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Do we really speak English when we use scientific English?

The endless recycling of Greek and Latin roots (to suit the topic of Saint-Etienne)

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The endless recycling of Greek and Latin roots (to suit the topic of Saint-Etienne)

Greek & Latin, the roots of our common scientific language

Skills developed

- Speaking interaction during the warm-up activities
- Listening comprehension
- Oral or written feedback and reporting
- Reading comprehension
- Various activities aimed at vocabulary enrichment
- Pronunciation work

Aims and goals of the project

There seems to have been a slight tendency in English to coin words based on Anglo-Saxon roots, such as “earthlore” — meaning what we learn from the earth — to stand for geography, and “timelore” — what we learn from time — to stand for history. Funnily enough, the only truly successful example appears to be “*folklore*”, supposedly coined by the English antiquarian and writer William John Thoms around 1846–1849 to replace the expression “popular antiquities”.

In German, new words for concepts can be coined almost endlessly from Germanic roots. However, students of medicine and law are traditionally required to study Latin — Großes Latinum / das Große Latinum — at an advanced level in order to gain a solid command of the intellectual concepts underlying science and technology.

This raises an interesting question: do the ancient languages underlying European culture, namely Greek and Latin, constitute the foundation of a common scientific language shared by modern European languages?

The main aim of this project is therefore to make students aware — especially those who had little or no exposure to Latin or Greek at secondary school — that most modern European languages, including English, Spanish, German and Italian, among the most widely learnt languages in the French educational system, share a common scientific language based on Greek and Latin roots.

We owe this common scientific language to several factors:

- 1) First of all, most modern European languages share common origins as Indo-European languages.
- 2) Secondly, modern European languages have borrowed extensively from Greek and Latin.
- 3) Finally, modern European languages have relied on Greek and Latin roots to build a scientific language capable of expressing scientific discoveries, new concepts and technologies.

In addition, the project aims to make students aware of the original meanings of Greek and Latin words, whether prefixes, roots or suffixes, and to help them realise that we share a common linguistic treasure. This treasure mainly varies from one language to another through pronunciation, while many meanings remain remarkably close across languages.

The project may also become a playful and stimulating exercise through work on pronunciation in different languages, since pronunciation is what most often shifts, varies or differs from one language to another.

Above all, the project aims to enrich students’ scientific vocabulary while developing a stronger awareness of the meaning of roots and improving pronunciation.

Warming up

Greek and English

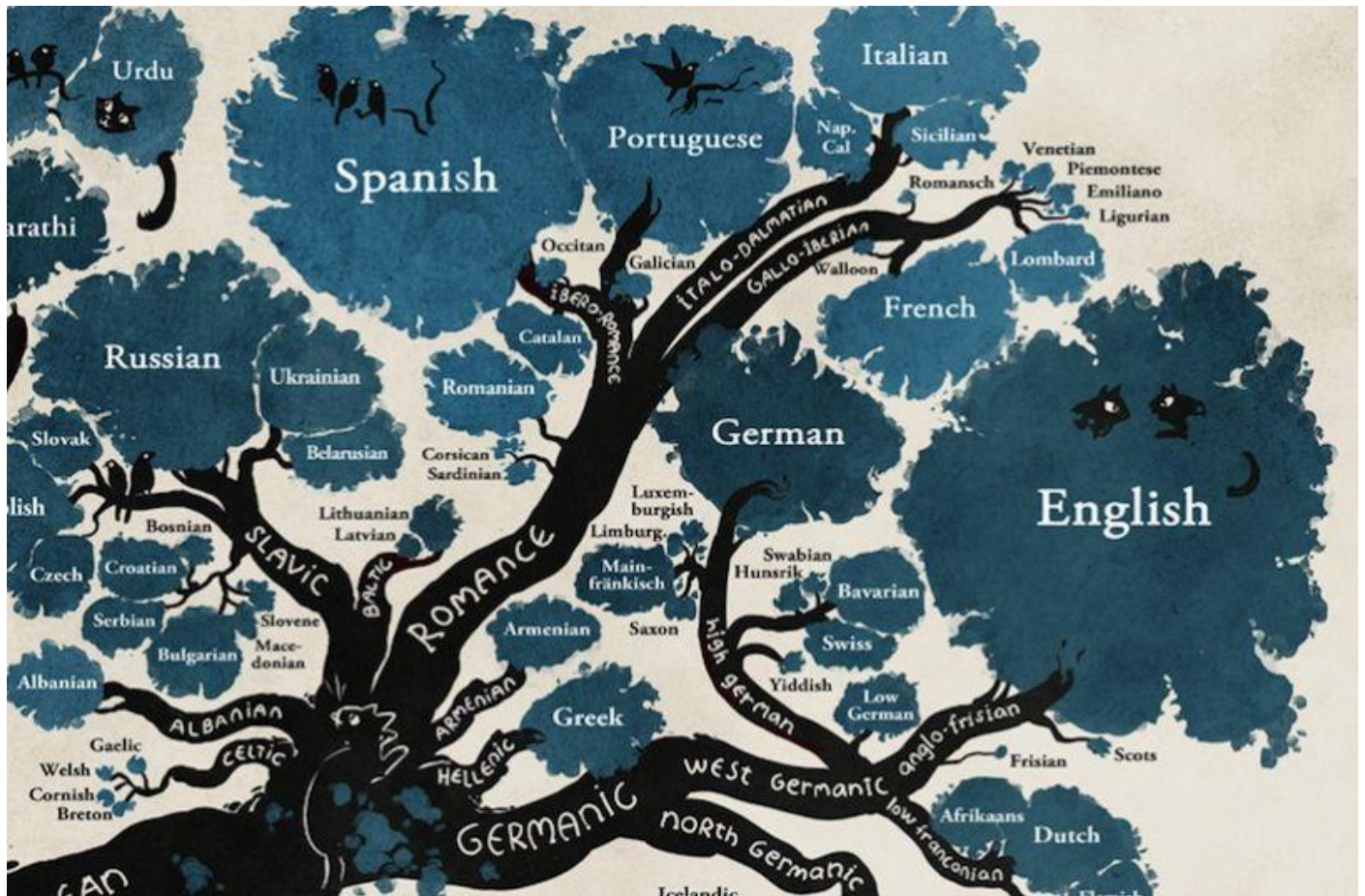
Any links?

Any connections?

Any relationship between them?

Allusion to the common origins of most Indo-European languages

Languages are biological. Just like a tree, they are born, they have roots, they live and grow and ultimately die or shift and change and adapt and survive.



Listening comprehension

How much the English language comes from Greek?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EH3lD-L85Is&t=73s>

From YouTube, Langfocus, 2017

Introduce the document: type of document, source, date, title, author, topic

In which respect has Greek particularly influenced English?

Can you quantify the influence of Greek on English?

In which fields has Greek mostly influenced English?

And when? Which particular periods of time?

How do you notice words are of Greek origin?

Teacher's expected production

This is a video taken from Youtube, dated 2017 and it has been watched more than 300,000 – three hundred thousand times – the report is delivered by Langfocus, the nickname of a language specialist / expert who here concentrates / dwells on the underestimated influence of Greek on English.

Greek has particularly influenced English in terms of vocabulary in some specific fields such as biology, medicine, science and technology.

It is estimated that between 6 and 11% of the English vocabulary has got Greek origins.

