**Word Analysis and**

**Vocabulary Development**

***Directions:*** *Read the passage and examine the chart.*

Greek and Latin root words often are used in scientific terminology. Some scientific words are the same in English as they originally were in Greek or Latin. For example, the Latin words *species*, *genera*, *spectrum*, *bacillus*, and *coccyx* are still used today in their original form. Other words use Greek or Latin prefixes or suffixes. The chart below lists some commonly used prefixes and suffixes and their meanings.

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| **Latin or Greek prefix** | **Meaning** |
| *a–, an–, non–, un–* | not, without, non, lack of, negative |
| *anti–, contra–* | against, opposed to; opposite |
| *auto–* | self, automatic, spontaneous |
| *bi–, di–, diplo–* | twice, double |
| *bio–, vita–* | related to life |
| *cat–, de–* | down |
| *chlor–* | green |
| *chrom–* | color |
| *cyto–* | cell |
| *eco–* | where one lives, home |
| *endo–* | within, in, inside |
| *entomo–,* | insect |
| *epi–* | atop, above, on, over, upon |
| *ex–, ecto–, exo–,* | out, outside, beyond, outer surface |
| *geo–* | earth |
| *herb–, ( –phyte)* | plant |
| *herpe–* | reptile |
| *hetero–* | other, different |
| *hyper–* | above, excess, more than, over |
| *hypo–, sub–* | below, beneath, under |
| *intra–* | in, indoors, inside, interior, within |
| *macro–, mega–* | big, huge, large |
| *mar–* | sea |
| *medi–, meso–* | middle |
| *multi–, myria–, poly–* | many |
| *micro–* | little, small, tiny |
| *omni–, toti–* | all |
| *patho–* | disease |
| *phago–, (–troph),(–vore)* | To feed or eat |
| *prim–, proto–* | first or one |
| *re–* | again |
| *sym–, syn–, sys–* | with, together |
| *tax–* | arrange |
| *terr–* | land |
| *zo–* | animal |
| **Latin or Greek suffix** | **Meaning** |
| *–cide* | kill |
| *–logy* | study |
| *–osis* | actions, conditions, or states |
| *–phyll* | leaf |
| *–phore* | carry, to bear |
| *–scope* | view, see |
| *–trop, –volv* | turn, change |