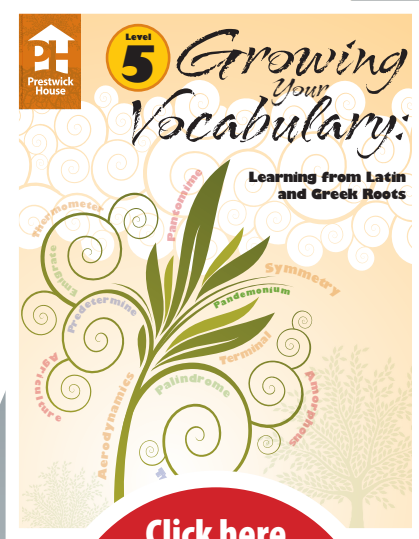




Growing Your Vocabulary™
Learning from Latin and Greek Roots

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Introduction

To Students

Homework, homesick, homemade, hometown, nursing home, motor home. What do all of these words have in common? *Home*, of course! Because you already know that a home is a place where a person lives, you can give some meaning to all of the words. Fluent readers have learned to break words into parts and then put the parts back together. By understanding parts of words, you can figure out the meanings of whole words.



Learning Latin and Greek roots will help you figure out the meaning of many words in the English language. For example, the root *duo* means “two.” You probably already know that a *duet* is two people performing. But did you know that *duplicate* means “to make a copy” or “to double”? The root *loc* means “place.” Do you think the words *location* and *relocate* might have something to do with a “place”?

As you begin to recognize Latin and Greek roots in unfamiliar words, you can ask yourself if the root’s meaning makes sense in the context.

The goal of using this book is to have fun with words while you increase vocabulary and word recognition.

