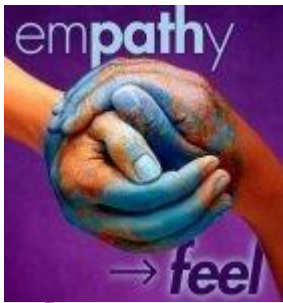
## pathology (n.)

From medical Latin *pathologia* "study of disease," from Greek *pathos* "suffering/disease" + *-logia* "study of".

## apathy (n.)

"freedom from suffering, passionless existence" from Greek *apatheia* "freedom from suffering, impassibility, want of sensation," from *apathes* "without feeling, without suffering or having suffered," from *a-* "without" + *pathos* "emotion, feeling, suffering".

## Quick Summary



The Greek root word **path** can mean either "feeling" or "disease." This word root is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including **sympathy**, **apathy**, **pathological**, and **sociopath**. An easy way to remember these different meanings is that a **sympathetic** person "feels" pain with another, whereas a **psychopath** does twisted things because he has a "diseased" mind.

## Related Roots

- **sym-with**  
The Greek prefix **sym-** of **sympathy** and **sympathetic**.
- **a-not**  
The Greek prefix **a-** of **apathy** and **apathetic**.
- **anti-opposite**  
The Greek prefix **anti-** of **antipathy** and **antipathetic**.
- **-logy: study of**  
The Greek suffix **-logy** of **pathology** and **pathological**.



## A Path Towards Feeling or Disease

The Greek root word **path** can mean either “**feeling**” or “**disease**.” So as not to be **apathetic** in our “**feelings**” about **path**, let’s follow this short but informative “path” through its two meanings.

We will first discuss the root word **path** when it means “feeling.” If you have **sympathy** for another person, you “feel” with her. Therefore, a **sympathetic** person can “feel” with another, but may not necessarily have experienced the same emotions herself. **Empathy** consists of mutually shared “feelings.” Thus, if you are an **empathic** or **empathetic** person, you “feel” and thus identify with another person’s woes because you have experienced similar “feelings” yourself. **Apathy**, on the other hand, is lack of “feeling” altogether. An **apathetic** person does not care at all about the “feelings” of another suffering human being. That doesn’t mean that he holds **antipathy** or a “feeling” against someone, however, as someone who is **antipathetic** might.

Now let’s check out the cases where the root word **path** means “disease.” Notice that “disease” and “feeling” are related in terms of not “feeling” so well when you have a “disease.” Physicians know that **pathology** is the study of “disease.” Bacteria or viruses are **pathogens** that cause bodily “disease.” Psychiatrists are physicians who study “diseases” of the mind. A **pathological** liar has the “disease” of lying because she can’t help doing so repeatedly. A **psychopath** has a “diseased” mind, and so does inappropriate things in society. A **sociopath** is somewhat similar in that he has a “diseased” way of acting in society, as does a **psychopath**. Let’s not follow that twisted “path” to its conclusion, or we might get lost!

I think that we now have a confident “feeling” that we have taken the correct **path** to knowing the root word **path**, and are no longer “ill at ease” or “dis-eased” when it comes to words containing it!





1. **sympathy**: a 'feeling' with
2. **sympathetic**: of 'feeling' with
3. **empathy**: a 'feeling' like that in another
4. **empathic/empathetic**: of a 'feeling' like that in another
5. **apathy**: no 'feeling'
6. **apathetic**: of no 'feeling'
7. **antipathy**: a 'feeling' against someone or something
8. **antipathetic**: of a 'feeling' against someone or something
9. **pathology**: the study of 'disease'
10. **pathogen**: microorganism which brings about 'disease'
11. **pathological**: of a 'diseased' condition
12. **psychopath**: one who has a 'diseased' mind
13. **sociopath**: one who has a 'diseased' way of interacting in society

### **telepathy (n.)**

Literally "feeling from afar," from **tele-** (far off) + **-pathy** (feeling).  
**The ability to know what is in someone else's mind, or to communicate with someone mentally, without using words or other physical signals**

*When the resources of two unconscious minds link together into the same frequency, we call it **Telepathy**.*

### **sociopath (n.)**

**socio-** "social, of society" + **-pathy** "suffering/disease".

**A person who is completely unable or unwilling to behave in a way that is acceptable to society.**

*Recent biographies paint an unflattering portrait of a **sociopath** motivated by the basest desires-to control, to abuse, to dominate.*



**homeopathy (n.)**

From Greek *homoios* "like, similar, of the same kind" + *-patheia* "disease,".

**A system of treating diseases in which sick people are given very small amounts of natural substances that, in healthy people, would produce the same effects as the diseases produce.**

*The philosophy of homeopathy is based on the holistic idea of medicine that the mental and physical realms are inseparable.*

**osteopathy (n.)**

From Greek *osteon* "bone" + *-pathy* "disorder, disease," from Greek *-patheia*, combining form of *pathos* "suffering, disease." As a system of treating ailments by the manipulation of bones.

**The treatment of injuries to bones and muscles using pressure and movement.**

*So, the measurement of bone density may be a sensitive means of detection for the hepatic osteopathy.*

**pathetic (adj.)**

"affecting the emotions or affections, moving, stirring" from Greek *pathetikos* "subject to feeling, sensitive, capable of emotion," from *pathetos* "liable to suffer," verbal adjective of *pathein* "to suffer". The specific meaning "arousing pity, sorrow, or grief" or other tender feelings is from 1737. The colloquial sense of "so miserable as to be ridiculous".

**Causing feelings of sadness, sympathy, or sometimes lack of respect, especially because a person or an animal is suffering.**

*The refugees were a pathetic sight - starving, frightened and cold.*



**dyspathy (n.)**

From Greek **dys-** “bad, ill, imperfect” + **pathy** “feeling”. **A situation in which there is a lack of passion or feelings for another person, or people, who have griefs, misfortunes, or troubles.**

*Janice could only have **dyspathy** for the father who went off and left his son in his car for several hours in the sun which caused the little boy's death.*



## Exercises for lesson six

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Patho/pathy:** .....
- 2) **Dys:** .....
- 3) **Osteo:** .....
- 4) **Tele:** .....
- 5) **Socio:** .....
- 6) **Anti:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Gynopathic:** .....
- 2) **Hematopathy:** .....
- 3) **Sympathetic:** .....
- 4) **Pathogenic:** .....
- 5) **Psychopath:** .....



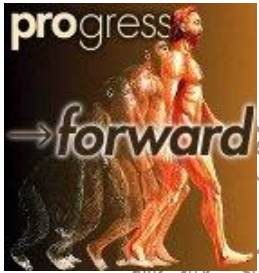


# LESSON SEVEN

## progress (n.)

"a going on, action of walking forward," from Old French *progres* (Modern French *progres*) and directly from Latin *progressus* "a going forward, an advance," noun of action from past-participle stem of *progredi* "go forward," from *pro* "forward" + *gradi* "to step, walk," from *gradus* "a step".

## Quick Summary



The prefix **pro-** primarily means “**forward**” but can also mean “**for**.” Some words that the prefix **pro-** gave rise to are **promise**, and **promote**. When you, for instance, make **progress**, you are stepping “forward,” whereas if you give the **pros** in an argument, you are speaking “for” something by stating its advantages.

## Related Roots

- **gress-step**  
The Latin root word **gress** of **progress**.
- **mis-send**  
The Latin root word **mis** of **promise**.
- **duct-led**  
The Latin root word **duct** of **product**.
- **mot-move**  
The Latin root **mot** of **promote**.



## Propel Vocab Forward with Pro

The English prefix **pro-** primarily means “forward,” but can also mean “for.”

Prolific are the uses of the English prefix **pro-** which means “forward.” For instance, when you have made good **progress** on completing something, you have stepped “forward” on it. When you make a **promise**, you send “forward” your good intentions to do something. And when you tend to **procrastinate**, you keep on putting things “forward” into tomorrow, thereby not getting them done.

Pretend that you have created a new rocket **propellant**, or that fuel which pushes a rocket “forward” through space. This new **product**, or an item which a company has led “forward” by creating it, could be a big hit in the aerospace industry. To make it a hit, however, it’s got to be **promoted**, or its visibility moved “forward,” to those who would be interested in purchasing it.

The prefix **pro-** can also mean “for.” In a sense, when you are “for” something, you push it “forward” in your column of likes. In the phrase “**pros** and cons,” those people who are **pro** speak “for” something. A **pronoun**, words such as “I,” “you,” “he,” “she,” “it,” “we,” and “they,” stands in the place of or “for” a noun. And people who are **pro-Apple** are “for” Apple products, such as iPads, iPods, iMacs, etc.

There are two heavily used Latin phrases that have come into English which use the word **pro**. A lawyer who does **pro bono** work does free volunteer legal work “for” the common good. A **quid pro quo** arrangement is a this “for” that situation, or a tit “for” tat; in other words, you do something “for” me, and I’ll do something “for” you.

Now that you are **professionals** when it comes to recognizing that the prefix **pro-** means “forward” or “for,” I no longer need to **provide** any more examples “for” you!



1. **progress**: step 'forward'
2. **promise**: send an intention 'forward'
3. **procrastinate**: put off or 'forward' into tomorrow
4. **propellant**: fuel which pushes a vehicle 'forward'
5. **product**: that which is led 'forward' by a company to sell
6. **promote**: move 'forward'
7. **pro and con**: 'for' and against
8. **pronoun**: part of speech which stands in place of or 'for' a noun
9. **pro-Apple**: 'for' Apple products
10. **pro bono**: 'for' the common good
11. **quid pro quo**: this 'for' that
12. **professional**: one who has put 'forth' knowledge or advanced skills to the public

### **prolong (v.)**

"lengthen in time, extend the duration of; delay, postpone," directly from Late Latin *prolongare* "to prolong, extend," from Latin *pro* "forth" + *longus* "long" (adj.).

**To make something last a longer time.**

*Doctors commented that some patients deliberately **prolong** their treatment.*

### **proceed (v.)**

"to go, go on, move in a certain direction, go about one's business," Latin *procedere* "go before, go forward, from *pro* "forward" + *cedere* "to go".

