

# YEAR 1: VOCABULARY

WK	GRAMMAR STAGE (Grades 1-4)	LOGIC STAGE (Grades 5-8)	RHETORIC STAGE (Grades 9-12)
1	<p><b>photos = light</b></p> <p>1) photograph (<u>graph</u> = write, draw) = picture drawn by light</p>	<p><b>photos = light</b></p> <p>1) photograph (<u>graph</u> = write, draw) = picture drawn by light                  2) telephoto (<u>tele</u> = distant) = light from far away                  3) photosynthesis (<u>syn</u> = together; <u>thesis</u> = putting) = a process of putting things together by using light</p>	<p><b>photos = light</b></p> <p>1) photograph (<u>graph</u> = write, draw) = picture drawn by light                  2) telephoto (<u>tele</u> = distant) = light from far away                  3) photometer (<u>metron</u> = measure) = device which measures light                  4) phototropic (<u>tropos</u> = turn) = turning toward light                  5) photophilia (<u>philia</u> = love) = love of light                  6) photophobia (<u>phobos</u> = fear) = fear or dislike of light                  7) photosynthesis (<u>syn</u> = together; <u>thesis</u> = putting) = a process of putting things together by using light</p>
2	<p><b>graph = to write or draw</b></p> <p>1) photograph (<u>graph</u> = write, draw) = picture drawn by light</p>	<p><b>graph = to write or draw</b></p> <p>1) photograph (graph = write, draw) = picture drawn by light                  2) phonograph (phono = sound) = machine for writing or recording sound                  3) telegraph (tele = distant) = writing from far away</p>	<p><b>graph = to write or draw</b></p> <p>1) photograph (graph = write, draw) = picture drawn by light                  2) phonograph (phono = sound) = machine for writing or recording sound                  3) telegraph (tele = distant) = writing from far away                  4) graph = pictured information                  5) lithograph (lithos = stone) = drawing made on a stone                  6) graphite = black carbon used for drawing or writing                  7) autograph (autos = self) = to write one's own name                  8) phonogram (phono = sound) = written symbol for a sound                  9) hologram (holos = complete) = a three dimensional photograph of a whole object</p>
3	<p><b>tele = far away, distant</b></p> <p>1) television (video, visum (L.) see) = seeing distant things</p>	<p><b>tele = far away, distant</b></p> <p>1) television (video, visum (L.) see) = seeing distant things                  2) telephone (phone = sound) = sound from far away                  3) telegraph (graph = write) = writing from a distance</p>	<p><b>tele = far away, distant</b></p> <p>1) television (video, visum (L.) see) = seeing distant things                  2) telephone (phone = sound) = sound from far away                  3) telegraph (graph = write) = writing from a distance                  4) telephoto (photo = light) = light from far away                  5) telescope (skopeo = look at) = device for looking at distant objects                  6) telepathy (pathos = feeling) = knowing how someone far away is feeling                  7) telethon (Marathon = a battlefield in ancient Greece) = a telephone fund raiser which runs on non-stop, as Pheidippides ran after the battle of Marathon.</p>
4	<p><b>metron = measure</b></p>	<p><b>metron = measure</b></p>	<p><b>metron = measure</b></p>

