

Word Trek

Free Sample Lessons, Tests, Keys, and
Reference Materials from

Book One

By Margaret Whisnant

A Vocabulary/Spelling Program for Gifted and Motivated Students

Featuring
The Languages of Ancient Greece and Rome
with Etymologies



ISBN 978-1-934538-15-9

Copyright © 2005 Margaret Whisnant

United States Copyright Office
Library of Congress Registration August 16, 2005
TX6-234-179

All rights reserved by the author.

Permission to copy for classroom use only.
Electronic distribution limited to classroom use only.

Word Trek Book One

A Full Year's Vocabulary Program—the First in a series of Three Books
Recommended for **gifted fourth graders**. Also appropriate for motivated **sixth graders**.

Three Hundred Targeted Vocabulary/Spelling Words and Two Hundred Twenty Related Words

with special emphasis on the following

Greek and Latin Base Words

--ang-- “bend,” “corner”

--ann- (-enn-) “year”

aqua --“water”

biblio-- “book”

bi-- “two”

cent-- “one hundred”

--cert-- “sure”

co-- , con-- --com-- “with, together”

co-- , con-- , com-- “with, together”

--strict-- “draw tight”

--temp-- “time”

--cycle-- “circle, ring”

de-- “from,” “down”

--struct-- “build”

--dict-- “say,” “speak”

dis-- “opposite of,” “apart,” “away”

ego- “I”

e-- “out”

--ject-- “throw”

--migr-- “move”

--equa-- “to make even,” “equal”

ex-- “out,” “from,” “out of,” “beyond”

--frag-- “to break”

--funct-- “perform”

gen-- “birth,” “kin,” “produce”

geo-- “earth”

--graph-- “write,” “written,” “drawn”

--grati-- “pleasing”

herb-- “plant”

--nym-- (nom--) “name”

il-- , in-- , im-- “not”

--port-- “carry”

--credi-- “believe”

--sign-- “mark”

--jud-- “law”

liber-- “free”

luna-- “moon”

manu-- “hand”

--mare-- “sea”

medi-- “middle”

--mobil-- “move”

--mort-- “death”

multi-- “many”

octo(a)-- “eight”

mit-- , miss-- “send,” “throw”

--ped-- , --pod-- “foot”

--photo-- “light”

--popul-- “people”

prim-- “first”

re-- “again,” “back”

--vert-- , (vers--) “turn”

--sani-- “health,” “healthy,” “heal”

--spect-- “to see,” “watch,” “appear”

sub-- “under,” “less than,” “partially”

--scope-- “see”

--term-- “end”

--terra-- “land,” “earth”

--tract-- “pull,” “draw”

un-- “not”

vid-- , vis-- “see”

--voc-- , --vok-- “call”

Word Trek

Book One

INTRODUCTION

Purpose:

The civilizations that were ancient Greece and Rome no longer exist as a cultural or political entity. Separated by hundreds of centuries from our modern technological world, the lives of these people often appear to contemporary young scholars as nothing more than memories imprisoned in books, museums, and the skeletal remains of grand architecture. In the process of memorizing dates and events from this era, students can fail to realize how intricately entwined their lives are with those of the Greeks and Romans.

The seeds that grew into our democratic form of government germinated in Greek and Roman minds. Much of our philosophical thought, mathematical knowledge, science concepts, music, and the calendar all have roots in Greek and Roman culture.

Even without these gifts, the ancients would still touch our lives at almost every waking moment. Any time we communicate with each other—speaking, writing, watching T.V., listening to the radio—we are walking with the spirits of the Greeks and Romans whose spoken words are the ancestors of approximately 70 percent of our language.

The major purpose of this project is to introduce children to the myriad of **Greek** and **Latin word bases** that lurk in the English language. With a knowledge of just a few of these original meanings, students can unlock the definitions of hundreds of English words.

This text is also intended to demonstrate how language is a dynamic part of our lives, constantly changing, and rearranging itself. Individual words, like people, have histories, and **Word Trek** is loaded with **etymologies**—just the type of specific knowledge that attracts and holds a gifted child's attention. Each lesson is guaranteed to contain facts and ideas new to the student.

Technological, scientific, medical, and social advances create a need for unique words to fit the latest discovery. Not surprisingly, a large portion of the new words bursting into our lives are reincarnations of the Greek and Latin originals. "Astronaut" is a good example. Although the idea is relatively new, the word itself is ancient. **Astro--** is a Latin base meaning "star." **Naut--** comes from the Latin word for "sailor." (Both these word parts originated in the Greek and migrated to Latin.) An *astronaut* is literally "a sailor of the stars." No more appropriate word could have been conceived. Certainly, students with a knowledge of Greek and Latin bases will have the advantage in understanding and, perhaps, in creating words yet to exist.

Many of the words chosen for the lessons are science, social studies, or math oriented. This should add to the student's ability to understand and apply concepts in these areas. Other words were chosen with reading comprehension and annual achievement tests in mind. Some were simply good words with interesting backgrounds.

One of the major problems children face when confronted with a writing assignment is a limited vocabulary. A number of words are included as a catalyst for student writing. If usage is encouraged, but not forced, as part of every writing assignment, some of the words could become as popular as the old standbys “good,” “bad,” “nice,” “big,” “little,” “pretty,” “ugly,” etc. Hopefully, students will enjoy this method of learning new words and be enticed to tackle even more difficult vocabulary on their own.

TEACHING SUGGESTIONS

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS and GRADE LEVELS:

This material was developed with gifted or highly motivated students in mind. Book One is intended for use by fourth graders; Book Two, by fifth graders; and Book Three, by sixth graders. However, the material can be used from 4th to 8th grades as each school or teacher deems appropriate.

WORD TREK AS A SPELLING PROGRAM:

In addition to functioning as a vocabulary builder, this text is designed to be used **in lieu of**—not in addition to—the regular spelling book. Considering the difficulty of the lesson words, the list of ten should be sufficient in most cases. If desired, the number can be increased by adding the related words taught in each lesson, different grammatical forms of the lesson words, or appropriate terms from other parts of the curriculum.

