 PREPARATORIA. CLAVE UNAM: 1244. CICLO: 2018-2019.

ETIMOLOGÍAS GRECOLATINAS DEL ESPAÑOL. GUÍA PARA EXAMENES FINALES. Profesora. Silvia Cruz.

Alumno: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Valor: 10 % 4º Bim. Calificación: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**U. I: IMPORTANCIA DE LAS ETIMOLOGÍAS GRECOLATINAS DEL ESPAÑOL. SUBRAYA EL INCISO QUE INDIQUE LA RESPUESTA CORRECTA A CADA PREGUNTA.**

1. El alfabeto griego es de origen: a) etrusco. b) fenicio. c) árabe. d) ruso

2. El alfabeto griego consta de: a) 25 letras. b) 29 letras. c) 24 letras. d) 23 letras.

3. Son diptongos griegos propios: a)  b)  c)  d) 

4. Son diptongos griegos impropios: a)  b)  c)  d) 

5. Son vocales largas: a)  b)  c) . d) 

6. Son vocales comunes: a)  b)  c) . d) 

7. La “ **** “ se usa: a) al final de palabra. b) a principio y en medio de palabra.

c) entre consonantes. d) en medio y final de palabra.

8. La “ ****“ se usa: a) al final de palabra. b) en medio de palabra. c) entre consonantes. d) en medio y final de palabra.

9. Signo ortográfico griego que suena aspirado y da “h” al español:

a) espíritu suave. b) espíritu fuerte. c) acento circunflejo. d) acento agudo.

10. La “ Γ- ” más consonante gutural () suena: a) J. b) G suave. c) N. d) X.

11. La “ ” suena “ i ”: a) a principio y en medio de palabra. b) entre consonantes.

c) siempre suena “ i ”. d) cuando forma diptongo con: 

12. Doble “ λ ” siempre suena: a) ll. b) l. c) y. d) no tiene sonido.

13. Son consonantes guturales: a) . b)  c) . d) 

14. La “ ” da “c” al español: a) siempre. b) en terminaciones -

c) ante vocales griegas: . d) ante vocales griegas: 

15. Son consonantes dentales: a) . b)  c) . d) 

16. Son consonantes labiales: a) . b)  c) . d) 

**Contesta las preguntas**

17. La palabra “etimología” se compone de los elementos griegos: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Son acentos griegos: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. La etimología se define como: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Menciona cinco razones para el estudio de las etimologías grecolatinas del español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. Pasa a mayúsculas y transcribe al español la siguiente oración griega.

|  |
| --- |
|    |
| Mayúsculas: |
| Transliteración: |

**U. II: ORIGEN Y ESTRUCTURA DEL ESPAÑOL.**

22. ¿Qué se entiende por los términos morfológico y genealógico de las lenguas?

23. ¿Qué es una familia lingüística? Menciona tres familias lingüísticas.

24. ¿Qué extensión geográfica comprende la familia Indoeuropea?

25. Qué lenguas comprenden las ramas: griega, italocéltica y germánica.

26. ¿Por qué el griego y el latín son lenguas de flexión sintética y el español es lengua de flexión analítica?

27. ¿Qué es un sufijo, un prefijo y un infijo y qué tipo de palabras forman los sufijos y prefijos?

28. ¿Qué es el lexema o raíz de una palabra y qué se forma con éste? Ejemplo.

29. ¿Qué se entiende por elemento no latino del español? Escribe diez palabras de los elementos: griego, hebreo, árabe, germánico, náhuatl, inglés, francés, italiano, vasco y celta.

**U. III: DERIVACIÓN Y COMPOSICIÓN ESPAÑOLA CON ELEMENTOS GRIEGOS.**

30. ¿Qué es un sustantivo griego y cómo se enuncia? Ejemplo. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

31. ¿Cuántos grupos de sustantivos griegos hay y cómo los reconocemos? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

32. ¿Qué es una pseudodesinencia griega? Escribe dos ejemplos. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33.-Escribe los significados de los sufijos griegos con dos ejemplos en español.

-ico (a) - = ciencia de, relativo a: física, dramático. -sis - acción, formación: simbiosis, litiasis.

-itis -= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -ma - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-ita -= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -terio

-ismo -= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -ista -

34.- Escribe el significado de las pseudodesinencias: Estudio, tratado, palabra: estudio, …

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.-Escribe el sustantivo griego que corresponda a cada significado español:

:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_











36. ¿Qué es un adjetivo griego y cómo se enuncia? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37. Escribe los significados y un ejemplo de los siguientes adjetivos griegos.













38. Completa el significado de los prefijos y preposiciones griegas con un ejemplo de cada uno.













39.-Escribe el significado y un ejemplo de los siguientes verbos griegos.







**U. IV. COMPOSICIÓN Y DERIVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA CON ELEMENTOS LATINOS.**

40. ¿Cuántas letras tiene el abecedario latino y cuál es su procedencia? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41. ¿Cómo es la acentuación latina y en qué palabras se da? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42. ¿Cuál es el sonido de las letras latinas: C-CH-J-V-LL-G-H-QU-GU? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43. ¿Qué es un sustantivo latino y cómo se enuncian? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44. En latín cuantos grupos de sustantivos hay y cómo se identifican? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45. ¿Qué es el lexema y cómo se conoce e lexema de un sustantivo? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46. Conoce el significado y da dos ejemplos de los siguientes sustantivos latinos:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Oculus, i | ojo | Ocular, oculista, binocular. |
| Gelu, us |  |  |
| Os, oris |  |  |
| bellum, i |  |  |
| Apicula, ae |  |  |
| Filius, ii |  |  |
| Nauta. Ae |  |  |
| Caput, caapitis |  |  |

