

# Glossary

## Notes:

### (1) Abbreviations

- (a.) adjective  
 (n.) noun  
 (v.) verb  
 lit. literal  
 met. metaphoric

(2) The words in CAPITALS are the technical words which define the key language forms and ideas that form the syllabus of this book For example:

**ABSTRACT** (a.) existing only as an idea

<b>ab- or a-</b> (prefix)	<b>Latin:</b> away, from	<b>ad infinitum</b> (n.)	<b>Latin:</b> to infinity
<b>absorb</b> (v.)	to swallow, to take in <b>Latin:</b> ab = from; sorbere, sorptum = to suck in	<b>ADJECTIVE</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> a part of speech: a word which describes a noun (Chapters 5, 8)
<b>abstract</b> (v.)	to draw away; to summarise (take out the main points) <b>Latin:</b> ab, abs = from, away from; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull	<b>admission</b> (n.)	the act of admitting, acknowledging <b>Latin:</b> ad = to; mittere, missum = send
<b>ABSTRACT</b> (a.)	existing only as an idea	<b>admit</b> (v.)	to let in; to acknowledge
<b>academy</b> (n.)	Plato's school of philosophy; a higher or specialised school or university <b>Greek:</b> Akademia, the garden near Athens where Plato taught	<b>admittance</b> (n.)	the act of letting in or being let in
<b>ACADEMIC</b> (a.)	dealing with ideas; theoretical	<b>ad nauseam</b> (n.)	<b>Latin:</b> to the point of being sick
<b>accelerate</b> (v.)	to increase the speed of <b>Latin:</b> ad = to; celer = swift	<b>advantage</b> (n.)	gain or benefit
<b>ACTIVE</b> (v.)	<b>Grammar:</b> when a verb is in the Active Voice, the subject is the doer of the action (As distinct from PASSIVE – Chapter 6)	<b>affect</b> (v.)	to make a difference to <b>Latin:</b> ad – to; facere, factum – to make
<b>ad- or ac- etc.</b> (prefix)	<b>Latin:</b> to, at	<b>affection</b> (n.)	fondness, liking
<b>add</b> (v.)	to put together, to compute the sum of <b>Latin:</b> ab – to; dare – to give, put	<b>affectionate</b> (a.)	fond, loving
<b>addition</b> (v.)	the act of putting together, computing the sum of	<b>affluence</b> (n.)	state of being wealthy <b>Latin:</b> ad = towards; fluere = to flow
		<b>affluent</b> (a.)	inflowing; wealthy

<b>AGENT</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> the doer of an action. It may be the subject of the active sentence (e.g. "The farmer grew the wheat.") or be added to the passive sentence with "by" (e.g. "The wheat was grown by the farmer.") <b>Latin:</b> agere = to do	<b>arable</b>	fit for ploughing <b>Latin:</b> arare = to plough
<b>agriculture (n.)</b>	cultivating the land <b>Latin:</b> ager = a field; cultivare, cultivatum = to till, make grow	<b>arboriculture</b>	the art of cultivating trees <b>Latin:</b> arbor = tree; cultivare, cultivatum = to cultivate
<b>à la carte</b>	according to the menu (choosing and paying for each item separately) <b>French:</b> carte = menu	<b>atom (n.)</b>	a particle of matter so small that it used to be thought that it could be sub-divided <b>Greek:</b> atomos (from the verb temnein = to cut)
<b>alkaline (a.)</b>	being alkali (chemical = opposite of acid) <b>Arabic:</b> alqality = calcined ashes)	<b>attract (v.)</b>	to draw or cause to approach; to entice <b>Latin:</b> ad = to, towards; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull
<b>alley (n.)</b>	a narrow lane or street	<b>attraction (n.)</b>	the act of attracting
<b>alma mater</b>	(one's school or university) <b>Latin:</b> kind mother	<b>attractive (a.)</b>	able to attract
<b>a.m.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> ante meridiem = before noon	<b>au gratin</b>	with cheese <b>French:</b> gratin = cheese
<b>amend (v.)</b>	to improve <b>Latin:</b> e(x) = out of, mendum = a fault	<b>authorities (n.)</b>	government, police, etc.
<b>amendment (n.)</b>	improvement	<b>auto-biography (n.)</b>	a person's life written by him/herself <b>Greek:</b> autos = self; bios = life; graphein = to write
<b>ammonia (n.)</b>	a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen <b>Greek:</b> Ammon = the Egyptian god Amun, near whose temple in Libya ammonia was distilled from camel-dung	<b>autodidact (n.)</b>	a self-taught person <b>Greek:</b> autos = self; didaktos = taught
<b>ammoniacal (a.)</b>	of ammonia	<b>autograph (n.)</b>	a signature <b>Greek:</b> autos = self; graphein = to write
<b>an - a - (prefix)</b>	<b>Greek:</b> up, back	<b>autopsy (n.)</b>	a personal inspection; a post-mortem examination <b>Greek:</b> autos = self; opsis = sight
<b>ANALOGY (n.)</b>	an agreement between things otherwise different; a consciously used comparison <b>Greek:</b> ana = according to; logos = ratio	<b>avail (v.)</b>	to be of use <b>Latin:</b> a(d) = to; valere = to be worth
<b>ANALYSE</b>	to separate something into its parts <b>Greek:</b> ana = up, lyein = to loose	<b>available (a.)</b>	obtainable
<b>apiculture (n.)</b>	the art of bee-keeping <b>Latin:</b> apis = a bee; cultivare, cultivatum = to cultivate	<b>availability (n.)</b>	quality of being available
<b>aqua vitae</b>	<b>Latin:</b> water of life (brandy)	<b>bacteria (n.p.l.)</b>	microscopic creatures which are the cause of many diseases <b>Greek:</b> bacterion = a little stick
<b>aqueous (a.)</b>	of water, watery <b>Latin:</b> aqua = water	<b>basic (a.)</b>	describes something on which everything rests <b>Latin:</b> basis – the bottom part of a pillar
<b>arabesque (n.)</b>	a posture in ballet, one of the ways the dancer stands	<b>bench (n.)</b>	a long seat, a level ledge in a slope
		<b>bitumen (n.)</b>	the name of certain inflammable mineral substances. e.g. petroleum, asphalt <b>Latin:</b> bitumen
		<b>bituminous (a.)</b>	soaked in bitumen