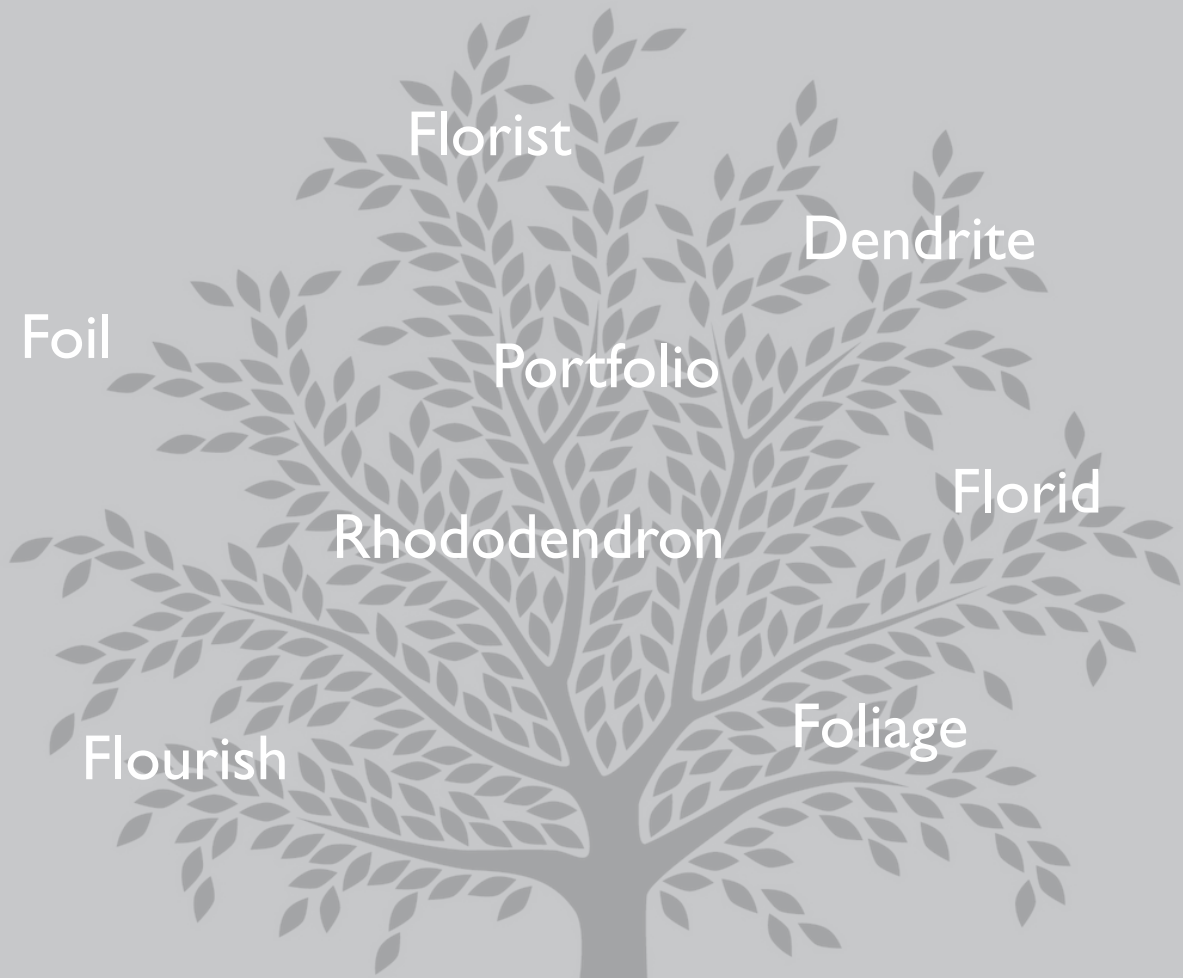
Getting Started

The 20 chapters in this book are based on themes. For example, Chapter 2 is all about families. Chapter 18 is all about angles and lines.

In each chapter, you will learn up to five roots and twelve vocabulary words. The first few pages are instruction. This text provides meanings and origins of the roots, as well as the definitions of the vocabulary words. It also includes information about each of the words.

The last few pages of each chapter are exercises to practice what you’ve learned. There are matching activities, games, and creative writing prompts—something for everyone. To keep all these roots and vocabulary words fresh in your mind, be sure to complete the review exercise after every five chapters.

Good luck growing your vocabulary!



Growing Your Vocabulary:

Learning from Latin and Greek Roots

flor

foli/foil

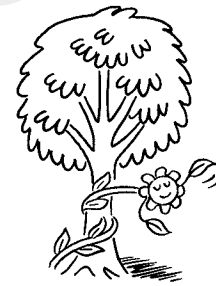
dendr

Chapter 1:

Chapter 1: Flower Power

Flower Power

Flowers and plants are all around us, so it's no wonder that some words we use today originally came from words that named plants and plant parts. In this chapter, you'll learn some of these words.



Roots to Learn:

flor dendr
foli/foil

Words to Learn:

flourish	foil
florist	portfolio
florid	rhododendron
foliage	dendrite

Suffix:

–ist

The Latin word **FLOS, FLORIS** means “flower.” The root **FLOR** comes from the word **FLOS, FLORIS**. **FLOR** is the root of many other words.

To **FLOURISH** means “to blossom, thrive, or grow very well.”

The word **FLOURISH** can be used to describe flowers and plants, but it is also used to describe other things that grow and thrive. For example, schools, businesses, communities, and even ideas can all flourish.

A **FLORIST** is someone who sells flowers and other plants.

Many people give flowers as gifts on birthdays or holidays. They visit a **FLORIST’S** shop to get the perfect bouquet. Now, however, like most things, florists sell their goods online. Would you rather see a flower in person, or order one without being able to even smell it in person?



Look how these flowers flourish!

“When schools flourish, all flourishes.”—MARTIN LUTHER



SUFFIX ALARM!

The suffix **–ist** means “one who makes or studies.”

Examples:

novel + **–ist** = novelist—one who writes novels

biology – y + **–ist** = biologist—one who studies biology

Chapter 1: Flower Power

The Greek word **DENDRON** means “tree” or “branch.” From this word, we get the root **DENDR**.

A **RHODODENDRON** is a kind of shrub that is known for its green leaves and clusters of flowers.