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	<p>1) meter = unit of measure = 39.47 inches long</p>	<p>1) meter = unit of measure = 39.47 inches long                  2) geometry (geo = earth) = measurement of the earth                  3) optometry (opsis = sight) = measure eyesight</p>	<p>1) meter = unit of measure = 39.47 inches long                  2) geometry (geo = earth) = measurement of the earth                  3) optometry (opsis = sight) =measure eyesight                  4) symmetry (sym = same, equal) = measuring the same                  5) barometer (baros = weight, pressure) = device to measure air pressure                  6) thermometer (thermos= heat)= measure heat                  7) diameter (dia = through, across) = measuring across                  8) centimeter (centum = hundred) = one hundredth of a meter                  9) anemometer (anemos = wind) = measures wind speed</p>
5	<p><b>philia = love, friendship</b></p> <p>1) philosopher (sophia = wisdom) = one who loves wisdom</p>	<p><b>philia = love, friendship</b></p> <p>1) philosopher (sophia = wisdom) = one who loves wisdom                  2) philadelphia (adelphos = brother) = city of brotherly love                  3) philanthropist (anthropos = man) = one who cares about his fellow man</p>	<p><b>philia = love, friendship</b></p> <p>1) philosopher (sophia = wisdom) = one who loves wisdom                  2) philadelphia (adelphos = brother) = city of brotherly love                  3) philanthropist (anthropos = man) = one who cares about his fellow man                  4) phillumenist (lumen = light) = one who collects match covers                  5) philogynist (gyne = woman) = one who loves women                  6) philologist (logos = word) = one who loves words                  7) philtre = love potion                  8) Anglophile (Angli = English) = one who loves England                  9) Francophile (Francus = France) = one who loves France</p>
6	<p><b>phobos = fear</b></p> <p>1) phobia = irrational fear</p>	<p><b>phobos = fear</b></p> <p>1) phobia = irrational fear                  2) agoraphobia (agora = field) = fear of open space                  3) claustrophobia (claustrum (L) = lock or bolt) = fear of closed (locked or bolted) places</p>	<p><b>phobos = fear</b></p> <p>1) phobia = irrational fear                  2) agoraphobia (agora = field) = fear of open space                  3) claustrophobia (claustrum (L) = lock or bolt) = fear of closed (locked or bolted) places                  4) hydrophobia (hydro = water) = disease which makes it difficult to swallow, thought to be fear of water                  5) phobophobia = fear of fear itself                  6) zoophobia (zoon = animal) = fear of animals                  7) toxikophobia (toxikos = poison) = fear of poison                  8) Phobos = a moon of the planet Mars</p>
7	<p><b>Syn = with, together</b></p> <p>1) sympathy (pathos = feeling) = to feel with someone else</p>	<p><b>Syn = with, together</b></p> <p>1) sympathy (pathos = feeling) = to feel with someone else                  2) symphony (phone = sound) = sounds that go together                  3) synthesis (thesis = put, place) = putting together</p>	<p><b>Syn = with, together</b></p> <p>1) sympathy (pathos = feeling) = to feel with someone else                  2) symphony (phone = sound) = sounds that go together                  3) synthesis (thesis = put, place) = putting together</p>

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			<p>4) synthetic = material made by putting chemicals together</p> <p>5) photosynthesis (photo = light) = process by which light puts plant nutrients together to make green chlorophyll.</p> <p>6) synonym (onoma = name) = two words with the same meaning</p> <p>7) synagogue (ago = bring) = place to bring people together.</p> <p>8) synchronize (chronos = time) = to do things at the same time. "Synchronize your watches!"</p>
8	<p><b>thesis = put, place, position</b></p> <p>1) thesis = a position taken in an argument supported by a set of reasons</p>	<p><b>thesis = put, place, position</b></p> <p>1) thesis = a position taken in an argument supported by a set of reasons</p> <p>2) theme = an essay or composition on a certain subject with a statement and supporting reasons.</p> <p>3) parenthesis (para = beside) = statement beside (or inside) a main sentence.</p>	<p><b>thesis = put, place, position</b></p> <p>1) thesis = a position taken in an argument supported by a set of reasons</p> <p>2) theme = an essay or composition on a certain subject with a statement and supporting reasons.</p> <p>3) parenthesis (para = beside) = statement beside (or inside) a main sentence.</p> <p>4) synthetic (syn = together) = elements put together to make a material like a natural one (synthetic rubber)</p> <p>5) synthesizer (syn = together) = instrument which puts sounds together like real musical instruments</p>
9	<p><b>kinesis = movement</b></p> <p>1) kinetic = relating to movement of bodies</p>	<p><b>kinesis = movement</b></p> <p>1) kinetic = relating to movement of bodies</p> <p>2) kinesiology (logos = word or study) = study of human movement.</p> <p>3) kinescope ( skopeo = look at) = a machine which shows pictures of movement (old term for tv movies)</p>	<p><b>kinesis = movement</b></p> <p>1) kinetic = relating to movement of bodies</p> <p>2) kinesiology (logos = word or study) = study of human movement.</p> <p>3) kinescope ( skopeo = look at) = a machine which shows pictures of movement (old term for tv movies)</p> <p>4) cinema = motion pictures (Greeks had no "c". They used "k".)</p> <p>5) cinematographer = motion picture photographer</p>
10	<p><b>phone = sound</b></p> <p>1) phonograph (graph = write, draw) = writing with sound.</p>	<p><b>phone = sound</b></p> <p>1) phonograph (graph = write, draw) = writing with sound.</p> <p>2) telephone (tele = far away) = sound from far away.</p> <p>3) phonogram (gramma = letter) = written sound</p>	<p><b>phone = sound</b></p> <p>1) phonograph (graph = write, draw) = writing with sound.</p> <p>2) telephone (tele = far away) = sound from far away.</p> <p>3) phonogram (gramma = letter) = written sound</p> <p>4) euphony (eu = well, good) = good or pleasant sound</p> <p>5) symphony (sym = together) = sounds that go together</p> <p>6) megaphone (mega = big) = device to make sounds BIG</p> <p>7) microphone (mikros = small) = device to transmit or record small sounds</p>
11	<p><b>sonus = sound</b></p> <p>1) sound = vibrations perceived by our ears</p>	<p><b>sonus = sound</b></p> <p>1) sound = vibrations perceived by our ears</p> <p>2) sonic = relating to what we can hear</p> <p>3) sonnet = a form of rhyming Italian poetry</p>	<p><b>sonus = sound</b></p> <p>1) sound = vibrations perceived by our ears</p> <p>2) sonic = relating to what we can hear</p> <p>3) sonnet = a form of rhyming Italian poetry</p>

