



Latin and greek prefixes + suffixes

Based on presentation by E. Dávidová

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

Statement	answer
1) <i>Dis-</i> is used for “a disorder”, and <i>dys-</i> for “division”, “removal/loss” and “negation”.	T/F
2) The Latin equivalent to the prefix <i>endo-</i> is <i>extra-</i> .	T/F
3) The prefix <i>ana-</i> has two meanings: “division” and “again” (e.g. <i>anatomia</i> , <i>anamnesis</i>).	T/F
4) The prefix <i>af-</i> is a variety of the prefix <i>ab-</i> (e.g. <i>vasa afferentia</i>).	T/F
5) The prefixes <i>ante-</i> and <i>anti-</i> have the same meanings.	T/F
6) The prefix <i>hyper-</i> means “deficient” or “decreased”.	T/F
7) The prefix <i>dia-</i> has three meanings: “division”, “through” and “between” (e.g. <i>diagnosis</i> , <i>diameter</i> , <i>diaphragma</i>).	T/F

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

Statement	answer
1) It is possible to distinguish noun and adjective suffixes (e.g. <i>obesitas</i> , <i>tonsillaris</i>).	T/F
2) The ending of the suffix determines the declension (e.g. <i>arthrosis</i> , <i>flexura</i> , <i>ligamentum</i>).	T/F
3) The diminutive is a word which relates to an object of the bigger size.	T/F
4) The diminutive always keeps the gender of the word which it comes from (e.g. <i>canalis</i> – <i>canaliculus</i>).	T/F
5) It does not matter whether the suffix <i>-alis</i> or <i>-aris</i> is used to express relation to the noun.	T/F
6) The suffix <i>-or</i> has the meaning of an “agent” and is usually used to name bones.	T/F

MATCH THE PREFIXES WITH THEIR MEANING:

a/an-

peri-

epi-/ep-

post-

super-

para-/par-

cata-

at, near to

from up to down

after, behind

around

at, on, over

negation

MATCH THE SUFFIXES WITH THEIR MEANING:

-iasis

isease

full of

-alis

relation (a Latin suffix)

-icus

equipped with

-atus

Inflammation

state

-itas

-ia

disease/pathological state

-oma

relation (a Greek suffix)

-itis

-osus

tumour

USE THE SUFFIXES TO DERIVE ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS:

