



Latin and greek prefixes + suffixes

Based on presentation by E. Dávidová

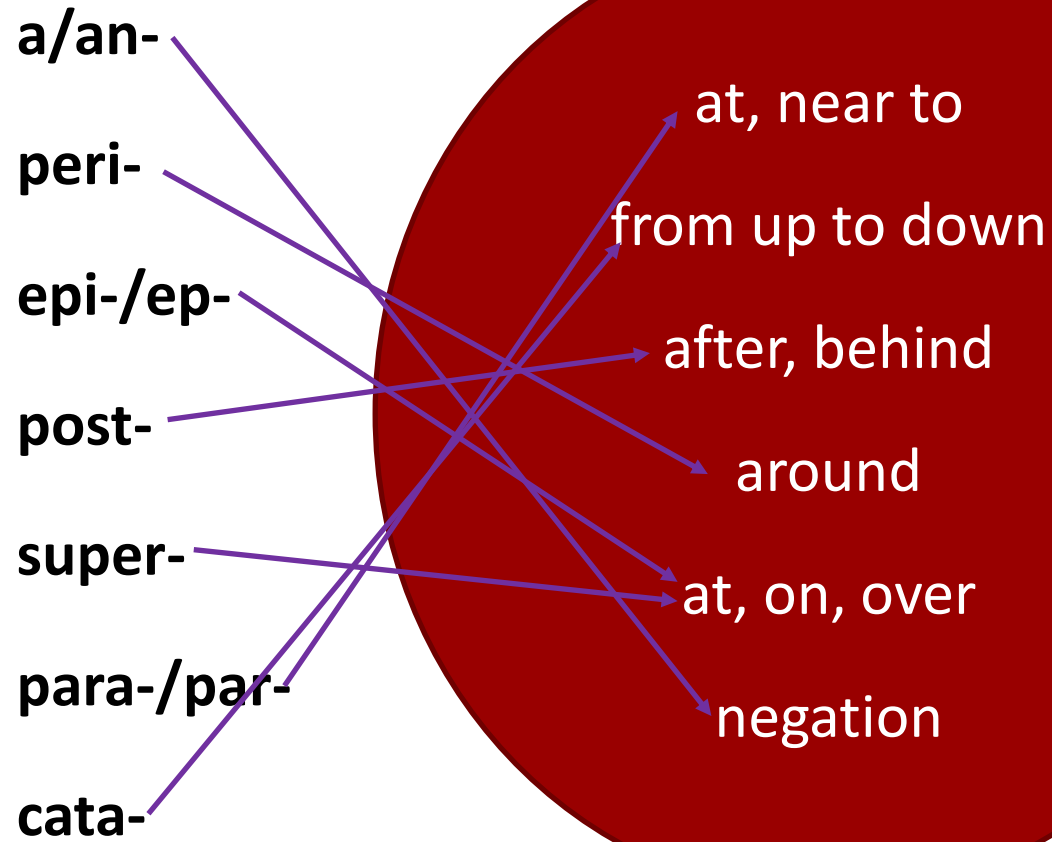
Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