Greek started having an influence on English in the early history of English with words such as “church” and “museum”.

Then, at the time, English was not yet English and still Saxon and dominated by French, that is from the twelfth century to the fifteenth century, English was influenced by Greek through or via French with words such as “olive, catastrophe, democracy and paragraph.”

In the classical period, there was a tendency to choose Latin words to describe the physical parts of the body whereas Greek words were used to describe diseases.

In modern times, from the nineteenth century onwards, Greek was used to coin new words that did not even exist in Greek before thanks to the combination of compounds / morphemes to reflect progress in an ever-changing world with words such as “photography” and “xenophobia”.

Greek words are easily recognizable from their spelling:

- Ph at the beginning of words;
- Also clusters such as ps and pn that are unpronounceable to native speakers of English and they therefore drop the first letter;
- The presence of “y” between consonants;
- Certain vowels spelt side by side / juxtaposed such as “ae” or “oe”

Example of a student's production

This is a Video from YouTube that came out on YouTube in 2017 and it deals with the Greek origins of English.

The video is entitled "How much of English comes from Greek?" and the author is called Paul.

It is estimated 6% of the English vocabulary is of Greek origin.

Depending on the field, the English vocabulary of Greek origin can grow up to 10%

In Modern Times, the English have created new words for new technologies based on Greek morphemes and using combinations of different languages.

Greek has particularly influenced English in some specific fields such as science, technology, medicine, economics, politics and philosophy.

The influence of Greek started in the Middle Ages, from the 12th C / Century onwards via or through Latin and French.

Greek has even influenced English more from the 17th C onwards when they had to coin a lot of new words applying to science and new technologies.

You can tell words are of Greek origin from the spelling, they are typical clusters of Greek letters such as ph, psy, pn, X.

Listening comprehension under the form of a multiple choice questionnaire

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MdxWzLzY8Ok>

How much has Greek influenced English?

From YouTube by Ben Llywellyn in 2021

From 00:00 to 11:00

Multiple choice questions / Tick the right answer

- 1) What is the difference between Old English and Modern English?
 - a) Old English had cases the way Latin and German have.
 - b) Old English was not written.
 - c) Old English had Latin loanwords.

- 2) What is the rate or percentage of Greek words in Modern English?
 - a) 6%
 - b) 9% or 10%
 - c) Ranging between six and ten per cent

- 3) What is the name of the language spoken before Old English?
 - a) Anglican
 - b) Anglo
 - c) Saxon

- 4) When did the Greek word "cosmos / kosmos" enter the English language?
 - a) In 1212
 - b) In 2012
 - c) Around 1200

- 5) How did the word "Cosmos / Kosmos" enter the English language?
 - a) Via German
 - b) Through Latin
 - c) Via Hebrew

- 6) What is the original meaning of the word "Cosmos / Kosmos"
 - a) World
 - b) Good orderly arrangement
 - c) Universe

- 7) What kind of concepts were mostly introduced by Greek?
 - a) Philosophical concepts
 - b) Cosmetic concepts
 - c) Political concepts

- 8) Which language dominated at the time of Old English?
 - a) Latin
 - b) French
 - c) Saxon

- 9) How did most of the words of Greek origin English enter Old English?
- a) Through German
 - b) Via Latin
 - c) Through French
- 10) Which spelling is most telling that a word is of Greek origin?
- a) SK
 - b) PH
 - c) BL
- 11) When did English start building a canon of literature and introduced a great number of Greek words?
- a) At the beginning of the fourteenth century
 - b) In the middle of the fourteenth century
 - c) At the end of the fourteenth century
- 12) Who was the most famous author of English in the fourteenth century?
- a) William Shakespeare
 - b) Chaucer
 - c) Thomas Moore
 - d) Joan of Arc
- 13) What kind of words did Chaucer use in his tales?
- a) Words of Arabic origin such as algebra, chemistry, cotton
 - b) Words of French origin such as liberty, equality, fraternity
 - c) Words of Greek origin such as arctic, cholera, elixir, hexameter, nymph
- 14) Cross out the clusters of letters that are not indicative of Greek origins
- a) Ae, eu, eo
 - b) Pen, Ps, ph, phos, phy, sthm
 - c) Bl, br
- 15) What happened at the Renaissance?
- a) People started learning Latin
 - b) People started learning Greek
 - c) People started leaning Greek and coining new words based on Greek
- 16) What did the English poet Thomas Moore particularly do?
- a) He coined concept form Greek roots.
 - b) He simply borrowed words from Greek.
 - c) He translated Latin concepts into Greek.
- 17) What does the word "Utopia" that he coined mean?
- a) Paradise on earth
 - b) Eldorado
 - c) Golden Age
 - d) Nowhere

18) What did the revival of Greek mean to the Renaissance authors?

- a) It was a rediscovery of classical culture.
- b) It was a rival language to Latin.
- c) It was a way of creating an utterly new source of inspiration.

19) What kind of Greek words have authors invented?

- a) They have invented new Greek sounds and morphemes that have a meaning.
- b) They have invented new short and simple words such as bio, zoo...
- c) They have invented compounds, that is words made of different elements of Greek that did not even exist before in Greece such as geography, utopia, zoology.

20) Today's word Bible comes from the Greek word "Biblio" that means

- a) A writing on a piece of paper
- b) A scroll
- c) A writing on a stone

21) At the time of the Renaissance, when the Bible was translated from Ancient languages into English, English has also borrowed Hebrew words. How have Hebrew words such as "Paradise, Pharaon" been adopted in English?

- a) Via Latin
- b) Through Greek as the spelling indicates
- c) Straight from Hebrew

Correction of the listening comprehension under the form of a multiple choice questionnaire

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Basic exercise

Latin & Greek root word meaning

Match the words

1		photo		A. write
2		spir		B. water
3		log / logo		C. fear
4		graph		D. hear / listen
5		vert / vers		E. word / study
6		bio		F. war / fight
7		port		G. life
8		aud		H. go / move
9		vid / vis		I. straight
10		sci		J. light
11		aqua		K. time
12		terra		L. land
13		rect		M. break / burst
14		phobia		N. turn
15		tract		O. pull / draw
16		astro		P. carry
17		ced / cede		Q. see
18		bell / belli		R. breath
19		rupt		S. star
20		chron		T. know