<b>bunk (n.)</b>	a box or recess used for sleeping in
<b>café au lait</b>	white coffee <b>French:</b> coffee with milk
<b>campaign (n.)</b>	an organised series of operations in order to achieve some aim <b>Latin:</b> campus – a field
<b>caravan</b>	1. a house on wheels 2. a group of people travelling together for safety, especially in the desert
<b>cata- (prefix)</b>	<b>Greek:</b> down, according to
<b>catalyst (n.)</b>	a substance which influences a chemical change without changing itself <b>Greek:</b> kata = down; lyein = to loosen
<b>cavalry</b>	soldiers on horseback
<b>caveat emptor</b>	<b>Latin:</b> Let the buyer beware!
<b>che sara sara</b>	<b>Italian:</b> What will be will be.
<b>chiaroscuro (n.)</b>	management of light and shade in a picture <b>Italian:</b> chiaro = light; oscuro = dark
<b>churn (n.)</b>	a container for making butter from milk; a large milk-can shaped like a churn <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> cyrin = churn
<b>circumference (n.)</b>	the outer boundary of a circle <b>Latin:</b> circum - round; facere, feci, factum - to make
<b>circumstance (n.)</b>	state of affairs <b>Latin:</b> circum = round; stare, statum = to stand
<b>citriculture (n.)</b>	the art of growing citrus fruits <b>Latin:</b> citrus = lemon, orange, etc. cultivare, cultivatum = to cultivate
<b>CLASSIFY (v.)</b>	to arrange things and ideas according to their similarities (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> classis – class, facere – to make
<b>CLASSIFICATION (n.)</b>	arranging things and ideas according to their similarities
<b>clavicle (n.)</b>	collar-bone <b>Latin:</b> clavícula = a little key
<b>climate (n.)</b>	condition of an area with regard to temperature, moisture etc <b>Greek:</b> klimatos – slope
<b>coke (n.)</b>	a form of fuel made from coal

<b>collate (v.)</b>	to bring together for comparison; to put in order <b>Latin:</b> con = together; ferre, latum = to bring
<b>collation (n.)</b>	putting together; a light meal
<b>colony (n.)</b>	a country ruled over and owned by another
<b>commission (n.)</b>	the act of committing; errand <b>Latin:</b> con, com = with, together; mittere, missum = to send or throw
<b>commit (v.)</b>	to perpetrate, do; to give in charge; to pledge
<b>commitment (n.)</b>	pledge; dedication
<b>committal (n.)</b>	being given in charge
<b>communicate (v.)</b>	to share ideas especially by talking <b>Latin:</b> communicare – to share
<b>compose (v.)</b>	to put together, to create <b>Latin:</b> con, com = together; ponere, positum = to place
<b>composition (n.)</b>	the act or result of composing
<b>compound (n.)</b>	made of a number of parts, chemically united <b>Latin:</b> con, com = together ponere = to place
<b>con- or co- or com- (prefix)</b>	<b>Latin:</b> together, with
<b>CONCRETE (a.)</b>	the opposite of abstract; existing in the real world <b>Latin:</b> con = with, together; crescere, cretum = to grow
<b>condense (v.)</b>	to reduce to a denser form e.g. vapour to liquid <b>Latin:</b> con = together; densus = dense
<b>condensation (n.)</b>	the act of condensing
<b>condensed (a.)</b>	reduced
<b>CONDITION (n.)</b>	state in which things exist <b>Latin:</b> con = together; dicere = to say
<b>conditional (a.)</b>	depending on conditions
<b>condominium (n.)</b>	joint lordship; (American) a block of flats managed by the people who live in them <b>Latin:</b> con, com = together; dominus = lord

<b>confection (n.)</b>	something made up of several things put together e.g. a sweet <b>Latin:</b> con – together; facere, feci, factum – to make	<b>co-operative (a.)</b>	working with others
<b>confectionary (n.)</b>	sweets	<b>creosote (n.)</b>	an oily liquid derived from the destructive distillation of wood-tar <b>Greek:</b> kreas = flesh; sozein = to preserve (used for embalming)
<b>confer (v.)</b>	to talk or consult together <b>Latin:</b> con = together; ferre = to bring	<b>crimson (a.)</b>	of deep red colour <b>Arabic:</b> qirmizi = crimson (from kermes = the insect from which the dye is made)
<b>conference (n.)</b>	a meeting for discussion	<b>crucial (a.)</b>	decisive (as if at a crossroads) <b>Latin:</b> crux, crucis = cross
<b>confluence (n.)</b>	a flowing together; a meeting place, as of rivers <b>Latin:</b> con = with, together; fluere = to flow	<b>culminate (v.)</b>	to reach the highest point <b>Latin:</b> culmen, culminis = summit
<b>consist (v.)</b>	to be made up of <b>Latin:</b> con = together; sistere = to set, stand	<b>cult (n.)</b>	worship, fad <b>Latin:</b> colere, cultum = to worship
<b>consistency (n.)</b>	what makes up a substance or the texture of a substance (hard, soft, dry, moist, etc)	<b>culture (n.)</b>	the state of being refined or cultivated
<b>construct (v.)</b>	to build up (lit. or met.) <b>Latin:</b> con = together, with; struere, structum = to build	<b>cultural (a.)</b>	connected with culture
<b>construction (n.)</b>	the act or result of building (lit. or met.)	<b>de- (prefix)</b>	from, away from, out of, down <b>Latin:</b>
<b>constructive (a.)</b>	of positive advice, making construction possible	<b>decay (v.n.)</b>	to rot; act of rotting <b>Latin:</b> de = down; cadere = fall
<b>consumption (n.)</b>	use, using up <b>Latin:</b> con – completely sumere, sumptum – to take	<b>defect (v.)</b>	to leave something one had a duty to <b>Latin:</b> de = down, off; facere, fectum = to make
<b>contemplation (v.)</b>	to consider carefully <b>Latin:</b> con – completely templum – a place for anguries (secret knowledge from the flight of birds)	<b>defect (n.)</b>	a fault
<b>contemplation (v.)</b>	act of careful consideration	<b>defection (n.)</b>	leaving something one had a duty to
<b>contract (v.)</b>	to draw together; to lessen; to undertake <b>Latin:</b> con = together; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull	<b>defective (a.)</b>	having a fault
<b>contract (n.)</b>	an agreement usually in writing	<b>defer (v.)</b>	to submit, yield <b>Latin:</b> de = down; ferre = to bear
<b>contraction (n.)</b>	drawing together, shrinking	<b>deference (n.)</b>	respect
<b>convert (v.)</b>	to change (lit. or met.) <b>Latin:</b> con = together, with; vertere = to turn	<b>deferential (a.)</b>	respectful, submissive
<b>co-operate (v.)</b>	to work together <b>Latin:</b> co = together; operari, operatus = to work	<b>deficient (a.)</b>	lacking
		<b>delay (v.)</b>	to put off till later <b>Latin:</b> de - down, off; ferre, latum - to carry
		<b>delta (n.)</b>	the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; something shaped like the letter delta, (eg the mouths of some rivers)
		<b>dental (a.)</b>	concerning teeth <b>Latin:</b> dens, dentis = tooth