**To continue as planned.**

*There was not enough evidence to **proceed** against him.*



**promote (v.)**

"to advance (someone) to a higher grade or office, exalt or raise to a higher post or position," from **pro** "forward" + **movere** "to move". **To raise someone to a higher or more important position or rank.**

*She refused to **promote** Colin above the low rank of "legal adviser".*

**project (v.)**

"to thrust forward," from Latin *proiectus*, from **pro**-"forward" + **jacere** (past participle *iactus*) "to throw". **To throw or direct something forwards, with force.**

*Ninety percent of the **projected** missiles will hit their target.*

**prospect (n.)**

"act of looking into the distance, condition of facing something else or a certain direction," from Latin *prospectus* "distant view, look out; sight, faculty of sight," noun use of past participle of *prospicere* "look out on, look forward," from **pro** "forward" + **spec** "look at". **The possibility or likelihood that something will happen.**

*He did not particularly relish the **prospect** of a meeting with his boss.*





## Exercises for lesson seven

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Pro:** .....
- 2) **Mot:** .....
- 3) **Mis:** .....
- 4) **Duct:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Provoke:** .....
- 2) **Protrude:** .....
- 3) **Protect:** .....
- 4) **Propel:** .....
- 5) **Provide:** .....
- 6) **Profess:** .....
- 7) **Profound:** .....



# LESSON EIGHT

## prospect (n.)

"act of looking into the distance, condition of facing something else or a certain direction," from Latin *prospectus* "distant view, look out; sight, faculty of sight," noun use of past participle of *prospicere* "look out on, look forward," from **pro** "forward" + **spec** "look at".

## Quick Summary



The Latin root word **spect** and its variant **spic** both mean "see." These roots are the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **spectator**, **respect**, **auspicious** and **suspicion**. The root **spect** is easily recalled through the word **spectacles**, whose function is giving you the ability to "see," and **spic** is **conspicuous**, or easily "seen" through, yes, **conspicuous**!

## Related Roots

- **ex-thoroughly**  
The intensive Latin prefix **ex-** of **expect**.
- **in-into**  
The Latin prefix **in-** of **inspector** and **inspect**.
- **sus-under**  
A variant spelling of the Latin prefix **sub-** of **suspect** and **suspicious**.
- **per-through**  
The English prefix **per-** of **perspective**.
- **re-back**  
The Latin prefix **re-** of **respect**.



- **con-thoroughly**  
The intensive Latin prefix **con-** of **conspicuous**.
- **de-off**  
The Latin prefix **de-** of **despicable**.
- **per-very**  
The intensive English prefix **per-** of **perspicacious**.

## Spectacles Make the World Conspicuous!

The Latin root word **spect** and its variant **spic** both mean “see”. **Spectators**, or those who “see” something, such as a sporting event, often **expect** or wait to “see” something **spectacular**, or worthy of being “seen.” As these **spectators** watch a sporting **spectacle**, they are often aided by **spectacles**, or glasses which allow them to “see.” What a **spectacle** it would be to catch “sight” of a **specter**, or a ghost which appears or is “seen!”

Imagine a crime scene in which something very puzzling happened. A police **inspector** might be sent to **inspect** or try to “see” what happened. The **inspector** might come up with a **suspect**, or someone she “sees” or “views” with mistrust. If the detective’s **perspective**, or the way she “sees” things is close to the truth, she will likely solve the crime.

If you really **respect** someone you “see” her or him in a positive light. When Aretha Franklin asked for **respect** in her hit song, she was asking to be looked upon more favorably.

Not only does the root **spect** mean “see,” but its variant **spic** does as well. Imagine someone in a large crowd is wearing stilts and a three-foot tall yellow hat—now that would be **conspicuous**, or easy to “see.” A **despicable** person, or one who does things that shouldn’t be “seen,” might shoot an arrow through that hat. If the archer was not seen in the act of shooting, people nevertheless might be **suspicious** if he were seen carrying around a bow, “seeing” it with mistrust. Someone who “sees” very clearly, or in a **perspicacious** way, might think to link the arrow which pierced the hat with the archer’s quiver full of arrows, thereby matching the archer to the crime!



You have certainly “seen” enough about **spect** and have been offered some of the verbal span of **spic**. You can now **spectate** away with more comfort in the wild word wood of English instead of merely **speculating** upon meanings of words you “see” each and every day!

1. **spectator**: one who “sees” an event
2. **expect**: a waiting to “see”
3. **spectacular**: impressive enough to be worthy of “seeing”
4. **spectacle**: something which is “seen,” such as a public event or show
5. **spectacles**: glasses which allow wearers to “see” better
6. **specter**: a ghost or phantom which appears to someone, allowing itself to be “seen”
7. **inspector**: one who “sees” or “looks” into something
8. **inspect**: to comprehensively “see” something or “look” into it carefully
9. **suspect**: one “seen” or “viewed” with mistrust
10. **perspective**: the way in which a person “sees” through or interprets the world
11. **respect**: to “see” someone in a good way
12. **conspicuous**: very easy to “see”
13. **despicable**: of an act that should not be “seen”
14. **suspicious**: of being “seen” with mistrust
15. **perspicacious**: of very clearly “seeing”
16. **spectate**: to “see” something happening, such as a sporting event
17. **speculate**: to “see” something in a certain way that may or may not be factual

## inspect (v.)

Latin *inspectus*, past participle of *inspicere* “look at, observe, view; look into, inspect, examine,” from *in-* “into” + *specere* “to look”. **To look at something or someone carefully in order to discover information, especially about their quality or condition.**

*The government invited an international delegation to **inspect** the plant.*





**circumspect (adj.)**

"cautious, wary," literally "looking about on all sides," early 15c., from Latin *circumspectus* "deliberate, guarded, well-considered," past participle of *circumspicere* "look around, take heed," from *circum* "around, round about" + *specere* "to look." **Careful not to take risks.**

*Physicians are now more **circumspect** about recommending use of the new medicine.*

**retrospect (n.)**

"a regard or reference" (to something), from Latin *retrospectum*, past participle of *retrospicere* "look back," from *retro-* "back" + *specere* "look at". Meaning "survey of past events" is from 1660s. **Thinking now about something in the past.**

*In **retrospect**, I think my marriage was doomed from the beginning.*



## *Exercises for lesson eight*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Spect:** .....
- 2) **Retro:** .....
- 3) **Pro:** .....
- 4) **Circum:** .....
- 5) **Con:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Spectrogram:** .....
- 2) **Spectrum:** .....
- 3) **Introspection:** .....
- 4) **Speculate:** .....
- 5) **Disrespect:** .....
- 6) **Suspect:** .....



# LESSON NINE

## bankrupt (adj.)

"in the state of one unable to pay just debts or meet obligations," from Italian **banca** **rotta**, literally "a broken bench," from **banca** "moneylender's shop," literally "bench" + **rotta** "broken, defeated, interrupted" from Latin **rupta**, "to break".

## interrupt (v.)

"to interfere with a legal right," from Latin *interruptus*, past participle of *interrumpere* "break apart, break off, break through," from **inter** "between" + **rumpere** "to break" from **rupt**. Meaning "to break into, break in upon, disturb the action of".

## Quick Summary



The Latin root **rupt** means "break/burst". This Latin root is the word origin of a good number of English vocabulary words, including **disrupt**, **rupture**, and **interrupt**. The root **rupt** is easily recalled via the word **bankrupt**, for if you've gone **bankrupt** your bank account has "burst," spilling out all its contents and leaving you with no money!

## Related Roots

- **e-out**  
The English prefix **e-** of **erupting** and **eruption**.
- **dis-apart**  
The English prefix **dis-** of **disruption** and **disrupt**.
- **inter-between**  
The English prefix **inter-** of **interrupt**.



- **ab-away**  
The English prefix **ab-** of **abrupt**.
- **cor-thoroughly**  
A variant spelling of the English intensive prefix **con-** of **corrupt**.

## Burst Open Words with “Rupt”

The Latin root **rupt** means “**break/burst**”. Have you ever seen a volcano in the process of **erupting**? If you have witnessed a volcanic **eruption**, you’d not soon forget the ash and lava “bursting” out of the volcano! Imagine a volcano that has been dormant for centuries suddenly going off; this impressive event would seriously **disrupt** the normal activities of people who lived nearby, “bursting” them apart from their daily routine. This kind of **interruption** or “bursting” between what is going on would probably upset most people, especially if it were **abrupt**, that is, a sudden “bursting” away from the usual flow of events with no advance warning.

Imagine how your hearing would be affected if your eardrum were to **rupture**, or “burst.” Imagine as well a **corrupt** doctor, whose honesty or integrity has thoroughly “burst,” assuring you he could fix it! Paying a real physician to fix the mistakes of the dishonest quack could **bankrupt** you if you didn’t have good medical insurance, causing your bank account to “burst,” spilling out all your money. You might feel like **irrupting** or “bursting” suddenly into that quack’s office and demanding your money back!

I think that we have now **routed** or “burst” through any difficulties with **rupt**, so your reading will no longer be **disrupted** by lack of knowledge when you encounter a word with the root **rupt** in it!





1. **disruption**: act of "bursting" apart
2. **erupting**: a "bursting" out
3. **eruption**: act of "bursting" out
4. **disrupt**: "burst" apart
5. **interrupt**: "burst" between or among
6. **abrupt**: a "bursting" away
7. **rupture**: "burst"
8. **corrupt**: thoroughly "burst" morals
9. **bankrupt**: "burst" bank account
10. **irrupt**: "burst" in
11. **rout**: a "bursting" through something again and again

### **abrupt (adj.)**

"sudden, unceremonious, without notice," from **ab** "off, away from" + **rumpere** "to break/burst" from **rupt**. **Sudden and unexpected, and often unpleasant.**

*The accident brought his career to an **abrupt** end.*

### **rupture (n.)**

originally medical, from Latin **ruptura** "the breaking (of an arm or leg), fracture," from past participle stem of **rumpere** "to break," \***runp**- "to break". Specifically as "abdominal hernia".

