

Spelling & Vocabulary Words

Greek & Latin Roots, Prefixes, & Suffixes

List 7

hydr: water (root word)

dehydrated (adjective) the state in which a large amount of water has been lost or removed from the body or from food. Dehydrated fruit makes a great snack. *When Janie had the stomach flu, she became dehydrated.*

hydrant (noun) a pipe in or near the street that provides water, especially for putting out fires. *The firemen connected a hose to a hydrant when they arrived at the house fire.*

hydrate (verb) to add water or moisture to something; to supply something with water. *After being in the sun, it's important to hydrate your skin with lotions, gels, or creams.*

hydraulic (adjective) operated by the pressure of a fluid. *The mechanic lifted the car using a hydraulic jack.*

hydroplane (verb) to slide on a wet road because a thin layer of water on the road causes the tires to lose contact with it. *You must be careful when driving in the rain so that your car does not hydroplane.*

-ance, -ence: state, quality & -ness: state, condition

maintenance (noun) the act of maintaining something or someone; the act of causing something to exist or continue without changing; the act of providing support for someone or something. *Regular maintenance is necessary to keep your car in good repair.*

consequence (noun) something that happens as a result of a particular action or set of conditions. *A consequence of not studying is usually a poor grade.*

ambivalence (noun) a state of having very different feelings (such as love and hate) about someone or something at the same time. *Mark has ambivalence about his job; he loves some parts and hates others.*

consciousness (noun) the condition of being conscious; the normal state of being awake and able to understand what is happening around you. *Sarah lost consciousness for a few minutes after falling off of her bicycle and hitting her head.*

fondness (noun) a feeling or showing of love or friendship; strongly felt; having a liking for or love of someone or something. *The young couple's fondness for each other was apparent.*

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hydr: agua (palabra raíz)

dehydrated (adjetivo) estado en el que se ha perdido o eliminado una gran cantidad de agua del cuerpo o de los alimentos. La fruta deshidratada es un excelente refrigerio. *Cuando Janie tuvo la gripe estomacal, se deshidrató (dehydrated).*

hydrant (sustantivo) tubería en la calle o cerca de ella que proporciona agua, especialmente para apagar incendios. *Los bomberos conectaron una manguera a una boca de riego cuando llegaron al incendio de la casa.*

hydrate (verbo) agregar agua o humedad a algo; para suministrar algo de agua. *Después de exponerse al sol, es importante hidratar (hydrate) la piel con lociones, geles o cremas.*

hydraulic (adjetivo) operado por la presión de un fluido. *El mecánico levantó el automóvil con un gato hidráulico (hydraulic).*

hydroplane (verbo) deslizarse sobre una carretera mojada porque una fina capa de agua en la carretera hace que los neumáticos pierdan contacto con ella. *Debe tener cuidado al conducir bajo la lluvia para que su automóvil no se hidroplane.*

-ance, -ence: estado, calidad & -ness: estado, condición

maintenance (sustantivo) el acto de mantener algo o alguien; el acto de hacer que algo exista o continúe sin cambiar; el acto de brindar apoyo a alguien o algo. *Es necesario un mantenimiento (maintenance) regular para mantener su automóvil en buenas condiciones.*

consequence (sustantivo) algo que sucede como resultado de una acción particular o un conjunto de condiciones. *Una consecuencia (consequence) de no estudiar suele ser una mala nota.*

ambivalence (sustantivo) un estado de tener sentimientos muy diferentes (como amor y odio) hacia alguien o algo al mismo tiempo. *Mark tiene ambivalencia (ambivalence) sobre su trabajo; ama algunas partes y odia otras.*

consciousness (sustantivo) la condición de ser consciente; el estado normal de estar despierto y ser capaz de comprender lo que sucede a su alrededor. *Sarah perdió el conocimiento (consciousness) durante unos minutos después de caerse de su bicicleta y golpearse la cabeza.*

fondness (sustantivo) un sentimiento o demostración de amor o amistad; fuertemente sentido tener gusto o amor por alguien o algo. *El cariño (fondness) de la joven pareja por el otro era evidente.*

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Dehydrated - when something has lost a lot of water

1. After hiking in the hot sun, I was dehydrated and needed to drink water.
2. Without drinking fluids, people can become dehydrated very quickly.
3. The doctor said the dehydrated patient needed to drink more fluids daily.
4. Being dehydrated can make you feel tired, dizzy and give you a headache.