<b>dentifrice (n.)</b>	toothpaste <b>Latin:</b> fricare = to rub	<b>dismissal (n.)</b>	the act of sending or being sent away
<b>dentist (n.)</b>	a doctor for diseases of the teeth	<b>dismissive (a.)</b>	offhand, inclined to reject
<b>dentistry (n.)</b>	treatment of diseases of the teeth	<b>displace (v.)</b>	to shift a body of water in order to float
<b>depend (v.)</b>	to rely <b>Latin:</b> de - down; pendere - to hang	<b>displacement (n.)</b>	the shifting of a body of water in order to float
<b>depose (v.)</b>	to remove from a high station <b>Latin:</b> de = down; ponere, positum = to place	<b>disposal (n.)</b>	act of disposing <b>Latin:</b> dis = asunder; ponere, positum = to place
<b>deposition (n.)</b>	the act or result of deposing	<b>dispose (v.)</b>	to arrange; get rid (of)
<b>destroy (v.)</b>	to unbuild, ruin, break down <b>Latin:</b> de = down, struere, structum = to build	<b>disposed (a.)</b>	inclined
<b>destructive (a.)</b>	breaking down	<b>disposition (n.)</b>	inclination; character
<b>destruction (n.)</b>	the act of breaking down	<b>dissolve (v.)</b>	to break up in a liquid <b>Latin:</b> dis = asunder; solvere = to loosen
<b>deteriorate (v.)</b>	to grow worse <b>Latin:</b> deterior = worse	<b>distil (v.)</b>	to fall in drops; to convert from liquid to vapour and then condense back into liquid <b>Latin:</b> de = down; stilla = a drop
<b>deterioration (n.)</b>	process of getting worse	<b>distillation (n.)</b>	the act of distilling
<b>detract (v.)</b>	to take away (especially reputation) <b>Latin:</b> de = from; trahere, tractum = to pull or draw	<b>distract (v.)</b>	to draw aside, to divert someone's attention <b>Latin:</b> dis = apart; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull
<b>detract (v.)</b>	to take away (especially reputation) <b>Latin:</b> de = from; trahere, tractum = to pull or draw	<b>distraction (n.)</b>	the act of distracting or being distracted
<b>detract (v.)</b>	to take away (especially reputation) <b>Latin:</b> de = from; trahere, tractum = to pull or draw	<b>diverse (a.)</b>	different, various
<b>detract (v.)</b>	to take away (especially reputation) <b>Latin:</b> de = from; trahere, tractum = to pull or draw	<b>divide (v.)</b>	to break up (lit. and met.), to find out how many times a quantity is contained in <b>Latin:</b> di(s) - asunder, vido, visum - separate
<b>differ (v.)</b>	to be unlike <b>Latin:</b> dis - apart; ferre = to bear	<b>division (n.)</b>	the act of breaking up etc.
<b>difference (n.)</b>	the quality distinguishing one thing from another	<b>dock (n. v.)</b>	1. a weed 2. an artificial basin for the reception of ships 3. to cut short 4. to enter a dock
<b>dilate (v.)</b>	to spread out, widen; to speak at length <b>Latin:</b> di = apart; ferre, latum = to bear	<b>dolce far niente</b>	<b>Italian:</b> It is nice to do nothing.
<b>dilation (n.)</b>	widening	<b>domain (n.)</b>	what one is master of <b>Latin:</b> dominus = lord
<b>dis- or di- (prefix)</b>	<b>Latin:</b> in two, asunder		
<b>disinfect (v.)</b>	to rid of germs <b>Latin:</b> dis - negative, in - in; facere, factum - to make		
<b>disinfectant (n. and a.)</b>	something which kills germs		
<b>dismiss (v.)</b>	to send away, to reject <b>Latin:</b> dis = away; mittere, missum = to send		

<b>dome (n.)</b>	a hemispherical vault over a building <b>Latin:</b> domus = home
<b>domestic (a.)</b>	belonging to the house; not foreign <b>Latin:</b> domus = home
<b>domesticate (v.)</b>	to make domestic; to tame <b>Latin:</b> domus = home
<b>domicile (n.)</b>	a dwelling-place <b>Latin:</b> domus = home
<b>dominant (a.)</b>	having power or mastery; prevailing <b>Latin:</b> dominus = lord
<b>dominate (v.)</b>	to be lord over <b>Latin:</b> dominus = lord
<b>domineer (v.)</b>	to command haughtily <b>Latin:</b> dominus = lord
<b>dominion (n.)</b>	a country ruled over by another <b>Latin:</b> dominus = lord
<b>draw (v.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to pull or drag</li> <li>2. to take at random from a number</li> <li>3. to entice or attract</li> <li>4. to inhale</li> <li>5. to take out</li> <li>6. to eviscerate</li> <li>7. to demand by a draft</li> <li>8. to get by lot</li> <li>9. to make a picture using lines</li> <li>10. to require as depth of water for floating</li> <li>11. to finish without winning or losing</li> </ol>
<b>drop (n.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a small blob of liquid that hangs or falls at one time</li> <li>2. a very small quantity of liquid</li> <li>3. a pendant</li> <li>4. a round sweet</li> <li>5. a fall</li> <li>6. a vertical descent</li> </ol>
<b>drop (v.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. to fall in drops</li> <li>8. to fall suddenly</li> <li>9. to let go</li> <li>10. to give birth to</li> <li>11. to utter casually</li> <li>12. to write and send (a note) informally</li> </ol>
<b>drug (n.)</b>	a substance used in medicine
<b>drum (n.)</b>	a revolving cylinder in, for example, a washing machine

<b>D.V.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> deo volente = God willing
<b>dye (v.)</b>	to stain; give a new colour to <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> deah = colour, something which stains
<b>dynasty (n.)</b>	a succession of kings etc. of the same family <b>Greek:</b> dynamis - power
<b>dysentry (n.)</b>	inflammation of the bowel <b>Greek:</b> dys = amiss, wrong; enteron = bowel
<b>educate (v.)</b>	to bring up or instruct; to teach <b>Latin:</b> e(x) = from; ducere = to lead
<b>education (n.)</b>	bringing up or training
<b>effect (v and n.)</b>	to have a result on (v.); a result (n.) <b>Latin:</b> e(x) - out of; facere, fectum - to make
<b>effective (a.)</b>	producing a result
<b>efficient (a.)</b>	capable of doing what is required
<b>effluent (n.)</b>	liquid industrial waste (which flows into streams, etc) <b>Latin:</b> ex = out; fluere = to flow
<b>e.g.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> exempli gratia = for example
<b>elate (v.)</b>	to raise with success; to exalt; to make proud <b>Latin:</b> e (x) = out of; ferre, latum = to bear
<b>elated (a.)</b>	exalted
<b>elation (n.)</b>	being made proud or exalted
<b>emit (v.)</b>	to send out <b>Latin:</b> e (x) = out; mittere, missum = to send
<b>emission (n.)</b>	the act of emitting
<b>enable (v.)</b>	to make it possible for someone to do something
<b>entangle (v.)</b>	to twist into a tangle; to involve in complications
<b>enzyme (n.)</b>	a substance produced by living organisms which acts as a catalyst <b>Greek:</b> en = in; zyme = leaven
<b>E.R.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> Elizabeth Regina = Queen Elizabeth