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			<p>4) sonnovox = a machine that makes sound effect voices</p> <p>5) sonar = a device that hears sound under water</p> <p>6) sonata = an instrumental (not vocal) musical composition with three or four movements</p> <p>7) consonant (con = with) = speech sounds made with lips, tongue or teeth</p>
12	<p><b>skopeo = look at, inspect, consider, examine</b></p> <p>1) scope = all that the eye can see</p>	<p><b>skopeo = look at, inspect, consider, examine</b></p> <p>1) scope = all that the eye can see</p> <p>2) microscope (mikros = small) = device to look at small objects</p> <p>3) telescope (tele = distant) = device for seeing distant objects</p>	<p><b>skopeo = look at, inspect, consider, examine</b></p> <p>1) scope = all that the eye can see</p> <p>2) microscope (mikros = small) = device to look at small objects</p> <p>3) telescope (tele = distant) = device for seeing distant objects</p> <p>4) periscope (peri = around) = device for seeing around obstacles</p> <p>5) kaleidoscope (kalos = beautiful; eidos = form) = device for seeing changing beautiful forms or arrangements of small fragments of glass, etc.</p> <p>6) episcopal (epi = on, over) = overseen by bishops or “overseers”</p> <p>7) bishop = a church overseer</p>
13	<p><b>video / visum = see</b></p> <p>1) television (tele [Gr.] = far away) = machine for seeing things that are far away</p>	<p><b>video / visum = see</b></p> <p>1) television (tele [Gr.] = far away) = machine for seeing things that are far away</p> <p>2) videophone (phone [Gr.] = sound) TV screen for seeing the person you are talking to on the telephone.</p> <p>3) Montevideo (mons, montis = mountain) = “Mountain view” = a city in Uruguay.</p>	<p><b>video / visum = see</b></p> <p>1) television (tele [Gr.] = far away) = machine for seeing things that are far away</p> <p>2) videophone (phone [Gr.] = sound) TV screen for seeing the person you are talking to on the telephone.</p> <p>3) Montevideo (mons, montis = mountain) = “Mountain view” = a city in Uruguay.</p> <p>4) video = picture portion of television</p> <p>5) evidence (e, ex = out) = out of what one can see</p> <p>6) advise (ad = to, toward) = look and tell your view</p> <p>7) invisible (in = not) = not to be seen</p>
14	<p><b>logos = word, study</b></p> <p>1) logic = reasoning to gain knowledge and wisdom</p>	<p><b>logos = word, study</b></p> <p>1) logic = reasoning to gain knowledge and wisdom</p> <p>2) geology (geo = earth) = study of the earth</p> <p>3) astrology (astron = star) = knowledge from the stars</p>	<p><b>logos = word, study</b></p> <p>1) logic = reasoning to gain knowledge and wisdom</p> <p>2) geology (geo = earth) = study of the earth</p> <p>3) astrology (astron = star) = knowledge from the stars</p> <p>4) biology (bios = life) = study of physical life</p> <p>5) zoology (zoon = animal) = study of animals</p> <p>6) technology (techne = art, skill) = study of how to improve an art or a skill</p> <p>7) anthropology (anthropos = man) = study of mankind</p> <p>8) psychology (psyche = soul, life) = study of the soul or mental life of man</p> <p>9) legend = a story to be read</p>
15	<p><b>verbum = word</b></p> <p>1) verb = the action word in a sentence</p>	<p><b>verbum = word</b></p> <p>1) verb = the action word in a sentence</p>	<p><b>verbum = word</b></p> <p>1) verb = the action word in a sentence</p>