Every state has a state flower. The **RHODODENDRON** is the state flower of West Virginia. The hard wood of the rhododendron plant can be used to make decorative objects and handles for tools. Both of these items were essential to people when West Virginia became a state. Most people don't know it, but the leaves of the rhododendron are poisonous to cattle and deer.



There are over 100 species of rhododendron.

A **DENDRITE** has a shape like branches on a tree.

YOUR NEURONS HAVE SOMETHING
IN COMMON WITH
THIS MINERAL.



THEY BOTH HAVE DENDRITES!

Can you match each picture of a dendrite with its correct definition?

There are two main types of **DENDRITES**: 1) mineral deposits shaped like trees, and 2) branches of a brain cell that reach out like the branches of a tree.

Did You Know?

On cold mornings, frost sometimes makes crystals on windowpanes. Because these crystals look like little trees, they are called dendrites. The dendrites in your brain also resemble tiny trees. They branch out to carry electric signals from one brain cell to another.

Exercises

Word Bank

flourish
florist

florid
foliage

foil
portfolio

rhododendron
dendrite

I. Match It!

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the word from the right column that matches the definition in the left column. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------|
| 1. a person who sells flowers and other plants | <u>E</u> | A. flourish |
| 2. a shrub with evergreen leaves and clusters of flowers | ___ | B. portfolio |
| 3. a case for carrying sheets of paper | ___ | C. florid |
| 4. a figure with branches | ___ | D. foliage |
| 5. the leaves of a plant | ___ | E. florist |
| 6. a thin sheet of flexible metal | ___ | F. foil |
| 7. to blossom, thrive, or grow very well | ___ | G. dendrite |
| 8. red or flowery | ___ | H. rhododendron |

II. Select It!

DIRECTIONS: Using the root, write a word to complete each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

- The scientist looked through the microscope at the branch-shaped **dendrite**. (Root = DENDR)
- I made a collage of fall _____ using red, orange, and yellow leaves that I found in the park. (Root = FOLI)
- The _____ walked out to the greenhouse to cut some fresh roses for her window display. (Root = FLOR)
- I'll never forget the time my little brother wrapped sheets of _____ around himself and said that he was a robot. (Root = FOIL)
- Dad was happy to find that the _____ he planted grew well in our yard. (Root = DENDR)
- After all that work in the garden, I sure hope those flowers _____. (Root = FLOR)
- A _____ can help you organize and carry all those papers. (Root = FOLI)
- Juan ate and ate all the chocolate he could find and ended up with a large, bumpy _____ rash all over his body. (Root = FLOR)



..... *Word Bank*

flourish
florist

florid
foliage

foil
portfolio

rhododendron
dendrite

.....

V. Complete It!

DIRECTIONS: Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand what the vocabulary word in *italics* means.

1. Sarah decided to ask the *florist*...

2. Khalil needed a *portfolio* to...

3. Hailey could tell the plant was a *rhododendron* because...

4. Jim noticed that the *foliage* had begun to...

.....

VI. Put It In Context!

DIRECTIONS: For each vocabulary word, write a detailed sentence that explains the meaning of the word through the context of the sentence. You may change the part of speech to fit your sentence.

1. florid: _____

2. dendrite: _____

3. foil: _____

4. flourish: _____

5. florist: _____

6. rhododendron: _____

7. foliage: _____

8. portfolio: _____

IX. Solve It!

DIRECTIONS: Five words from the word bank are hidden in the word find puzzle below. Find the words and then use the words to answer the riddles.

