

2013 NJCL Greek Derivatives Test

Part I: Identify the closest synonym of the following words.

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| 1. chaotic | A. dark | B. disordered | C. huge | D. wide |
| 2. chronicle (v.) | A. alarm | B. paint | C. record | D. skim |
| 3. pandemic | A. disease | B. eating | C. native | D. takeover |
| 4. chimerical | A. delayed | B. fanciful | C. indigenous | D. robust |
| 5. panegyric | A. circular | B. engineer | C. praise | D. roller |
| 6. plethora | A. brightness | B. lack | C. multitude | D. thin |
| 7. mimetic | A. bold | B. imitative | C. mute | D. unaware |
| 8. heterodox | A. blatant | B. evil | C. miraculous | D. unorthodox |
| 9. cacophonous | A. discordant | B. harmonious | C. loud | D. shrill |
| 10. stygian | A. bird-like | B. gloomy | C. ornate | D. small |
| 11. ephemeral | A. clear | B. drugged | C. muscular | D. short-lived |
| 12. xenophobic | A. dried-out | B. fearing foreigners | C. god fearing | D. unpatriotic |
| 13. panacea | A. bounty | B. paper | C. remedy | D. sharpness |
| 14. exegesis | A. conclusion | B. explanation | C. metamorphosis | D. subtlety |
| 15. bucolic | A. air-headed | B. excitable | C. pastoral | D. perfect |
| 16. proselytize | A. alarm | B. convert | C. require | D. travel |
| 17. thaumaturgy | A. dental work | B. liquefaction | C. meeting | D. miracles |
| 18. autochthonous | A. aboriginal | B. hard of hearing | C. starving | D. vicious |
| 19. daedal | A. bald | B. miniscule | C. skillful | D. sweaty |
| 20. epicene | A. early | B. hermaphroditic | C. pestilent | D. poor |

Part II: Choose the meaning of the Greek root of these English words. Note: words may have more than one Greek root.

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| 21. amphibian | A. both | B. good | C. half | D. under |
| 22. angel | A. god | B. hand | C. messenger | D. time |
| 23. allegory | A. man | B. book | C. god | D. another |
| 24. bibliography | A. book | B. place | C. read | D. system |
| 25. nostalgia | A. cold | B. memory | C. pain | D. past |
| 26. hypothermia | A. around | B. bad | C. through | D. under |
| 27. disaster | A. fall | B. star | C. struggle | D. work |
| 28. demagogue | A. chair | B. fearsome | C. people | D. struggle |
| 29. analysis | A. fort | B. loosen | C. mind | D. think |
| 30. metaphor | A. after | B. around | C. god | D. twice |
| 31. antidote | A. cure | B. dowry | C. give | D. release |
| 32. energy | A. earth | B. light | C. road | D. work |
| 33. misogyny | A. hate | B. send | C. trial | D. watch |
| 34. astronomy | A. law | B. mark | C. time | D. vision |
| 35. cathedral | A. pray | B. sit | C. stand | D. vault |
| 36. paramilitary | A. all | B. around | C. beside | D. together |
| 37. prognosis | A. cure | B. draw | C. hide | D. recognize |
| 38. hippopotamus | A. beast | B. cow | C. horse | D. wild |
| 39. prophecy | A. event | B. god | C. speak | D. wind |
| 40. panoply | A. face | B. sight | C. wealth | D. weapon |
| 41. perimeter | A. around | B. away | C. down | D. over |
| 42. ink | A. burn | B. draw | C. vessel | D. write |