**To (cause something to) explode, break, or tear.**

*If a blood vessel in your leg were to **rupture**, the leg would just swell up.*

### **corrupt (adj.)**

"corrupted, debased in character," from Old French **corrupt** "unhealthy, corrupt; uncouth" (of language) and directly from Latin **corruptus**, past participle of **corrumpere** "to destroy; spoil," figuratively "corrupt, seduce, bribe," from assimilated form of **com**- "together" + **rup**-, past participle stem of **rumpere** "to break," \***runp**- "to break. **Dishonestly using your position or power to get an advantage, especially for money.**

*He was a weak king surrounded by **corrupt** advisers.*



**disrupt (v.)**

"break or burst asunder, separate forcibly". From Latin *disruptus*, "break apart, split, shatter, break to pieces," from **dis**- "apart" + **rumpere** "to break," \***rump**- "to break". **To prevent something, especially a system, process, or event, from continuing as usual or as expected.**

*Other strategies use natural chemicals called pheromones to **disrupt** insect reproduction.*



## *Exercises for lesson nine*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) Rupt: .....
- 2) Cor: .....
- 3) Inter: .....
- 4) E: .....
- 5) Dis: .....
- 6) Ab: .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) Incorruptible: .....
- 2) Anticorruption: .....
- 3) Disruptive: .....
- 4) Uninterruptedly: .....
- 5) Irrupt: .....



# LESSON TEN

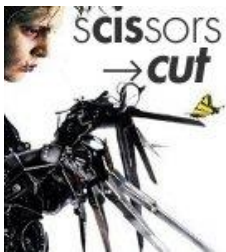
## incision (n.)

"a cutting made in surgery," from Old French *incision* (13c.) and directly from Latin *incisionem* (nominative *incisio*) "a cutting into," recorded only in figurative senses, noun of action from past-participle stem of *incidere* "to cut in," from *in-* "into, in, on, upon" + *-cidere*, from *cis* "to cut". Meaning "act of cutting into".

## decision (n.)

"act of deciding," from Old French *décision*, from Latin *decisionem* (nominative *decisio*) "a decision, settlement, agreement," from *de* "off" + *caedere* "to cut" from *cis*. Meaning "final judgment or opinion in a case". In a way take one idea and "cut off" all the others.

## Quick Summary



**Cis** and its variants **cid** and **-cide** come from a Latin root which means both 'cut' and 'kill.' Some common words derived from this root include **decide**, **decision**, and **suicide**. Perhaps the best way to remember this root is by thinking of **scissors** — a scissor cuts.

## Related Roots

- **de-off**  
The Latin prefix **de-** of **decision** and **decisive**.
- **con-thoroughly**  
The Latin intensive prefix **con-** of **concise**.
- **in-into**  
The Latin prefix **in-** of **incisive**.





## Chop-chop, Cut-cut

The root word **cis** and its variants **cid** and **-cide** come from a Latin root which means ‘cut’ or ‘kill.’ A **decision**, for instance, is a ‘cutting off’ of all possibilities except for one; if you are **decisive** you have ‘killed’ all other options. And **scissors**? They just ‘cut.’

Ever had an **incision** during surgery? That’s nothing but a ‘cutting into’ your body. On the other hand, if you **excise** text from a book, you are removing or ‘cutting out’ material from it.

Many words in English also come from the root **cid** that is a variant of **cis** and disturbingly enough means ‘to kill.’ **Cid** typically appears in the form of the suffix **-cide**. Let’s take a look at just some of the English words that have this chilling suffix.

**Homicide** means ‘killing a human,’ **fratricide** is ‘killing of a brother.’

**Herbicides** and **pesticides** are chemicals that are commonly used for ‘killing plants or pests’.

The legendary ‘Julius Caesar’ also shares this Latin root. The word part **Caes** in **Caesar** is believed to be a reference to Mr. Julius being cut from his mother’s womb, the first recorded cesarean section.

We could go on and on, but in the spirit of **conciseness** we will ‘thoroughly cut’ any more words from this discussion and leave you with this **incisive** summary: When you see a **cis** or **cid**, tread carefully or sooner or later you just might just get ‘cut’ down to size!



1. **Decision:** a 'cutting off'
2. **Decisive:** 'of a cutting off'
3. **Homicide:** 'killing of a human'
4. **Fratricide:** 'killing of a brother'
5. **Herbicide:** 'killing of a plant'
6. **Caesar:** 'cut' from his mother's womb
7. **Concise:** 'thoroughly cut'
8. **Incisive:** 'cut into'

### **incise (v.)**

"to make a cut," from French *inciser*, from Latin *incisus*, past participle of *incidere* "to cut into, cut open, engrave," from *in-* "into, in, on, upon" + *-cidere*, combining form of *caedere* "to cut" from *cis*. **To cut the surface of something carefully with a sharp tool.**

*The pot surface can also be carved, **incised** and perforated: all three of these techniques involve the removal of clay.*

### **precise (adj.)**

"neither more nor less than, with no error; exactly stated or marked off; definitely or strictly expressed; distinguished with precision from all others, from Latin *praecisus* "abrupt, abridged, cut off," from *prae* (*pre*) "before" + *-cidere*, combining form of *caedere* "to cut".

**Exact and accurate.**

*We cannot make a **precise** calculation of the price until we have all the costs.*

### **patricide (n.)**

"act of killing one's father" (1620s), from French *patricide* in both senses, presumed to be from Latin *patricidium* "killing of a father," from *pater* "father" + *-cidium* "killing" from *cide*. **The crime of killing your own father.**

*Richard III and Macbeth are also demons: they have the complex of **patricide**.*



**germicide (n.)**

"substance capable of killing germs, 1881, from **germ** "harmful micro-organism" + **-cide** "killer". **A substance that kills germs.**

*Chlorine is a kind of high effective and widely used **germicide**.*

**regicide (n.)**

Formed from Latin **rex** (genitive **regis**) "king" on model of **suicide**. Meaning "crime of killing a king" is from c. 1600. **A person who kills a king, or the act of killing a king.**

*Shakespeare's famous sleepwalking scene: Lady Macbeth, driven by guilt over her part in **regicide**, wanders through her castle.*

**spermicide (n.)**

**sperm** + **-cide** "killer." Earlier was *spermicide* (1908) and *spermatocide* (1923), from French, where it is recorded by 1876. **A substance that kills sperm, used especially on condoms or by a woman before she has sex in order to stop herself becoming pregnant.**

***Spermicide** isn't a highly effective birth control method when used alone.*

**concise (adj.)**

"comprehending much in few words," 1580s, from Latin *concisus* "cut off, brief," past participle of *concidere* "to cut off, cut up, cut through, cut to pieces," from assimilated form of **com-**, here probably an intensive prefix (from **con-**), + **caedere** "to cut" from **cise**. Related: *Concisely*.

**Short and clear, expressing what needs to be said without unnecessary words.**

*Naturally such a diary needs to be **concise**, yet it should contain concrete details about exactly what you have done.*



**infanticide (n.)**

"the killing of infants," especially the killing of newborns or the unborn; 1670s, "one who kills an infant," from **infant** + **-cide**. Perhaps from French *infanticide* (16c.).

**The crime of killing a child.**

*In severe depression apathy can lead to neglect, irritability to physical harm, and depressive delusions to **infanticide**.*

**excise (v.)**

"cut out" from French *exciser*, from Latin *excisus*, past participle of *excidere* "cut out, cut down, cut off; destroy," from **ex** "out" + **-cidere**, combining form of *caedere* "to cut down". **To remove something, especially by cutting.**

*During a three-hour operation six tumours were **excised** from the wall of the patient's stomach.*





## *Exercises for lesson ten*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Cide:** .....
- 2) **Cise:** .....
- 3) **Ex:** .....
- 4) **Rex:** .....
- 5) **Patri:** .....
- 6) **Germ:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Genocide:** .....
- 2) **Biopesticide:** .....
- 3) **Matricide:** .....
- 4) **Abscise:** .....
- 5) **Circumcise:** .....
- 6) **Aborticide:** .....
- 7) **Vermicide:** .....



# LESSON ELEVEN

## genocide (n.)

Literally "killing a tribe," from Greek **genos** "race, kind" (from **gene-** "give birth, beget,") + **-cide** "a killing."

## generous (adj.)

"of noble birth," from Latin *generosus* "of noble birth," figuratively "magnanimous, generous," from **genus** (genitive *generis*) "race, stock" (from **gene-** "give birth, beget," with derivatives referring to procreation and familial and tribal groups). Secondary senses of "unselfish" (1690s) and "plentiful" (1610s) in English were present in French and in Latin. Related: *Generously*; *generousness*.

## Definition & Meaning: Word Root Geno

‘Geno’ is one of the most common word roots and is frequently used in several words.

The word root ‘GENO’/ ‘GEN’ means race, kind, family or birth.

A common word based on this root is ‘Genocide’. The root ‘cide’ refers to ‘killing’.

Combining the roots ‘geno’ and ‘cide’, we arrived at the meaning of the word genocide:

Geno + cide = Killing of a race



# WORD ROOT : GENO

## MEANING : RACE/KIND

### WORDS BASED ON THE ROOT :

Gene: A part of cell passed from a parent

General: Concerning all kinds

Generation: Belonging to the same kind of age

Generic: Relating to a group/kind of things

Genesis: The origin or birth of something


Genre: A particular kind in literature, music or art

Genus: A general kind of something

Homogeneous: Belonging to the same kind

Heterogeneous: Belonging to different kinds

Progeny: the offspring of a person, animal or plant



www.wordpandit.com

## Words based on the root GENO/GEN

1. Gender: **Belonging to one or another sex**
2. Gene: **A part of cell passed from a parent/family to a child**
3. Genealogy: **The study of families**
4. Genealogist: **One who studies families**
5. General: **Concerning all kinds**
6. Generation: **Belonging to the same kind of age**
7. Generic: **Relating to a group/kind of things**
8. Genesis: **The origin or birth of something**
9. Genetics: **The study of how characteristics passed from one generation to another**
10. Genotype: **The inherited characteristics from one's ancestors or families**
11. Genre: **A particular kind in literature, music or art**
12. Genus: **A general kind of something**
13. Degeneration: **the process of decline or of getting from a higher to a lower kind**
14. Homogeneous: **Belonging to the same kind**
15. Heterogeneous: **Belonging to different kinds**
16. Progeny: **The offspring of a person, animal or plant**



**indigenous (adj.)**

"born or originating in a particular place," 1640s, from Late Latin *indigenus* "born in a country, native," from Latin *indigena* "sprung from the land, native," as a noun, "a native," literally "in-born," or "born in (a place)," from Old Latin *indu* (prep.) "in, within" + *gignere* "to beget, produce," from **gene-** "give birth, beget,".