Word Bank

- flourish
- florist
- florid
- foliage
- foil
- portfolio
- rhododendron
- dendrite

R	T	I	N	B	O	F	I	F	Y	C	N
H	M	A	E	T	A	B	K	J	P	L	O
O	I	L	O	F	T	R	O	P	A	U	R
A	H	Y	V	M	G	F	H	R	S	S	D
W	I	C	J	J	N	P	O	V	T	W	N
V	G	J	G	J	L	L	B	I	O	Z	E
A	X	Y	V	I	F	G	J	A	L	B	D
S	N	J	R	I	U	M	Y	G	O	Q	O
J	R	R	T	V	X	R	T	Z	V	L	D
L	I	L	F	L	O	U	R	I	S	H	O
A	U	Y	P	Q	Y	P	H	C	I	W	H
M	C	G	D	E	N	D	R	I	T	E	R

Riddles:

1. I'm a showy plant that grows pink and red blooms in spring. _____
2. You might use me to wrap up your leftover pizza. _____
3. Only healthy, well-cared-for plants do this. _____
4. Whenever you think, you use these kinds of cells. _____
5. Artists show me off. _____

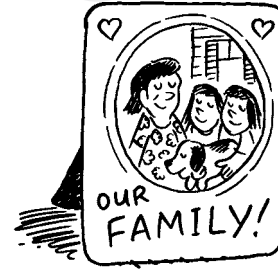
In Exercise VII, you learned that the prefix *multi-* means “many,” and the suffix *-al* means “having the characteristics of.” Which root from this chapter could you add this prefix and suffix to in order to create a word that means “characteristic of many flowers”? Write the word on the lines below. Then, fill in the meaning of each word part below the word. Find this new word in the word find.

Chapter 2:

Chapter 2: All in the Family

All in the Family

There are many different kinds of families and family-type relationships. In this chapter, you'll learn some words we get from roots that have to do with family.



Roots to Learn:

mater/matr
pater/patr
frater

maternal	patriotism
matrimony	patron
matriarch	fraternity
paternity	fraternal
patriarch	

Suffix:

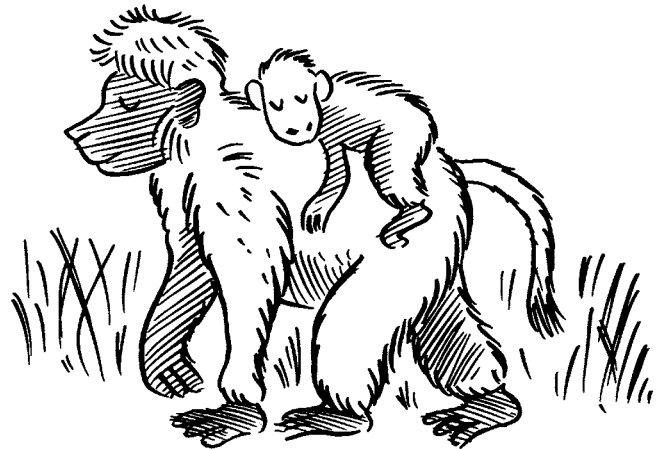
—ism

The Latin word **MATER, MATRIS** means “mother.” From this word, we get the roots **MATER** and **MATR**.

MATERNAL relates to mothers or motherhood. It also means “kind and protective, like a mother.”

The females of some species of animals behave **MATERNALLY**, while others do not. Can you name three animals that act maternally? Can you name an animal that doesn't look after its young?

The word **MATRIMONY** means “marriage.” Notice that the word contains the root *matr*. Because marriage and parenthood are closely related, the word **MATRIMONY** translates as “state of motherhood.”



The mother baboon displayed **maternal** behavior, such as carrying her young.

A **MATRIARCH** is a respected female who is the head of a family, clan, or tribe.

The word *linear* means “like or related to a line.” A related word, *lineal*, is often used to describe family relationships. If you combine *matr* and *lineal*, you get *matrilineal*, which describes a family line that is traced through one's mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and so forth. Elephants are led by the oldest female member of the herd; she is the **MATRIARCH**.

Review It!

DIRECTIONS: Read each question. Then, circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. The prefix *dis-* in the word *dislocate* means
 - A. above.
 - B. through.
 - C. not.
 - D. after.
 - E. under.
2. The best *synonym* for the word *duplicate* is
 - A. find.
 - B. grow.
 - C. watch.
 - D. eat.
 - E. copy.
3. Where would you be most likely to find a *dendrite*?
 - A. a brain
 - B. a dinner table
 - C. an idea
 - D. a song
 - E. a color
4. *Animosity* is a strong feeling of
 - A. happiness.
 - B. dislike.
 - C. boredom.
 - D. excitement.
 - E. sorrow.
5. What does the word *patron* mean?
 - A. mother
 - B. briefcase
 - C. place
 - D. supporter
 - E. group of three
6. If something is just outside a city, it is
 - A. sanitary.
 - B. fraternal.
 - C. suburban.
 - D. double.
 - E. local.