DEFINITIONS:

In order to complete the lesson activities, students must look up words and write their definitions. If work is kept in some kind of expandable binder or notebook, a personal dictionary of 300 words, in alphabetical order, will appear upon entry of the last definition. As it is being put together, students can use their “dictionary” as a reference for writing assignments as well as for **Word Trek** activities.

All the lesson words can be found in a good elementary dictionary. For teacher reference, a copy of the definitions used to complete this project is included in the Reference Section in the back of the book. These can be shared with the students at the teacher’s discretion.

STUDY SHEETS AND TESTS:

Both are designed for student and teacher convenience. Students should be allowed to write on their copy, since thoughts always seem to be lost in the space between worksheet and notebook paper. The text is printed in a front-and-back fashion so that one full lesson can be pulled for duplicating without a page from the previous or following lesson being attached.

Study sheets are composed of 33 items, worth 3 points each should a grade be taken. The activities are oriented toward the lesson word part(s), word meaning and usage, synonyms, antonyms, multiple meanings, etymologies, and related words. ***A dictionary more advanced than the elementary classroom version may be needed for finding the meanings of some of the related words.***

Tests for each lesson consist of 25 items worth 4 points each for grading purposes. Please note that, ***except*** for the first in each six-week section, the tests contain a ***5 question review of the previous lesson.*** Remind students to make a quick study of the previous lesson before doing the test.

WRITING and RESEARCH:

Student-composed sentences are certainly encouraged. It is strongly recommended that students be allowed to use different tenses or grammatical forms of the lesson words to allow for fluency and flexibility.

Research is a must for **Word Trek** students. The etymologies and word meanings tend to create an atmosphere that encourages a desire to know more about the topic. At the end of each section is a page entitled **Teacher's Notes** where a list of possible topics for research can be found. The suggestions are based on a lesson word, lesson word parts, or related words from the unit.

Regular compositions related to **Word Trek** study is strongly encouraged. For teacher convenience, possible writing topics are also listed on the **Teacher's Notes** page. **A sample writing lesson is included in the Reference Section.**

KEYS:

Keys for both the lessons and the tests are in a separate section located immediately after the last page of the text.

WORD PART/WORD LIST:

A list of lesson words, word parts, and related words taught in each lesson is included in the Reference Section.

How Greek and Latin Became American English

More than four hundred and fifty million people around the world speak some form of English. Our own American version, as well as all forms of the language, is a composite of many words from other languages including French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Norwegian, African, and Native American. However, about seventy percent of our vocabulary is derived from Greek and Latin, the languages of those ancient civilizations that are the foundation of our way of life. The massive word trek from ancient Greece and Rome to our hometowns has been neither direct nor fast. The journey has been a winding path stretching over many centuries.

The civilization that was ancient Greece spanned from approximately 1200 to 323 B.C. Its citizens made great strides in learning, especially in the areas of the arts and sciences. The idea that people should govern themselves rather than be ruled by kings came into being here. The language needed to record and preserve their accomplishments also flourished. The nearby Romans embraced Greek ideas and made them part of their own struggling civilization. As a result, many **Greek** terms were brought into the **Latin** language. Thus, without intent, the Romans began the word migration.

*The **Iliad** and the **Odyssey** were written in the language of ancient Greece in the seventh or eighth century B.C. Believed to be the work of the blind poet Homer, the epics are brilliant retellings of Greek myths and legends. Over the centuries, they have also proven to be an account of Greek history.*

Unlike the Greeks who favored a self-governing society, the Romans eventually fell under the domination of emperors. They flourished, nevertheless, for five centuries from 27 B.C. to A.D. 476 as the mighty Roman Empire. A nation of armies and conquests, Rome spread its way of life along with the Latin language over most of the known world.

In the first century when they pushed their way into what is now southwestern Europe, the armies of the Caesars encountered people speaking **Celtic**, a very ancient language. The Roman invasion and settlement of Europe resulted in the complete displacement of the Celtic tongue and the planting of Latin in its place. The Romans also conquered the Celts of England in A.D. 43 and held power until the middle of the 400s, but their presence was more of an armed occupation than a settlement. As a result, the Roman domination did not significantly influence the language of the inhabitants, who continued to hold on to their Celtic heritage, allowing only a few Latin words to seep into their vocabulary.

This was the time of the legendary King Arthur and the knights of the round table, who fought against the foreigners encroaching upon England. It was the shining moment of Camelot.

Britain was invaded again in the fifth century by European Germanic tribes—the Jutes, the Angles, and the Saxons—who carried with them Latin-based words from their own encounter with the Romans several centuries before. Many of the words that infiltrated the Celtic spoken by the Britons were practical in nature, such as *cheese*, *butter*, *pound*, and *inch*--terms for the products and concepts that the Romans had brought with them. Efforts to spread the new religion of Christianity led to another invasion of the British Isles in the 600s by missionaries who brought a whole host of Latin words with them—*monk*, *creed*, *verse*, *temple*, and *candle*. Christianity took hold, and so did more **Latin**, the official language of the **Church**.

These two events created a language called **Anglo-Saxon**, or more properly **Old English**, whose words are totally unrecognizable to students of modern English. Celtic disappeared in England. (*Contemporary versions of the language remain in Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the Toronto area in Canada.*) The new distinct tongue, already seasoned with Latin, would find itself under attack again.

*English as a written language, dates back to about 700 A.D. The saga of **Beowulf**, the great Scandinavian warrior of the sixth century, was written in Old English sometime before the tenth century.*

The 1066 invasion of England by the Normans (from what is now France) imposed another foreign language upon the country. The impact of the Norman presence and their native **Old French** dialect, heavily saturated with Latin, threatened the very survival of English. Old French became the official language in government and literature. For three centuries Old English remained as only the spoken tongue of the uneducated, common people. The two languages lived parallel lives until the 1300s when **Middle English**, enriched with Latin, emerged from the strong roots of Old English.