47. ¿Qué es un adjetivo latino y cómo se enuncian? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

48. Completa el significado y dos ejemplos españoles de los siguientes adjetivos latinos:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bonus, a, um | Bueno | Bonanza, bonificar,bondad. |
| Alienus, a, um |  |  |
| Albus, a, um |  |  |
| Magnus, a, um |  |  |
| Fortis, e |  |  |
| Similis, e |  |  |
| Omnis, e |  |  |
| Niger, gra, grum |  |  |

49. Escribe el significado y dos ejemplos españoles de los sufijos y prefijos de origen latino:

-Al, -ar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ab- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-ario, -ero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ad- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-dor, -tor, -triz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circum- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-bundo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trans- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-culo, -illo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ultra- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-oso \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i-, in-, im- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50. ¿Qué es un verbo latino y cuáles sus accidentes gramaticales? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

51. ¿En cuántas conjugaciones se clasifica el verbo latino y cuántas pasaron al español? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

52. Las terminaciones de infinitivo de las conjugaciones del verbo latino son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

53. ¿Cómo se conoce el lexema verbal? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

54. Conoce el significado y dos ejemplos de los siguientes verbos latinos:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ambulare | Caminar: ambulante, ambulancia. | clamare | Llamar, gritar: aclamar, reclamar. |
| Vulnerare |  | Docere |  |
| Mutare |  | Scribere |  |
| Vocare |  | Vorare |  |
| Portare |  | Facere |  |

55.-Escribe las raíces y definición de las siguientes palabras españolas:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Biblioteca | líbro/  depósito. Depósito o lugar para libros. |
| Hipotermia |  |
| Microscopio |  |
| Perímetro |  |
| Patógeno |  |
| Dentista | Dens, dentis-diente/ -ista – oficio. Especialista en el cuidado de los dientes. |
| Gingivitis |  |
| Docente |  |
| Quinquenio |  |
| Ósculo |  |

56. Forma dos palabras derivadas y/o compuestos españoles de las raíces griegas y latinas:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Clamare |  |
|  |  | Domus, us |  |
|  |  | Omnis, e |  |
|  |  | Mutare |  |
|  |  | Similis, e |  |
|  |  | Luna, ae |  |

**U. V. CONSTANTES FUNDAMENTALES DEL ROMANCEAMIENTO. Completa las preguntas:**

57. Se llama “romanceamiento” a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

58. La acentuación latina es \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59. Se llama vocal tónica y átona a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60. Las vocales átonas se clasifican en \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

61. Los cambios de las vocales breves o abiertas al español son Ǎ \_\_\_\_, Ě\_\_\_\_ , Ĭ\_\_\_\_ , Ŏ\_\_\_\_, Ŭ \_\_\_\_.

62. Los cambios de los diptongos latinos son AE \_\_\_\_\_, AI \_\_\_\_\_, AU \_\_\_\_\_, OE \_\_\_\_\_.

63. ¿Cuál es la posición de las vocales átonas: iniciales, protónicas, postónicas y finales? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

64. En su evolución ¿qué pasa con las vocales protónicas y postónicas? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

65. Los cambios de las consonantes fuertes a suaves son: P > \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, T > \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, C-Q > \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

66. De las consonantes iniciales, ¿cuándo la “F” se conserva y cuando cambia a “H” al español? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

67. ¿En las reglas de evolución qué consonantes finales se conservan al español? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

68. ¿Qué es el sonido “yod” y qué letras produjo al español? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

69. ¿De qué sonidos latinos proceden las letras españolas: CH, J, LL, Z, Ñ, Y? Da un ejemplo de cada uno. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

70. Aplica las reglas de evolución de las siguientes palabras latinas: plenu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, noctem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

laboráre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, clave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, autumnu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, domínicus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, mare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Solidátu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ausáre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, habeámus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, formícam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Praecóne \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, jǒvis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, senióre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Cárolus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, petra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

71. Conoce el significado de las siguientes locuciones o frases latinas: ab intestato, ad hoc, agenda, ad libitum, agnus dei, alias, alma mater, alter ego, altius citius fortius, ante meridiem (am), anno dómini, ars amandi, caritas, carpe diem, cave canem, casus belli, cogito ergo sum, contraria contrariis curantur, consummatum est, coitus interruptus, corpus Christi, corpus iuris civilis, curriculum vitae, cum laude, circa, déficit, de incognito, de jure, de facto, delirium tremens, deus ex machina, dura lex sed lex, et al, excelsior, ex libris, extra muros, ex professo, ex abrupto, fiat lux, grosso modo, habeas corpus, habemus papam, hodie mihi cras tibi, homo hominis lupus, homo sapiens, in vitro, ibídem, ídem, Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum (INRI), in articulo mortis, in fraganti, ipso facto, jus Semper loquitur, in dubiis libertas, facsímile (fax), mare magnum, magister dixit, memorándum, mens sana in corpore sano, modus operandi, modus vivendi, mutatis mutandis, nihil novum sub sole, non plus ultra, nota bene, ómnibus, opera omnia, opus dei, per capita, peccata minuta, persona non grata, placebo, post mortem, post meridiem (pm), pro domu sua, quid, quórum, réquiem, requiescat in pace, res non verba, referéndum, sic, similia similibus curantur, sui generis, superávit, symposium, tempus fugit, ultimátum, urbi et orbi, ut supra, ut infra, vade mecum, verba volant scripta manent, veni vidi vici, verbi gratia (v.gr.), versus, via crucis, vis a vis.