**Naturally existing in a place or country rather than arriving from another place.**

*Another important difference between **exogenous** and **indigenous** firms concerns their linkages with the local economy.*

**pathogenic (adj.)**

"producing disease," from Greek *pathos* "disease" + French *-génique* "producing" from **gen** "produce". **Able to cause disease.**

*There are lots of **pathogenic** bacteria and virus in the wastewater from the factory.*

**photogenic (adj.)**

"produced or caused by light," from **photo-** "light" + **-genic** "produced by." Originally in *photogenic drawing*, the early term for "photography;" meaning "photographing well" is first attested 1928, from *photo-* as short for "photograph". **Having a face that looks attractive in photographs.**

*He was physically attractive and highly **photogenic**; on the television screen he came across as a man of warmth and charm.*

**polygeny (n.)**

In anthropology, "the doctrine that the human race is not one but consists of many distinct species" (opposed to **monogeny** or *monogenism*), from Late Greek *polygenēs* "of many kinds," from *polys* "many" + *-genēs* "born". By c. 1970 the same word was used in a different sense, in reference to the theory that multiple genes contribute to the form or variant of some particular trait of an organism.





**progenitor (n.)**

"an ancestor in the direct line," from Latin *progenitor* "ancestor, the founder of a family," agent noun from *progenitus*, past participle of *progignere* "beget," from *pro* "**forth**" + ***gignere*** "to produce, beget" (from **gene-** "give birth, beget").  
**The parent or direct ancestor of a person, animal, or plant.**

*Marx was the **progenitor** of communism.*

**psychogenesis (n.)**

Also *psycho-genesis*, "origin and development of the soul or mind," from **psycho-** + **genesis** "birth, origin, creation." Also in the same sense was *psychogeny*.

**carcinogen (n.)**

"cancer-causing substance," 1853, from **carcinoma** "malignant tumor, cancer" + **gen**.

**A substance that causes cancer.**

*Cadmium is a **carcinogen** that can also damage the kidneys.*



## *Exercises for lesson eleven*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Gen/gene:** .....
- 2) **Cide:** .....
- 3) **Psyche:** .....
- 4) **Carcino:** .....
- 5) **Pro:** .....
- 6) **Poly:** .....
- 7) **Patho:** .....
- 8) **Photo:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Anthropogenic:** .....
- 2) **Congenital:** .....
- 3) **Cryogenic:** .....
- 4) **Degenerate:** .....
- 5) **Genealogy:** .....
- 6) **Hypnogenesis:** .....
- 7) **Lipogenic:** .....
- 8) **Pyrogenetic:** .....
- 9) **Heterogenous:** .....



# LESSON TWELVE

## degenerate (v.)

"to lose or suffer impairment to the qualities proper to the race or kind," also figurative, "decay in quality, pass to an inferior state," from Latin *degeneratus*, past participle of *degenerare* "to be inferior to one's ancestors, to become unlike one's race or kind, fall from ancestral quality," used of physical as well as moral qualities, from phrase *de genere*, from **de** "off, away from" + **genus** (genitive *generis*) "birth, descent" (**gene-** "give birth, beget").

## detoxify (v.)

"remove poisonous qualities" from **de-** "down from, off, away from," + **toxic** "poison" + **-fy** "make, make into". Earlier in the same sense was **detoxicate** (1867). Of persons, "treat to remove the effects of alcohol or drugs as a step to ending addiction," by 1970.

## Quick Summary



Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The English prefix **de-**, which means "**off**" or "**from**," appears in hundreds of English vocabulary words, such as **dejected**, **deduce**, and **deficient**. You can remember that the prefix **de-** means "from" or "off" via the word **descend**, or to climb down "from" or "off" a height, such as a mountain.



## Deduce Derivatives with De-

Today we will focus on the prefix **de-**, which interchangeably means “off” or “from.” Let’s check out the following **derivatives** that **depend** upon the Latin preposition **de-**

When we study English vocabulary, we find that most English words are **derived** or come “from” Greek or Latin; these vocabulary words are called **derivatives**. These Latin and Greek roots help you **decide**, or cut “off” false meanings of the **derivatives** to arrive at a **decision** as to what the word means.

We all **depend**, or hang “from” the ability of cars to take us from place to place. When you take your foot “off” the gas, your car begins to **decelerate**, or move down “from” its current speed to a slower velocity. This **deceleration** may be caused by a traffic jam, making you feel **dejected** or thrown “off” your customary good mood. There are, however, different degrees of such temporary **depression**; you could find that when **deciduous** trees’ leaves begin falling “off” in the autumn, your spirits sink. Or you could be **demoted** in your job, moved down “from” the position you currently enjoy; perhaps the boss thinks you are **deficient** in your job performance, doing things “off” of or “from” how they should be done. Worse yet, imagine if you were in Wonderland and the Queen of Hearts gave the order of “Off with his head!” Best to avoid such **decapitation** at all costs!

Some people cannot drink caffeine but still love coffee and tea. Luckily both come in **decaffeinated** varieties, where the caffeine has been taken “from” the beans or leaves. Say you didn’t know if the coffee you were drinking was **decaf** or not. You could drink a little, and then **deduce**, or draw a conclusion “from” your symptoms as to whether or not it contains caffeine.

1. **derive**: to come “from”
2. **derivative**: a word that has come “from” another language
3. **depend**: hang “from”
4. **decide**: to cut “off” false possibilities or poor options
5. **decision**: a cutting “off” of all possibilities but one
6. **decelerate**: to move down “from” the current speed to a slower one
7. **dejected**: thrown “off” in spirits





8. **depression**: pressed "off" or "from" a good mood
9. **deciduous**: of leaves falling "from" a tree in autumn
10. **demote**: to be moved down "from" a current job status
11. **deficient**: of doing tasks "off" from how they should be done
12. **decapitate**: to take "off" a head
13. **decaffeinated**: state of caffeine having been taken "from" coffee beans or tea leaves
14. **deduce**: to arrive at a conclusion by leading evidence "from" a given situation
15. **deduction**: a leading "from" evidence to a conclusion
16. **detract**: to drag "from"

### decompose (v.)

"to separate into components," from **de-** "opposite of" + **compose** (v.) in the sense of "make or form by uniting two or more things." Sense of "putrefy, become resolved into constituent elements". **To decay, or to cause something to decay.**  
*The fertiliser releases nutrients gradually as bacteria **decompose** it.*

### deform (v.)

"to disfigure, mar the natural form or shape of," from Old French *deformer* (13c.) and directly from Latin *deformare* "put out of shape, disfigure," from **de** + **formare** "to shape, fashion, build," also figurative, from *forma* "form, contour, figure, shape". **To spoil the usual and true shape of something.**

*How do engineering materials **deform** when bearing mechanical loads?*

### depose (v.)

"to remove from office, especially from royalty," from Old French *deposer*, from **de-** "down" + **poser** "put, place". **To remove someone important from a powerful position.**

*Haiti's first elected president was **deposed** in a violent military coup.*



**delouse (v.)**

"clear of lice," 1918, from **de-** + **louse** (n.). First in reference to World War I armies. **To remove lice (= a type of very small insect) from the body, hair, or clothing of a person or the fur of an animal.**

*To do this, each person would have to be cleaned thoroughly, **deloused**, and given fresh clothes.*

**demilitarize (v.)**

Also *demilitarise*; "remove military organization.

From "**de-** + **militarize**. *Demilitarized zone* attested by 1921 (the Versailles Treaty uses *neutralized zone*). Abbreviation *DMZ*, for the one between North Korea and South Korea, is attested by 1960. **To remove military forces from an area.**

*A **demilitarized** zone has been created on the border between the warring countries.*



## *Exercises for lesson twelve*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **De:** .....
- 2) **Poser:** .....
- 3) **Formare:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Depolarize:** .....
- 2) **Dehumanize:** .....
- 3) **Deconstruct:** .....
- 4) **Decontaminate:** .....
- 5) **Decentralization:** .....
- 6) **Desegregate:** .....
- 7) **Deodorant:** .....
- 8) **Desalinate:** .....
- 9) **Demobilize:** .....
- 10) **Dehumidify:** .....
- 11) **Demystify:** .....



# LESSON THIRTEEN

## dislocate (v.)

"displace, put out of regular position," especially of a limb or organ of the body, c. 1600, from Medieval Latin *dislocatus*, past participle of *dislocare* "put out of place," from Latin *dis-* "away" + *locare* "to place," from *locus* "a place," which is of uncertain origin.

## dyspeptic (adj.)

"causing dyspepsia"; from Greek *dyspeptos* "hard to digest," from *dys-* "bad, difficult" + *peptos* "digested," from *peptein* "to digest". Also "characteristic of one suffering from dyspepsia".

## Quick Summary



Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. A large number of English vocabulary words contain the prefix **dis-**, which means "apart." Examples using this prefix include **distant**, **disease**, and **disqualify**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **dis-** means "apart" is through the word **disorder**, for items which are **disordered** are "apart" from being "ordered," hence are not ordered or are in quite the mess.

## Related Roots

- **tract-draw**  
The Latin root word **tract** of **distract**.
- **rupt-burst**  
The Latin root **rupt** of **disrupt**.
- **in-in**  
The English prefix **in-** of **disinter**.





- **terr-ground**  
The Latin root word **terr** of **disinter**.
- **loc-place**  
The Latin root word **loc** of **dislocate**.
- **inter-among**  
The English prefix **inter-** of **disinterested**.
- **com-thoroughly**  
The intensive English prefix “com-” of **discomfort**.
- **fort-strong**  
The Latin root **fort** of **discomfort**.