<b>et al</b>	<b>Latin:</b> et alia = and others	<b>fertile (a.)</b>	able to bear or produce <b>Latin:</b> fertilis from ferre = to bear
<b>etc.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> et cetera = and other things	<b>fertilize (v.)</b>	to cause to bear; to make fruitful
<b>ETYMOLOGY (n.)</b>	the study of the origin of words <b>Greek:</b> etymon = true; logos = study	<b>fertilizer (n.)</b>	a substance which makes (the earth) fertile
<b>evaporate (v.)</b>	to convert into vapour or gas <b>Latin:</b> e(x) = out of; vapor = steam	<b>fibula (n.)</b>	the outer bone from the knee to the ankle <b>Latin:</b> fibula = brooch
<b>evaporation (n.)</b>	conversion into vapour	<b>filter (v.)</b>	to remove solid particles from a liquid by passing it through porous material <b>Latin:</b> filtrum = felt
<b>event (n.)</b>	a happening <b>Latin:</b> e(x) = out of; venire, ventum = to come	<b>fjord, fiord (n.)</b>	a narrow rock-bound inlet of the sea <b>Norwegian:</b> fjord
<b>eventual (a.)</b>	happening as a consequence; final	<b>floriculture (n.)</b>	the art of growing flowers <b>Latin:</b> flores = flower; cultivare, cultivatum = to cultivate
<b>ex- or e- (prefix)</b>	<b>Latin:</b> out of	<b>flourish (v.)</b>	to flower, to do well <b>Latin:</b> flos, floris - flower
<b>experiment (n.)</b>	a trial or test	<b>fluent (a.)</b>	able to flow (e.g. of speech) <b>Latin:</b> fluere, fluxum = to flow
<b>expose (v.)</b>	to lay forth to view <b>Latin:</b> ex = out of; ponere, positum = to put	<b>fluid (n. a.)</b>	something which flows; flowing
<b>exposition (n.)</b>	the act of making clear	<b>fluidity (n.)</b>	ability to flow
<b>exposure (n.)</b>	something which has been exposed; the act of exposing	<b>flux (n.)</b>	act of flowing; a discharge
<b>extract (v.)</b>	to draw out <b>Latin:</b> ex = out; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull	<b>fodder</b>	food given to animals
<b>extract (n.)</b>	what is extracted or drawn out	<b>foot (n.)</b>	infantry, soldiers fighting on foot
<b>extraction (n.)</b>	the act of drawing out	<b>fortissimo (adv.)</b>	<b>Italian:</b> as loud as possible
<b>facsimile (n.)</b>	an exact copy <b>Latin:</b> facere, fectum - to make; simile - the same	<b>frappé</b>	iced <b>French:</b> frapper = to ice
<b>fact (n.)</b>	something which is true	<b>free (a. v.)</b>	1. at liberty; 2. without paying; 3. to set at liberty
<b>faction (n.)</b>	a group acting as a breakaway from the main body	<b>Freemason (n.)</b>	a member of a secret society. The members recognise one another by secret signs e.g. handshakes
<b>factory (n.)</b>	a place where things are made on an industrial basis	<b>FUNCTION (n.)</b>	what something does. It is formed by making a noun from a verb. Functions may make up a SYSTEM.
<b>factual (a.)</b>	true		
<b>factotum (n.)</b>	a person who does everything <b>Latin:</b> facere, fectum - to make; totus - all		
<b>femur (n.)</b>	thigh-bone <b>Latin:</b> femur = thigh		

<b>geography (n.)</b>	the study of the surface of the earth and its inhabitants <b>Greek:</b> ge = the earth; graphein = to write	<b>imposition (n.)</b>	the act or result of imposing
<b>genre (n.)</b>	a kind of literary work <b>Latin:</b> genus - kind	<b>incognito (adv.)</b>	<b>Italian:</b> unknown; with hidden identity
<b>gland (n.)</b>	an organ of the body which secretes chemical juices	<b>indent (v.)</b>	to cut into zigzags, to notch; to make out a written order for; to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of the paragraph <b>Latin:</b> dens, dentis = tooth
<b>glisten (v.)</b>	glitter <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> glisnian = to shine	<b>indented (a.)</b>	notched, zigzag
<b>gloss (v.)</b>	to give an explanation of a hard word <b>Greek:</b> glossa - tongue	<b>indomitable (a.)</b>	not to be overcome <b>Latin:</b> in = negative; dominus = lord
<b>gloss (n.)</b>	the explanation of a hard word	<b>infect (v.)</b>	to taint, to bring in disease, germs etc. <b>Latin:</b> in - in; facere, feci, factum - to make
<b>glossary (n.)</b>	a collection of glosses	<b>infection (n.)</b>	a catching disease
<b>GRAMMAR</b>	the science of language especially the structure of the clause (subject - verb - object etc.) <b>Greek:</b> gramma - a letter	<b>infectious (a.)</b>	catching (lit. and met.)
<b>graze (v.)</b>	(of animals) to eat grass, to enable animals to eat grass	<b>infer (v.)</b>	to arrive at as a logical consequence <b>Latin:</b> in = in; ferre, latum = to bring
<b>harsh (a.)</b>	hard, rough	<b>inference (n.)</b>	the act or result of inferring
<b>haute cuisine</b>	<b>French:</b> high class cookery	<b>influence (n. v.)</b>	inflow; power of producing an effect <b>Latin:</b> in = in; fluere = to flow
<b>haversack (n.)</b>	a bag for carrying things on one's back	<b>influential (a.)</b>	having an effect
<b>hors d'oeuvre</b>	starters <b>French:</b> out of the main work	<b>influx (n.)</b>	flowing in; a rush (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> in = in; fluere, fluxum = to flow
<b>horticulture (n.)</b>	the art of gardening <b>Latin:</b> hortus = garden; cultivare, cultivatum to cultivate	<b>infrastructure (n.)</b>	the structure below the one that can be seen (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> infra = below; struere, structum = to build
<b>humerus (n.)</b>	the bone of the upper arm <b>Latin:</b> humerus = shoulder	<b>ingredient (n.)</b>	something which forms a part <b>Latin:</b> in - in; gradi - to walk
<b>Ideal (a.)</b>	perfect; existing in idea (rather than reality) <b>Latin:</b> idea = idea	<b>inhibit (v.)</b>	to hold in, to mentally block <b>Latin:</b> in - in. habere - to have
<b>identity (n.)</b>	who or what a person is <b>Latin:</b> idem - the same	<b>inlet (n.)</b>	a small bay
<b>i.e.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> id est = that is	<b>in memoriam</b>	<b>Latin:</b> in memory
<b>impasto (n.)</b>	<b>Italian:</b> the thick laying on of paint	<b>inoperable (a.)</b>	which cannot be operated upon <b>Latin:</b> in = not; operari, operatus = to work
<b>impose (v.)</b>	to place (as a burden) upon someone <b>Latin:</b> in, im = on; ponere, positum = to place		