Correction of the basic exercise

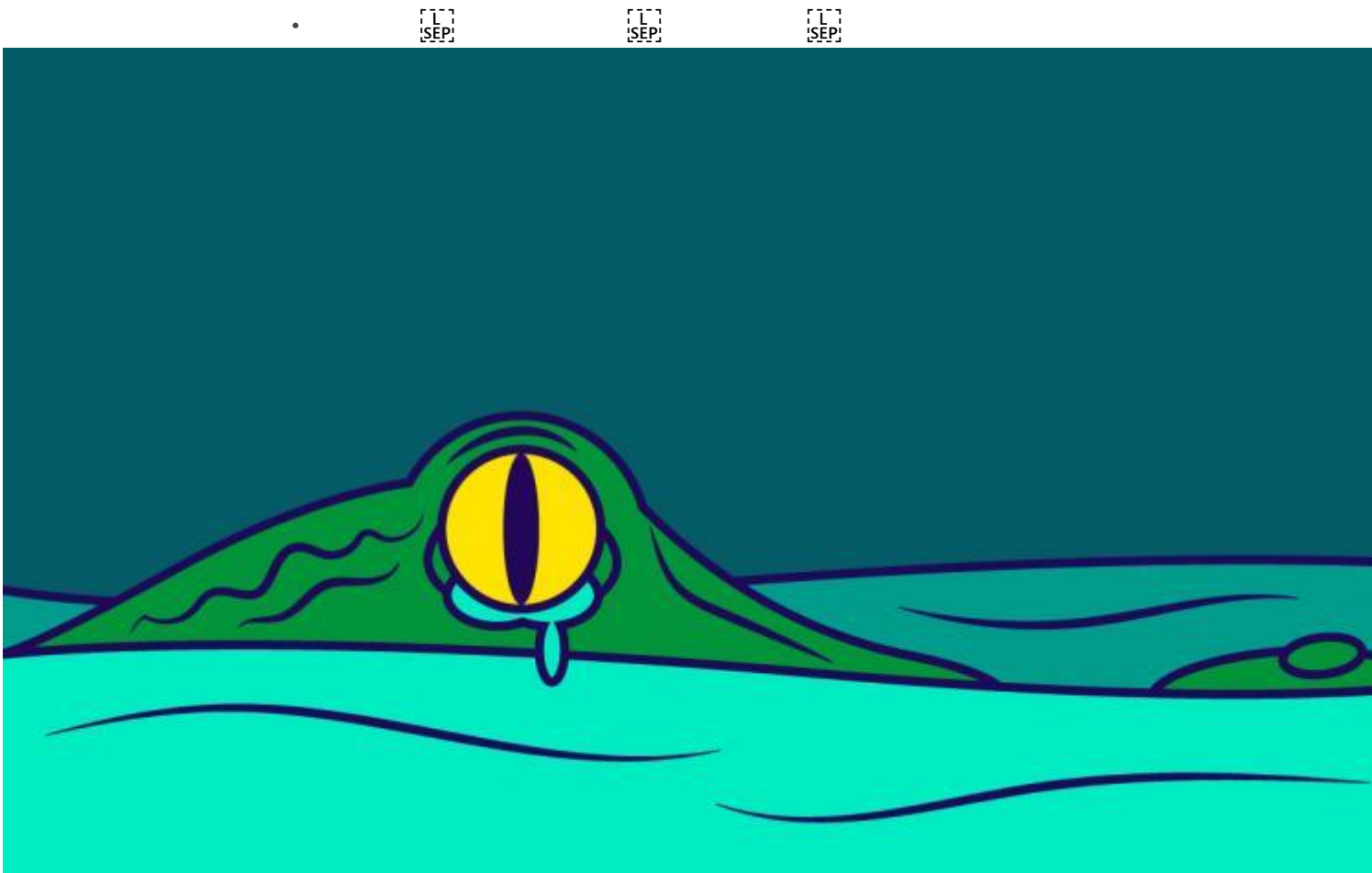
Latin & Greek root word meaning

1	J	photo		A. write
2	R	spir		B. water
3	E	log / logo		C. fear
4	A	graph		D. hear / listen
5	N	vert / vers		E. word / study
6	G	bio		F. war / fight
7	P	port		G. life
8	D	aud		H. go / move
9	Q	vid / vis		I. straight
10	T	sci		J. light
11	B	aqua		K. time
12	L	terra		L. land
13	I	rect		M. break / burst
14	C	phobia		N. turn
15	O	tract		O. pull / draw
16	S	astro		P. carry
17	H	ced / cede		Q. see
18	F	bell / belli		R. breath
19	M	rupt		S. star
20	A	chron		T. know

A/ To go further by reading

How has Greek influenced the English language?

By Martha Peraki, Catherine Vougiouklaki / 18th May 2015 - 04:19



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‘An idiom which has its roots in Greek antiquity is 'crocodile tears'. The phrase is thought to come from the popular ancient belief that crocodiles weep while eating their victims.’ Image © Chris Tompkins Design

How many words derived from Greek have you used today? British Council teachers in Greece, Martha Peraki and Catherine Vougiouklaki, explain why English owes so much to the Greek language.

Antique, idol, dialogue, geography, grammar, architect, economy, encyclopaedia, telephone, microscope... all these common English words have something in common: they are derived from Greek. To this list, we could add thousands more words, some common and others less so. Clearly, the Greek language has had an important influence on the English language. Let's take a closer look.

A very brief history of the Greek language

Greek is one of the oldest Indo-European languages and is usually divided into Ancient Greek (often thought of as a dead language) and Modern Greek.

Modern Greek is derived from *Koine*, a common dialect of Ancient Greek that was understood throughout the Greek-speaking world at that time. In the 19th century, Modern Greek became the official language of the Kingdom of Greece.

According to Peter T. Daniels, the Ancient Greeks were the first to use a 'true' alphabet, that is, one representing both vowels and consonants. Indeed, the word 'alphabet' is formed of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, 'alpha' and 'beta'.

What English owes to the Greek language

The Oxford Companion to the English Language states that the 'influence of classical Greek on English has been largely indirect, through Latin and French, and largely lexical and conceptual...'.

According to one estimate, more than 150,000 words of English are derived from Greek words. These include technical and scientific terms but also more common words like those above.

Words that start with 'ph-' are usually of Greek origin, for example: *philosophy*,

physical, photo, phrase, philanthropy.

Many English words are formed of parts of words (morphemes) that originate from the Greek language, including the following examples:

- phobia (fear of), as in *arachnophobia* – the fear of spiders
- micro (small), as in *microscopic* – so small it's hard to see
- demos (people) as in *democracy* – government by the people

A great example of the influence of the Greek language are the two speeches written in English but actually consisting of only Greek words (with the exception of articles and prepositions) by the former Prime Minister Prof. Xenophon Zolotas, who was also an economist.

English expressions derived from Ancient Greek culture

Greek mythology has been very influential in Western culture, particularly its art and literature. Unsurprisingly, some common expressions in English derive from these ancient myths and beliefs.

To have an 'Achilles heel' means to have a weakness or vulnerable point. Achilles was a Greek hero and central character in Homer's epic poem, *The Iliad*. He was only vulnerable at his heel. Example sentence: *I'm trying to eat more healthily, but chocolate is my Achilles heel.*

The 'Midas touch' is another common expression deriving from Greek mythology. Describing a near-magical ability to succeed at anything one undertakes, the expression originates from a story of King Midas, who is remembered for his ability to turn everything he touched into gold. Example sentence: *My brother's business is so successful, he really has the Midas touch!*

An idiom which has its roots in Greek antiquity is 'crocodile tears'. The phrase might come from the popular ancient belief that crocodiles weep while eating their victims. In fact, crocodiles do lubricate their eyes via their tear ducts, usually when their eyes start to dry out after being out of the water for a long time. Nevertheless, the behaviour is also thought to occur when crocodiles feed. It is used in English to describe expressions of sorrow that are insincere.

B/ To go further by reading

List of Latin and Greek words commonly used in systematic names

From Academic Kids

https://academickids.com/encyclopedia/index.php/List_of_Latin_and_Greek_words_commonly_used_in_systematic_names

This list of Latin and Greek words commonly used in systematic names is intended to help those unfamiliar with classical languages understand and remember the scientific names of organisms.