Hydrant - a pipe with a nozzle to pump out water, often found on streets.

1. The firefighter connected a hose to the yellow fire hydrant to spray water on the fire.
2. Fire trucks carry hoses that can be quickly attached to a hydrant to pump water.
3. Hydrants need to be marked so firefighters can use them quickly.
4. To test water pressure, the city workers opened the hydrant and let water gush out.

Hydrate - to drink water or fluids.

1. She keeps a water bottle to remind herself to hydrate throughout the day.
2. It's important to hydrate by drinking water before, during, and after playing sports.
3. The doctor recommended she hydrate by drinking at least six glasses of fluid daily.
4. Drinking only when you're thirsty may not fully hydrate you.
5. Athletes know to hydrate regularly since dehydration hurts performance.

Hydraulic - using the force of liquid moving through pipes or tubes.

1. The hydraulic jack lifted the heavy car by the force of hydraulic fluid pumped through it.
2. Hydraulic brakes use brake fluid to stop the car when you press the pedal.
3. The backhoe had hydraulic parts that used fluid to power the digging.
4. He checked the hydraulic fluid level before operating the equipment.

Hydroplane - when a vehicle skims uncontrollably on a wet surface.

1. Because we are driving in a rainstorm, our car could hydroplane across a flooded road.
2. Driving too fast in heavy rain can cause a car to hydroplane.
3. The water under the tires causes a car to lose traction and to hydroplane.
4. Newer tires with good treads reduce the risk of hydroplaning on wet roads.

Maintenance - the work of keeping something in good condition.

1. Oil changes are part of routine car maintenance.
2. The handyman did maintenance and repairs around the school.
3. Doing weekly lawn maintenance keeps the yard looking nice.
4. The house needs regular maintenance or it will fall into disrepair.

Consequence - a result or effect of an action.

1. One consequence of not studying was failing the test.
2. As a consequence of cheating, the student had to retake the class.
3. The child faced the consequence of a time-out for misbehaving.
4. A consequence of oversleeping was being late to school.

Ambivalence - having mixed, conflicting feelings about something.

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1. She felt ambivalence about leaving home for college.
2. The ambivalence Dave felt about going to summer camp came from being excited to canoe but nervous to be away from home.
3. With ambivalence, Jeff both looked forward to graduation while being sad to leave his school and friends.
4. Kelly loved horses but felt ambivalence about doing the difficult chores needed to properly care for them.
5. After winning the race, Tom's ambivalence emerged, smiling yet crying tears from the pain.
6. Lisa's ambivalence about the rollercoaster was clear from her white knuckles yet thrilled laughter.

Consciousness - being aware of one's self and surroundings.

1. He regained consciousness in the hospital room.
2. The patient slipped out of consciousness during surgery.
3. She held on to consciousness long enough to call 911 before she passed out.

Fondness - liking or affection for someone or something.

1. She remembered with fondness the days spent at the beach as a kid.
2. Grandma had a fondness for baking chocolate chip cookies.
3. He had a fondness for classic cars from the 1950s.
4. Mother's fondness for flowers was evident from her beautiful garden.
5. I developed a fondness for camping after years of summer trips.

Organism - a living thing such as an animal, plant, fungus or microbe.

1. A simple organism like an amoeba has only one cell.
2. Every organism needs energy to survive.
3. A virus lacks certain properties to be classified as a living organism.
4. Humans are multicellular organisms with trillions of cells working together.
5. Coral reefs support diverse communities of marine organisms.

Hydroponic - growing plants in water and nutrients without soil.

1. The hydroponic garden allowed growing plants indoors without dirt.
2. In a hydroponic system, plant roots soak up nutrients that have dissolved in water.
3. NASA uses hydroponics to grow food for astronauts in space.

Photosynthesis - the process plants use to convert sunlight into food.

1. Photosynthesis uses chlorophyll in leaves to capture light energy.
2. Carbon dioxide, water and light are needed for photosynthesis to occur.
3. Plants give off oxygen during photosynthesis.

Decomposer - an organism that breaks down dead organic material.

1. Fungi are a type of decomposer that can break down dead plants and animals.
2. A decomposer helps return nutrients to the soil.
3. Bacteria is a decomposer that breaks down organic matter into nutrients that are needed in an ecosystem.

Environment - the natural world, living and nonliving, around an organism.

1. Conservation aims to protect habitats within an environment.
2. Pollution harms the environment.
4. A desert environment receives little rainfall.

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