<b>insoluble (a.)</b>	the opposite of soluble
<b>instruct (v.)</b>	to prepare; to teach <b>Latin:</b> in = in; struere, structum = to build
<b>instruction (n.)</b>	the act of instructing
<b>instructive (a.)</b>	which can be learnt from
<b>intercostal (a.)</b>	between the ribs <b>Latin:</b> inter = between; costa = ribs
<b>interface (n.)</b>	a common boundary (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> facier, face
<b>intermission (n.)</b>	interval
<b>intermit (v.)</b>	to stop for a time <b>Latin:</b> inter = between; mittere, missum = to send
<b>intermittent (a.)</b>	stopping and starting
<b>interpose (v.)</b>	to place between; thrust in; interrupt <b>Latin:</b> inter = between; ponere, positum = to place
<b>interposition (n.)</b>	the act of interposing
<b>intervene (v.)</b>	to come between, (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> inter - between; venire - to come
<b>jaw (n.)</b>	bone in which the teeth are set <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> from to chew
<b>knead (v.)</b>	to press together into a mass, as flour into dough
<b>liable (a.)</b>	answerable, reponsible <b>French:</b> lier = to bind
<b>line (n.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 a thread or cord for fishing</li> <li>2 a thread or cord for hanging clothes</li> <li>3 (Geometry) that which has length without breadth or thickness</li> <li>4 a long narrow mark</li> <li>5 a row of printed or written words</li> <li>6 a series or succession (e.g of family)</li> <li>7 a service of ships, buses etc.</li> <li>8 a track or route (trams, trains etc.)</li> <li>9 a wrinkle</li> </ol>

<b>LITERAL (a.)</b>	according to the letter; matter-of-fact <b>Latin:</b> litera = letter of the alphabet
<b>livid (a.)</b>	black and blue; of a lead colour <b>Latin:</b> livere, lividum = to be of a lead colour
<b>lumbar (a.)</b>	of the loins <b>Latin:</b> lumbus = loin
<b>Machiavellian (a.)</b>	from Niccola Machiavelli, a statesman and writer on political theory in fifteenth century Florence: crafty
<b>Madonna (n.)</b>	<b>Italian:</b> my lady (Mary, mother of Jesus)
<b>magenta (a.)</b>	of reddish purple, discovered about the time of the Battle of Magenta 1859
<b>magnum opus</b>	<b>Latin:</b> great work
<b>main (n. a.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the high seas;</li> <li>2. a principal pipe</li> <li>3. strength ("with might and main")</li> <li>4. first in importance</li> </ol>
<b>malaria (n.)</b>	a fever transmitted by mosquitoes <b>Latin:</b> malus = bad; aer, aeris = air
<b>mangetout</b>	peas in the pod <b>French:</b> eat everything (pod included)
<b>manual (n.)</b>	a handbook; a book with step-by-step instructions <b>Latin:</b> manus = hand
<b>meta (prefix)</b>	<b>Greek:</b> across
<b>METAPHOR (n.)</b>	a figure of speech in which a thing is spoken of being that which it only resembles <b>Greek:</b> meta = beside; pherein = to carry
<b>metaphoric (al) (a.)</b>	concerning metaphor
<b>metatarsal (a.)</b>	of the bones between the tarsus and the toes <b>Greek:</b> meta = beyond; tarsus = the flat of the foot
<b>method (n.)</b>	an orderly procedure <b>Greek:</b> meta - across; hodos - a way

<b>micro-organism (n.)</b>	an extremely small form of life <b>Greek:</b> micros = small; organon = to work	<b>neologism (n.)</b>	a new word <b>Greek:</b> neos = new; logos = word
<b>millennium (n.)</b> (pl. millennia)	a thousand years <b>Latin:</b> mille - 1000, annus - year	<b>neonate (n.)</b>	a new-born creature <b>Greek:</b> neos = new; <b>Latin:</b> natus = born
<b>minute (a. n.)</b>	1. very small 2. unit of time <b>Latin:</b> minus = less	<b>NOMINALISATION</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> changing a verb or adjective into a noun (Chapters 9, 12 etc.)
<b>missile (n.)</b>	something which is thrown <b>Latin:</b> mittere, missum = to send or throw	<b>NOUN</b>	a part of speech which names something (Chapter 5 etc.)
<b>mission (n.)</b>	an errand (often religious)	<b>nutritious (a.)</b>	feeding, nourishing <b>Latin:</b> nutrire = to nourish
<b>missionary (n.)</b>	one who is sent on a (usually religious) mission	<b>oblique (a.)</b>	slanting (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> ob = towards, against; liquus = slanting
<b>missive (n.)</b>	a letter or message	<b>OBJECT</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> the person or thing to whom or which the action of the verb is done (e.g. "The boy loved his cat.")
<b>moist (a.)</b>	damp <b>Latin:</b> mustum = juice of grapes; perhaps mucidus = mouldy	<b>offer (v.)</b>	to present, express willingness <b>Latin:</b> o(b) = forward, ferre = to bear
<b>moisten (v.)</b>	to make damp	<b>omit (v.)</b>	to leave out, to fail to perform <b>Latin:</b> o(b) = in front; mittere, missum = to send or throw
<b>moistener (n.)</b>	something which makes damp	<b>omission (n.)</b>	the act of omitting
<b>moisture (n.)</b>	dampness	<b>operate (v.)</b>	to work <b>Latin:</b> operari, operatus = to work
<b>molecule (n.)</b>	the smallest particle of a substance that retains the properties of that substance <b>Latin:</b> moles = mass	<b>operating (a.)</b>	working; where operations are done (e.g. "operating theatre")
<b>monoculture (n.)</b>	cultivating a single crop <b>Greek:</b> monos = one <b>Latin:</b> cultivare, cultivatum = to cultivate	<b>operation (n.)</b>	a piece of work
<b>multiply (v.)</b>	to increase the number of, to obtain the product of <b>Latin:</b> multus - many; plicare - to fold	<b>operator (n.)</b>	one who operates
<b>multiplication (n.)</b>	the act of increasing the number of etc.	<b>opponent (n.)</b>	one who opposes; enemy <b>Latin:</b> ob = in the way of; ponere = to place
<b>naphthalene (n.)</b>	an ill-smelling hydrocarbon obtained by distilling coal	<b>optic (a.)</b>	of the eye or sight <b>Greek:</b> optikos = optic (from optos = seen)
<b>NEGATIVE</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> saying something is not so by adding a negative word such as "no", "never", "none" etc.	<b>organic (a.)</b>	living <b>Greek:</b> organon - to work
<b>negotiate (v.)</b>	to bargain; to cope with successfully <b>Latin:</b> negotium = business (from neg = not, otium = leisure)	<b>organism (n.)</b>	a living animal or vegetable
		<b>origin (n.)</b>	whatever something first arises from <b>Latin:</b> origo, originis, from oriri (v.) - to arise

