| Name  | Date Class |
| --- | --- |
| **List #5: Greek and Latin Roots (1)** |

|  |
| --- |
| 1. anim-
 |
| 1. cardi/o-
 |
| 1. deca/deka-
 |
| 1. extra/o-
 |
| 1. -fer
 |
| 1. -gram
 |
| 1. herb-
 |
| 1. imag-
 |
| 1. -ject
 |
| 1. lab-
 |
| 1. medi-
 |
| 1. narr-
 |
| 1. opt/s/-
 |
| 1. phys-
 |
| **CHALLENGE** |
| 1. hemi-
 |
| 1. pan-
 |

**About this week’s list:**

Some experts estimate that up to 75% of words in the English language derive from the languages spoken by the ancient Greeks and Romans (Greek and Latin, respectively). If we consider the history of wide-spread power the Greeks and Romans enjoyed, it makes sense that languages spoken throughout Europe, including English, would have roots in these languages. As we learn to understand Greek and Latin roots, we increase our ability to unlock the meaning of many English words.

For this week’s list, determine the meaning of each root. For 5x each, write five different English words that contain the roots above. For example, the Latin Root *aud/i/io-* means *to hear*. Words with this root include *audiovisual* (involving both hearing and seeing)*, audition* (performing for others to hear and assess a performer’s skill level)*, audience* (people who listen to a presentation)*, auditory* (of or related to the sense of hearing)*,* and *audible (*loud enough to hear).