-alis

-aris

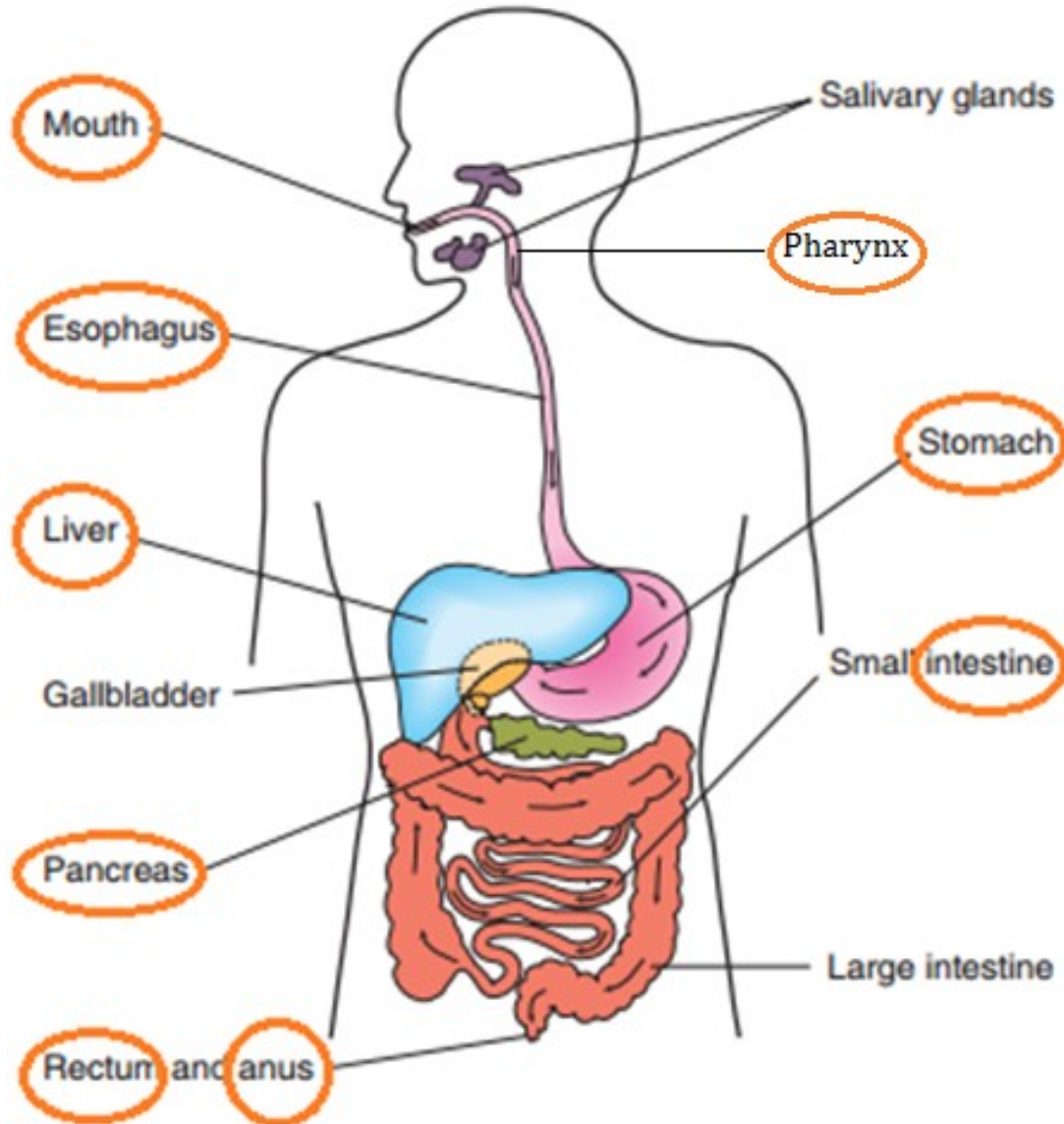
-inus

-eus

-aneus

-icus

-arius



-alis

-aris

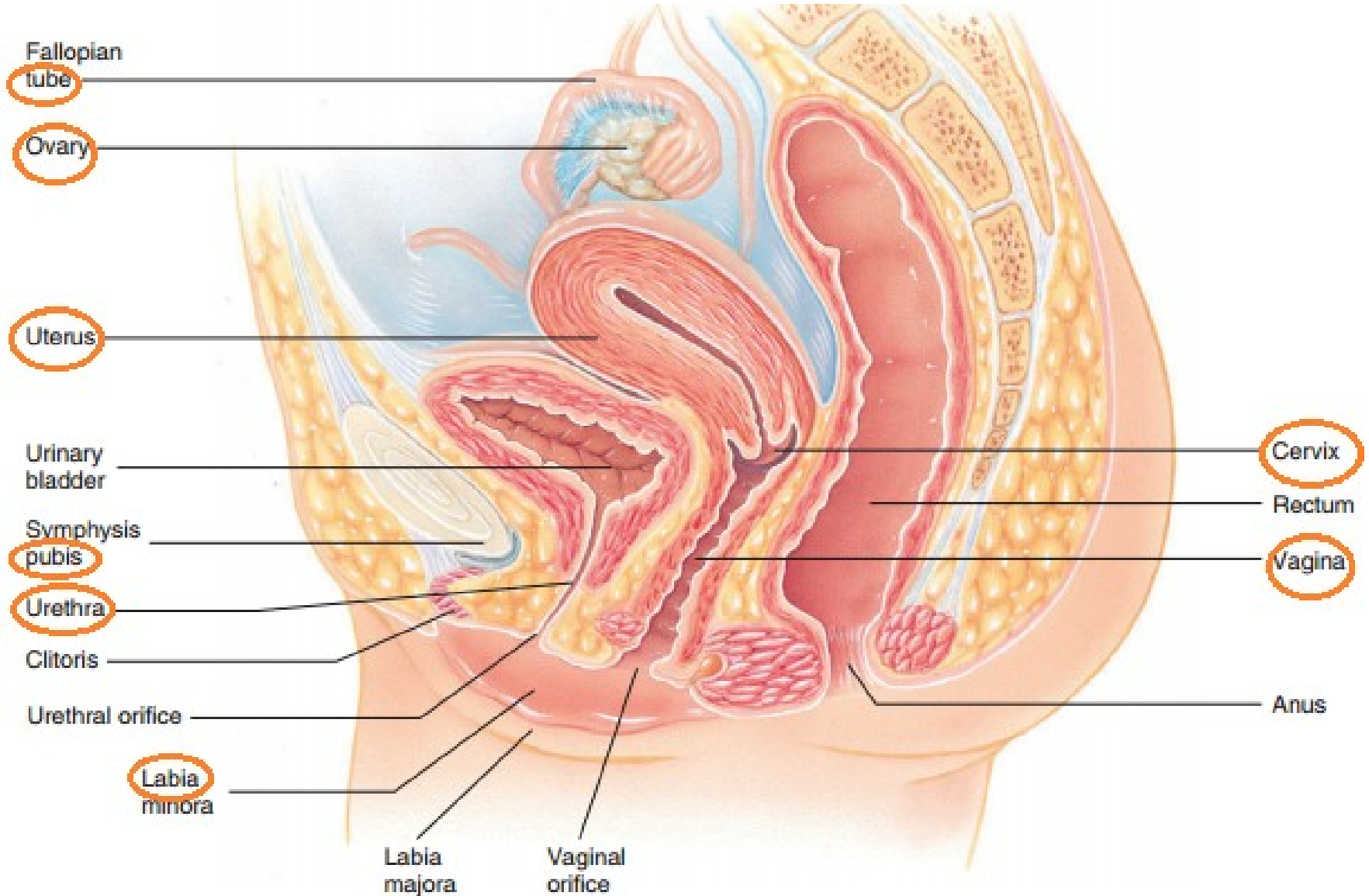
-inus

-eus