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

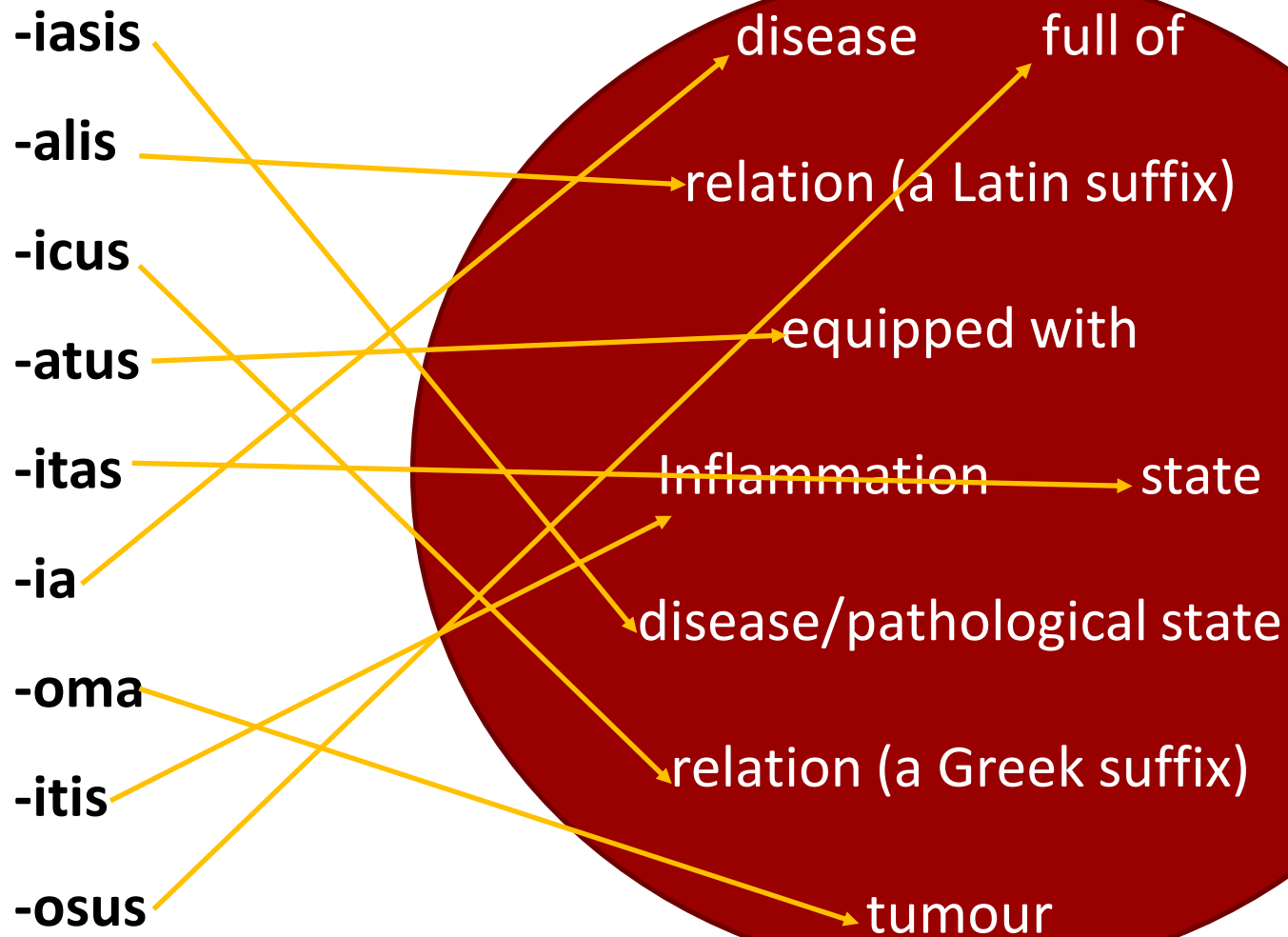
Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

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

MATCH THE PREFIXES WITH THEIR MEANING:



MATCH THE SUFFIXES WITH THEIR MEANING:



USE THE SUFFIXES TO DERIVE ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS:

