Roots for DP1 List #10

arch-

arch-villain

(the main villain)

archenemy

(the main enemy)

ARCH- =

(prefix/root)

patriarch

(the male head of the household)

archbishop

(the head leader of bishops)

ex-

exit

(the route out of a building/area)

EX- =

( )

anti-

log-

-al

“all’s well that ends well”

* I got a flat tire, a speeding ticket, yet I still got there on time. All’s well that ends well!

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Prefixes** | | | **Roots** | | **Suffixes** |
| a-/ab- anti-  auto-  di-  ex-  in-/im-  intro-/intra-  inter-  co-/con-/com-  contra- | | meta-  neo-  ob-  pre-  pro-  post-  pseudo-  semi- | ben-/bene-  cide- cog-  cred-  dict- dub-  duc-/duct-  host-/hosp-  log-  mal- | mania-  pac-/ plac-  phil-  scrib-/scrip-  soph-  spect-  tract-  trans- viv-/vit- | -age  -er/-or  -ist  -tion  -ity  -ment  -ify  -ate  -ious/ous  -ent/-ant  -al |
| **Idioms** | “cat out of the bag”; “sheep”; “lemmings”; “when it rains…”, “Murphy’s Law”,  “all’s well that end’s well” | | | | |

**List #10 Vocabulary List:**

1. anarchy (n) / anarchist (n): the absence of government (usually chaotic); chaos
   * After the leader’s assassination, there was anarchy until one of the rebel factions took control.
   * The power blackout caused anarchy in the city.
2. hierarchy (n): a system that has graded ranks with higher or lower levels
   * Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs places physiological needs as far more powerful than mental or emotional needs.
   * Some societies rely on a far more hierarchical social structure than others that are more egalitarian.
3. monarch (n) / monarchy (n): a sole ruler (usually from a single family) / a form of

government with a monarch as the ruler

* + The monarchy will continue with the Prince after the King dies.
  + After the monarch passed away, the empire soon began to decline.

1. protagonist (n): the hero or main character of a story
   * We have a natural inclination to see the protagonist prevail.
   * At this point in the play, the protagonist realizes what he must do to overcome his foe.
2. antagonist (n) / antagonize (v) : the villain (who opposes the protagonist)
   * Sometimes stories don’t have an antagonist, so the hero has an internal conflict instead.
   * Police officers learn to defend themselves against antagonists.
3. analogy (n) / analogize (v): a comparison between two similar ideas
   * I felt that the author’s analogy comparing media-addicted individuals to sheep was harsh but fair.
   * There is a very old and historic analogy between winter and death.
4. logistics (n): the planning, implementation, and coordination of details for an event
   * One problem that the even coordinator faced was the sheer logistics of dealing with so many people.
   * Determining the logistics of a situation is often seen as uninteresting, but it can truly be a vital for success.
5. characterize (v) / characterization (n): to describe the distinctive features of
   * The press characterized him as a criminal on major news networks and newspapers.
   * I don’t agree with your characterization of the President as “weak”. I would say that times are tough.
6. irony (n) / ironic (adj): a situation where the outcome is the opposite of what is expected
   * Ironically, his training in self-defense made him start more fights.
   * “The Prison that is Freedom” is an ironic title.
7. narrate (v) / narrator (n) / narration (n): to tell a story
   * If I could pick anyone to narrate my biography, I would pick James Earl Jones.
   * The dull, flat narration did not match the vivid scenes depicted in the film.
8. emphasize (v) / emphasis (n): to highlight the importance of something
   * We often use bold, italics, or underline to emphasize our message.
   * The school places a lot of emphasis on creativity.
9. villain (n) / villainous (adj): the evil character in a story
   * Heath Ledger’s performance as The Joker will be remembered as a legendary villain.
   * The evil man’s face wore a villainous grin.
10. internal (adj): existing inside (a body or area)
    * He had some internal injuries after the fall.
    * I don’t know much about the internal mechanisms of the computer.
11. external (adj): existing outside (a body or area)
    * We often examine external factors first before realizing we ourselves could have been the cause.
    * He cleaned only the external surfaces of the oven.
12. ambiguous (adj) / ambiguity (n): having more than one possible interpretation
    * I love ambiguous endings to films because they make the audience think.
    * A great deal of confusion was caused by the ambiguity in her letter.

Master List for Teacher

proponent

profess

propensity

prologue

semi-automatic

semiannual

semicircle

semiconscious

semiformal

semicolon

semifinal

philosophy

philharmonic

philander

bibliophile

philanthropist

pedophile

hemophiliac

anglophile

philosophy

sophomore

sophisticated

sophistry

sophist

altruist

chemist