<b>p.a.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> per annum = a year
<b>palaeography (n.)</b>	study of ancient forms of handwriting <b>Greek:</b> palaios = old; graphein = to write
<b>palaeolithic (a.)</b>	of the Old Stone Age <b>Greek:</b> palaios = old; lithos = stone
<b>palaeozoology (n.)</b>	the study of fossil animals <b>Greek:</b> palaios = old; zoion = animal; logos = word, study
<b>PART OF SPEECH</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> class of words (e.g. NOUN, VERB)
<b>PARTICLE</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> a word (otherwise used as a preposition) which is added to a verb to modify its meaning (e.g. turn <b>in, up, down</b> )
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> when the verb is in the passive voice the subject of the sentence has the action done to it. (As distinct from ACTIVE) (Chapter 5)
<b>past (n. a.)</b>	(what has) ended; past participle of "pass"
<b>paste (n.)</b>	dough for pie-crust; substance for sticking <b>Greek:</b> pasta = porridge
<b>pastor (n.)</b>	a shepherd or clergyman <b>Latin:</b> pascere, pastum = to feed
<b>pastoral (a.)</b>	of a shepherd's life
<b>pastry (n.)</b>	articles made of paste or dough
<b>pasty (a.)</b>	pale like paste
<b>pasture (n.)</b>	a piece of land where animals graze <b>Latin:</b> pascere, pastum - to feed
<b>patella (n.)</b>	the knee-cap <b>Latin:</b> patella = a little pan
<b>per ardua ad astra</b>	<b>Latin:</b> by difficult paths to the stars
<b>perfect (a.)</b>	without fault <b>Latin:</b> per - through; facere, factum - to make
<b>perfect (v.)</b>	to make something so that it is without fault

<b>perfection (n.)</b>	a state of being without fault
<b>permit (v.)</b>	to allow <b>Latin:</b> per = through; mittere, missum = to send or throw
<b>permission (n.)</b>	the act of permitting
<b>permissive (a.)</b>	granting permission or liberty
<b>PERSONIFICATION (n.)</b>	the act or result of personifying
<b>personify (v.)</b>	to represent as a human being <b>Latin:</b> persona = a person; facere = to make
<b>pervade (v.)</b>	to extend through the whole of something
<b>petits pois</b>	baby peas <b>French:</b> little peas
<b>phenol (n.)</b>	carbolic acid
<b>picket (n.)</b>	a person or group who tries to persuade others not to go to work during a strike <b>French:</b> pic = pick-axe; piquet = a small pick-axe
<b>pipe (n.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a musical instrument</li> <li>2. a tube with a bowl at one end for smoking</li> <li>3. the note of a bird</li> <li>4. a high voice</li> </ol>
<b>pipe (v.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. to play a pipe</li> <li>6. to speak or sing in a high voice</li> <li>7. to ornament with a cord covered with material</li> </ol>
<b>pitch (n.)</b>	the black shining residue of the distillation of tar <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> pic = pitch
<b>plate (n.)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a flat sheet of e.g. metal</li> <li>2. a household utensil, flat and usually round</li> <li>3. part of a denture</li> </ol>
<b>plate (v.)</b>	4. to cover with a thin sheet of metal
<b>plateau (n.)</b>	a tableland; mountains with a flat top <b>French:</b> plat = flat
<b>PLURAL</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> more than one (as distinct from SINGULAR) (Usually this is shown by adding - "s" to a noun e.g. pills)
<b>p.m.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> post meridiem = after noon

<b>pollute (v.)</b>	to make dirty (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> pol (pro), luere - to wash
<b>pore (n.)</b>	a very small passage especially a sweat gland <b>Latin:</b> porus = passage
<b>porous (a.)</b>	having small holes through which water can pass
<b>pose (v.)</b>	to put, to take a position <b>Latin:</b> ponere, positum = to place
<b>position (n.)</b>	situation; place occupied
<b>precaution (n.)</b>	safety measure
<b>precipitation (n.)</b>	rain, hail, snow etc. <b>Latin:</b> prae - before; caput, capitis - head
<b>predominate (v.)</b>	to be most numerous, to surpass in strength <b>Latin:</b> pre = in front of; dominus = lord
<b>preface (n.)</b>	something said by way of introduction <b>Latin:</b> pre - before; facere, feci, factum - to make
<b>preface (v.)</b>	to say or write an introduction
<b>prefer (v.)</b>	to choose or select before others; to hold in higher estimation <b>Latin:</b> prae = before; ferre = to carry
<b>preference (n.)</b>	act or state of preferring
<b>preferential (a.)</b>	being given preference
<b>PREFIX (n.)</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> a particle or word put before another word and usually joined to it in writing which affects its meaning <b>Latin:</b> prae = before; figere, fixum = to fix
<b>prelate (n.)</b>	a priest of high rank <b>Latin:</b> prae = before; ferre, latus = to bear
<b>preserve (v.)</b>	to keep, to prevent from rotting <b>Latin:</b> pre = in front; servare = to keep
<b>preservation (n.)</b>	the act of keeping
<b>pro- (prefix)</b>	<b>Latin:</b> forth, forward

<b>PROCESS</b>	something which happens <b>Grammar:</b> a noun made from a verb) (Chapter 12 etc.) <b>Latin:</b> pro - forward, cedere - to go
<b>produce (v.)</b>	to bring forth <b>Latin:</b> pro = forth; ducere, ductum = to lead
<b>product (n.)</b>	what is produced
<b>proffer (v.)</b>	to offer for acceptance <b>Latin:</b> pro = forward; ferre = to bring
<b>proficient (a.)</b>	skilled, competent <b>Latin:</b> pro - forward; facere, factum - to make
<b>proficiency (n.)</b>	competence
<b>profitable (a.)</b>	bringing gain (especially money) <b>Latin:</b> pro - forward, facere - to make
<b>propose (v.)</b>	to put forward, to suggest <b>Latin:</b> pro = forward; ponere, positum = to place
<b>proposal (n.)</b>	what has been proposed; an offer of marriage
<b>proposition (n.)</b>	suggestion
<b>protract (v.)</b>	to draw out in time; to prolong <b>Latin:</b> pro = forth; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull
<b>protraction (n.)</b>	the act of drawing out
<b>proverb (n.)</b>	a short familiar sentence expressing a supposed truth or moral <b>Latin:</b> pro = publicly; verbum = word
<b>P.S.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> post scriptum = postscript (after writing)
<b>P.P.S.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> post post scriptum = a further postscript
<b>PUN</b>	a word which has two meanings which sound the same, often used for a joke (Chapter 3)
<b>Q.E.D.</b>	<b>Latin:</b> quod erat demonstrandum = which was to be demonstrated
<b>QUALITY</b>	what makes a thing or person what they are ( <b>Grammar:</b> a noun made from an adjective – Chapter 9 etc.). <b>Latin:</b> qualis - of what kind?