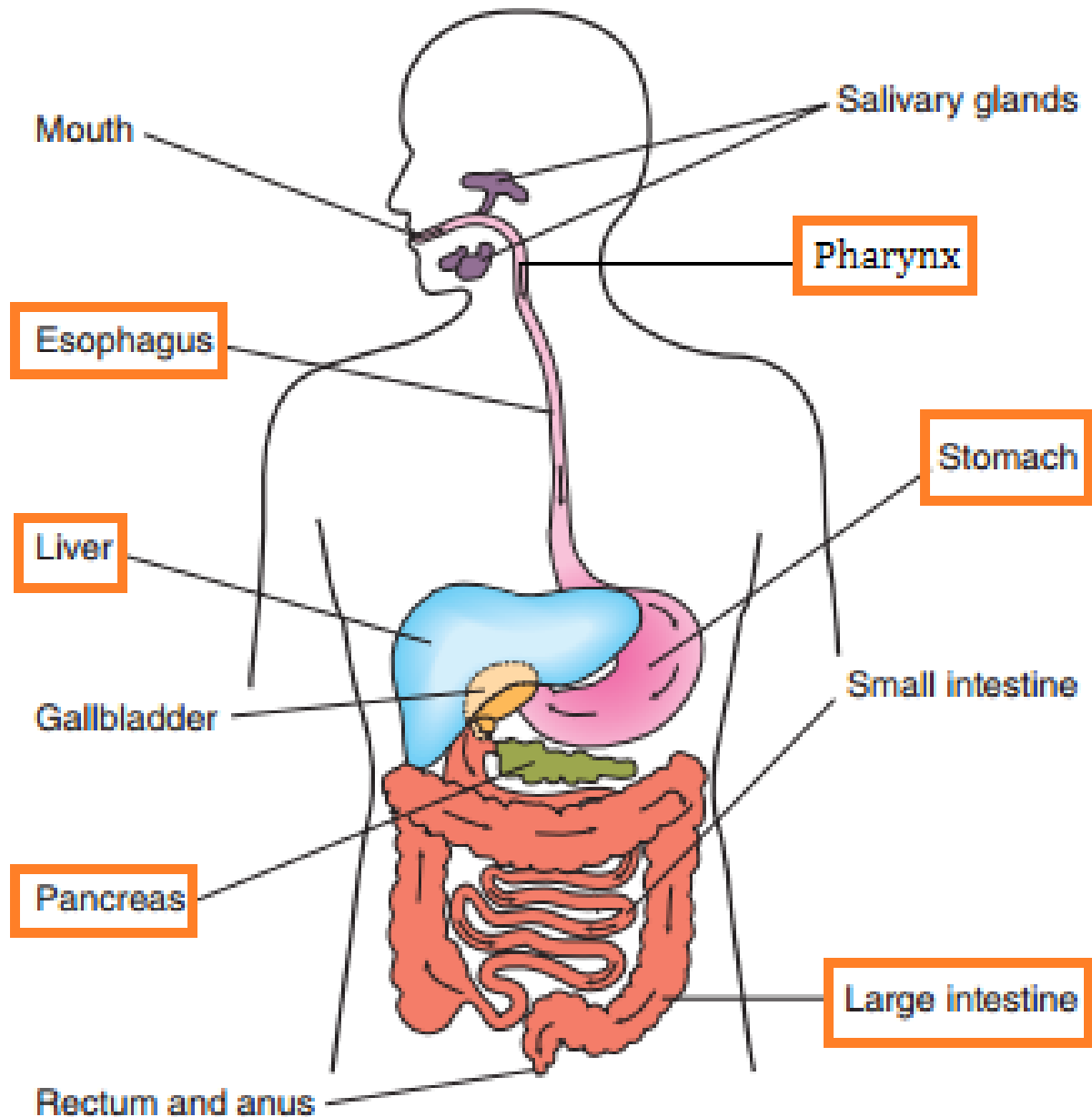
-aneus

-icus

-arius



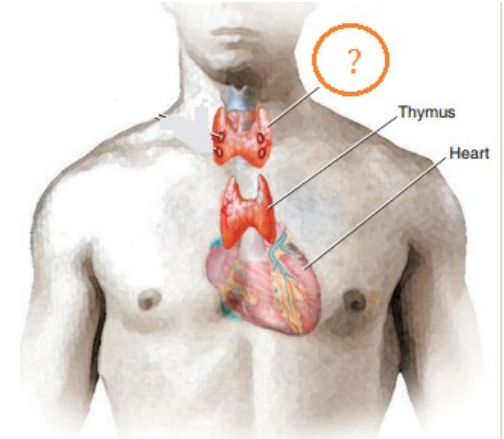
DERIVE TERMS FOR INFLAMMATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:



FORM ADJECTIVES WITH MEANING "SIMILAR TO":

Thyreos (shield):

Glandula thyroidea



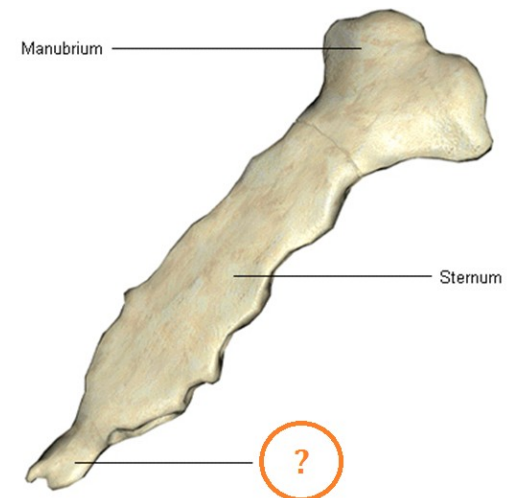
Skafe (boat):