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		<p>2) proverb (pro = forward) = a wise or profound saying</p> <p>3) verbal = of, or pertaining to, words</p>	<p>2) proverb (pro = forward) = a wise or profound saying</p> <p>3) verbal = of, or pertaining to, words</p> <p>4) verbiage = use of too many words; chatter</p> <p>5) verbose (-osus = full of) = wordy, full of words</p> <p>6) verbatim = a word-for-word copy or record</p> <p>7) verbalize = to express in words</p> <p>8) verberium = game in which a word is changed into others by rearranging its letters</p>
16	<p><b>nomen / nominis = name</b></p> <p>1) nominate = suggest someones name for office</p>	<p><b>nomen / nominis = name</b></p> <p>1) nominate = suggest someones name for office</p> <p>2) nomination = act of naming a candidate for office</p> <p>3) nominal = in name only; not real or actual</p>	<p><b>nomen / nominis = name</b></p> <p>1) nominate = suggest someones name for office</p> <p>2) nomination = act of naming a candidate for office</p> <p>3) nominal = in name only; not real or actual</p> <p>4) nomenclature (calo, calatum = call) = system of names used to classify knowledge; what we call things</p> <p>5) nom de plume (French) = pen name of an author</p> <p>6) denomination (de = down from) = names of classes or categories, e.g., religions, money</p> <p>7) denominator = part of a fraction below the line</p>
17	<p><b>pro = for, before, forward, in place of</b></p> <p>1) profess (fateor, fassus sum = admit, reveal) = to admit that one is an expert</p>	<p><b>pro = for, before, forward, in place of</b></p> <p>1) profess (fateor, fassus sum = admit, reveal) = to admit that one is an expert</p> <p>2) professional = one who claims to be an expert</p> <p>3) problem (ballein [Gr.] = throw) = anything thrown forward to be worked on , or solved</p>	<p><b>pro = for, before, forward, in place of</b></p> <p>1) profess (fateor, fassus sum = admit, reveal) = to admit that one is an expert</p> <p>2) professional = one who claims to be an expert</p> <p>3) problem (ballein [Gr.] = throw) = anything thrown forward to be worked on , or solved</p> <p>4) proboscis (boskein [Gr.] = feed, graze) = trunk or snout for grazing</p> <p>5) prologue (logos [Gr.] = word, study) = words before a play or book</p> <p>6) proclaim (clamo, clamatum = shout) = announce, cry out, publish</p> <p>7) proceed (cedo, cessurus = move, yield) = move forward</p> <p>8) pronoun (nomen = name)= word that stands for a noun (I, you, he, she, it, we, they, etc.</p>
18	<p><b>ad = to, toward; near, next to</b></p> <p>1) adequate (aequus = level, even, flat) = even with or equal to</p>	<p><b>ad = to, toward; near, next to</b></p> <p>1) adequate (aequus = level, even, flat) = even with or equal to</p> <p>2) adhere (haereo, haesum = stick to,stay) = stick to</p> <p>3) adjective (jacio, jactum = throw) = word “thrown at” a noun to modify it</p>	<p><b>ad = to, toward; near, next to</b></p> <p>1) adequate (aequus = level, even, flat) = even with or equal to</p> <p>2) adhere (haereo, haesum = stick to,stay) = stick to</p> <p>3) adjective (jacio, jactum = throw) = word “thrown at” a noun to modify it</p> <p>4) admire (miror, miratum = be amazed, wonder) = look at with wonder or amazement</p> <p>5) admonish (moneo, monitum = warn) = give warning to</p> <p>6) admit (mitto, missum = send) = send to; allow entrance to place or to the mind</p>