## Dis- Keeping Things Distant

The prefix **dis-** means “apart”.

The Roman god Pluto was also named Dis, and luckily this god of the underworld was **distant** from the land above, or stood “apart” from it. What if Dis were to travel to the upper world with his three-headed dog Cerberus? Imagine how **dissimilar**, or “apart” from being like others that ghastly duo would be! He and Cerberus would certainly **distract** people, or draw them “apart” from their usual activities as they walked about town. Speaking of Cerberus, imagine if Dis were to take him to a doggie park—talk about **disrupting** or breaking “apart” a normal day of playing for all of those one-headed dogs! The **disorder**, or a state “apart” from being orderly that would ensue would be a hoot to behold. The **disquiet** that would be present, or a state “apart” from being quiet, would subside once Dis left for his deep home, thus pulling a **disappearing** act, having gone “apart” from being there, hopefully for a very long time.

Now let’s imagine that Dr. Frankenstein decides to create another monster, this time of himself. For the doctor has caught a fatal **disease**, which holds his physical comfort “apart” from being at ease. This condition is holding him at quite a **disadvantage**, keeping him “apart” from being his best. To add insult to injury, while **disinterring**



dead bodies, or taking those bodies “apart” from being buried in the ground, he **dislocated** his shoulder, taking it “apart” from its usual location. Unfortunately, the hard-up doctor has **distrust** in anyone else to do the digging for him, or holds them “apart” from his trust. Hence, he may soon become **disinterested**, or take himself “apart” from interest in the whole concept of making another self and **disband** his medical team, which would then go “apart” to different areas of the country.

Now you will no longer feel **discomfort** when encountering words with the prefix **dis-** in them!

1. **distant**: stand “apart”
2. **dissimilar**: “apart” from being similar
3. **distract**: draw “apart”
4. **disrupt**: burst “apart”
5. **disorder**: “apart” from orderliness
6. **disquiet**: “apart” from quiet
7. **disappear**: “apart” from being present
8. **disease**: “apart” from ease
9. **disadvantage**: “apart” from having an advantage
10. **disinter**: to take “apart” from being in the ground
11. **dislocate**: to take “apart” from the usual location
12. **distrust**: “apart” from being trustworthy
13. **disinterested**: “apart” from being interested
14. **disband**: when a band of people go “apart” from each other
15. **discomfort**: being “apart” from feeling comfortable

## And dys- as a prefix

Word-forming element meaning "bad, ill; hard, difficult; abnormal, imperfect," from Greek **dys-**, inseparable prefix "destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense", hence "bad, hard, unlucky," from **dus-** "bad, ill, evil".



**dysgenics (n.)**

"study of the factors producing genetic deterioration, also loosely, "the carrying on of the species by the worst members," from **dys-** + ending from **eugenics**. Hence *dysgenic* "having or causing a detrimental effect on the race".

*Conclusions The main pathological change of this disease was the restriction of dysgenic Dartosfascia.*

**dysentery (n.)**

Disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, from Greek *dysenteria*, coined by Hippocrates, from **dys-** "bad, abnormal, difficult" + **entera** "intestines, bowels," from *enter* "between, among," comparative of root **en** "in. **A disease of the bowels that causes the contents to be passed out of the body much more often and in a more liquid form than usual. It is caused by an infection that is spread by dirty water or food.**

*They suffered from malaria, dysentery and other diseases, and they were frequently frightened.*

**dyslexia (n.)**

"a difficulty in reading due to a condition of the brain," from Greek **dys-** "bad, abnormal, difficult" + **lexis** "word" (taken as "reading"), from **legein** "speak" **leg-** "to collect, gather," with derivatives meaning "to speak (to 'pick out words'))" + abstract noun ending **-ia**.

**A condition affecting the brain that makes it difficult for someone to read and write.**

*Any claim of a new treatment for dyslexia is certain to be controversial, in part because the stakes are so high.*





**Dysphagia (n.)**

The word "dysphagia" is derived from the Greek **dys** meaning "bad or disordered" + the root **phag-** meaning "eat". **Dysphagia is difficulty in swallowing.**

*The objective of this study is to investigate the efficacy of acupuncture and rehabilitation training on **dysphasia** after a brain stroke.*

**Dysuria (n.)**

From Greek dysouría, from **dys-** "bad, painful" + **-ouria** -URIA "urine" meaning difficult or painful discharge of urine. **"Pathology" difficult or painful urination.**

*All patients showed **dysuria** after operation.*

**dysphoria (n.)**

"impatience under affliction," from Greek dysphoria "pain hard to be borne, anguish," etymologically "hard to bear," from **dys-** "bad, hard" + **pherein** "to carry". **Severe unhappiness, especially a person's feeling of being very uncomfortable in their body or of being in the wrong body.**

*Religious consolation and psychotherapy each developed its methods of quelling the **dysphoria** of the various forms of isolation.*





## *Exercises for lesson thirteen*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Dis:** .....
- 2) **Dys:** .....
- 3) **Loc:** .....
- 4) **Terr:** .....
- 5) **Fort:** .....
- 6) **Phag:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Disclose:** .....
- 2) **Disable:** .....
- 3) **Disengage:** .....
- 4) **Dysfunctional:** .....
- 5) **Dystrophy:** .....
- 6) **Dystopia:** .....
- 7) **Displease:** .....
- 8) **Disrepute:** .....
- 9) **Disqualify:** .....
- 10) **Disillusion:** .....



# LESSON FOURTEEN

## predict (v.)

"foretell, prophesy, declare before the event happens," from Latin *praedicatus*, past participle of *praedicere* "foretell, advise, give notice," from *prae* "before" + *dicere* "to say".

## contradict (v.)

"speak against, oppose" , "assert the contrary or opposite of," from Latin *contradictus*, past participle of *contradicere*, in classical Latin *contra dicere* "to speak against," from *contra* "against" + *dicere* "to say, speak".

## Quick Summary



The Latin root word **dict** and its variant **dic** both mean 'say.' Some common English vocabulary words that come from this word root include **dictionary**, **contradict**, and **dedicate**. Perhaps the easiest way in which to remember this root is the word **prediction**, for a **prediction** is 'said' before something actually happens.

## Related Roots

- **ad-towards**  
The Latin prefix **ad-** of **addict**.
- **pre-before**  
The Latin prefix **pre-** of **predict** and **predicament**.
- **contra-against**  
The Latin prefix **contra-** of **contradict**.
- **de-from, away**  
The Latin prefix **de-** of **dedicate**.



## Dictionaries Say It All!

The Latin root word **dict** and its variant **dic** both mean ‘say.’ Have you ever considered what the origin of the word **dictionary** actually is? **Dictionaries** help with the pronunciation, or correct ‘saying’ of words, besides giving other word information such as definitions and word origins. Are you **addicted** to reading the **dictionary**? If so, you have ‘said’ or declared your love for it.

Some people try to **predict** events before they happen, thereby ‘saying’ what will occur before they actually do. The **prediction** is often wrong, thus is **contradicted** or ‘spoken’ against by what actually happens.

Did your school have a **valedictorian** who ‘said’ the farewell address at your high school graduation? If so, she may have **dictated** or ‘said’ her speech to a friend, who wrote it out for her. The speech itself was probably **dedicated** or ‘said’ for the members of her graduating class.

A **verdict** is the truth ‘said’ by a jury who determines whether a defendant put on trial in a court of law is innocent or guilty. If the defendant is **vindicated**, he is ‘said’ to be free of all charges that had been placed against him. The jury may just as well, however, **indicate** or ‘say’ that he is guilty!

Only the unwise would question what a **dictator** ‘says,’ for he gets the final ‘say’ in everything. In fact, speaking up in such a way might put you in quite the **predicament** or dangerous situation, for you would have ‘said’ something before you thought about what its consequences might entail!

I have now **dedicated** quite enough time to ‘saying’ things about the root words **dict** and **dic**. But go ahead and thumb through your **dictionary** and see how many more words it **indicates** have this useful root!

1. **dictionary**: tells how to ‘say’ words
2. **addict**: ‘speaks’ heavily towards something
3. **predict**: ‘say’ beforehand
4. **contradict**: ‘say’ against



5. **valedictorian**: one who 'says' farewell
6. **dictate**: 'say' words to another
7. **dedicate**: to 'say' for another
8. **verdict**: 'speaking' of the truth
9. **vindicate**: 'say' to be free from something
10. **indicate**: 'say' to make known
11. **dictator**: 'sayer' of rules
12. **predicament**: result when one 'speaks' too quickly, or before she should

### **abdicate (v)**

"to disown, disinherit (children)," from Latin *abdicatus*, past participle of *abdicare* "to disown, disavow, reject" (specifically *abdicare magistratu* "renounce office"), literally "proclaim as not belonging to one," from **ab** "off, away from" + **dicare** "proclaim".

**If a king or queen abdicates, he or she makes a formal statement that he or she no longer wants to be king or queen.**

*The king was forced to **abdicate** the throne.*

### **dictate (n.)**

"positive order or command", "authoritative rule, maxim, or precept," from Latin *dictatum* "a thing said, something dictated," noun use of neuter past participle of **dictare** "say often, prescribe,". **To give orders, or tell someone exactly what they must do, with total authority.**

*What right do they have to **dictate** how we live our lives?*

### **edict (n.)**

*edycte*; earlier *edit*, "proclamation having the force of law," from Latin *edictum* "proclamation, ordinance, edict," neuter past participle of *edicere* "publish, proclaim," from assimilated form of **ex** "out, out of" + **dicere** "to say".

**An official order, especially one that is given in a forceful and unfair way.**

*An imperial **edict** is a writ in the name of an emperor.*





**interdict (v.)**

*enterditen*, "to place under ban of the Church, excommunicate," from Latin *interdicere* "interpose by speech, prohibit, forbid," from **inter** "between" + **dicere** "to speak, to say". **An official instruction from a law court telling someone that they are not allowed to do something.**

*Now that the threat of **interdict** had been made public Henry began to negotiate more seriously.*



## *Exercises for lesson fourteen*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) **Dic/dict:** .....
- 2) **Ad:** .....
- 3) **Contra:** .....
- 4) **Pre:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

- 1) **Malediction:** .....
- 2) **Verdict:** .....
- 3) **Diction:** .....
- 4) **Benediction:** .....
- 5) **Dictaphone:** .....
- 6) **Dictation:** .....