The period of Old French domination added some 10,000 more Latin words to English. These included terms of nobility and feudalism, such as *palace*, *throne*, *enemy*, *army*, *soldier*, *castle*, *fashion*, and *beauty*.

*Between 1387 and 1400, Geoffrey Chaucer in defiance of the inferior position allotted to his native tongue wrote the **Canterbury Tales**, a masterpiece in Middle English.*

The fifteenth century saw the invention of the printing press and a great surge of learning known as the Renaissance. Ideas flowed freely in the form of books now available for the first time to the masses. Interest in Greek and Latin thought and writings became

the rage. Latin became almost a second language for scholars and scientists, who had to write their books in Latin in order to be taken seriously. Not surprisingly, Latin words poured into the English language during the Renaissance. The sixteenth and seventeenth century saw the birth of **Modern English**.

William Shakespeare (April 23, 1564-April 23, 1616), by his great works in Modern English, enhanced the beauty of the language for all time.

With the settlement of colonial America, the language of England crossed the Atlantic, bringing its Greek and Latin heritage with it. Though American independence from England was final in 1783, the language still kept a British air. With exploration of the continent, new words were added to name and describe new experiences and places. Immigrants flooding into the country added their own flavor to the American way of speaking. Native American words were adopted as names of plants, animals, and places. A new version of English was being created to fit the personality of the growing nation.

In 1828, Noah Webster compiled the American counterpart of the standard dictionary of British English and called it **American English**. The use of his dictionary and spellers in schools standardized American English. The Greek and Latin words that began their journeys centuries before were, of course, included in Webster's texts.

*In 1876 Mark Twain published **The Adventures of Tom Sawyer**, a classic written in American English. Ironically, the book was released in England and Germany a full six months before the American version was issued.*

Current science and technology are creating ideas and objects at an accelerated pace. Amazingly, the terms needed to name and preserve our whirlwind of progress were created long ago by the Greeks and Romans. Their marvelous ancient **living** languages continue to be a source of words with meanings that can be given new applications for use by new generations.

The trek continues.



Margaret Whisnant



To New **Word Trek** Students
(and Interested Adults):

Welcome to your unique journey into the Word Trek program. In no time, you will see the English language in a different way. The words you use every day are about to become more interesting.

As you begin, be prepared to

Meet words you never knew existed

See that words change with use over long periods of time

Understand that words, like people, have ancestors

Be entertained by the histories of some interesting words

Eavesdrop on the lives of the ancient Greeks and Romans
who contributed so richly to the English language

Realize that our language is flavored with words taken from
many different cultures

Be amazed that the seemingly difficult vocabularies of the sciences, government,
the arts, and medicine aren't as complicated as they appear

Tackle new words with confidence because you know their secrets

Start a collection of favorite words for adding zest to writing assignments

Dazzle other people with your new command of words.

At times, your travels may require extra effort, but you will be rewarded with the power of new knowledge. May your year-long trek be filled with the pleasure of learning.

Margaret Whisnant,
Word Trek Author

Word Trek*

Book One

Lessons



* **trek** v. 1. to travel slowly or with difficulty. *n.* 1. a long, slow journey.

Trek originated in South Africa where it meant "to travel by ox-wagon," a method guaranteeing a slow journey.

And therein lies a tale.

Red Highlighted Lessons in this Sample Pack

Word Trek

Book One

Table of Contents

Lesson 1	Pages 1-5
Lesson 2	Pages 6-10
Lesson 3	Pages 11-16
Lesson 4	Pages 17-21
Lesson 5	Pages 22-26
Lesson 6 (Review)	Pages 27-33
Teacher's Notes	Pages 34-35
Lesson 7	Pages 36-42
Lesson 8	Pages 43-48
Lesson 9	Pages 49-55
Lesson 10	Pages 56-62
Lesson 11	Pages 63-69
Lesson 12 (Review)	Pages 70-77
Teacher's Notes	Pages 78-79
Lesson 13	Pages 80-85
Lesson 14	Pages 86-90
Lesson 15	Pages 91-95
Lesson 16	Pages 96-100
Lesson 17	Pages 101-107
Lesson 18 (Review)	Pages 108-114
Teacher's Notes	Pages 115-116

Lesson 19	Pages 118-122
Lesson 20	Pages 123-129
Lesson 21	Pages 130-136
Lesson 22	Pages 137-143
Lesson 23	Pages 144-149
Lesson 24 (Review)	Pages 150-156
Teacher's Notes	Pages 157-158
Lesson 25	Pages 159-165
Lesson 26	Pages 166-173
Lesson 27	Pages 174-180
Lesson 28	Pages 181-187
Lesson 29	Pages 188-193
Lesson 30 (Review)	Pages 194-201
Teacher's Notes	Pages 202-203
Lesson 31	Pages 204-209
Lesson 32	Pages 210-215
Lesson 33	Pages 216-220
Lesson 34	Pages 221-226
Lesson 35	Pages 227-232
Lesson 36 (Review)	Pages 233-240
Teacher's Notes	Pages 241-242
 Answer Keys	 Pages 243-260
Reference Materials	Pages 261-303

Lesson 3

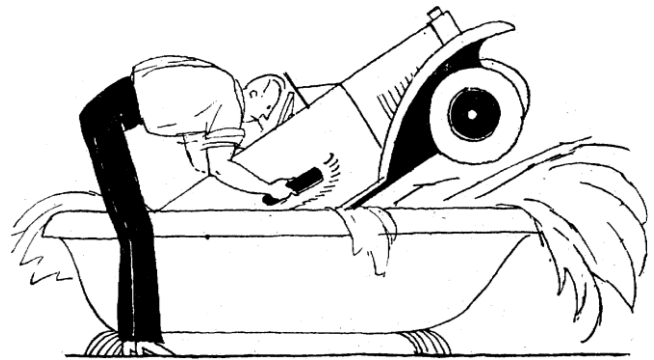
Lesson Word Parts

biblio-- "book"

bi-- "two"

Word List

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. balk | 6. binoculars |
| 2. barricade | 7. bizarre |
| 3. belated | 8. boycott |
| 4. bewilder | 9. brilliant |
| 5. bibliography | 10. brisk |



Uncle Kevin thinks his ideas are **brilliant**. I think they are **bizarre**.