The binomial nomenclature used for animals and plants is largely derived from Latin, as are the names used for higher taxa such as families and orders. At the time when Linnaeus devised the hierarchical scientific classification of living things, Latin was used in Western Europe as the language of science, so it was natural that he should use the Latin name of each animal as its definitive scientific name. Although Latin is now largely unused except by classicists and for certain purposes by botanists and the Roman Catholic Church, the use of Latin names remains. It is helpful to most people to be able to understand the common words that arise from scientific names, and the table lists some of these; while the Latin names do not always correspond to the current English common names, they are often related, and if their meanings are understood they are easier to recall.

The benefit of having a scientific language is that it avoids subjectivity and political argument, while promoting an honest description of the subject or object of investigation.

The list includes a collection of scientific words and common prefixes used in English. Words that are very similar to their English forms are not included.

Often a genus or specific name is simply the Latin or Greek name for the animal (e.g. *Canis* is Latin for a dog). These words are not included in the table below, because they will only occur for one or two taxa. The words listed below are the common adjectives and other modifiers that repeatedly occur in the systematic names of many organisms.

Not all the words or parts of words used in scientific names for living things are derived from Latin. Some are derived from Greek, some from languages local to the places where the organisms are found, and many from the names of the people who first described a species or other taxon. However, all are treated grammatically as if they were Latin words. In particular this means that to indicate possession, the endings *-a* and *-us* turn into *-ae* and *-i* respectively, and non-Latin names of people add *-i* if male and *-ae* if female. So "Humboldt's penguin" has the binomial name *Spheniscus humboldti*. Note too, from this example, that despite the fact that Humboldt is a proper name, the rule that species names do not have a capital letter takes precedence. Greek unlike Latin is a living language; however scientific nomenclature generally uses latinised spelling and Ancient Greek rather than Modern Greek vocabulary. While Latin is mostly found in use with biological studies, the remaining sciences and arts depend on an almost exclusive Greek lexicon. Medicine for example has some 80% Greek nomenclature although when we include the biological studies the rate drops to 65%, Chemistry 70% and Physics, Math, and Microbiology are based on Greek Nomenclature.

The list includes personal names only where their Latin form is markedly different from their English or other original language form, so that it might be difficult to guess the relationship. Words that are very similar to their English forms are not included.

Note that not all the attributions to languages in this table are authoritative.

See also

- List of Greek words with English derivatives
- List of Latin words with English derivatives

List of words

Latin/Greek word or part word	Language	
	L=Latin G=Greek LG=similar in both languages	English translation
<i>albus</i>	L	white
<i>arcturus</i>	L	northern
<i>argentatus</i>	L	silvery
<i>australis</i>	L	southern
<i>bengalensis</i>	L	Bengal, India
<i>borealis</i>	L	northern
<i>brachy</i>	G	short
<i>brevi</i>		short
<i>carbo</i>	L	coal
<i>cauda</i>		tail
<i>caulos</i>	G	stem, stalk
<i>caudatus</i>	L	tailed
<i>cephalus</i>	G	head
<i>chilensis</i>	L	Chilean
<i>chloro</i>	G	green
<i>-cola</i>	L	-dweller
<i>cristatus</i>	L	crested
<i>cyano</i>	G	blue-green
<i>dactylus</i>	G	finger or toe
<i>deca</i>	G	ten
<i>dermis</i>	G	skin
<i>di-</i>	G	two-

<i>diplo-</i>	G	double
<i>dodeca</i>	G	twelve
<i>dolicho-</i>	G	elongated
<i>domesticus</i>	L	domestic or house
<i>dorsalis</i>	L	back
<i>dukhunensis</i>	L	Deccan plateau, India
<i>echinus</i>	G	spine
<i>ennea</i>	G	nine
<i>ennea</i>	G	ninety
<i>erythro</i>	G	red
<i>etos</i>	G	sea
<i>familiaris</i>	L	common
<i>flora</i>	L	flower
<i>folius</i>	L	leaf
<i>fuscus</i>	L	dark brown
<i>fulvus</i>	L	yellow
<i>gaster</i>	G	belly
<i>glycis</i>	G	sweet
<i>halo</i>	G	salt
<i>hecta</i>	G	hundred
<i>hendeca</i>	G	eleven
<i>hepta</i>	G	seven
<i>heptacota</i>	G	seventy
<i>hexa</i>	G	six
<i>hexacota</i>	G	sixty
<i>hibernicus</i>	L	Irish
<i>hortensis</i>	L	garden
<i>icosa</i>	G	twenty

<i>indicus</i>	L	Indian
<i>lateralis</i>	L	side
<i>leucus</i>	G	white
<i>lineatus</i>	L	lined or striped
<i>ludovicani</i>	L	Lewis's
<i>maculatus</i>	L	spotted
<i>major</i>	L	greater
<i>maximus</i>	L	largest
<i>melanus</i>	G	black
<i>minimus</i>	L	smallest
<i>minor</i>	L	smaller
<i>mono-</i>	G	one-
<i>montanus</i>	L	mountains
<i>morphos</i>	G	shape
<i>morph-</i>	G	shape
<i>mauro-</i>	G	dark
<i>niger</i>	L	black
<i>nona</i>	L	nine
<i>nothos</i>	G	false, bastard
<i>notos</i>	G	southern
<i>novaehollandiae</i>	L	Australian
<i>novaeselandiae</i>	L	New Zealand
<i>noveboracensis</i>	L	New York
<i>obscurus</i>	L	dark
<i>occidentalis</i>	L	western
<i>octa</i>	G	eight
<i>octaconta</i>	G	eighty
<i>oeos-</i>	G	tubular

<i>officinalis</i>	L	medicinal
<i>orientalis</i>	L	eastern
<i>ortho-</i>	G	straight
<i>pachys</i>	G	thick, stout
<i>parvus</i>	L	small
<i>pedi-</i>	L	feet
<i>pelagius</i>	G	oceanic
<i>penta-</i>	G	five-
<i>pentaconta</i>	G	fifty
<i>petra</i>	G	rocky, stony
<i>phyllo</i>	G	leaf
<i>phyton</i>	G	plant
<i>platy</i>	G	flat
<i>protos</i>	G	first
<i>pteron</i>	G	wing
<i>punctatus</i>	L	spotted
<i>rhiza</i>	G	root
<i>rhytis</i>	G	wrinkled
<i>rubra</i>	L	red
<i>-rostra-</i>	L	beak
<i>rufus</i>	L	red
<i>sativus</i>	L	sown, cultivated
<i>saurus</i>	G	lizard
<i>sinensis</i>	L	Chinese
<i>stoma</i>	G	mouth, opening
<i>striatus</i>	L	striped
<i>sylvi</i>	L	forest, wild
<i>tetra-</i>	G	four-

<i>tetraconta</i>	G	forty
<i>tinctorius</i>	L	dyeing
<i>tomentosus</i>	L	furry
<i>tri-</i>	LG	three-
<i>trich-, thrix</i>	G	hair
<i>tricaconta</i>	G	thirty
<i>-ura</i>	G	of the tail
<i>uni</i>	L	one
<i>variabilis</i>	L	variable
<i>variegatus</i>	L	variegated
<i>ventrus</i>	L	belly
<i>verrucosus</i>	L	rough skinned
<i>viridis</i>	L	green
<i>volans</i>	L	flying
<i>vulgaris</i>	L	common

C/ To go further by reading

List of Commonly Used Greek Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes

<https://penlighten.com/list-of-commonly-used-greek-roots-prefixes-suffixes>

Greek is one of the languages that has influenced English. Getting familiar with the common roots and affixes will be a big plus for your vocabulary, aiding you to guess unknown words! Penlighten keeps you informed about some commonly used Greek roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

Did You Know?