<b>radius (n.)</b>	the outer bone of the forearm <b>Latin:</b> radius = rod or spoke of wheel	<b>reproduce (v.)</b>	to produce a copy of; to have offspring <b>Latin:</b> re = again; pro = forward; ducere = to lead
<b>rambler (n.)</b>	a person who takes long walks in the countryside for pleasure	<b>reproduction (n.)</b>	act of reproducing
<b>rate (n.)</b>	speed <b>Latin:</b> reri, ratus = to think, judge	<b>reptile (n.)</b>	a class of cold-blooded animals, e.g. snakes <b>Latin:</b> repere = to creep
<b>ratio (n.)</b>	the relation of one thing to another <b>Latin:</b> reri, ratus = to think	<b>residue (n.)</b>	what is left <b>Latin:</b> re = back; sedere = to sit
<b>re- (prefix)</b>	back, again (Latin)	<b>resist (v.)</b>	to strive against, oppose <b>Latin:</b> re = back, again; sistere = to make, to stand
<b>react (v.)</b>	to act against or in response to <b>Latin:</b> re = back, again; agere, actum = to do	<b>resistance (n.)</b>	the act of resisting
<b>reaction (n.)</b>	the act or result of reacting	<b>resistant (a.)</b>	making resistance
<b>reconstruct (v.)</b>	to build again <b>Latin:</b> re = again; struere, structum = to build	<b>retard (v.)</b>	to slow <b>Latin:</b> re = back, again; tardus = slow
<b>reconstruction (n.)</b>	the act or result of reconstructing	<b>retarded (a.)</b>	slow (in development)
<b>refer (v.)</b>	to direct for information or attention <b>Latin:</b> re = back; ferre = to carry	<b>retort (n.)</b>	a vessel in which substances are placed for distillation <b>Latin:</b> re = back; torquere, tortum = to twist
<b>reference (n.)</b>	the act or result of referring	<b>retract (v.)</b>	to draw back; to unsay <b>Latin:</b> re = back, again; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull
<b>relate (v.)</b>	to give an account of; to bring back or into connection <b>Latin:</b> re = back, again; ferre, latum = to bring	<b>retractable (a.)</b>	which can be drawn back
<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>	state of being related <b>Latin:</b> re - back; ferre, latum - to bring	<b>retraction (n.)</b>	drawing back; withdrawing (usually what has been said)
<b>relation (n.)</b>	not of a single thing, but of two or more together	<b>rib (n.)</b>	one of the bones that curve round and forward from the backbone <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> ribb = rib
<b>relatively (adv.)</b>	comparatively	<b>right (a.)</b>	1. straight, direct 2. true, genuine; correct 3. just 4. on the side which in most people is the better developed hand 5. not mistaken 6. morally justifiable 7. to correct e.g. position 8. conservative
<b>relief (n.)</b>	features which stand out from the general level of the land (i.e. hills and valleys)	<b>right (v.)</b>	
<b>remiss (n.)</b>	slack, negligent <b>Latin:</b> re = back, again; mittere, missum = to send or throw	<b>right (n.)</b>	9. entitlement
<b>remission (n.)</b>	pardon		
<b>remit (v.)</b>	to send back (money); to pardon		
<b>remittance (n.)</b>	money sent back		
<b>render (v.)</b>	to make or give (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> re - back, dare - to give		

<b>riot (n.)</b>	disturbance of the peace by an unruly crowd
<b>ROOT</b>	an element from which words are derived, an earlier form or meaning of a word
<b>root (n.)</b>	the underground part of a plant, the cause, basis, ancestor of something
<b>sable (a.)</b>	the colour of the sable (an Arctic marten with dark brown fur) <b>Russian:</b> sobol = sable
<b>sack (n.)</b>  <b>(v.)</b>	1. a large bag made of coarse material 2. a dry sherry 3. to dismiss from employment 4. to devastate a town
<b>saturate (v.)</b>	to soak through <b>Latin:</b> satur = full
<b>saturated</b>	a solution which can take no more of the substance dissolved
<b>SENTENCE</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> a group of words which make complete grammatical sense, starting with a capital letter and ending with a full-stop. (Used in this book for "clause.")
<b>sericulture (n.)</b>	the cultivation of silk-worms <b>Greek:</b> Ser = a Chinese; serikos = silkworm
<b>sewage (n.)</b>	refuse carried away by sewers <b>Latin:</b> ex = out of; aqua = water
<b>sewer (n.)</b>	drain for taking away household waste
<b>shamrock (n.)</b>	a plant with leaves in three parts <b>Irish Gaelic:</b> seamrág
<b>SIGN</b>	something which has a meaning, something which stands for something else
<b>silviculture (n.)</b>	the cultivation of trees <b>Latin:</b> silva = a wood; cultivare, cultivatum = to grow
<b>similar (a.)</b>	like <b>Latin:</b> similis = like
<b>similarity (n.)</b>	being alike
<b>SIMILE (n.)</b>	an explicit likening of one thing to another

<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> one only (as distinct from PLURAL)
<b>skull (n.)</b>	the bony case enclosing the brain, probably <b>Scandinavian</b>
<b>solid (n.)</b>	a substance that retains its shape (unlike a liquid or gas) <b>Latin:</b> solidus = solid
<b>soluble (a.)</b>	capable of being dissolved <b>Latin:</b> solvere, solutum = to loosen
<b>solution (n.)</b>	condition of being dissolved
<b>solvent (n.)</b>	a substance in which another substance will dissolve
<b>sotto voce</b>	<b>Italian:</b> in a quiet voice
<b>spontaneous (a.)</b>	acting by its own impulse; produced of itself without interference <b>Latin:</b> sponte = of one's own accord
<b>sterile (a.)</b>	unfruitful; free from germs <b>Latin:</b> sterilis = unfruitful, barren
<b>sterilisation (n.)</b>	act of destroying bacteria
<b>sterilise (v.)</b>	to make unfruitful; to destroy bacteria
<b>sternum (n.)</b>	breast-bone <b>Greek:</b> sternon = chest
<b>stethoscope (n.)</b>	an instrument used by doctors for listening to the patient's chest <b>Greek:</b> stethos = chest, skopeein = to look at
<b>strain (n.)</b>	tune
<b>stride (n.)</b>	a large step (lit. and met.)
<b>STRUCTURE (n.)</b>	something made up of different parts (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> struere, structum = to build
<b>STYLE (n.)</b>	a way in which something is done (dressing, writing etc – Chapter 1) <b>Latin:</b> stilus - a writing instrument
<b>stylish (a.)</b>	smart, displaying style
<b>sub- (prefix)</b>	<b>Latin:</b> under