Part I: Match the lesson words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. balk | A. to stop and stubbornly refuse to move |
| _____ 2. barricade | B. to make confused; puzzle very much |
| _____ 3. belated | C. very odd or unusual; fantastic; grotesque |
| _____ 4. bewilder | D. quick and full of energy; cool, dry, and refreshing. |
| _____ 5. bibliography | E. a pile of things built up quickly to block a road or entrance, especially to prevent attack |
| _____ 6. binoculars | F. very bright; glittering; very intelligent; distinguished |
| _____ 7. bizarre | G. a pair of small telescopes fastened together for use with both eyes |
| _____ 8. boycott | H. too late; not on time |
| _____ 9. brilliant | I. to join together in refusing to buy or sell or have any dealings with |
| _____ 10. brisk | J. a list of writings about a subject or by a certain author. |

Part II: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.
Write the answer in the blank.

11. Aunt Sandra's stories always **bewilder** me because she doesn't finish one before she starts another.

Aunt Sandra's stories are _____.
(**interesting, confusing, boring**)

12. My science report will be finished as soon as I write the **bibliography**.

The bibliography is a list of the _____ that I used to write about my topic.
(**pictures, ideas, books**)

13. It didn't surprise us at all that Brownie began to **balk** when we tried to get him to jump up on the veterinarian's table.

Brownie _____.
(**stubbornly refused to move, tried to run away from us, barked and snapped at the veterinarian**)

14. Having my **binoculars** with me certainly made the hike up the mountain more enjoyable.

Because of the binoculars, I was able to _____.
_____.
(**carry a lighter load, see in the dark, see far away things**)

15. My **belated** birthday card and gift from Aunt Julene came today.

The card and gift came _____.
(**before my birthday, after my birthday, on my birthday**)

16. The sun cast **brilliant** yellow ripples across the surface of the lake.

The ripples were _____.
(**bright and glittery, bouncing around, coming in spurts**)

17. During one of her temper tantrums, my sister tried to **barricade** the door to her room with a pile of boxes and shoes.

My sister thought the boxes and shoes would _____

_____ her room.

(allow her to stay in, make her a prisoner in,
keep anyone from entering)

18. My neighbor says a **brisk** morning walk starts her day off right.

My neighbor's morning walks are _____.

(slow and relaxing, tiring, quick and energetic)

19. My friends and I have decided to **boycott** the new pizza parlor because the food is too expensive.

My friends and I _____ the pizza parlor.

(refuse to eat at, are going to march in front of, will eat often at)

20. When he is busy sulking because he didn't get his way, Max's behavior is absolutely **bizarre**.

Max's behavior is _____.

(extremely quiet, very odd, no different from the usual)

Part III: Lesson Word Parts

Write answers to the following questions.

21. What is the meaning of the Greek word part **biblio--**? _____

22. It is known by many as "the Good Book." Its name comes from the word part **biblio--**. What is it? _____

23. The word *bibliomania* is made up of the two Greek words **biblio--** and **mania**, which means "madness." *Bibliomania* does not mean "mad at books" nor does it mean "books that are mad." What does it mean?

24. What does the Latin word part **bi--** mean? _____

25. How does the lesson word *binoculars* illustrate the idea of "two"?

26. How many wheels are on a **bicycle**? _____
27. Which of the following words is the name of a tooth that has “two” points on its top surface? Write the answer in the blank.
incisor bicuspid molar _____
28. Sea animals such as oysters and clams have shells consisting of two parts hinged together at one point. Which of the following words is used to describe such animals? Write the answer in the blank.
bitumen bizarre bivalve _____

Part IV: The History of Two Words (Etymologies)

29. The first ones of these were built of barrels which were filled with dirt and stones, and piled high as protection from enemy attacks. Write the lesson word that comes from the French word for “barrel.”

30. In 1880, an English nobleman named Lord Erne owned a lot of land in County Mayo, Ireland. Because he was a resident of England, Lord Erne hired someone to look after his Irish holdings and collect the rent from the people who actually lived on the land. This type of arrangement was found all over Ireland, and many poor people were losing their homes because they couldn’t pay the rent.
The farmers who rented Lord Erne’s property politely asked that their rent be lowered to an affordable amount, but the estate manager refused. The tenants could take no more and finally balked. They stopped gathering crops and wouldn’t pay any rent at all. They frightened away the rent collector’s servants. The fences around his property were torn down so that cattle could roam over it. His mail was stolen. People hooted at him when he walked the streets. Nobody would sell groceries to him. His life became a nightmare.
Other poor people in Ireland were delighted with the turn of events in County Mayo. They began using the same tactics on their own overseers. Within two months, English newspapers were using the surname (last name) of Lord Erne’s employee to describe the abuses being heaped upon estate managers all over Ireland.
The man’s name, without a capital letter, is one of the lesson words. The French, Germans, Russians, and Dutch have also made it part of their language.
Complete the full name of Lord Erne’s Irish estate manager.

Captain Charles Cunningham _____

Part V: From the parentheses, choose the word that is an **antonym** (opposite in meaning) of the lesson word and write it in the blank.

- _____ 31. **bewilder** (explain, draw, baffle)
- _____ 32. **bizarre** (unusual, common, punctual)
- _____ 33. **brilliant** (glittering, polished, dull)

Lesson 3

Test

Word List

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. balk | 6. binoculars |
| 2. barricade | 7. bizarre |
| 3. belated | 8. boycott |
| 4. bewilder | 9. brilliant |
| 5. bibliography | 10. brisk |

Part I: Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct word from the list above.