# LESSON FIFTEEN

## jus/jur/jud

A root that has entered English in expressions from Latin, where it means "law, right" (as in **jurist/just/judge**).

## justice (n.)

"the exercise of authority in vindication of right by assigning reward or punishment;" also "quality of being **fair** and **just**; moral soundness and conformity to truth," from Latin *iustitia* "righteousness, equity," from *iustus* from the root "**jus**", "upright, just".

## The roots "jus/jud/jur" from Latin

In English language, root words such as **jud**, **jus** or **jur** are found in words connected to the law.

The trio is borrowed from Latin where "jud" means "judge" while "jus" and "jur" relate to "law" and "rule". This is why "**prejudice**" is related to judgement that is not based on reason or experience. Remember "pre" means "before" and "jud" means "judge" (literally before judging).

Although the word "**injury**" basically means body harm in today's English, it originally meant treating someone unfairly, or not according to the law. Taking "**justice**" as fairness according to the law, you can predict that to "**justify**" is to prove something right and acceptable. At this point, we should be able to relate "**judiciary**" with a body or authority of judges. Consider more words such as, jury, jurisdiction or jurist.

One of the confusing words in this understanding of jud, jus or jur root words is the word "**adjust**". Although there is an element of 'putting things right' in the word "adjust" it is not in the category we mentioned above because its root word is not



“jus” but “juxta” which means “near” in Latin. If you know some vocabulary related to law, you have perhaps considered words such as “**abjure**” or “**perjure**”. When someone perjures themselves, they swear falsely about a formal promise but the word’s root word is “jurare”, a Latin word for “swear”.

### **abjure (v.)**

"renounce on oath, repudiate, forswear," originally especially "renounce or recant (a heresy) on oath," Latin *abiurare* "deny on oath," from **ab** "off, away from" + **iurare** "to swear," from *ius* (genitive *iuris*) "law". **To say formally or publicly that you no longer agree with a belief or way of behaving.**

*The conqueror tried to make the natives **abjure** their religion.*

### **injury (n.)**

"harm, damage, loss; a specific injury," from Latin *iniuria* "wrong, an injustice, insult, unlawful violence, assault, damage, harm," noun use of fem. of **iniurius** "wrongful, unjust, unlawful," from **in-** "not, opposite of" + **ius** (genitive *iuris*) "right, law". **Physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack.**

*He was discharged from the army following his **injury**.*

### **judicial (adj.)**

"of or pertaining to a judge; pertaining to the administration of justice," from Latin *iudicalis* "of or belonging to a court of justice," from *iudicium* "judgment, decision of a court of justice," also the court itself, from **iudex** "a judge," a compound of **ius** "right, law" + root of **dicere** "to say". **Involving a law court.**

*Bias against women permeates every level of the **judicial** system.*

### **judicious (adj.)**

"having sound judgment; careful, prudent," also "manifesting sound judgment, carefully planned," from Medieval Latin **iudiciosus** "prudent, judicious," from





Latin **judicium** "judgment," from **judicem** "a judge". **Having or showing reason and good judgment in making decisions.**

*Graham gave us a **judicious** mixture of archive material of these railway systems and some modern photographs of survivals and restorations.*

### **justify (v.)**

"to administer justice;"., "to show (something) to be just or right," from Late Latin *iustificare* "act justly toward; make just," from Latin **iustificus** "dealing justly, righteous," from **iustus** "just" (from **jus** "law") + combining form of *facere* "to make, to do".

**To give or to be a good reason for.**

*He tried to **justify** his absence with lame excuses.*



## *Exercises for lesson fifteen*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

- 1) Jus/jud/jur: .....
- 2) Ab: .....
- 3) Dic/dict: .....
- 4) Fiacre: .....
- 5) Ciary: .....
- 6) Per: .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

1. Adjudicate: .....
2. Jurisprudence: .....
3. Prejudice: .....
4. Adjust: .....
5. Conjure: .....



# LESSON SIXTEEN

## vision (n.)

"something seen in the imagination or in the supernatural," from Anglo-French *visioun*, Old French *vision* "presence, sight; view, look, appearance; dream, supernatural sight" (12c.), from Latin *visionem* (nominative *visio*) "act of seeing, sight, thing seen," noun of action from past participle stem of *videre* "to see," from **vis/vid** "see." The meaning "sense of sight" is first recorded late 15c.

## invisible (adj.)

mid-14c., "not perceptible to sight, incapable of being seen," from Old French *invisible* (13c.), from Latin *invisibilis* "unseen, not visible," from *in-* "not" (see **in-** (1)) + *visibilis*. Meaning "kept out of sight" is from 1640s. As a noun, "things invisible," from 1640s.

## Quick Summary

video  
vision



The Latin root words **vis** and its variant **vid** both mean "see." These Latin roots are the word origin of a good number of English vocabulary words, including **visual**, **invisible**, **provide**, and **evidence**. The Latin root **vis** is easily recalled through the word **vision**, someone's ability to "see," whereas **vid** can be remembered through **video**, or moving images which you "see" on a screen.



## Related Roots

- **in-not**  
The Latin prefix **in-** of **invisible**.
- **ad-towards**  
The Latin prefix **ad-** of **advise**.
- **in-on**  
The Latin prefix **in-** of **inscribe**.
- **pro-for**  
The Latin prefix **pro-** of **provider**.
- **e-fully**  
The Latin prefix **e-** of **evidence**.
- **re-again**  
The Latin prefix **re-** of **revise**.

## “Seeing” Provides Good Vision!

The Latin roots **vis** and its variant **vid** both mean “see.” Let’s begin with the root **vis**, which means “see.” Your **vision**, of course, is your ability to “see.” A **visual** representation of something, like a picture, is something which you can “see.” Anything that is **visible** can be “seen,” whereas no one could ever “see” the **Invisible** Man! Imagine a teacher showing you an **invisible visual**—now that wouldn’t do much good!

The original idea behind the formation of the word **television** was that pictures could be “seen” which were sent from far away. When experts **advise** you not to watch too much TV, they are telling you the way they “see” or view the downfalls of that activity. Speaking of screens, instead of using Facebook or FaceTime you could **visit** a friend in person, or go to “see” her; you could also receive a **visitor** yourself, that is, one who comes to “see” you!





Let's continue with the root **vid**, which also means "see." When a **video** is playing on your iPad, you are "seeing" moving pictures. That **video** was taken with a **video** camera, a device which allows a user to record those images she "sees" fit to. A **video** game is "seen" on a screen as well, but is much more interactive in nature.

Do you have a **video** game **provider** which "sees" to it that you can get any game you want? Perhaps you've played a whodunit **video** game that includes using **evidence**, or those **visual** items that are "seen" by a judge that help solve the crime, such as the murder weapon.

We have now "seen" enough about both **vis** and **vid**. I hope that you have been **provided** with plenty of examples, lest I need to **revise** my podcast by having to "see" to it again!

1. **vision**: power of 'seeing'
2. **visual**: of 'seeing'
3. **visible**: able to be 'seen'
4. **invisible**: not able to be 'seen'
5. **television**: device on which pictures are 'seen' from far away
6. **advise**: to tell someone the way you 'see' towards a particular matter
7. **visit**: to go to 'see' someone
8. **visitor**: one who is 'seen'
9. **video**: moving pictures 'seen' on a screen
10. **provider**: one who 'sees' for you so that you have something you need
11. **evidence**: items thoroughly or fully 'seen' in a court case
12. **revise**: to 'see' to again

### **supervise (v.)**

"to look over" (implied in *supervising*), from Medieval Latin *supervisus*, past participle of *supervidere* "oversee, inspect," from Latin *super* "over" + *videre* "to see" (from *vid* "to see"). Meaning "to oversee and superintend the work or performance of others" is attested from 1640s. To watch a person or activity to make certain that everything is done correctly, safely, etc.

*The UN is to supervise the implementation of the peace treaty.*



**prevision (n.)**

"foresight," from Old French *prévision* (14c.), from Latin *praevidere* "see first, see beforehand," from **prae** "before" (from *pre-*) + **videre** "to see" (from **vid/vis**). A verb *previse* "foresee; cause to foresee" is attested in English from 1590s, from the Latin past participle.

**"previse" foresee or predict (an event).**

*He had intelligence to **previse** the possible future.*

**television (n.)**

1907, as a theoretical system to transmit moving images over telegraph or telephone wires; formed in English or borrowed from French *télévision*, from **tele-** (far) + **vision** (from **vis/vid** to see).

**envy (n.)**

from Old French *envie* "envy, jealousy, rivalry" (10c.), from Latin *invidia* "envy, jealousy" (source also of Spanish *envidia*, Portuguese *inveja*), from *invidus* "envious, having hatred or ill-will," from *invidere* "to envy, hate," earlier "look at (with malice), cast an evil eye upon," from *in-* "upon" (from **en** "in") + **videre** "to see" (from **vis/vid** "to see"). **The feeling that you wish you had something that someone else has.**

*He was green with **envy** when he saw my new Jaguar car.*

**vista (n.)**

"a view or prospect," from Italian *vista* "sight, view," noun use of fem. past participle of *vedere* "see," from Latin **videre** "to see" (from **vis/vid** "to see"). **A view, especially a beautiful view from a high position.**

*After a hard climb, we were rewarded by a picture-postcard **vista** of rolling hills under a deep blue summer sky.*



**vis-a-vis (prep.)**

1755, from French prepositional use of the adj. *vis-à-vis* "face to face," from Old French *vis* "face" (from *visage* (n.) from Latin *visus* "a look, vision," from past participle stem of *videre* "to see" (from *vis/vid* "to see").

**in relation to:**

I need to speak to James Lewis *vis-à-vis* the arrangements for Thursday.

**in comparison with:**

What worries us is the competitive edge that foreign companies have *vis-à-vis* British firms.