-alis

-aris

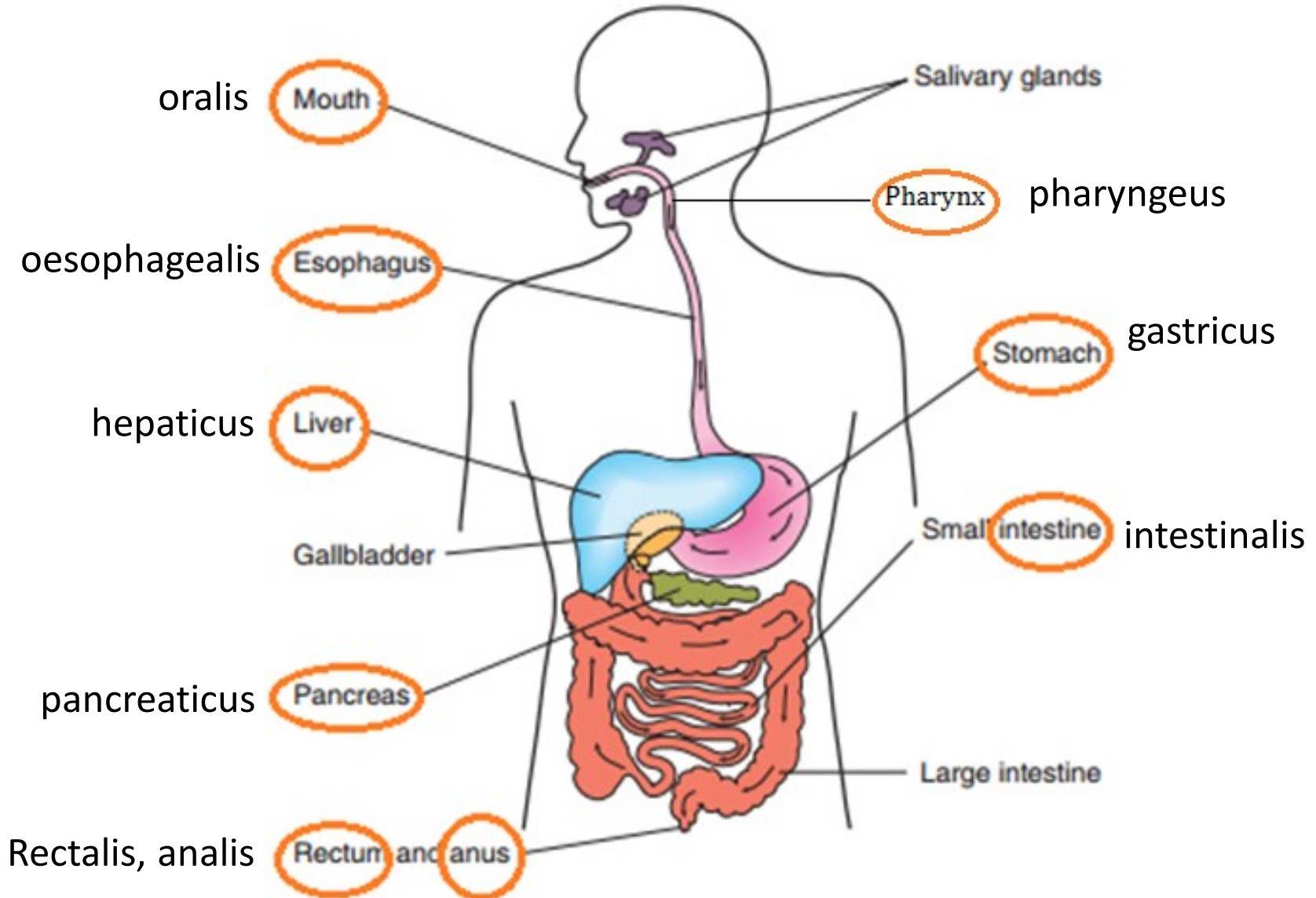
-inus

-eus

-aneus

-icus

-arius



-alis

-aris

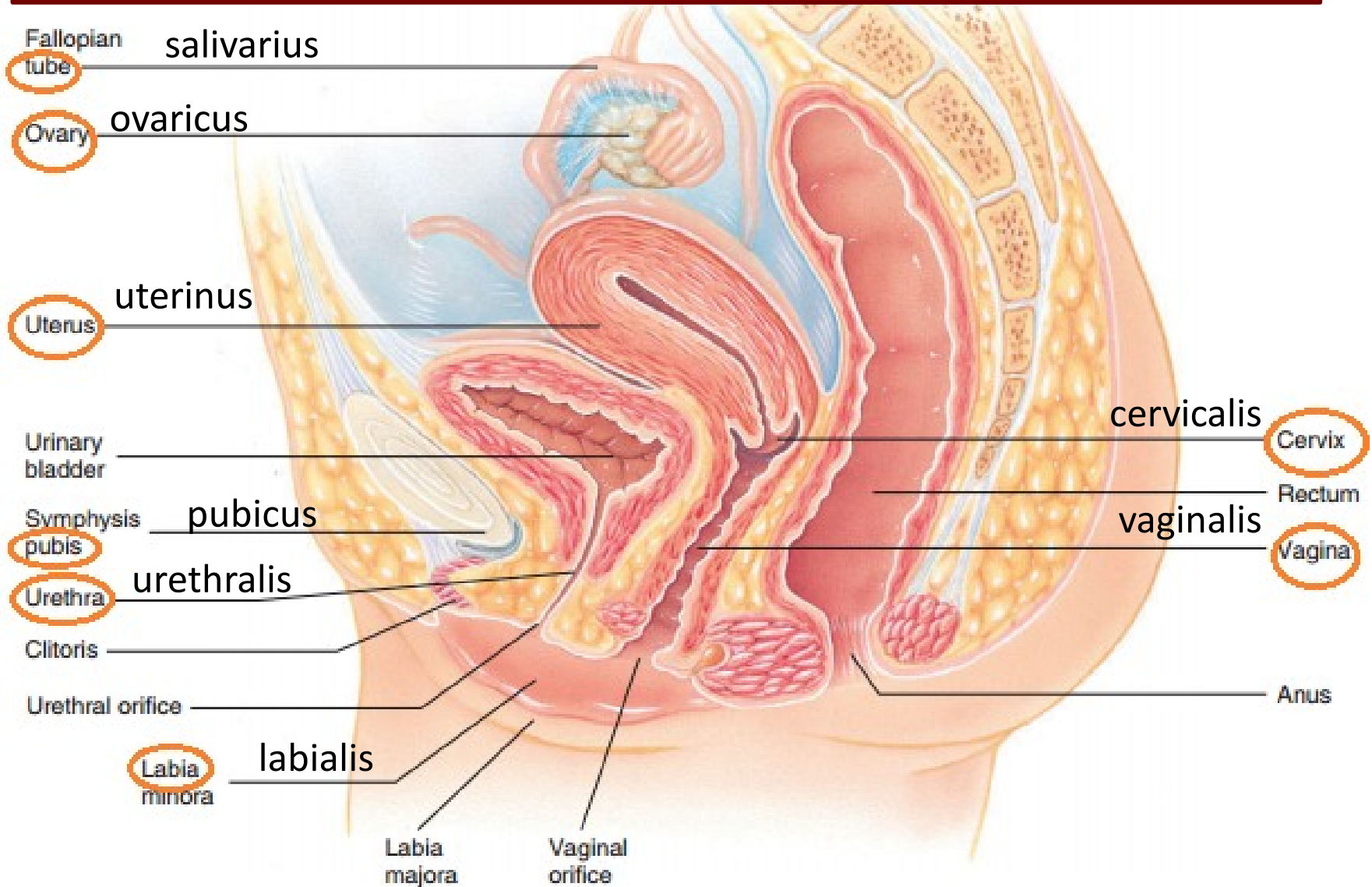
-inus

-eus