43. logic	A. custom	B. stone	C. wood	D. word
44. periphery	A. carry	B. count	C. go	D. walk
45. dyspeptic	A. digest	B. eat	C. send	D. teach
46. synthesis	A. after	B. good	C. together	D. upon
47. microbe	A. large	B. light	C. small	D. thin
48. formaldehyde	A. fear	B. flow	C. oil	D. water
49. octopus	A. brain	B. foot	C. head	D. leg
50. eremite	A. alone	B. mountain	C. red	D. zealous
51. eulogy	A. after	B. death	C. twice	D. well
52. economy	A. coin	B. grape	C. house	D. trade
53. orthodox	A. early	B. small	C. straight	D. tooth
54. Paleozoic	A. brain	B. earth	C. life	D. water
55. harpy	A. bird	B. seize	C. wind	D. woman
56. antagonist	A. against	B. beside	C. through	D. upon
57. oxygen	A. blue	B. bright	C. clear	D. sharp
58. sympathy	A. disease	B. heart	C. mind	D. suffer
59. arctic	A. bear	B. far	C. ice	D. owl
60. arsenic	A. coal	B. metal	C. male	D. sheep
61. psychiatrist	A. chair	B. doctor	C. speak	D. tail
62. apostle	A. away	B. beside	C. twice	D. under
63. theme	A. give	B. place	C. show	D. sacrifice
64. atomic	A. cut	B. sea	C. solid	D. thick
65. hyphen	A. be	B. choose	C. go	D. one
66. hexagon	A. contest	B. foot	C. corner	D. number
67. diaphanous	A. after	B. dark	C. from	D. through
68. sarcophagus	A. death	B. flesh	C. red	D. tomb
69. tune	A. do	B. drill	C. give	D. stretch
70. Pegasus	A. horse	B. spring	C. stomach	D. wing

Part III: Identify the word which is not derived from the same Greek root as the others.

71. A. balm	B. devil	C. emblem	D. parabola
72. A. acrobatics	B. base	C. diabetes	D. trilobite
73. A. auto	B. autocrat	C. otology	D. tautology
74. A. charter	B. chiral	C. chiropractor	D. surgeon
75. A. phantom	B. emphasis	C. fancy	D. blasphemy
76. A. echo	B. epoch	C. hectic	D. scheme
77. A. amalgam	B. exogamy	C. gamete	D. polygamy
78. A. ecstatic	B. stade	C. stalactite	D. system
79. A. astrolabe	B. epilepsy	C. laity	D. syllabus
80. A. encyclopedia	B. pander	C. pedagogy	D. pedant
81. A. apocryphal	B. crypt	C. grotto	D. hypocrisy
82. A. comedy	B. methodist	C. palinode	D. rhapsode
83. A. dimer	B. meristem	C. polymer	D. unicameral
84. A. geranium	B. geriatric	C. gerousia	D. gerontology
85. A. hesperian	B. sperm	C. sporadic	D. spore

Part IV: Answer the following questions, keeping Greek roots in mind.

86. According to its derivation, Boccaccio's *Decameron* takes place over what time period?
 A. one hour B. ten years C. one month D. ten days

87. An epinician poem commemorates what type of event?
 A. an athletic victory B. birth of a child C. death of a tyrant D. a wedding
88. What is someone practicing hypnopedias trying to do?
 A. find treasure B. learn in one's sleep C. trick an audience D. whistle
89. The word syringe derives its name from the similarity of its shape to what object?
 A. a collar B. a trumpet C. a pipe D. a walking stick
90. What primarily characterizes someone who is stentorian?
 A. elegance B. a loud voice C. big muscles D. red hair
91. According to its derivation, something traumatic is related to what?
 A. blood B. the brain C. the heart D. a wound
92. Where would someone suffering from scotophobia NOT want to be?
 A. underwater B. an elevator C. a field D. a cave
93. Which of the following types of people is NOT afraid of an animal?
 A. ailurophobe B. brontophobe C. cynophobe D. hippophobe
94. A deipnosophist is someone very adept at what?
 A. bargaining B. dinner conversations C. handling animals D. keeping quiet
95. What is an erythrocyte more commonly called?
 A. brain freeze B. cancer cell C. leg cramp D. red blood cell
96. Oneiromancy is predicting the future based on what?
 A. birds B. dreams C. mirrors D. tea
97. An ekpyrotic model of the universe refers to its cyclical destruction by what element?
 A. air B. earth C. fire D. water
98. Which of the following creatures could be called brachyurous?
 A. cats B. horses C. monkeys D. rabbits
99. What is a hagiography?
 A. a biography of a saint B. bloodstream analysis C. a map of the brain D. Egyptian writing
100. According to its derivation, a sycophant is someone who displayed what stolen items?
 A. apples B. figs C. pears D. pigs