

## Greek Roots Vocabulary List 6

### Honors Junior English

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biography	(n.)	a written account of another person's life
physiology	(n.)	<b>A.</b> the branch of biology dealing with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts, including all physical and chemical processes. <b>B.</b> the organic processes or functions in an organism or in any of its parts.
psychiatry	(n.)	the practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.
psychosomatic	(adj.)	<b>A.</b> of or relating to a physical disorder that is caused by or notably influenced by emotional factors. <b>B.</b> pertaining to or involving both the mind and the body.
Paleolithic	(adj.)	of, relating to, or characteristic of the cultures of the late Pliocene and the Pleistocene epochs, or early phase of the Stone Age, which appeared first in Africa and are marked by the steady development of stone tools and later antler and bone artifacts, engravings on bone and stone, sculpted figures, and paintings and engravings on the walls of caves and rock-shelters: usually divided into three periods (Lower Paleolithic, c2,000,000–c200,000 b.c., Middle Paleolithic, c150,000–c40,000 b.c., Upper Paleolithic, c40,000–c10,000 b.c.)
petrology	(n.)	the scientific study of rocks, including petrography and petrogenesis.
hieroglyphic	(n.)	a figure or symbol with a hidden meaning.
iconoclast	(n.)	<b>A.</b> a person who attacks cherished beliefs, traditional institutions, etc., as being based on error or superstition. <b>B.</b> a breaker or destroyer of images, especially those set up for religious veneration.
misoneism	(n.)	hatred or dislike of what is new or represents change.
astronomy	(n.)	the science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's atmosphere.
anonymous	(n.)	without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like: lacking individuality, unique character, or distinction

economics	(n.) <b>A.</b> (used with a singular verb) the science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, or the material welfare of humankind. <b>B.</b> (used with a plural verb) financial considerations; economically significant aspects: What are the economics of such a project?
anomaly	(n.) <b>A.</b> a deviation from the common rule, type, arrangement, or form. <b>B.</b> an anomalous person or thing; one that is abnormal or does not fit in <b>C.</b> an odd, peculiar, or strange condition, situation, quality, etc. <b>D.</b> an incongruity or inconsistency. <b>E.</b> Astronomy. a quantity measured in degrees, defining the position of an orbiting body with respect to the point at which it is nearest to or farthest from its primary. <b>F.</b> Meteorology. the amount of deviation of a meteorological quantity from the accepted normal value of that quantity. <b>G.</b> Grammar, irregularity.
analysis	(n.) <b>A.</b> the separating of any material or abstract entity into its constituent elements (opposed to synthesis ). <b>B.</b> this process as a method of studying the nature of something or of determining its essential features and their relations: the grammatical analysis of a sentence. <b>C.</b> a presentation, usually in writing, of the results of this process: The paper published an analysis of the political situation. <b>D.</b> a philosophical method of exhibiting complex concepts or propositions as compounds or functions of more basic ones. <b>E.</b> Mathematics. <b>i.</b> an investigation based on the properties of numbers. <b>ii.</b> the discussion of a problem by algebra, as opposed to geometry. <b>iii.</b> the branch of mathematics consisting of calculus and its higher developments. <b>iv.</b> a system of calculation, as combinatorial analysis or vector analysis. <b>v.</b> a method of proving a proposition by assuming the result and working backward to something that is known to be true. Compare synthesis (def 4). <b>F.</b> Chemistry. <b>i.</b> intentionally produced decomposition or separation of materials into their ingredients or elements, as to find their kind or quantity. <b>ii.</b> the ascertainment of the kind or amount of one or more of the constituents of materials, whether obtained in separate form or not. Compare qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis. <b>G.</b> psychoanalysis.
ethnologist	(n.) a branch of anthropology that analyzes cultures, especially in regard to their historical development and the similarities and dissimilarities between them.