

Sample Pages From Dynamic Roots

Here are some sample pages from the Dynamic Roots Program.

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2) port - to carry

port - a place where things are carried to and from; to carry. Portunus was the Roman god who protected the ports and harbors.

portable - port able - able to be carried.

portage - port age - the act of carrying.

portal - an entrance through which things are carried.

porter - port er - one who carries.

portfolio - port folio - carrying leaves or papers; a case to carry papers.

porthole - an opening or hole in a ship through which cargo is carried; through which comes air and light; an opening to shoot a gun or canon through.

portly - port ly - originally: carrying oneself with dignity; now: obese; fat.

airport - a place where things or people are carried by air or aircraft.

comportment - com port ment - carry together; how someone carries him/herself; how someone behaves.

deport - de port - to carry away (put out of the country).

deportee - de port ee - one who is carried away (or put out of the country) - deported.

deportation - de porta tion - the act or state of being carried away or deported.

export - ex port - to carry out (of a country).

exportation - ex port ate ion - the act or state of carrying out of.

import - im port - to carry into (a country).

imported - im port ed - having been carried into.

importation - im porta tion - the act of carrying into.

important - im port ant - being carried in (or introduced); worth bringing in; worth bringing to attention; of value.

importance - im port ance - state of being important.

opportunity - op port une ity - from "portus" meaning port or harbor; originally: wind blowing and carrying the ship toward the harbor - makes opportunity because of new goods and people coming by ship.

PREFIXES FOR LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes come before the root of a word. These prefixes are from Latin unless it says: (Gr)=from Greek, (+Gr)=from Latin and Greek, (OE)=from Old English, or (+OE)=from Latin and Old English. Prefix meanings in **bold print** represents the most commonly used meanings.

<u>PREFIX</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
a, ab, abs	away, from, without	abstract, abduct
(a, ac, ad, af, al, an ap, ar, as, at, ag) (+OE)	(to, toward, near, in, at, against, down, off)	advance, adjacent, accuse, adjust
ambi	both	ambivalent, ambidextrous
ampli	large	amplify
anni	year	anniversary
ante, anti	before	anticipate
anti (Gr)	against, opposite	antivivisectionist
aqua	water	aqueduct
arti	art	artifacts
au	birds	auspicious
auto (Gr)	by oneself, by itself	automobile, autobiography
bene	good	beneficial
bi	two	bicycle, biped
bio (Gr)	life, of living things	biography, biology
cent	hundred	centipede, cent
circum	around	circumscribe
clair	clear	clairvoyant
co, col, com, con, cor	(together, with, altogether, in)	collect, commit, congress compel, concise
coni	cone	conifer
contra, contro, counter	against, opposite, in return	contradiction, counteract
de	(down, away, away from, down from, undo, off)	decrease, deflect, despise
dif, dis, di	(not, apart, away, apart from, away from, opposite of, completely)	divert, dislike, direct, dismiss
e, ex, ef, es	(out, from, up, out of)	exist, export, eject,
ego	self	egocentric, erupt
em, en, ento (+Gr)	in, into, on, make	enact, enclose, enforce
er (+OE)	one who, that which	entertainer, biter
equi	equal	equivocal, equilateral
eu (Gr)	well, good	eugenics, euphemism
extra	beyond	extrasensory, extraordinary

SUFFIXES FOR LATIN ROOTS

Suffixes come after the root in a word. These suffixes are from Latin unless it says: (Gr)=from Greek, (+Gr)=from Latin and Greek, (OE)=from Old English, or (+OE)=from Latin and Old English.

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-able	can be, can do, able to	movable, portable
-acious	given to	tenacious
-acity	quality of	capacity
-acle	that which	spectacle
-acy (+Gr)	state of being, quality	conspiracy
-age (+Gr)	act of, state of, place	visage
-al (+Gr)	referring to, like	eventual, natural
-alogy (+Gr)	study of	genealogy
-an	(of, having to do with, person who)	American
-ance	act, fact of, result of	attendance
-ancy	act of, state of	constancy
-ant	being, one who, that which	assistant
-ar	like, one who	liar, circular
-arium	place for	aquarium, planetarium
-ary	(related to, one who, that which)	dictionary, visionary
-ate	one who, to make	sedate, dictate
-ation	act of, state of, result of	automation, conversation
-ative	tending to	talkative
-bra	bone	vertebra
-cle	little	icicle
-dom (OE)	state or existence of	kingdom, freedom
-ectomy (Gr)	a cutting out	appendectomy
-ed (OE)	action completed	barfed
-ee (OE)	one who, that which	deportee
-eer	person who, to make	mountaineer
-en (OE)	made of, to make	golden, redden
-ence, -ency	state of, act of, result of	evidence, deficiency
-ent, -er (+OE)	(one who, that which, quality of)	teacher, eater, intelligent
-er (+OE)	more than	bigger
-ery	relating to, quality of	bakery, imagery
-ess (+Gr)	{feminine}	goddess, hostess
-est (OE)	most	biggest
-folio	leaf, paper	portfolio
-fug	flee	centrifugal
-ful (OE)	full of	handful, spoonful
-fy	to make, to form	satisfy, magnify
-hood (OE)	state of	manhood, childhood