The variations in the Greek vocabulary have immensely shaped and added to the modern English language. The first language that used phonetics and vowels was English Greek.

When new words in a language have a foreign origin, it is because they are borrowed from the foreign language. The western civilization, who speak English, are greatly influenced by the Greek language. These days, Greek alphabets are commonly used to represent concepts of mathematics and science. Not just that, the suffixes and prefixes to different English words are also shaped by the Greek language. Further, we shall shed light on English words whose suffixes and prefixes have a Greek origin.

GREEK ROOTS

Roots	In English	English Examples
-auto-	self	autograph, autobiography
-anthropo-	human	philanthropy, anthropologist
-arthr-	joint	arthritis, arthropod
-bio-	life	biology, biography
-bibl-	book	bible, bibliography
-chron-	time	chronic, chronology
-cosm-	universe	cosmos, cosmopolitan
-dyna-	power	dynamite, dynamic
-derm-	skin	dermatologist, endoderm
-ethn-	nation, race	ethnic, ethnarch
-gam-	marriage	monogamy, gamete
-geo-	earth	biogeography, geometry
-graph-	write, draw	graphology, photography
-gyn-	woman	gynecologist, epigynous
-hydr-	water	dehydrate, hydrolysis
-hyper-	over	hyperactive, hyperbole
-lith-	stone	lithosphere, Neolithic
-log-/logy-	speech, reason	apology, dialog
-metr-/meter-	measure	symmetric, diameter
-mim-	repeat	mime, pantomime
-morph-	form	anamorphic, morphology
-path-	feeling	sympathy, apathy
-phil-	love	philosophy, hydrophile
-phob-	fear	phobia, claustrophobia
-phos-, -phot-	light	phosphorus, photogenic

-pseud-	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience
-psych-	mind	psychology, psyche
-scop-	observe	telescope, horoscope
-soph-	wise	sophisticate, philosophy
-techn-	art, skill	technician, technology
-tele-	far	telepathy, telegram
-theor-	speculation	theorem, theory
-zo-	living being	zoology, protozoa
-zym-	ferment	enzyme, lysozyme

GREEK PREFIXES

Roots	In English	English Examples
acr-	height	acrobatics, acrophobia
aero-	air	aeronautics
amph-	both	amphibian, amphitheater
anti-	against	antibiotic
archae-	ancient	archaeology
auto-	self	autonomy, automatic
di-	double	diode, dipole
dys-	ill	dysentery, dyslexia
ecto-	outside	ectoderm
epi-	upon	epidemic, epiphany
hemi-	half	hemisphere, hemicycle
heter-	different	heterosexual, heterogeneous
hex-	six	hexode, hexagon
homo-	same	homogeneous, homonym
iso-	equal	isometric, isotropic
kilo-	thousand	kilometer, kilogram
leuc- , leuk-	white	leukocyte, leucoderma
macro-	long	macroeconomics, macrobiotic
micro-	small	micrometer, microscope
myth-	story	mythology, mythos
neo-	new	neophyte, Neolithic
oct-	eight	octagon, octopus
poly-	many	polygon, polygamy
syn-, sym-, syl-	with	symbol, syllable, synthesis

GREEK SUFFIXES

Roots	In English	English Examples
-cracy, -crat	authority	democracy, bureaucracy
-ic	like something	acidic, antiseptic
-ism	condition	feminism, racism
-logy	reason, speech	analogy, trilogy
-y	tells characteristic	grumpy, foggy

Now

with the help and support of the lists above

as well as paper and online dictionaries

build your own multilingual dictionary

in Greek, English and French

From the lists above

And using paper as well as online dictionaries

Build your own multilingual scientific dictionary

ANCIENT GREEK	Français	English	Dérivés en français	Stemming from Greek in English
ALG / ALGIA / ALGOS				
AGORA				
ANER / ANDRO / ANDROS				
ANTI				
ANTHROP / ANTHROPO				
ARCHEOS				
ARTHR / ARTHRO				
ASTR / ASTER				
ASPER / ASPRO				
ATROS				
AUTO				
BIBL / BIBLIOS				
BRAD				
BIO				
KEPHAL / CEPHALUS				
CHLORO				
CHROM				
CHRON				

COSM / KOSM				
CYANO / KUANOS				
DACTYLO				
DECA				
DEMO / DEMOS				
DERM / DERMO / DERMA				
DI				
DIPLO				
ENDO				
EPI				
EROS				
ERGOS				
ERYTHO				
ETHIKOS				
ETHN				
EXO				
GAMOS				
GASTER / GASTRO				
GEO / GAÏA				
GERON				
GLYCIS				
GRAPH				
GYNE / GUNE				
HECTA				
HEMI				
HAEM / HEM / HEMO / HEMATO				
HETER				
HEXA				
HOMO				
HYDR / HYDRO / HYDRA				
HYPER				
HYPO				
HIPP- / HIPPO				
-IATROS				
ISO				
- ITIS	-	-	-	-
KARDIA				
KILO				
KIN / KINE / KINO				
KRATO / KRATOS				
LEUK / LEUKOS / LEUCO				
LOG- / LOGO / LOGOS / LOGY				

MAKRO / MACRO				
MEGALO				
MELANO / MELANOS				
MICRO				
MIS-				
MONO				
MORPH / MORPHOS				
MYTH				
NEO				
NOST				
NYX / NOX				
OCTA				
OINOS				
ORTHO				
PACHYS				
PAIDI / PAED				
PAN				
PATH / PATHOS				
PENTA				
PETRA				
PHAGOS				
PHIL / PHILIA				
PHOBIA				
PHOR				
PHOTO				
PHYLLO				
PHYTON				
POD				
POLI				
POLY				
POTAMO				
PROT				
PSYCHE / PSYCHOS				
PTERON				
RHYZA				
SAURUS				
-SCOP / SKOP / SKOPEO				
STOMA				
SYM / SYN / SYL				
TELE				
TETRA				
THALASSA				
THEKA				

TRI				
TRICH / TRIX				
UR / URA / URO				
ZO-O				

Teacher's multilingual scientific dictionary

ANCIENT GREEK	Français	English	Dérivés en français	Stemming from Greek in English
ALG / ALGIA / ALGOS	Douleur	Pain Smart Woe	Analgésique, Antalgique, nostalgie	Analgesic, Nostalgia
AGORA	Place	Square	Agoraphobie	
ANER / ANDRO / ANDROS	Homme	Man	André Andropause	Andric Andrium Androcyte
ANTI	Contre	Against Versus	Antidouleur Antibiotiques	Antibiotics Antibodies
ANTHROP / ANTHROPO	Homme au sens générique Humain Comme en allemand « Mensch »	Human Mankind	Anthropologie Philanthrope Misanthrope	Anthropology Anthropomorphic Philanthropist
ARCHEOS	Originel / primitif / ancien /	Original / primeval / ancient	Archéologie	Archaeology UK Archeology USA
ARTHR / ARTHRO	Articulation	Joint	Arthrose Arthrite	Arthrosis Arthritis
ASTR / ASTER	Astre / Etoile	Star	Astral Astéroïde Astronaute	Astral
ASPER / ASPRO	Blanc	White	Aspirine	Aspirin
ATROS	Docteur Médecin	Doctor	Pédiatre Psychiatre Gériatre	Paediatrician UK Pediatrician USA Psychiatrist Geriatrician
AUTO	Soi-même	Self	Autonome Autobiographie	Autonomous Autobiography
BIBL / BIBLIOS	Livre	Book	Bible Bibliothèque Bibliographie	Bible Bibliography
BRAD	Lent	Slow	Bradycardie	
BIO	Vie	Life	Biologie Biographie Antibiotiques	Biology Biography Antibiotics