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			7) advertise (verto, versum = turn) = turn people to what you are offering
19	<p><b>cum = with, together</b></p> <p>1) cooperate (operor, operatum = work) = work with</p>	<p><b>cum = with, together</b></p> <p>1) cooperate (operor, operatum = work) = work with</p> <p>2) cognate (nascor, gnatus = be born) = born together, having same ancestors or family</p> <p>3) collaborate (laboro, laboratum = work) = work with</p>	<p><b>cum = with, together</b></p> <p>1) cooperate (operor, operatum = work) = work with</p> <p>2) cognate (nascor, gnatus = be born) = born together, having same ancestors or family</p> <p>3) collaborate (laboro, laboratum = work) = work with</p> <p>4) collect (lego, lectum = gather) = gather together</p> <p>5) combat (battuo = beat, fight) = fight with</p> <p>6) commemorate (memoro, memoratum = remember something together</p> <p>7) community (munio, munitum = build, fortify) = group which builds together</p> <p>8) content (teneo, tentum = hold) = held together</p> <p>9) confection (facio, factum = do, make) = made together</p>
20	<p><b>caput / capitis = head</b></p> <p>1) caput = “off with his head”</p>	<p><b>caput / capitis = head</b></p> <p>1) caput = “off with his head”</p> <p>2) capital = top of a column; head, chief or foundation money</p> <p>3) capitalism = system where the “head money” makes money</p>	<p><b>caput / capitis = head</b></p> <p>1) caput = “off with his head”</p> <p>2) capital = top of a column; head, chief or foundation money</p> <p>3) capitalism = system where the “head money” makes money</p> <p>4) captain = head of a group of soldiers</p> <p>5) capitulate = put headings on chapters or divisions in a piece of writing</p> <p>6) recapitulate (re = again) = to list again the “headings” in a piece of writing</p> <p>7) cabbage = vegetable “head”</p>
21	<p><b>manus = hand</b></p> <p>1) manufacture (facio, factum = making) = make by hand</p>	<p><b>manus = hand</b></p> <p>1) manufacture (facio, factum = making) = make by hand</p> <p>2) manifest (festus = hit) = to hit by hand; easily perceived</p> <p>3) manicotti (manica = sleeve) = sleeve like pasta</p>	<p><b>manus = hand</b></p> <p>1) manufacture (facio, factum = making) = make by hand</p> <p>2) manifest (festus = hit) = to hit by hand; easily perceived</p> <p>3) manicotti (manica = sleeve) = sleeve like pasta</p> <p>4) manuscript (scribo, scriptum = write) = writing, written by hand</p> <p>5) manumit (mitto, missum = send) = to send forth or release from one's hand (grasp)</p>
22	<p><b>dens/dentis=tooth</b></p> <p>1) dentist= tooth doctor</p>	<p><b>dens/dentis=tooth</b></p> <p>1) dentist= tooth doctor</p> <p>2) dent= tooth-like notch in gears, locks, etc.; a small depression</p> <p>3) dental= pertaining to teeth</p> <p>4) indent= set a line of print in from the margin</p> <p>5) dandelion (French= <u>dent de lion</u>)= plant called “tooth of the lion” with <u>dentate</u> leaves</p>	<p><b>dens/dentis= tooth</b></p> <p>1) dentist= tooth doctor</p> <p>2) dent= tooth-like notch in gears, locks, etc.; a small depression</p> <p>3) dental= pertaining to teeth</p> <p>4) indent= set a line of print in from the margin</p> <p>5) dandelion (French= <u>dent de lion</u>)= plant called “tooth of the lion” with <u>dentate</u></p>

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1)universe (verto, versum= turn)= star galaxy which turns as one entity (like a cosmic pinwheel)  
 2) unit= one part of a series or of a whole  
 3) union= act of making one out of many  
 4)united= together as one  
 5) university (verto, versum=turn)= many colleges joined together to function as one body

leaves  
 6) dentate= having a toothed edge (leaves)  
 7) dentifrice (frico, fricatum= rub)= toothpaste  
 8) dentition= development of teeth; teething  
 9) denture= set of teeth (false)  
 10) dentiform (forma= shape)= shaped like a tooth

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 5) university (verto, versum=turn)= many colleges joined together to function as one body  
 6) unicorn (cornu= horn)= mythical horse with one horn on its head  
 7) unison (sonus= sound)= voices singing or musical instruments playing together the same notes at the same time

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**duo= two**

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 2) duet= music played or sung by two people  
 3) duplicate (plico, plicatum= fold)= make a second copy  
 4) dual= two (as in dual purpose)

1) duel= fight between two people  
 2) duet= music played or sung by two people  
 3) duplicate (plico, plicatum= fold)= make a second copy  
 4) dual= two (as in dual purpose)  
 5) dubious= “of two minds”, doubtful  
 6) duplex (plico, plicatum= fold)= two homes in one building  
 7) duplicity= two-“facedness”, a “double cross”