WORD PARTS FOR GREEK WORDS

These Word Parts are from Greek unless it says: (L)=from Latin, (+L)=from Greek and Latin, (OE)=from Old English, or (+OE)=from Greek and Old English.

a, an	without, not	alexia
acro	high point	acrophobia
agora	marketplace	agoraphobia
andr, anthr	man	anthropology
anti	against	antipathy
arch	chief, to rule	monarch
archae, arche	primitive, ancient, first	archaeologist
aristo	best	aristocrat
ast, astro	star	asteroid, disaster
atmos	vapor, air	atmosphere
aud (L)	to hear	audible
auto	by itself, self	automatic
baro	weight	barometer
bi (L)	two	bicycle
biblio	book	bibliography
bio	life	biology
cardio	heart	cardiograph
centi (L)	hundred	centimeter
chondras	cartilage of the breastbone	hypochondriac
chrom	color	chrome
chron	time	chronology
cine	movement	cinema
claustr (L)	closed in place	claustrophobia
cogn (+L)	know	cognition
cosmo	world, in order, universe	cosmopolitan
crat, cracy	ruled by	democracy
crypto	hidden	cryptogram
cycl	circle, ring	bicycle
de (L)	undo, reverse, away	dehydrate
dem, demic	people	democracy
demi (L)	half	hemisphere
derm	skin	dermatology
di	twice, double	digraph
dia, di	through, across	diameter
dis	apart from, without	diagnosis
dyna	power	dynamo, dynamic
dys	difficulty with, impaired	dyslexic
eco	house or home	ecology, economy
em (+L)	in	empathy
eme	little piece, element	morpheme
epi	on, upon, beside, over, at	epidemic
er (OE)	one who, that which	philosopher
etym	truth	etymology
eu	good, well	eulogy

31. supportive 32. insupportable 33. transport

34. transportation 35. 36.

1. I have a portable radio.
2. It is important to win the game.
3. I wrote a good report for my class.
4. America exports wheat to Russia.
5. A lot of televisions are imported from Japan.
6. Boston is a big seaport.
7. I understand the importance of education for my future.
8. A deportee is someone who is forced to leave a country.
9. School can be a good opportunity to learn to read and write.
10. Trucks, trains, cars, and airplanes are all forms of transportation.
11. They did not believe him. His claim was insupportable.
12. He carried his pictures in his portfolio.

	yes	no
1) Have you written a long report?		
2) Can you find boats in a port?		
3) Do you think education is important?		
4) Is a plane a kind of transportation?		
5) Can a grade be very important?		
6) Could an elephant write a good report?		
7) Has _____ been to a sea port?		
8) Is an egg a form of transportation?		
9) If something is portable, can you carry it?		
10) Can school be a good opportunity for you?		
11) Will a good chair support you?		
12) Would you like to be a TV reporter?		
13) Have you been to the airport?		
14) Do you have a passport?		
15) Can cheese be imported?		
16) Are you very important?		
17) Have you gotten a good report card?		
18) Are your shoes imported?		
19)		

.....

Fill-in-the-blanks

Name _____

Lesson 2) port - to carry

sports	reporter	passport	important
opportunity	portable	imported	support
exports	port	transportation	portfolio

1. The ship sailed into the _____.
2. She keeps her paintings in her _____.
3. China makes and _____ clothes to many places.
4. I love to watch _____ on TV.
5. I want a _____ CD player.
6. College provides an _____ to prepare for a good job.
7. A bicycle is a form of _____.
8. The woman had lots of _____ and encouragement from her parents.
9. They stamped her _____ at the airport.
10. Shoes are _____ to the United States from Mexico.
11. My friends are very _____ to me.
12. The _____ interviewed the musician on TV.