Os scaphoideum



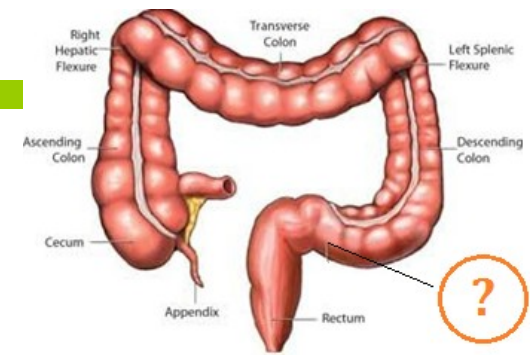
Xifos (sword):

Processus xiphoideus



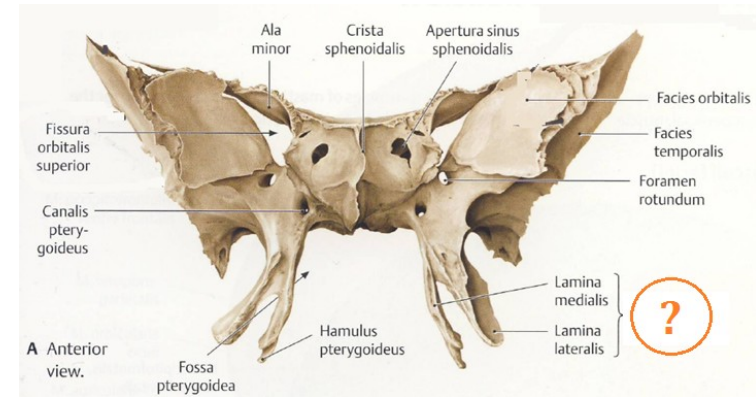
Sigma (Greek letter Σ):

Colon sigmoideum



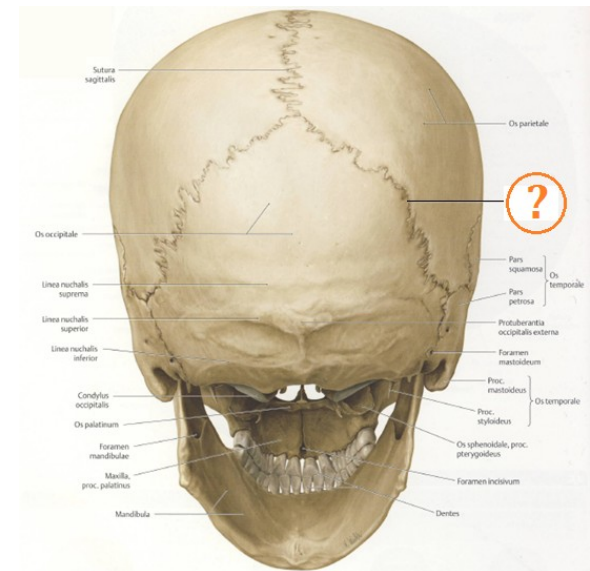
Pteryx, gen. pterygos (wing):

Processus pterygoideus



Lambda (Greek letter Λ):

Sutura lambdoidea



Divide each term into its components. Write these components into boxes in the table. You may not need all of the boxes provided:

terms	prefix	root 1	root 2	suffix 1	suffix 2
periorbitalis					
graviditas					
cholelithiasis					
posttraumaticus					
superficialis					
parotis					
catarrhalis					
epigastricus					
anaemia					

FORM FIVE TERMS BY COMBINING THE FOLLOWING PREFIXES/ROOTS/SUFFIXES:

IM-

-NEPHR-

DYS-

-MUN-

-CAPIT-

-IA

-CELL-

-ITIS-

-ITAS

INTRA-

-ALIS

-PEPS-

-ARIS

PERI-

-UL-

SUB-