**duo= two**

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**tres=three**

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 3) tripod (podos [Gr.]= foot)= a three-legged stand for a camera of other instrument  
 4) tribe= early Rome was divided into three family social groups, or clans, called tribes

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 3) tripod (podos [Gr.]= foot)= a three-legged stand for a camera of other instrument  
 4) tribe= early Rome was divided into three family social groups, or clans, called tribes  
 5) triennial (annus= year) every three years  
 6) triceratops (keras=horn; tops= face [Gr.])= three-horned face  
 7) trilobite (lobus= a rounded division)= a prehistoric animal having three rounded divisions of the body

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**quattuor= four**

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 2) quadruped (pes,pedis= foot) four-footed animal

# YEAR 1: VOCABULARY

<p>27</p>	<p><b>decem=ten</b></p> <p>1)December= Tenth month in the old Roman calendar</p>	<p>3) quadrille= square dance for four couples</p> <p><b>decem=ten</b></p> <p>1)December= Tenth month in the old Roman calendar                  2) decennial (annus= year)= Tenth anniversary or celebration                  3) decempedal (pes, pedis= foot)= having ten feet</p>	<p>3) quadrille= square dance for four couples                  4) quadricycle (kyclos (G.)= wheel)= four-wheeled vehicle                  5) quadragenarian (quadraginta= forty)= person in his 40's                  6) quaternity= group of four people                  7) quadri= prefix meaning four</p> <p><b>decem=ten</b></p> <p>1)December= Tenth month in the old Roman calendar                  2) decennial (annus= year)= Tenth anniversary or celebration                  3) decempedal (pes, pedis= foot)= having ten feet                  4)decemdentate ( dens, dentis= tooth)= having ten teeth                  5) decemfoliate (folium= leaf)= having ten leaves                  decemplicate (plico, plicatum= fold)= tenfold or ten copies (think of duplicate, triplicate)</p>
<p>28</p>	<p><b>centum=hundred</b></p> <p>1) cent= one hundredth of a dollar</p>	<p><b>centum=hundred</b></p> <p>1) cent= one hundredth of a dollar                  2) century= a set of one hundred                  3)centurion= Roman military officer over 100 men                  4) percent (per-through)= number of parts in every hundred; 10 cents is 10 <u>percent</u> of a dollar</p>	<p><b>centum=hundred</b></p> <p>1) cent= one hundredth of a dollar                  2) century= a set of one hundred                  3)centurion= Roman military officer over 100 men                  4) percent (per-through)= number of parts in every hundred; 10 cents is 10 <u>percent</u> of a dollar                  5) centimeter (mtron= measure)= one hundredth of a meter                  6) centennial (annus= year)= a hundred-year celebration or anniversary                  7) centipede (pes, pedis= foot)= hundred-footed "bug"                  8) centigrade (gradus= step, degree)= temperature scale with one hundred degrees between freezing and boiling</p>
<p>29</p>	<p><b>mille=thousand</b></p> <p>1) mile= a thousand paces (1 pace= 2 steps-one with each foot)</p>	<p><b>mille= thousand</b></p> <p>1) mile= a thousand paces (1 pace= 1 steps-one with each foot)                  2) mile= a thousand paces (1 pace= 1 steps-one with each foot)                  3) millipede (ped, pedis= foot)= thousand-footed "bug"</p>	<p><b>mille=thousand</b></p> <p>1) mile= a thousand paces (1 pace= 1 steps-one with each foot)                  2) mile= a thousand paces (1 pace= 1 steps-one with each foot)                  3) millipede (ped, pedis= foot)= thousand-footed "bug"                  4) mill= one thousandth of a dollar                  5) millimeter (metron= measure)= one thousandth of a meter</p>
<p>30</p>	<p><b>ignis= fire</b></p> <p>1) ignite= to set on fire</p>	<p><b>ignis= fire</b></p> <p>1) ignite= to set on fire                  2) ignition= act of "firing up" or starting an engine; setting anything afire</p> <p><b>pyro= fire</b></p>	<p><b>ignis= fire</b></p> <p>1) ignite= to set on fire                  2) ignition= act of "firing up" or starting an engine; setting anything afire</p> <p><b>pyro= fire</b></p>