<b>SUBJECT (n.)</b>	what the sentence is about <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; jacere = to throw <b>Grammar:</b> In an active sentence, the doer of the action, often in first position (e.g. <b>The building</b> fell down.)	<b>superstructure (n.)</b>	something built on top <b>Latin:</b> super = above struere, structum = to build
<b>submit (v.)</b>	to yield; to put forward <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; mittere, missum = to send or throw	<b>suppose (v.)</b>	to believe, imagine, guess <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; ponere, positum = to place
<b>submissive (a.)</b>	ready to submit	<b>supposition (n.)</b>	act or result of supposing
<b>submission (n.)</b>	the act of submitting	<b>surface (n.)</b>	the outer face <b>Latin:</b> super - above, facies - face
<b>subsistence (n.)</b>	livelihood; growing crops etc. for one's own use <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; sistere = to stand	<b>survive (v.)</b>	to outlive; remain alive <b>Latin:</b> super = above, beyond; vivere = to live
<b>substance (n.)</b>	matter, what exists, something of a certain chemical composition	<b>survival (n.)</b>	the act of remaining alive
<b>subterranean (a.)</b>	underground <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; terra = earth	<b>swop (v. n.)</b>	to exchange; an exchange
<b>subtract (v.)</b>	to take away (a number) <b>Latin:</b> sub = under, away; trahere, tractum = to draw or pull	<b>SYMBOL</b>	something which stands for something in the real world <b>Greek:</b> syn - together; ballein - to throw
<b>subtraction (n.)</b>	the act of taking away	<b>SYSTEM (n.)</b>	anything that is made up of different parts which together make a connected whole <b>Greek:</b> syn - together; histanei - to set
<b>suffer (v.)</b>	to undergo <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; ferre = to bear	<b>systematic (a.)</b>	working in an orderly way, aware that each task is related to a whole system of tasks
<b>suffice (v.)</b>	to be enough <b>Latin:</b> sub - under; facere, factum - to make	<b>table d'ôte</b>	set menu <b>French:</b> the host's choice of meal
<b>sufficient (a.)</b>	enough	<b>tan (a.)</b>	a tawny colour derived from oak-bark used in tanning leather <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> tannian = to tan leather
<b>SUFFIX</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> a sound or group of letters added to a word which changes its grammar (e.g. <b>classify</b> (Chapter 8 etc.) <b>Latin:</b> sub = under; figere, fixum = to fix	<b>tar (n.)</b>	a dark sticky mixture obtained by destructive distillation of wood, coal, etc. <b>Anglo-Saxon:</b> teru = tar
<b>superimpose (v.)</b>	to put on top of something <b>Latin:</b> super = above; imponere impositum = to put on	<b>tarry (a.)</b>	like tar, made of tar
<b>superimposition (n.)</b>	the act or result of superimposing	<b>TECHNICAL</b>	specialist, having a special meaning (Chapter 2 etc.) <b>Greek:</b> techne - art
		<b>technical (a.)</b>	about a useful art, specialised <b>Greek:</b> techne = art
		<b>temperature (n.)</b>	heat as measured by a thermometer

<b>tempus fugit</b>	<b>Latin:</b> time flies	<b>transhumance (n.)</b>	a system of passing from winter to summer pastures and back <b>Latin:</b> trans - across, humus - ground
<b>terrain (n.)</b>	an area, a piece of land	<b>transpose (v.)</b>	to change the order of <b>Latin:</b> trans = across; ponere, positum = to place
<b>terrestrial (a.)</b>	of the earth (as distinct from the stars)	<b>transposition (n.)</b>	the act or result of transposing
<b>terrier (n.)</b>	a small dog that follows burrowing animals into the ground	<b>ulna (n.)</b>	<b>Latin:</b> ulna = elbow, arm
<b>territorial (a.)</b>	of possessions in land	<b>unconscious (a.)</b>	unaware, asleep, unknowing <b>Latin:</b> un = not; scire = to know
<b>territory (n.)</b>	possessions in land	<b>unconscious-ness (n.)</b>	a state of unknowing
<b>TEXT</b>	one or more words, written or spoken, which has a meaning <b>Latin:</b> texere, textum - to weave	<b>unhindered (a.)</b>	without being blocked or prevented
<b>text (n.)</b>	a piece of writing <b>Latin:</b> texere, textum = to weave	<b>uterus (n.)</b>	womb <b>Latin:</b> uterus = womb
<b>throng (v. n.)</b>	to crowd; a crowd	<b>Utopia (n.)</b>	a perfect state
<b>throw (v.)</b>	1. to form on a wheel (pottery) 2. to hurl 3. to defeat (in wrestling or by an unexpected question)	<b>VARIABLE</b>	(Maths.) a quantity with an infinite number of values. An abstract noun formed from a verb or adjective. Two or more variables may make up a SYSTEM (Chapters 9, 14, 25) <b>Latin:</b> variare = to vary
<b>tibia (n.)</b>	the shinbone <b>Latin:</b> tibia = shinbone, flute	<b>VERB</b>	<b>Grammar:</b> a part of speech which expresses action, feeling, thinking etc. It usually has a SUBJECT and may have an OBJECT (Chapter 11 etc.) <b>Latin:</b> verbum - word
<b>tissue (n.)</b>	anything woven; an aggregate of similar cells <b>Latin:</b> texere = to weave	<b>verbatim</b>	<b>Latin:</b> word for word
<b>toxin (n.)</b>	a poison <b>Greek:</b> toxon = a bow; toxikon = arrow-poison	<b>vermillion (a.)</b>	bright red <b>Latin:</b> vermiculus = a little worm
<b>tract (n.)</b>	a pamphlet (usually religious) to draw people to the opinions expressed; a stretch of land <b>Latin:</b> trahere, tractum = to draw or pull	<b>vertebra (n.)</b>	a joint of the backbone <b>Latin:</b> vertere = to turn
<b>tractability (n.)</b>	the characteristic of being tractable	<b>vertebrate (n.)</b>	an animal with a backbone
<b>tractable (a.)</b>	easily drawn or managed	<b>vertical (a.)</b>	upright <b>Latin:</b> vertex = summit (from vertere = to turn)
<b>traction (n.)</b>	pulling	<b>vin blanc</b>	<b>French:</b> white wine
<b>tractor (n.)</b>	a vehicle for pulling	<b>vindicate (v.)</b>	to justify; to clear from criticism
<b>transactions (n.)</b>	the report or minutes of an organisation	<b>vista (n.)</b>	<b>Italian:</b> a view
<b>transfer (v.)</b>	to pass over to something else (lit. and met.) <b>Latin:</b> trans - across; ferre, latum - to carry		

<b>vitamin (n.)</b>	a substance present in food in minute quantities necessary for the health of animals <b>Latin:</b> vita = life	<b>watch (v.)</b>  <b>(n.)</b>	1. to be awake; 2. to be on guard; 3. to observe closely; 4. a small clock
<b>viticulture (n.)</b>	the cultivation of vines (for wine) <b>Latin:</b> vitis = a vine (from viere = to twist)	<b>zero (n.)</b>	nothing; the point from which the reckoning begins on scales <b>Arabic:</b> sife = zero
<b>vocabulary (n.)</b>	the words known and used by a particular person <b>Latin:</b> vox, vocis = voice	<b>zero (v.)</b>	to set the counter on a scale to nought
<b>volatile (a.)</b>	likely to fly away; evaporating very quickly <b>Latin:</b> volare = to fly		