1. Mr. Harrison slipped on a jacket to ward off the chill in the _____ early morning air.
2. The criminals hid in a junk yard behind a _____ of old tires and rusty metal.
3. At first, division of fractions tended to _____ me, but now I understand the process.
4. John's story about his lost homework was so _____ that none of us, including the teacher, believed it.
5. Ms. Gallo polished her antique desk until it had a _____ glow.
6. I used my _____ to watch the mockingbirds build their nest in the shrubbery near our backyard fence.
7. Because Mom couldn't find her car keys, we had a _____ start getting on our way to school this morning.
8. Barking dogs caused the horses to _____ at the gate.
9. I have read four books from the _____ the librarian gave to us.
10. Some people _____ circuses and rodeos because they believe them to be cruel to animals.

Part II: Lesson 2 Review Match the lesson words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 11. apt | A. coming suddenly in large numbers |
| _____ 12. arid | B. on or to one side |
| _____ 13. askew | C. to annoy, pester |
| _____ 14. avalanche | D. likely or almost certain |
| _____ 15. badger | E. dry |

Part III: Lesson Word Parts

16. What is the meaning of the Greek word part **biblio--**? _____
17. Write the lesson word that contains the word part **biblio--**. _____
18. Which of the following words means “a passion for collecting books”?
bibliography, bibliomania, biography _____
19. What is the meaning of the lesson word part **bi--**? _____
20. Which of the following words means “a tooth with two points on its surface”?
bizarre, bivalve, bicuspid _____

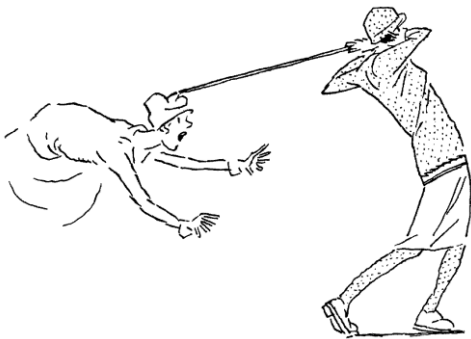
Part IV: From the parentheses, choose a word that is a **synonym** (has the same meaning) for the lesson word. Write the answer in the blank.

- _____ 21. **balk** (operate, refuse, present)
- _____ 22. **belated** (late, sorry, easy)
- _____ 23. **bizarre** (new, decorated, unusual)
- _____ 24. **brisk** (slow, old, quick)

Part V: Word History (Etymology)

25. Write the lesson word that comes from the name of an Irish rent collector who was taught a lesson in 1880. _____

Lesson 10



*On the golf course, Aunt Susan seems to lose all contact with **etiquette**.*

Lesson Word Parts

e- "out"

--ject-- "throw"

--migr-- "move"

--equa-- "to make even," "equal"

Word List

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. eject | 6. endure |
| 2. elude | 7. enormous |
| 3. emigrant | 8. equator |
| 4. enchant | 9. equivalent |
| 5. endeavor | 10. etiquette |

Part I: Write the correct lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

eject elude emigrant enchant endeavor

1. Richard managed to _____ his mother's questions about his missing homework.
2. Dad's latest handyman _____ is to design and construct a backyard gazebo for Mother's birthday.
3. The playful gleam in the puppy's eyes managed to _____ both Mrs. Murphy and her husband.
4. Albert Einstein, one of America's most brilliant scientists, was a German _____.
5. The manager was forced to _____ two unruly people from the theater.

endure enormous equator equivalent etiquette

6. The North American continent is located north of the _____.
7. The extreme cold and howling blizzard that kept us trapped inside for three days were hard to _____.

8. One-fourth is _____ to four-sixteenth.
9. Compared to Earth, Jupiter is an _____ planet.
10. Today's rules of _____ are not as formal and strict as those of the past.

Part II: Lesson Word Parts and Word Histories (Etymologies)

11. What is the meaning of the word part **e--**? _____
12. The original meaning of this word, a combination of **e--** and the Latin word **radic** ("root"), is "to tear out by the root." Its meaning today is "to erase, remove, or destroy totally." Which of the following words is being described?
eradicate erosion eradiate _____
13. Which word below means "to burst out suddenly and violently, as lava from a volcano"?
erase erode erupt _____
14. Write the meaning of the Latin word part **--ject--**. _____
15. Write the lesson word with the original and modern meaning of "to throw out." _____
16. In rocketry, there is a term used to describe the curved flight path taken by an object propelled by certain forces. The word is built by combining **tra(ns)--**, meaning "across" with **--ject--** plus the word ending **--ory**. Write the word used often by rocket scientists. _____
17. Which of the following words has the literal meaning "to throw back"?
project reject conjecture _____
18. Write the meaning of the Latin word part **--migr--**. _____
19. The lesson word **emigrant** means "one who leaves (goes out of) one's country or region to settle in another." How is an **immigrant** different from an **emigrant**?

20. What word, based on **--migra--**, is descriptive of birds and other animals that move predictably from one area to another in search of food and places to raise their young? (The answer is **not** a lesson word.)
- _____

21. What is the meaning of the word part **--equa--**?

22. How does the **equator** make the earth equal?

23. In math, we often work with **equations**, such as $5(4+2)=6(3+2)$. How is an **equation** equal?



Over the years, many creative **endeavors** have been accepted by the United States Patent Office and **rejected** by the public.

24. Each year toward the end of March, we experience a day called the **Vernal Equinox**. In September, another day called the **Autumnal Equinox** occurs. What happens all over the earth on these two days that connects them to the idea of “equal?”

25. Add the lesson word part **--equa--** (also spelled **equi--**) to the Latin **libr(a)--**, meaning “balance.” End the construction with **--ium** and you have discovered the word that means “a state of equal balance between opposing forces.” It can also refer to a person’s emotional or physical health. Write the word. (It’s not a lesson word.)
- _____

26. The original meaning of this lesson word from the Latin **en--** (“in” or “into”) plus **--contare** (“to sing”) was “to draw into or bespell by singing.” Write the word in the blank.
- _____

Part III: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that is a **synonym** for or has the **same meaning** as the lesson word and write it in the blank.