Words to Learn

Chapter 1

flourish	florid	foil	rhododendron
florist	foliage	portfolio	dendrite

Chapter 2

maternal	matriarch	patriarch	patron	fraternal
matrimony	paternity	patriotism	fraternity	

Chapter 3

urban	police	political	location	local	dislocate
suburban	policy	metropolis	relocate	locale	

Chapter 4

animate	animal	inspire	perspire	sanitary	sanitation
animosity	respiration	spirit	conspire	sane	

Chapter 5

unite	unison	duet	double	duplicity	trilogy
union	university	duplicate	dual	triceps	trio

Chapter 6

devour	carnivore	omnivore	dormitory
voracious	herbivore	arachnivore	dormant

Chapter 7

original	origin	initial	initiative	archive
originate	aborigine	initiate	archaic	archaeology

Chapter 8

dynamic	dynamite	predominant	regal	irregular	invincible
dynasty	dominate	condominium	regular	convince	victory

Chapter 9

longitude	oblong	longevity	lateral
elongate	prolong	latitude	unilateral

Chapter 10

documentary	doctrine	admonish	premonition
doctor	docile	monitor	demonstrate

Chapter 11

palindrome	dromedary	concurrent	cursive
syndrome	current	curriculum	occur

Chapter 12

mimic	pantomime	assimilate	simile	symbol	symphony
mime	similar	simulate	facsimile	sympathize	symptom

Chapter 13

aerobics	aerate	lithograph	Paleolithic	agriculture
aeronautics	aerodynamics	monolith	Neolithic	agrarian

Chapter 14

cosmonaut	microcosm	integrate	panorama	pantheon
cosmopolitan	integer	integrity	pandemonium	pandemic

Chapter 15

infinity	finite	indefinite	term	terminal	determination
define	confine	refine	exterminate	predetermine	

Chapter 16

mutate	commute	immigrate	morphology	metamorphic	transform
mutant	migrate	emigrate	amorphous	uniform	formal

Chapter 17

torture	retort	extort	involve	convert	introvert
contort	distort	evolve	revolution	reverse	

Chapter 18

angle	quadrangle	erect	rectify	pentagon	trigonometry
triangle	angular	correct	direction	diagonal	

Chapter 19

summary	cumulative	vacant	vacuum	negative	renegade
summit	accumulate	vacation	evacuate	negate	

Chapter 20

credence	credentials	orthodox	amateur	bona fide
credit	paradox	amiable	confidence	

Roots and Affixes

Chapter 1

flor
foli/foil
dendr
-ist

Chapter 2

mater/matr
pater/patr
frater
-ism

Chapter 3

urb
poli
loc
sub-
dis-
-tion

Chapter 4

anim
spir
san
in-
-ary

Chapter 5

uni
duo
tri
-ity

Chapter 6

vor/vour
dorm
-ious

Chapter 7

orig
init
arch
-ology

Chapter 8

dyn
domin/dom
reg
vict/vinc
pre-
-ible

Chapter 9

long
lat
pro-
uni-

Chapter 10

doc
mon

Chapter 11

drom
cur/curs
con-

Chapter 12

mim
siml
sym-

Chapter 13

aer
lith
agri
-ic

Chapter 14

cosm
integr
pan-

Chapter 15

fin
term
re-

Chapter 16

mut
migr
morph
form
im-
trans-

Chapter 17

tort
volv/volut
vers /vert
intro-

Chapter 18

angl
rect
gon
tri-
dia-

Chapter 19

sum
cumul
vac
neg
-ate

Chapter 20

cred
dox
am/ami
fid
-able