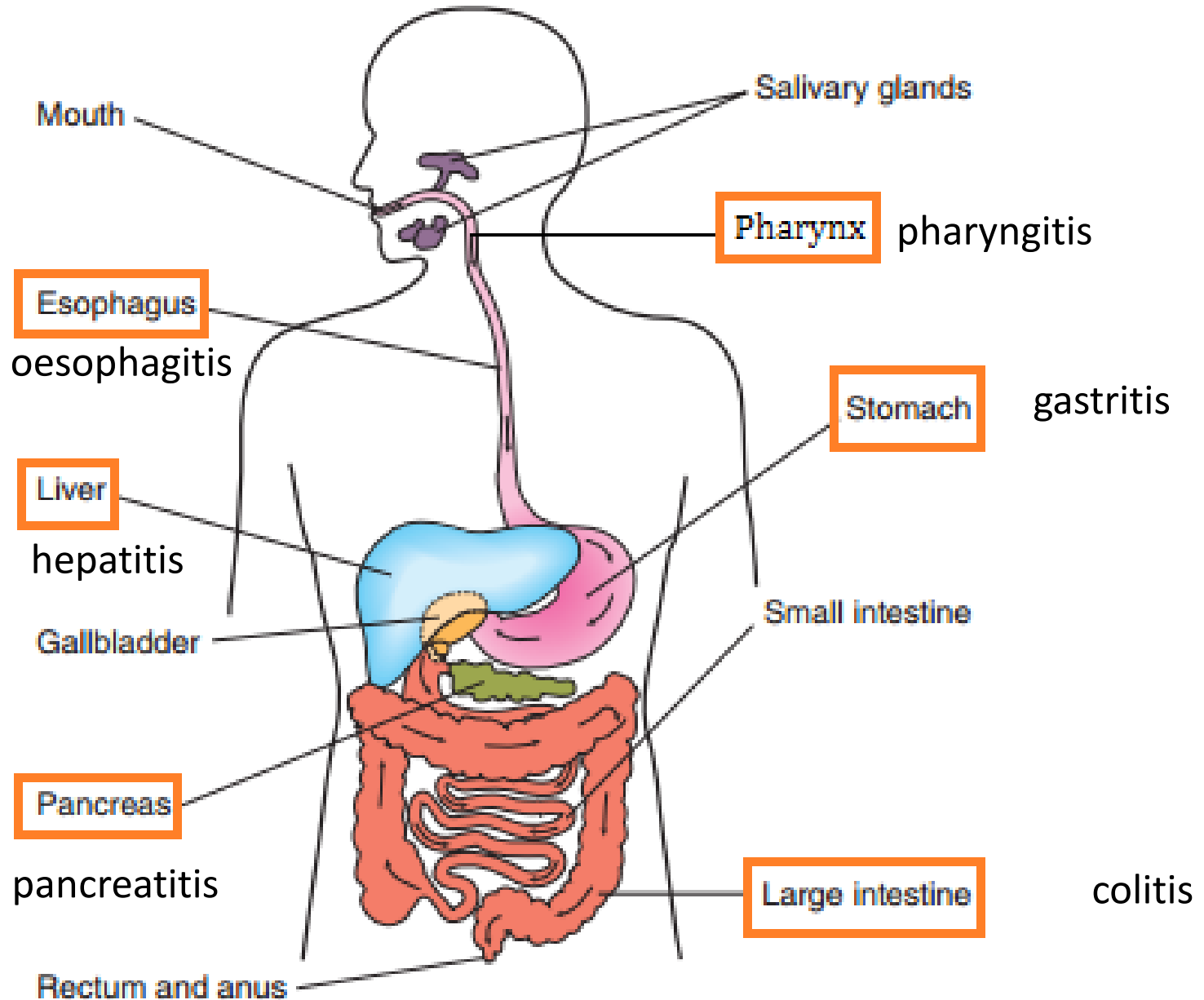
-aneus

-icus

-arius



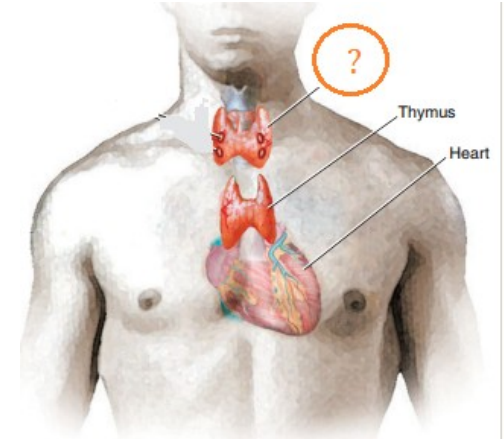
DERIVE TERMS FOR INFLAMMATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:



FORM ADJECTIVES WITH MEANING "SIMILAR TO":

Thyreos (shield):

Glandula thyroidea



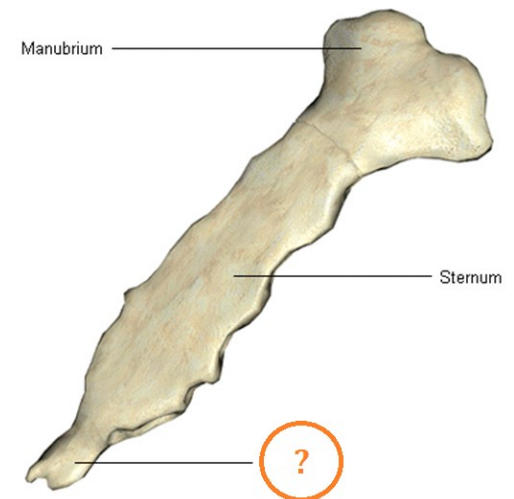
Skafe (boat):