- _____ 27. **eject** (erode, oust, gather)
- _____ 28. **elude** (escape, make clear, race)
- _____ 29. **enchant** (compose music, bewitch, remove all doubt)
- _____ 30. **endeavor** (strive, continue, disassociate)
- _____ 31. **enormous** (immediate, sanitary, immense)
- _____ 32. **equivalent** something that is (open to discussion, of the same meaning, quickly decided upon)
- _____ 33. **etiquette** rules of (good manners, organizing events, conducting a search)

Lesson 10

Test

Word List

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. eject | 6. endure |
| 2. elude | 7. enormous |
| 3. emigrant | 8. equator |
| 4. enchant | 9. equivalent |
| 5. endeavor | 10. etiquette |

Part I: Match the lesson words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| _____ 1. eject | A. to force out; oust; expel |
| _____ 2. elude | B. to go on for a long time; last, remain |
| _____ 3. emigrant | C. one who leaves one's country to live in another |
| _____ 4. enchant | D. good manners; the rules for proper behavior in dealing with other people |
| _____ 5. endeavor | E. something that is equal or the same |
| _____ 6. endure | F. to cast a magic spell over; bewitch |
| _____ 7. enormous | G. to try very hard; strive |
| _____ 8. equator | H. evade; to escape or get away from by being quick, deceitful, or clever |
| _____ 9. equivalent | I. an imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth |
| _____ 10. etiquette | J. immense; much larger than usual |

Part II: Lesson 9 Review: Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct word.

disintegrate distraught dormant drench eerie

11. The _____ sound of an object being dragged across the floor above echoed down the long, dark stairway.

12. With the sun beaming through the clouds, we watched the icicles hanging from the eaves _____ in a matter of minutes.
13. After being _____ for years, Mt. Vesuvius erupted in A.D. 79 and buried the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii.
14. The little boy became _____ at the notion of sharing his favorite toys.
15. In the process of washing the car with a bucket, an old T-shirt, and a garden hose, Dad managed to _____ himself.

Part III: Lesson Word Parts and Etymologies

16. What does the word part **e--** mean? _____
17. Write the meaning of the lesson word part **--ject--**. _____
18. If a person is an **emigrant**, is he *leaving* a country or *entering* a country?

19. Which of the following words describes the flight path taken by a rocket being propelled by certain forces?
projector dejected trajectory

20. What is the meaning of the word part **--migr--**? _____
21. When birds or other animals move from one place to another on a predictable schedule in search of food or a place to raise their young, what are they doing?
migrating immigrating grazing

22. Write the meaning of the word part **--equa--**. _____
23. What happens all over the Earth on the two days known as the **Vernal Equinox** and the **Autumnal Equinox**?
24. Which of the following words is a combination of the lesson word part **e--** and **radic--**, meaning “root.” It’s original meaning was “to tear out by the root.” Today, it means “to erase or do away with completely.”

erasure eradiate eradicate

25. Choose the word with the literal meaning “to throw back,” and write it in the blank.

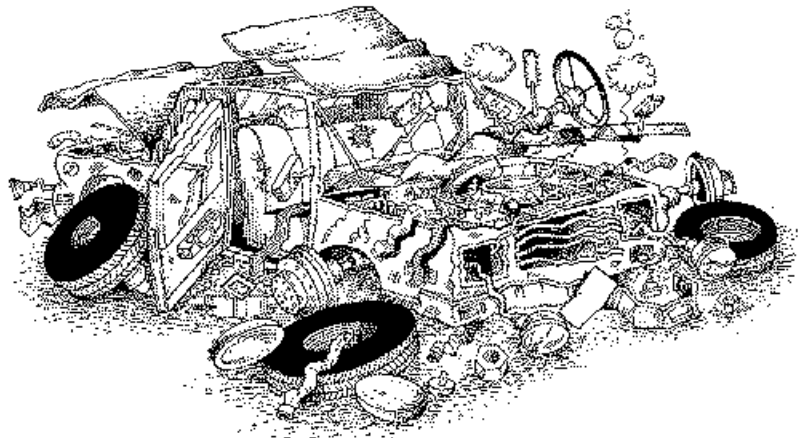
project reject object

Lesson 21

Lesson Word Parts

medi--“middle”

mobil--“moveable,” “move”



Used car for sale by owner. Low mileage. **Meticulously** maintained.
Call 555-0000 for details.

Word List

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. maverick | 6. minority |
| 2. mediate | 7. mobile |
| 3. mesa | 8. momentous |
| 4. meticulous | 9. morale |
| 5. miniature | 10. morsel |

Part I: Write the lesson word that fits the definition in the blank.

- _____ 1. the smaller part or number; less than half
- _____ 2. to bring about an agreement by acting as a go-between
- _____ 3. very careful or too careful about details; fussy
- _____ 4. a small bite or bit of food
- _____ 5. an animal that has not been branded; a person who does not follow the group
- _____ 6. that which can be moved quickly and easily
- _____ 7. very important
- _____ 8. a large, high rock having steep walls and a flat top
- _____ 9. the confidence needed to face challenge, hardship, or danger
- _____ 10. a very small copy or model

Part II: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence and write it in the blank.