KEPHAL / CEPHALUS	Tête	Head	Céphalées Encéphalite Encéphalogramme	Cephalalgia
CHLORO	Vert	Green	Chlorophylle	Chloroacetic
CHROM	Couleur	Colour / Color	Chromatique	Chromatic Chromosome Monochrome
CHRON	Temps	Time	Chronos Chronologie Chronomètre Chronophage	Chronology Chronometre Diachronic Synchronic
COSM / KOSM	Monde	World	Cosmos Cosmique Cosmonaute Cosmopolite	Microcosm Cosmic Cosmonaut Comopolitan Cosmology
CYANO / KUANOS	Vert bleu	Various shades of blue	Cyanure	Cyanuria
DACTYLO	Doigt	Finger	Dactylographier Pentadactyle	Dactylograph Pachydactylous Dactylostyle
DECA	Dix	Ten	Décalogue	Decade
DEMO / DEMOS	Peuple	People	Démocratie Démagogue Démographie	Democracy Demography
DERM / DERMO / DERMA	Peau	Skin (for human beings) Hide (of an animal)	Dermatologie	Dermatologist Leukoderma
DI	Deux	Two	Dialogue	Dialogue
DIPLO	Double	Double / Twofold	Diplophase	Diplogenic
ENDO	En-dedans	Inside	Endogamie Endogène Influence / cause intérieure	Endocardium Endogenetic Endoscopy
EPI	Sur Au-dessus	On Above	Epiderme Epidermique	Epithet Epidemic
EROS	Amour de l'ordre de l'attraction physique	Physical	Erotique	Erotic
ERGOS	Travail Œuvre	Work	Ergonomie Synergie	Ergonym Ergophile

ERYTHO	Rouge	Red	Erythème	Erythema
ETHIKOS	Morale	Ethics	Ethique	Ethics Ethical
ETHN	Ethnie / Group / Race	Ethnic group Ethnicity	Ethnie	Ethnic
EXO	En-dehors		Exogamie Exogène	Exodus Exotic
GAMOS	Mariage	Wedding Marriage	Gamète Endogamie Qui se marie au sein d'un groupe fermé Monogamie Qui se marie avec une seule personne Polygamie Qui se marie avec plusieurs personnes en même temps Exogamie Qui cherche un mariage en dehors du groupe	Monogamous Bigamous Polygamous
GAster / GASTRO	Ventre	Belly	Gastrologie Gastronome Gastronomie	Gastric Gastritis Gastronomy
GEO / GAÏA	Terre	Land / Earth	Géographie	Geography
GERON	Vieux	Old	Gérontologie Gérontocratie Gérontophilie	Gerontology
GLYCIS	Sucre	Sugar	Glucose Glucide	Glucose Glucid
GRAPH	Ecrire Ecriture	Write Writing	Graphie Calligraphie La belle écriture Démographie Ecrire sur le peuple	Graphic, Biography, Demographic
GYNE / GUNE	Femme	Woman	Gynécée Gynécologue	Gynecology, Misogyny, Androgyne

HECTA	Cent	Hundred	Hectolitre	Hectare, Hectolitre
HEMI	Moitié Semi	Half Semi	Hémisphère Hémiplégique	Hemisphere, Hemiplegia
HAEM / HEM / HEMO / HEMATO	Blood	Sang	Hémoglobine Hémorragie	Hemorrhage, Hemoglobin, Hematology
HETER	Autre Différent	Other Different	Hétéroclite Hétérodoxe Hétérogène Hétérosexuel Hétérozygote	Heterosexual, Heterogeneous, Heterodox
HEXA	Six	Six	Hexagone	Hexagon, Hexadecimal
HOMO	Même Semblable Identique	Same Similar	Homogénéité Homophonie Homonymie Homosexuel Homozygote	Homogeneous, Homophone, Homosexual
HYDR / HYDRO / HYDRA	Eau	Water	Hydre Hydrater Hydraulique Hydrologie	Hydrogen, Hydroelectric, Hydration
HYPER	Au-dessus de	Above	Hyperthermie	Hyperactive, Hypertension, Hyperlink
HYPO	En-dessous de	Below Under	Hypothermie Hypothèse	Hypothermia, Hypothesis, Hypodermic
HIPP- / HIPPO	Cheval	Horse	Hippodrome Hippopotame Philippe (ami des chevaux)	Hippodrome, Hippopotamus
-IATROS	Docteur Médecin	Doctor	Géiatre Médecin pour les personnes âgées Pédiatre Médecin pour les enfants Psychiatre Médecin pour la psyché / l'esprit	Geriatric Paediatrician / UK Pediatrician, USA Psychiatrist

ISO	Egal	Equal	Isobare Triangle Isocèle Isotherme	Isothermal, Isotope, Isobar
- ITIS	Inflammation	Inflammation	Arthrite Bronchite Dermite Méningite Névrite	Arthritis, Bronchitis, Dermatitis
KARDIA	Cœur	Heart	Cardiaque Cardiologie	Cardiac, Cardiology
KILO	Mille	Thousand	Kilogramme Kilomètre	Kilogram, Kilometre
KIN / KINE / KINO	Bouger Mouvoir	To move	Cinéma Kinésithérapeute	Cinema, Kinetic Kinesiology
KRATO / KRATOS	Force Pouvoir Autorité	Authority Power Rule Strength	Aristocratie Le pouvoir à l'élite Autocratie Le pouvoir au sein d'une autonomie qui se suffit à elle- même. Démocratie Le pouvoir donné au peuple Gérontocratie Le pouvoir donné aux anciens Méritocratie Le pouvoir donné aux plus méritants Théocratie Le pouvoir laissé à Dieu / à la religion	Aristocracy, Bureaucracy Democracy
LEUK / LEUKOS / LEUCO	Blanc	White	Leucocytes Leucémie	Leukemia, Leukocyte
LOG- / LOGO / LOGOS / LOGY	Mot Etude Raison	Reason Study Word	Biologie Etude de la vie Géologie	Biology, Geology, Theology

			Etude la terre Sociologie Etude de la société Théologie Etude de Dieu	
MAKRO / MACRO	Grand	Tall Large	Macrocosme Macrophage	Macroeconomics, Macrostructure
MEGALO	Très grand Immense Démesuré	Very big Huge Enormous Tremendous	Mégalomanie Mégalopole Cytomégalovirus	Megalopolis, Megalomania
MELANO / MELANOS	Noir	Black	Mélanome Mélatonine	Melanoma, Melanin
MICRO	Petit	Small	Microbe Microcellule Microcosme Microscope	Microscope, Microchip, Microbiology
MIS-	Détester Haïr	To hate To despise To loathe To detest	Misandre Misanthrope Misogyne	Misogyny, Misanthrope
MONO	Un / Seul	One / One and only one Single	Monique (celle qui est seule) Monologue Monomanie Monothéisme	Monologue, Monotheism, Monopoly
MORPH / MORPHOS	Forme	Shape	Morphologie Morphotype	Morphology, Metamorphosis
MYTH	Histoire Récit	Story Tale	Mythologie Mythomanie	mythology, Myth Mythomania
NEO	Nouveau / nouvelle	New	Néophyte	Neolithic, Neonatal, Neologism
NOST	Nid	Nest Home Return	Nostalgie	Nostalgia
NYX / NOX	Nuit	Night	Nyctalope	Nocturnal, Nyctalopia
OCTA	Huit	Eight	Octogone	Octagon, Octopus