## *Exercises for lesson sixteen*

**A- Write the meaning for these roots.**

1. **Vis/vid:** .....
2. **Ad:** .....
3. **Tele:** .....
4. **Prae/pre:** .....
5. **Re:** .....

**B- Guess the meaning of these words. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

1. **Providential:** .....
2. **Visualize:** .....
3. **Visor:** .....
4. **Visionary:** .....
5. **Improvise:** .....





# LESSON SEVENTEEN

## Christ (n.)

"the Anointed," synonymous with and translating to Greek Hebrew *mashiah*, a title given to Jesus of Nazareth; Old English *crist* (by 830, perhaps 675), from Latin **Christus**, from Greek **khristos** "the anointed."

## Messiah (n.)

c. 1300, *Messias*, a designation of Jesus as the savior of the world, from Late Latin *Messias*, from Greek *Messias*, from Aramaic (Semitic) *meshiha* and Hebrew *mashiah* "the anointed" (of the Lord), from **mashah** "anoint." It is thus the Hebrew equivalent of **Christ**, and it is the word rendered in Septuagint as Greek *Khristos*.

## Christmas (n.)

"Church festival observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ," late Old English *Cristes mæsse*, from **Christ** (and retaining the original vowel sound) + **mass** "eucharistic service," Middle English *messe*, *masse*, from Old English *mæsse*, from Vulgar Latin *\*messa* "eucharistic service," literally "dismissal," from Late Latin **missa** "dismissal," fem. past participle of **mittere** "to let go, send".

Written as one word from mid-14c. As a verb, "to celebrate Christmas," from 1590s. **Father Christmas** is attested in a carol attributed to Richard Smart, Rector of Plymtree (Devon) from 1435-77. **Christmas-tree** in the modern sense is attested by 1835 in American English, rendering German *Weihnachtsbaum*. Christmas cards were first designed in 1843, popular by 1860s; the phrase **Christmas-card** was in use by



1850. *Christmas present* is from 1769. *Christmas Eve* is Middle English *Cristenmesse Even*.

## CHRISTMAS

The word **Christmas** comes from Middle English *Cristemasse*, which in turn comes from Old English *Cristes-messe*, literally meaning *Christ's Mass*.

Of course, we are not talking about the *physical mass* of Christ's body. The origin of **mass**, in the Christian sense of the word, is not entirely clear. We know it comes from Latin *missa*, but there are several competing theories as to what *missa* is supposed to mean. Some scholars say it is a form of the Latin verb *mittere*, in which case it would mean “*something that has been sent*”.

Yet another explanation is that it is, in fact, the Hebrew word *missah*, “unleavened bread”, which God commanded to be offered with the Passover sacrifice in the **Exodus**.

## The name “Christ”

The origin of the designation **Christ** is also not without interest. It comes from Greek (Christós), meaning “*anointed*”, which is a translation of Hebrew מָשִׁיחַ *māšîaḥ* (“anointed”) that has been incorporated into the English language as “messiah”. Hence, “Christ” and “Messiah” mean essentially the same, the former originating in Ancient Greek and the latter in Classical Hebrew.

## Xmas

Finally, we get to the word **Xmas** (usually pronounced the same as Christmas, but some pronounce it, rather incorrectly, as /'eksməs/). Many people believe that writing “Xmas” instead of Christmas is an attempt to remove Christ from Christmas and may even consider it blasphemous.



However, “X” in “Xmas” is, in fact, not the English letter “ex”. It is an abbreviation of the Greek name of “Christ”, Χριστός (Christos), which starts with the Greek letter Chi. Abbreviating “Christ” as “X” can be traced many centuries back, with some written documents dated as early as 1100 AD.

## Nine Christmas Words with Surprising Histories:

### 1- Sugarplum



Have you ever wondered why the children would be dreaming of a sugar-coated fruit—as opposed to candy canes or chocolates—on Christmas Eve? Truth be told, a sugarplum is not a plum at all—it is a small round or oval hard candy made from sugar.

Traditionally, it is made by hardening sugar around seeds, nuts, or spices in successive layers, and it likely got its name by the end result being similar to the size and shape of a plum. The candy was especially popular during the 17th through the 19th centuries.

Knowing that a sugarplum is essentially a mass of sweet sugar also clears up why the Land of the Sweets in the second act of *The Nutcracker* is ruled by the Sugar Plum Fairy.

### 2- Mistletoe



*Mistletoe* is a combination of *mistel*—which itself was once used as a name for the shrub—and the Old English word for “twig,” *tān*. The exact origin of *mistel* is as equivocal as the origin of the kissing tradition associated with mistletoe. The word is thought to derive from one of two earlier words: Germanic *mist* (a word for “dung”) and Germanic *mash* (“a mixture of malt and water that forms wort to make beer and whiskey”). The etymological argument for *mist* is based on the fact that mistletoe is spread by the droppings of birds that have eaten the berries, whereas *mash* suggests the stickiness of the shrub's berries. Whatever the case may be, we believe we have at least temporarily dispelled the romance of being caught under the mistletoe and its berries.





### 3- Gingerbread



You may be surprised to learn that the *bread* part of *gingerbread* is not related to the baked and leavened food. The Middle English predecessor of the word was *gingebred*, and it referred to a kind of ginger paste that was used in cookery and as a medicinal preparation. *Gingebred* was borrowed from Medieval French *gingebrat* or *gingembrat*, a derivative of *gingembre*, "ginger." The *bread* ending of the modern form came to be by folk etymology, whereby unusual words are altered to resemble more familiar words.

It was in the 15th century that *gingerbread* began to be used for the cakes, cookies, and breads that we associate with the word today.

### 4- Plum pudding (or Christmas pudding)



Despite its name, dried fruit is really what gives traditional *plum pudding* its sweetness. Noah Webster defined *plum pudding* as "pudding containing raisins or currants," and at his entry for *pudding*, he added "sometimes enriched with raisins and called plum-pudding." The word *plum* is used in the name because *plum* once meant "raisin." That sense traces back to the late 1600s. It developed from the increasing use of raisins and currants as substitutes for dried plums—or rather prunes—in recipes. The use of *plum* for a raisin gradually fell into disuse over the centuries, but it has been immortalized in the names of traditional "plum" dishes. Besides plum pudding, there's plum pottage, plum frumenty, plum porridge, and plum broth—all dishes sweetened with raisins or currants—not to mention the plum pie of Little Jack Horner fame.

The other half of *plum pudding* also has an unexpected meaning. Originally, *pudding* referred to what is essentially a sausage—a mixture of meat, cereal, spices, and often blood, stuffed into intestines or the stomach, and boiled. Over the years, the word was extended to other similar food mixtures that were boiled, and finally to things that were baked. Nowadays, it is usually lip-smacking images of sweet soft or creamy desserts that come to mind when we think of pudding—and not scenes from the abattoir.





## 5- Eggnog



*Fog-drams i' the' morn, or (better still) egg-nogg, / At night hot-suppings, and at mid-day, grogg...*

Those words are from a pastoral poem by Jonathan Boucher in his *Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words* (written circa 1775) and were said to be "drawn from the life, from the manners, customs and phraseology of planters ... inhabiting the Banks of the Potomac, in Maryland." Boucher defines *fog-drams* as "drams resorted to on the pretence of their protecting from the danger of fogs" (or, in other words, "drinks to clear your head") and *egg-nogg* as "a heavy and unwholesome, but not unpalatable, strong drink, made of rum beaten up with the yolks of raw eggs." Boucher was a clergyman and philologist who intended his glossary to be a supplement to the dictionaries of Noah Webster and Samuel Johnson, and in the case of *eggnog*, his intentions are appreciated. He may have provided us with the first use of *eggnog* in print.

The *nog* in *eggnog* is of unknown origin, but we know that the word has been used since the 17th century for a strong ale, especially one brewed in Norfolk, England. We raise a glass to Humphrey Prideaux, a "Sometime Dean of Norwich," for using it in a letter dated 1693 to John Ellis, a "Sometime Under-Secretary of State," providing us with a clue to when the word was first used.

## 6- Bough



When you hear "Deck the hall with boughs of holly," shoulders and body limbs definitely don't come to mind. However, *bough* was once used in Old and Middle English as a word for "shoulder" and "leg."

Seyne bowes of wylde bores with þe braune lechyde. [Then legs of wild boars, with the flesh cut into slices.]  
— *Morte Arthure*, circa 1400

The word is related to the Old High German *buog* of the same meaning and Sanskrit *bāhu*, a word for "forearm." The transference of anatomical *bough* to



a branch of a tree is unique to the English language, and both senses of the word were used contemporaneously. A similar occurrence is the contemporaneous uses of *limb* for a leg or arm as well as a tree branch.

Rob Gatchell and his family spend weeks pulling the decorations out of the shed and from inside Gatchell's workshop. They then use tractors, vertical lifts, and special equipment to spread Christmas cheer over every bough on every tree in the family's Oak Bluffs front yard.

## 7- Spruce



A common Christmas tree is the spruce. The tree's name was once used in English as a name for the country of Prussia; that use originated as an alteration of the Anglo-French name for the country, *Pruce*. A number of goods imported from the country—spruce canvas, spruce iron, spruce leather—were all very well-thought-of. Perhaps the most important of these Prussian, or Spruce, products was the spruce tree, a tall, straight conifer that was especially desirable for use as the mast of a ship. About the middle of the 17th century, *Spruce* as a name for the country was largely supplanted by *Prussia*. But by this time *spruce* had become well established as the name of the tree.

The origin of the adjective *spruce*, meaning "neat" or "trim," is less clear. It may come from spruce leather, of which fine jerkins (a tight vest-like garment in style at the time) were once made. English author Thomas Nashe in 1593 wrote of "a Broker, in a spruce leather jerkin with a great number of golde Rings on his fingers." And dramatist Thomas Dekker in 1609 mentioned "the neatest and sprucest leather." The verb *spruce* as in *spruce up* is derived from this adjective.