11. Instead of working as part of a group on the project, John preferred to be a **maverick**.

John preferred to _____.
(work alone, be the leader, work with only one person)

12. Nancy was able to **mediate** the disagreement between her two best friends.

Nancy _____.
(caused more trouble, acted as a go-between, refused to be involved)

13. Denise took a wonderful photograph of a sunset over the **mesa**.

Denise's photograph was of _____.
(a small hill, a dry lake bed, a high rock with steep sides and a flat top)

14. Kaytee is **meticulous** about having the latest hair style.

When it concerns her hair style, Kaytee is _____.
(very particular, conceited, not very interested in how she looks)

15. Aunt Michelle has a large collection of **miniature** cat figurines.

The cat figurines are _____.
(extremely valuable, made of porcelain, small)

16. Since only a **minority** of the committee voted against them, the new policies will go into effect within a week.

_____ of the committee voted against the policies.
(Important members, Less than half, Most)

17. The **mobile** above the baby's crib is composed of characters from Mother Goose rhymes.

Above the crib is a _____.
(movable sculpture, painted ceiling, canopy)

18. Cleaning, painting, and installing new carpet in our family room proved to be a **momentous** undertaking.

Redecorating the room _____.
(was fun, was more difficult than expected, wasn't worth the effort)

19. Winning the close game boosted the team's **morale**.

The victory increased the team's _____.
(skill, aggressive attitude, confidence)

20. The ants scurried away with every **morsel** left by the campers.

The ants carried off _____.
(small bits of food, bits of fabric, small pieces of paper)

Part III: Lesson Word Parts Each of the five words below is a derivative of the Latin word part **medi--**, and has the concept of "middle" in its meaning. Write the correct word in the blank before its definition.

medium mediocre median medieval Mediterranean

- _____ 21. a strip of land in the middle of a divided highway
- _____ 22. of or belonging to the period of history known as the Middle Ages
- _____ 23. the large sea located in the place ("middle") where the continents of Europe, Africa, and Asia come together
- _____ 24. not very good or very bad; just ordinary
- _____ 25. in the middle in amount, degree, size, etc.

26. Which of the following words contains the word part **mobil--** and means "not able to move or be moved"? Write the word in the blank.

mobilize immobile mobility _____

27. Choose the word from the list below that means literally "self-moving." Write it in the blank.

motivated immobilized automobile _____

Part IV: Word Histories (Etymologies)

28. To the Spanish explorers who first visited the southwestern United States, certain rock formations looked like tables. As a result, these unusual structures came to be identified by the Spanish word for “table.” Its Latin ancestor **mensa**, also means “table.” What lesson word is the name of these natural formations created by wind and water?
- _____

29. In the early 1800’s, an attorney from the east moved to Texas and soon built up a thriving practice. One client, unable to pay cash, gave the lawyer land near San Antonio. Soon the Conquistador Ranch, as it was called, was populated with a thriving herd of the lawyer’s cattle.

The lawyer, however, who chose to devote his time to the drama of winning Texas independence, had little time to spend on his ranch. His ranch hands, being unsupervised or just plain lazy, didn’t bother to brand his calves to identify them as part of the lawyer’s herd.

By the time the attorney sold the ranch in 1855, unbranded cattle were running all over the place. Neighboring cattlemen did not hesitate to put their brand on any cow they found running amuck and claim them for their own herds. No one knows how many cattle the naive lawyer lost in this way.

His name has come into our language not only with the meaning of “an unbranded calf” but also as a word for a nonconformist or malcontent who does not wish to be a part of an accepted group.

Complete the lawyer’s name with the correct lesson word.

Attorney Samuel A. _____

Part IV: In the blank, write either **possible** or **questionable** before each statement.

- _____ 30. A group of early pioneers built a large city atop a **mesa**.
- _____ 31. Melissa has a gold locket with a **miniature** photograph of her great-grandmother inside.
- _____ 32. A bill is enacted into law when a **minority** of congress votes in its favor.
- _____ 33. Strong and constant criticism is a good way to increase a person’s **morale**.

Lesson 21

Test

Word List

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. maverick | 6. minority |
| 2. mediate | 7. mobile |
| 3. mesa | 8. momentous |
| 4. meticulous | 9. morale |
| 5. miniature | 10. morsel |

Part I: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that correctly completes the definition for the lesson word and write it in the blank.

- _____ 1. **maverick** a person who (acts independently, raises cattle, likes to be part of a group)
- _____ 2. **mediate** to act as a (tie breaker, leader, go-between)
- _____ 3. **mesa** a large, high rock with steep walls and (a flat top, a tall peak, multiple peaks)
- _____ 4. **meticulous** being (careless, fussy, disagreeable)
- _____ 5. **miniature** a copy or model that is (very accurate, unusually colored, very small)
- _____ 6. **minority** less than (half, the previous number, is necessary)
- _____ 7. **mobile** that which can be (moved quickly and easily, used for more than one function, kept indefinitely)
- _____ 8. **momentous** very (beautiful, lonely, important)
- _____ 9. **morale** a feeling of (self-confidence, low expectations, uncertainty)
- _____ 10. **morsel** a small (present, bit of food, portrait or photograph)

Part II: Lesson 20 Review Write the correct lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

magnanimous magnificent manuscript marathon marine

11. Some _____ animals, such as coral and sponges, grow into a structure that causes them to look more like plants than animals.
12. Dad has decided to take a _____ attitude toward the disarray we created in his workshop.
13. After several months of writing, Celia submitted her _____ to the committee of judges for the Young Storytellers competition.
14. Marcus gave a _____ performance as Tom Sawyer in a skit he wrote for a book report.
15. An older gentleman in my neighborhood is training to participate in the Boston _____.

Part III: Lesson Word Parts and Etymologies

16. Write the meaning of the Latin word part **medi--**. _____
17. Which of the following words is another name for the historical era known as the Middle Ages?

median mediocre medieval _____

18. What is the name of the sea that is located in the middle (is surround by) the continents of Africa, Asia, and Europe?

The _____ Sea

19. What is the meaning of the lesson word part **mobil--**? _____
20. Write the word with the literal meaning “self-moving” and names a vehicle we use to “move” ourselves from place to place.

21. Write the lesson word that is the name of a Texas lawyer who, in the early 1800's, realized he was not a good rancher when he lost countless unbranded cattle to other ranchers. Today his name also means a person who doesn't attach to or wish to be part of the group.

22. Which lesson word is a derivative of the Latin word for table?

Part IV: From the parentheses, choose the correct word and write it in the blank in each sentence.

23. To improve our _____ before the day of the state tests, Mr. Maxwell complimented us on our hard work and determination to learn the material.