OINOS	Vin	Wine	C�nologie	Oenology
ORTHO	Droit Correct Juste	Straight Correct	Orthodoxie Orthographie Orthodontie Orthop�die Orthoptie	Orthodontics, Orthography, Orthodox
PACHYS	Epais	Thick	Pachyderme Qui a la peau �paisse	Pachyderm
PAIDI / PAED	Enfant / Gar�on	Child / Boy	P�diatre P�dagogie P�dophilie	Pediatrics, Pedagogy, Pedophile
PAN	Tout	All	Pand�mie Pangermanique Pansexuel	Pandemic, Pangermanic, Pansexual, Panorama
PATH / PATHOS	Sentiment Passion Souffrance	Suffering Feeling Passion	Antipathie Pathologie Sympathie	Sympathy, Empathy, Pathology
PENTA	Cinq	Five	Pentagone Pentateuque	Pentagon, Pentathlon
PETRA	Pierre	Stone Peter	P�trole	Petroleum
PHAGOS	Manger de fa�on gloutonne	Gluttony Eat Devour Wolf down	Bact�riophage Chronophage Phagocyter	Bacteriophage, Phagocyte
PHIL / PHILIA	Amour Amiti�	Love Friendship	Philanthropie	Philanthropy, Philosophy Philadelphia
PHOBIA	Crainte Peur Haine	Fear Hate Hatred	Agoraphobie Claustrophobie Homophobie	Agoraphobia Claustrophobia, Homophobia Arachnophobia
PHOR	Porter	To bear To carry	Amphore Christophe® Qui porte le Christ M�taphore Qui apporte un sens diff�rent	Amphora Christopher Metaphor

PHOTO	Lumière	Light	Photographie Photosensible Photosynthèse	Photograph Photosynthesis
PHYLLO	Feuille/s	Leaf Leaves	Chlorophylle Aux feuilles vertes	Chlorophyll
PHYTON	Plante	Plant	Phytothérapie	Phytotherapy, Phytoplankton
POD	Pied	Foot	Podologue Gastéropode Gastropode	Podiatry, Gastropod
POLI	Ville Cité	Town City	Politique	Politics, Metropolis
POLY	Plusieurs Plein	Many Several Manifold	Polygamie Polythéiste	Polygamy Polytheist Polyglot Polygon
POTAMO	Fleuve Rivière	River Stream	Hippopotame Cheval qui vit dans le fleuve	Hippopotamus
PROT	Premier	That comes first Original	Proto-indo- européen La langue des origines commune aux peuples européens et indiens Protozoaire	Prototype, Protozoa
PSYCHE / PSYCHOS	Âme Esprit	Soul Mind Spirit	Psyché Psychiatrie Psychanalyse Psychologie	Pysche Psychiatry Psychoanalysis Psychology
PTERON	Qui a des ailes Qui vole	Winged That flies	Coléoptère Hélicoptère	Pterodactyl Helicopter
RHYZA	Racine	Root	Rhizome	Rhizome
SAURUS	Lézard	Lizard	Dinosaure	Dinosaur
-SCOP / SKOP / SKOPEO	Voir Observer	See Watch Examine Observe	Cinémascopie Horoscope Microscope	Horoscope Microscope Telescope
STOMA	Bouche	Mouth	Stomatologue	Stomatology

SYM / SYN / SYL	Avec Ensemble	With Together	Syllabe Sympathie Synagogue Synergie Synesthésie Synthèse	Syllable Sympathy Synagog synthesis, symmetry, symbiosis
TELE	Loin	Far	Télécommande Télépathie Téléphone Télévision	Telephone, Television, Teleport
TETRA	Quatre	Four	Tétraplégique	Tetraplegia Tetragon,
THALASSA	Mer	Sea	Thalassothérapie	Thalassotherapy
THEKA	Boîte	Box Case	Bibliothèque Discothèque Vinothèque	Not as productive in English as in French
TRI	Trois	Three	Triangle Trilogie Tricycle Triptyque	Triangle Trilogy Tricycle
TRICH / TRIX	Cheveux	Hair	Trichotillomanie	Trichology, Trichotillomania
UR / URA / URO	Queue Urine	Tail Urine	Urée Urine Urologie	Urine Urinary system Urology Urogenital
ZO-O	Vie animale	Animal life Wildlife	Zoologie Les signes du zodiaque	Zoo Zoology Zodiac

Phonetics of common scientific words

Look for the phonetic transcription of these words in a paper or online dictionary

Or go to To phonetics <https://tophonetics.com/>

Listen to the word and record them on your mobile phone

Say what you observe

Foetus

A bacterium

Bacteria

Bacterial

A criterion

Criteria

Archaeology

Archaeologist

Archaeological

Neurone

Neurology

Neurologist

Neurological

Paediatric

Paediatrician

Pneumonia

Pneumatic

Psycho

Pyschiatrist

Psychology

Psychologist

Psychological

Therapy

Therapist

Therapeutic

Therapeutical

Phonetics of common scientific words from To Phonetics <https://tophonetics.com/>

Foetus /'fi:təs/

A bacterium ə bæk'tɪəriəm

Bacteria /bæk'tɪəriə/

Bacterial /bæk'tɪəriəl/

A criterion /ə kraɪ'tɪəriən/

Criteria /kraɪ'tɪəriə/

Archaeology /,ɑ:ki'nlədʒi/

Archaeologist /,ɑ:ki'nlədʒɪst/

Archaeological /,ɑ:kiə'nlədʒɪkəl/

Neurone /'njʊərən/

Neurology /njʊə'nlədʒi/

Neurologist /njʊə'nlədʒɪst/

Neurological /,njʊərə'nlədʒɪkəl/

Paediatric /,pi:di'ætrɪk/

Paediatrician /,pi:diə'trɪʃən/

Pneumonia /nju:'məʊniə/

Pneumatic /nju:'mæɪtɪk/

Psycho /'saɪkəʊ/

Psychiatrist /saɪ'kaɪətrɪst/

Psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/

Psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/

Psychological /,saɪkəl'ɒdʒɪkəl/

Therapy /'θerəpi/

Therapist /'θerəpɪst/

Therapeutic /,θerə'pjʊ:tɪk/

Therapeutical /,θerə'pjʊ:tɪkəl/

What do you observe in the phonetic transcription?

Pronunciation rules

- The pronunciation of /θ/ in Ancient and Modern Greek is close to the “th” sound in present-day English.
- When there is an *i* followed by another vowel such as *a* or *o* in English, whether followed by *n* or not, the stress usually falls on the preceding syllable, as in *bacteria* /bæk'tɪəriə/ or *criteria* /kraɪ'tɪəriə/.
- For adjectives spelled with “-ic” and pronounced /ɪk/, the stress generally falls on the syllable immediately preceding “-ic”, as in *scientific* or *neurologic*.
- When a suffix is added, there is a tendency for the stress to shift to the following syllable, for example in *neurology* /njʊə'rɒlədʒi/ and *neurological* /,njʊərə'lɒdʒɪkəl/.
- English contains consonant clusters such as *ps-* or *pn-* in which the first letter remains silent.