## 8- Crèche



"She wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a cratch." That may not sound like a familiar translation of Luke 2:7, but back in the 1300s, the substitution of *cratch* for *manger* probably wouldn't have raised any eyebrows. Back then spelling was imprecise, and several different words and spellings, including *cratch*, *cracche*, *crache*, and *crecche*, were used to describe a trough for holding feed for livestock or to identify the manger where Jesus was laid. By the late 18th century, *crèche* (which we borrowed from French and now sometimes spell without the accent mark) had displaced those older forms, and the word had lost its former "manger" meaning, coming to refer instead to a representation of the Nativity scene itself.

In the 19th century, *crèche* took on secular meaning as a word for a day nursery, and in the early 20th century, scientists borrowed the term for a group of young animals, such as penguins or bats, of different parentage that are cared for collectively by one or more adults, like at a day care.

## 9- Carol



The word *carol* is believed to derive from Late Latin *choraula*, a word for a choral song that was earlier applied to a musician who accompanied a chorus on a reed instrument. That Latin word can be traced to the Greek verb *choraulein*, meaning "to accompany a chorus on a reed instrument," which

itself is a combination of *choros* ("chorus") and *aulein* ("to play a reed instrument").

In Medieval times, *carol*, or *carole*, referred to a round dance with singing done by the dancers during pagan celebrations, such as May Day and the Winter Solstice; the word was also used for the song to which they danced. In opposition to these pagan carols, Christians began writing their own religious songs during the late Middle Ages—mainly for the celebration of Christmas—giving us the sense of *carol* we are familiar with today.



# APPENDIX:

## Greek and Latin roots – prefixes/suffixes

Word Part	Meaning	Example Words
<b>ab</b>	away	absent, abnormal, absorb
<b>able/ible</b>	capable of	reversible, breakable, visible
<b>ad</b>	to; toward	adhere, adjoin, adapt
<b>al</b>	having to do with	herbal, factual, seasonal
<b>amb/ambi</b>	around; both	ambient, ambiguous, amble
<b>ante</b>	before	anterior, antebellum, antecedent
<b>anthrop</b>	human	anthropology, misanthrope, philanthropist
<b>anti</b>	against	antibiotic, antisocial, antifreeze
<b>aqu</b>	water	aquarium, aqueduct, aquifer
<b>ast</b>	star	astronomy, astrology, asteroid
<b>aud</b>	hear	audio, audience, auditorium
<b>auto</b>	self	autograph, automobile, autobiography
<b>ben/bene</b>	good	benefit, benign, benevolent
<b>bi</b>	two	bicycle, bilingual, bisect
<b>bio</b>	life	biology, biography, biopsy

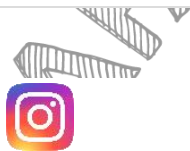




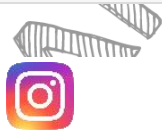
<b>cent</b>	hundred	century, percent, centipede
<b>chrono</b>	time	chronic, chronological, chronicle
<b>circum</b>	around	circumvent, circumscribe, circumference
<b>co/con</b>	with; together	construct, collaborate, confer
<b>counter</b>	opposing	counterbalance, counterfiet, counteract
<b>cred</b>	believe	incredible, discredit, credence
<b>cycl</b>	circle	recycle, bicycle, cyclone
<b>dec</b>	ten	decade, decimal, decibel
<b>dem/demo</b>	people	democracy, demographics, epidemic
<b>di/du</b>	two	duet, dissect, dialogue
<b>dia</b>	across; through	dialogue, diameter, diagnosis
<b>dic/dict</b>	speak; say	dictionary, dictate, contradict
<b>dis</b>	not	disagree, disinfect, disobey
<b>ence/ance</b>	state; condition	performance, conference, insurance
<b>equ</b>	equal	equator, equality, equation
<b>ex</b>	former; past	ex-girlfriend, ex-president, ex-mayor
<b>fer</b>	carry	transfer, conifer, aquifer
<b>frac/frag</b>	break	fraction, fragment, fragile



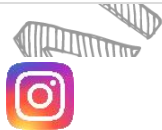
<b>ful</b>	full of	thoughtful, painful, helpful
<b>gen</b>	born	gene, gender, genesis
<b>geo</b>	earth	geology, geode, geography
<b>grad</b>	step	graduation, graduate, gradual
<b>graph</b>	write	paragraph, calligraphy, autograph
<b>hydro/hydra</b>	water	hydrate, hydrogen, hydroplane
<b>hyper</b>	over; beyond	hyperactive, hyperlink, hyperventilate
<b>ian</b>	related to; like	librarian, pedestrian, historian
<b>ic/tic</b>	having to do with	realistic, organic, metallic
<b>ile</b>	related to	reptile, sterile, juvenile
<b>in</b>	not	incapable, incomplete, inaudible
<b>inter</b>	between	internet, intermission, international
<b>intra</b>	within	intrastate, intramural, intrapersonal
<b>ism</b>	condition; belief in	racism, tourism, journalism
<b>ist</b>	person who does	soloist, artist, cyclist
<b>ity</b>	state of being	creativity, disability, equality
<b>ject</b>	throw	eject, reject, interject



<b>junct</b>	join	juncture, junction, adjunct
<b>less</b>	without	homeless, useless, wireless
<b>log</b>	word	monologue, prologue, eulogy
<b>ly</b>	how; how often	quickly, hourly, carefully
<b>magn</b>	large; great	magnify, magnitude, magnificent
<b>mal</b>	bad; evil	malady, malaria, malice
<b>man</b>	hand	manicure, manage, manual
<b>medi</b>	middle	mediocre, medium, medieval
<b>mega</b>	large	megabyte, megaphone, megalith
<b>meter</b>	measure	diameter, perimeter, thermometer
<b>micro</b>	small	microscope, microwave, microbe
<b>min</b>	small	miniature, minute, minimum
<b>mis</b>	wrong	misbehave, misspell, miscount
<b>miss/mit</b>	send	missile, transmit, dismiss
<b>mon/mono</b>	one	monument, monologue, monorail
<b>mort</b>	death	immortal, mortify, mortuary
<b>multi</b>	many	multicolored, multicolored, multigrain
<b>non</b>	not	nonviolent, nonstop, nonfiction



<b>oct/octo</b>	eight	octopus, octagon, octave
<b>ology</b>	study of	biology, zoology, psychology
<b>ortho</b>	straight	orthodontist, orthopedic, orthodox
<b>ous</b>	having	virtuous, adventurous, hazardous
<b>pan</b>	all	panorama, pandemic, pantheon
<b>para</b>	beside; related	parallel, parasite, paramedic
<b>path</b>	disease; feeling	pathogen, psychopath, sympathy
<b>ped</b>	foot	pedal, pedestrian, pedometer
<b>phobia</b>	fear	claustrophobia, hydrophobia, arachnophobia
<b>phon</b>	sound	telephone, saxophone, microphone
<b>photo</b>	light	photon, photography, photosynthesis
<b>phys</b>	body; nature	physician, physical, physique
<b>plex</b>	parts; units	complex, cineplex, duplex
<b>poly</b>	many	polygon, polytheism, polygraph
<b>port</b>	carry	airport, transport, import
<b>pos</b>	put; place	position, compose, deposit
<b>post</b>	after	posterior, postscript, postpone
<b>pre</b>	before	pregame, preview, prepay





<b>psych</b>	mind	psychology, psychic, psychiatrist
<b>quad</b>	four	quadruple, quadrant, quadratic
<b>re</b>	again	rebuild, refund, renew
<b>retro</b>	back; backwards	retrospect, retroactive, retrograde
<b>rupt</b>	break	disrupt, interrupt, erupt
<b>scope</b>	look; see	periscope, telescope, microscope
<b>script/scrib</b>	write	scribble, prescribe, manuscript
<b>sect</b>	cut	section, dissect, intersect
<b>semi</b>	half	semicircle, semifinal, semicolon
<b>sens/sent</b>	to feel	sentimental, sensitive, consent
<b>soci</b>	people	sociology, social, associate
<b>sol</b>	alone	solo, solitary, desolate
<b>spec</b>	see	inspect, spectacle, spectator
<b>spir</b>	breathe	conspire, inspire, respiratory
<b>struct</b>	build	construction, structure, instruct
<b>sub</b>	under	subway, submarine, subtitle
<b>super</b>	over; greater	superior, supervisor, superimpose
<b>syn/sym</b>	with; together	sympathy, synonym, symptom



<b>tech</b>	craft; skill	technique, technology, technician
<b>tele</b>	far	television, telephone, telescope
<b>terr/terra</b>	land; earth	terrain, terrace, territory
<b>the/theo</b>	god	theology, monotheism, polytheism
<b>therm</b>	heat	thermometer, thermos, hypothermia
<b>tion</b>	action; state of being	infection, addition, celebration
<b>tract</b>	drag; pull	attract, subtract, contraction
<b>trans</b>	across; through	transform, transaction, translate
<b>tri</b>	three	tripod, tricycle, triple
<b>un</b>	not	unhappy, unhealthy, unsafe
<b>uni</b>	one	unicycle, uniform, united
<b>vac</b>	empty	vacuum, vacant, evacuate
<b>ven</b>	come	prevent, venue, invent
<b>vert/vers</b>	turn	conversation, introvert, reverse
<b>vid/vis</b>	see	visible, video, television
<b>zoo</b>	animal	zoology, zookeeper, zoo



# SOURCES:

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**“WORD SCOUT”** is an e-book that provides an introductory insight into etymology. Every lesson in the book is accompanied by a short video that teaches the roots, prefixes and suffixes in the lesson. In total, there are seventeen lessons in the book that go with the seventeen fantastically created videos. The lessons in the book always begin with the etymology of one or two key vocabulary presented in the video. There will be an analysis of the roots taught in the video and the users will learn many other vocabulary items that contain the roots, prefixes and suffixes.

Throughout the course of the lesson students will not only learn the target root, but also many other roots, prefixes and suffixes that they come across as the lesson progresses.

THIS MINI PACKAGE FOR ETYMOLOGY IS SUITABLE FOR ENGLISH TEACHERS AND LEARNERS WHOSE LEVEL OF ENGLISH IS AT LEAST AT “HIGH-INTERMEDIATE”.

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