Os scaphoideum



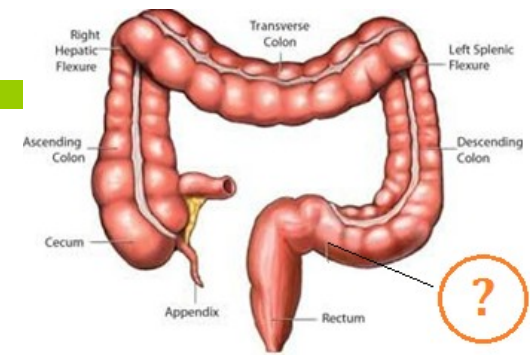
Xifos (sword):

Processus xiphoideus



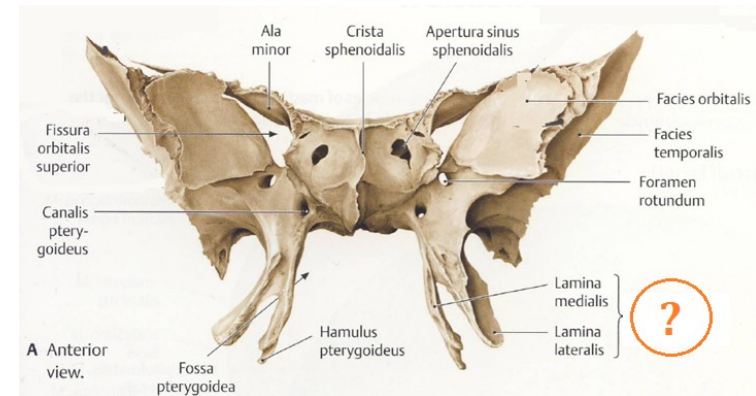
Sigma (Greek letter Σ):

Colon sigmoideum



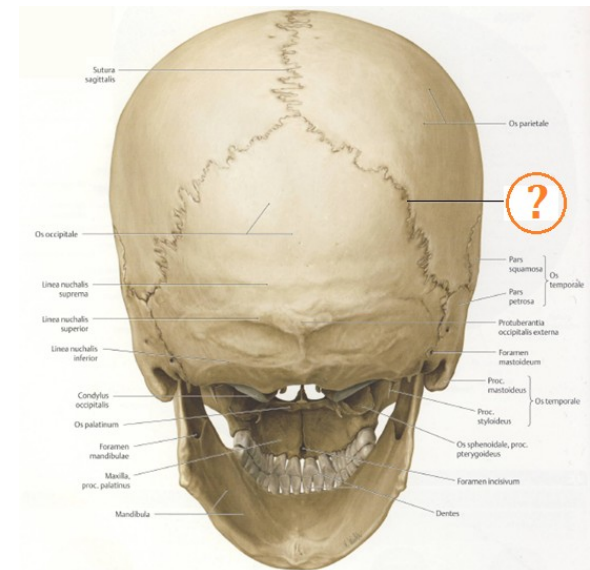
Pteryx, gen. pterygos (wing):

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	meaning
periorbitalis					
graviditas					
cholelithiasis					
posttraumaticus					
superficialis					
parotis					
catarrhalis					
epigastricus					
anaemia					

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	meaning
periorbitalis	peri	orbit		alis	pertaining to the area surrounding the socket of the eye.
graviditas		gravid		itas	Pragnancy
cholelithiasis		chole	lith	iasis	presence of stones in the gallbladde
posttraumaticus	post	traumat		icus	Following injury or resulting from it
superficialis	super	fici		alis	situated on or near the surface
parotis	par	otis			a parotid gland
catarrhalis	cata	rrh		alis	relating to a catarrh
epigastricus	epi	gastr		icus	Relating to the upper middle region of the abdomen.
anaemia	an	aem		ia	a deficiency in the number of red blood cells

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-

Im-mun-itas, dys-peps-ia, intra-cell-ul-aris, peri-nephr-itis, sub-capit-alis