Play on the pronunciation of « S » between two vowels in words from Greek such as museum or chromosome

Spelling S	Spelling S	Spelling S	Spelling S	Spelling S	Spelling S
Italian	French	German	Dutch	Spanish	English
La casa di Isabelle è così bella.	La maison d'Isabelle est si jolie.	Das Haus von Isabelle is so süss. Isabelle's Haus is so süss.	Het huis van Isabelle is mooi.	La casa de Isabel es hermosa.	Isabel's house is so isolated.
Il museo è chiuso.	Le musée est fermé.	Das Museum ist geschlossen.	Het museum is gesloten.	El museo está cerrado.	The museum is closed
I cromosomi sono colorati	Les chromosomes sont colorés.	Die Chromosomen sind farbig.	De chromosomen zijn gekleurd.	Los cromosomas están coloreados .	The chromosomes are coloured / stained.
Z	Z	Z	Z	S	Z for Isabel and museum S for house, isolated, chromosome

Training before assessment: can you explain the meaning according to the origin of the word?

	Meaning?	Pronunciation
- <i>Amplification</i>		
- <i>Antigen</i>		
- <i>Antibody</i>		
- <i>Bacteriophage</i>		
- <i>Chromosome</i>		
- <i>Cloning</i>		
- <i>Cytoplasm</i>		
- <i>Electrophoresis</i>		
- <i>Endonuclease</i>		
- <i>Gene</i>		
- <i>Genome</i>		
- <i>Helicase</i>		
- <i>Hybridization</i>		
- <i>Ligase</i>		
- <i>Lysosome</i>		
- <i>Mitochondrion</i>		
- <i>Mutation</i>		
- <i>Plasmid</i>		
- <i>Polymerase</i>		
- <i>Replication</i>		
- <i>Ribosome</i>		
- <i>Transcription</i>		
- <i>Translation</i>		
- <i>Vaccine</i>		
- <i>Vector</i>		

Correction of the training before the assessment

<i>English scientific words of Latin or Greek origin</i>	Meaning	Phonetic transcription / Pronunciation
- Amplification	The production of multiple copies of a particular gene or DNA sequence. It can occur naturally or artificially, by genetic engineering techniques	/,æmplɪfɪ'keɪʃən/
- Antigen	An antigen is a substance that helps the production of antibodies.	/'æntɪdʒən/
- Antibody	Antibodies are substances which a person's or an animal's body produces in their blood in order to destroy substances which carry disease.	/'æntɪ'bɒdi/
- Bacteriophage	A virus that is parasitic in a bacterium and multiplies within its host, which is destroyed when the new viruses are released. <i>Often shortened to: phage</i>	/bæk'tɪərɪə'feɪdʒ/
- Chromosome	A chromosome is a part of a cell in an animal or plant. It contains genes which determine what characteristics the animal or plant will have.	/'krəʊməsəʊm/
- Cloning	The process of making an identical copy of an organism or cell.	/'kləʊnɪŋ/
- Cytoplasm	The protoplasm of a cell contained within the cell membrane but excluding the nucleus: contains organelles, vesicles, and other inclusions	/'saɪtəplæzm/
- Electrophoresis	The motion of charged particles in a colloid under the influence of an applied electric field	/ɪ'lektroʊfə'ri:sɪs/
- Endonuclease	An enzyme that is responsible for scission of a nucleic acid chain, the action of which is not confined to the terminal nucleotide	/,ɛndəʊ'nju:klɪ'eɪz/
- Gene	A gene is the part of a cell in a living thing which controls its physical characteristics, growth, and development.	/dʒi:n/
- Genome	In biology and genetics, a genome is the particular number and combination of certain chromosomes necessary to form the single nucleus of a living cell.	/'dʒi:nəʊm/
- Helicase	Any of a group of proteins that are vital to all living organisms	/'hi:lɪ'keɪz/
- Hybridization	The process or act of producing hybrids; crossbreeding.	/,haɪbrɪdaɪ'zeɪʃən/

- Ligase	any of a class of enzymes that catalyse the formation of covalent bonds and are important in the synthesis and repair of biological molecules, such as DNA	/ˈlaɪˌgeɪz/
- Lysosome	any of numerous small particles, containing digestive enzymes, that are present in the cytoplasm of most cells	/ˈlaɪsəˌsəʊm/
Mitochondrion	a small spherical or rodlike body, bounded by a double membrane, in the cytoplasm of most cells: contains enzymes responsible for energy production	/ˌmaɪtəʊˈkɒndrɪən/ /
- Mutation	A change in the chromosomes or genes of a cell. When this change occurs in the gametes the structure and development of the resultant offspring may be affected.	/mjuːˈteɪʃən/
- Plasmid	A small circle of bacterial DNA that is independent of the main bacterial chromosome. Plasmids often contain genes for drug resistances and can be transmitted between bacteria of the same and different species: used in genetic engineering	/ˈplæzmɪd/
- Polymerase	Any enzyme that catalyses the synthesis of a polymer, esp the synthesis of DNA or RNA	/pəˈlɪməreɪz/
- Replication	In biology, the production of exact copies of complex molecules, such as DNA molecules, that occurs during growth of living organisms The repetition of a procedure, such as a scientific experiment, in order to reduce errors	/rɛplɪˈkeɪʃən/
- Ribosome	Any of numerous minute particles in the cytoplasm of cells, either free or attached to the endoplasmic reticulum, that contain RNA and protein and are the site of protein synthesis.	/raɪbəˌsəʊm/
- Transcription	<i>Genetics</i> The process by which genetic information on a strand of DNA is used to synthesize a strand of complementary RNA.	/trænˈskrɪpʃən/
- Translation	<i>Genetics</i> The process by which a messenger RNA molecule specifies	/trænzˈleɪʃən/

	the linear sequence of amino acids on a ribosome for protein synthesis	
- Vaccine	A vaccine is a substance containing a harmless form of the germs that cause a particular disease. It is given to people, usually by injection, to prevent them getting that disease.	/ˈvæksɪn/
- Vector	3. Also called: carrier pathology an organism, esp an insect, that carries a disease-producing microorganism from one host to another, either within or on the surface of its body 4. Also called: cloning vector genetics an agent, such as a bacteriophage or a plasmid, by means of which a fragment of foreign DNA is inserted into a host cell to produce a gene clone in genetic engineering	/ˈvɛktə/

Example of a test / LP BIO / English test on Greek roots, specific vocabulary, phonetics / 1st December 2022 / 27th January 2023

First name

Second name

Form

I/

/30

	Explain in English the meaning of the <u>two compounds</u> of Greek origin to give a correct definition of these English words of Greek origin
1) Antalgic	
2) Antibiotics	
3) Biology	
4) Cephalgia	
5) Chronology	
6) Dermatologist	
7) Endoscopy	
8) Exogamous	
9) Geology	
10) Gynaecologist	
11) Leucocyte	
12) Monogamous	
13) Nostalgic	
14) Paediatrician	
15) Psychiatrist	