Matching - Lesson 2

Name _____

port - to carry

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. port | _____A. to carry into (a country). |
| 2. portable | _____B. to carry away from (a country). |
| 3. porter | _____C. to carry out of (a country). |
| 4. airport | _____D. one who is carried away from (a country). |
| 5. depart | _____E. one who carries (luggage). |
| 6. deportee | _____F. being carried in (or introduced) because of its value. |
| 7. export | _____G. a document to allow you to pass through a port. |
| 8. import | _____H. to carry back; to relate. |
| 9. important | _____I. able to be carried. |
| 10. opportunity | _____J. to carry from below or under. |
| 11. passport | _____K. to carry across; to move. |
| 12. report | _____L. the quality of providing support; supporting. |
| 13. reporter | _____M. a place where things are carried to and from. |
| 14. support | _____N. not possible to support; not true. |
| 15. supportive | _____O. a place where things or people are carried by air. |
| 16. insupportable | _____P. one who carries back (information). |
| 17. transport | _____Q. the wind carrying ships into port with new goods and people; a favorable time. |

1) Words about reading, writing and education

allegory – Greek word meaning ‘other than the market place.’ When people wanted to talk about certain topics that they could be punished for, they would go away from the market place (the most common place for discussions) so no one would hear them. Eventually, this term came to be used for the act of saying one thing while meaning another.

alphabet - comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet - alpha and beta - from whom we inherited our alphabet.

anthology - Greek - ‘gathering flowers’ - metaphorically: ‘gathering a bouquet of literary flowers.’

author - comes from a Latin word that means ‘to originate or make something grow.’

book - came from the Old English word for ‘beech tree,’ since it was on beech bark or on the beech tree itself that some of the first writing was done. Early runic inscriptions were carved on beech wood tablets.

Bible - from the Greek word for the ‘inner bark of the papyrus’ on which the early Bibles were written. The Greek word came from the name of the Phoenician city from which papyrus was exported.

card - from a Latin word meaning ‘leaf of the papyrus plant.’ Papyrus leaves were used for making paper. Related words are **chart** and **charter**.

consonant - Latin - ‘sounding together’ - related to sound - comes from the notion that consonant sounds are pronounced only together with vowels rather than by themselves.

English - Old English - takes the name from the Angles who came to England in 5th and 6th centuries. They came from the district of Schleswig in Germany, that’s shape looked a little like a fishhook, and so its inhabitants used their word for fishhook - ‘angles.’ Related words are **angler** and **angling**.

etymology – Greek- the true sense of a word based on its origin.

euphemism - Greek - ‘to speak well,’ for finding a less offensive way of saying something.

fix - Latin - to fasten. This is where we get the words **affix**, **prefix** and **suffix**.

language - comes from the Latin word for ‘tongue.’

letter - from Latin ‘to smear,’ which is a description of early writing. From this we get **literal**, which means ‘letter by letter;’ **literary** - ‘pertaining to letters and words;’ and **illiterate** - ‘not knowing letters’. When you put letters together, you have written a ‘letter.’

library - from a Latin word for ‘book,’ which came from a word meaning ‘inner bark,’ which was used for writing before the introduction of papyrus.

obliterate - Latin - originally meant ‘to wipe off letters’ that were smeared on parchment. Related words are **literate** and **literature**.

palimpsest - Greek - 'rub or scratch again.' This word refers to what is left over from writing that has been erased and written over on a paper.

pamphlet - originally 'a short anonymous Latin love poem of the 12th century.'

paper - comes from the 'papyrus' plant because this plant was pressed and dried into the first paper for writing.

parchment - by the 5th century, parchment was made from the skins of sheep, goats or calves. Parchment comes from the name of the ancient Turkish city where it was first used: Pergamum.

pedagogue - Latin - from the words for 'child' and 'to lead.' In Rome, this first referred to a slave who took care of the children, and often taught them as well.

pen - Latin word meaning 'wing, feather,' as a reference to the quill pen. A **pen knife** was originally a knife that one carried around to sharpen a quill.

pencil - came from the Latin word which meant 'little tail,' because writing was done with a small brush that looked like a little tail and originally referred to painters' brushes which were made from hairs taken from the tails of oxen or horses. The drug, **penicillin**, was so named because the mold from which it was obtained looked like many tiny brushes.

plagiarism - from the Latin word that meaning 'to kidnap.'

read - Anglo-Saxon - first meant 'to make out' (whence riddle), then meant 'to counsel,' and then finally 'to read,' as we know it today.

rubber - named by the chemist, Joseph Priestley, because it worked extremely well at rubbing out pencil marks.

schedule - from a Latin word meaning 'the leaf of a papyrus plant' - the first paper.

scholar - Greek word for 'leisure,' for scholars needed leisure time to read and study. The word **school** is a derivative.

story - Latin - related to 'history.' Both words go back to a Latin word meaning 'the recording of past events,' but which also referred to narrative, factual or fictional.

syllable - Old French - a 'gathering together' of letters.

tutor - Was the Latin word for 'legal guardian.' Only later did it refer to education.

verse - Latin word meaning 'like a furrow' - the plow makes a furrow up the field and then turns and goes back. In the same way, a line of verse goes to the end and then turns and returns to the beginning.

volume - comes from Latin meaning 'a roll of writing,' that is 'a roll of papyrus paper.' Related words are **evolve**, **involve** and **revolve**.

write - Old English - meant 'to cut or scratch,' because primitive writing involved cutting or scratching marks on stone, wood, bark, etc.