(median morale mobile)

24. Although she is a _____ in a family of three sons and a husband, Mom gets to choose half the movies we watch together.

(minority median mediate)

25. After a period of play and exercise, my hamster Spanky Tangerine gives his coat and whiskers a _____ grooming.

(immobile momentous meticulous)

Lesson 36

(Lessons 31-35 Review)

Part I: Lesson 31 From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that defines the lesson word and write it in the blank.

- _____ 1. **stellar** pertaining to the (earth, stars, ocean)
- _____ 2. **suave** (smoothly gracious, looking expensive, very helpful)
- _____ 3. **subterranean** (underwater, underground, partly exposed)
- _____ 4. **subtle** (sly, obvious, blinking)
- _____ 5. **subtotal** a (full total, guess, part of a sum)
- _____ 6. **swelter** to suffer from (extreme cold, overcrowding, excessive heat)
- _____ 7. **taboo** (forbidden, ancient, acceptable)
- _____ 8. **taint** (paint, spoil, boil)
- _____ 9. **tamper** (interfere, repair, seal)
- _____ 10. **tarry** (rush, linger, inspire)



*Mrs. Gendron assured Eric that taking the final math test would be **therapeutic** for his injured elbow.*

Part II: Lesson 32 Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct lesson word.

tart tattered telescope terminal terrain
terrier terse theoretical therapeutic thrash

11. The strawberries were a bit _____, but I added a few to my cereal.

12. A day at the spa was just the _____ break Mom needed.
13. We met our relatives at the airport _____ at 12:30 AM.
14. Mr. Tendall's reply to my question was _____ but complete.
15. In the past, to _____ a prisoner found guilty of a crime was an acceptable form of punishment.
16. The little _____ delighted in chasing the toy car and barking wildly.
17. My favorite _____ t-shirt gets dumped into the trashcan weekly, but I always find it.
18. Uncle Jeff bought a more powerful lens for my _____.
19. The _____ beyond the small village was too rough for traveling by any means other than pack animals.
20. Professor Villes offered a _____ explanation, but cautioned that he had no proof.



Wheezer's favorite tug-of-war toy is **tattered**
from being **tousled** and chewed.

Part III: Lesson 33 Match the lesson word with its definition

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| _____21. threadbare | A. the surface features of a region such as hills, rivers, roads, etc |
| _____22. threshold | B. the power to grip or hold to a surface while moving without slipping |
| _____23. thrifty | C. point of entering or beginning |
| _____24. timid | D. feeling or showing fear or shyness |
| _____25. tinge | E. shabby; with the nap worn down so that the threads show |
| _____26. toil | F. to color slightly; a slight trace |
| _____27. tolerate | G. to let something be done or go on without trying to stop it |
| _____28. topography | H. to make untidy or mess up; rumple |
| _____29. tousle | I. to work hard; labor |
| _____30. traction | J. economical; showing careful managing of one's money |

Part IV: Lesson 34 From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence and write it in the blank.

31. The **tranquil** lake glistened in the twilight.

The lake was _____.(large, deep blue, calm)

32. A trip to the shore would be a **tremendous** opportunity to relax after the end of another school year.

The opportunity would be _____.
(unusual, wonderful, thoughtful)

33. It was with great **tribulation** that I got out of bed at 4:30 AM to go fishing with Grandpa.

Getting up at 4:30 in the morning was _____.
(miserable, exciting, unnecessary)

34. The puppy's **undisciplined** antics included chewing his mater's morning paper to shreds.

The puppy was _____. (untrained, playful, appealing)

35. From behind the closed door, the clandestine conversation was no more than **unintelligible** mumbles.

The conversation was _____.
(loud and boisterous, not loud enough to be understood, cautious)

36. As part of its **urban** renewal plan, the city is converting a charming old school building into apartments.

"Urban renewal" refers to _____.
(a subscription, making improvements within a city, providing new living spaces)

37. The telephone call was **urgent**.

The phone call was _____.
(important, unnecessary, long distance)

38. Benjamin's answer to my question was a **vacant** stare.

Benjamin's face was _____.
(bright, without expression, scowling)

39. Marla's wardrobe is **variable** in style and color, changing with the season or the occasion.

Marla's wardrobe is _____.
(changeable, always the same, too outrageous)

40. In the age of spectacular special effects, a **ventriloquist** is not in great demand as entertainment.

A ventriloquist is a person who can _____.
(do acrobatics, speak in different languages, speak without moving the lips)

Part IV: Lesson 35 Write the correct lesson word in the blank next to its definition.

vigorous virus visible vocal vouch
waive willful witty zest zodiac

- _____ 41. capable of being seen; perceptible
- _____ 42. to give up a right, claim, or advantage
- _____ 43. full of energy; energetic
- _____ 44. exciting or interesting quality; keen enjoyment
- _____ 45. to give guarantee; give one's word in backing
- _____ 46. an imaginary belt across the sky along which the sun seems to travel used in astrology to describe personality and predict the future
- _____ 47. showing wit; clever in an amusing way
- _____ 48. a form of matter smaller than any bacteria that can multiply in living cells and cause disease
- _____ 49. of or made by the voice; speaking openly or strongly
- _____ 50. always wanting one's own way; stubborn



*Summer—the time when **tranquil** naps are not **taboo**!*

Lesson 36

Test

Part I: Match the word part with its definition. The answer **see** is listed twice since it is the meaning of two word parts. Either letter will be counted as correct.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. sub-- | A. voice, call |
| _____ 2. --scope-- | B. under, less than, partially |
| _____ 3. --term-- | C. pull, draw |
| _____ 4. --terra-- | D. see |
| _____ 5. --tract-- | E. end |
| _____ 6. un-- | F. see |
| _____ 7. --vid-- , (vis--) | G. land, earth |
| _____ 8. --voc-- (--vok--) | H. not |

Part II: In the blank, write the **letter** of the word that is a **synonym** of the lesson word.

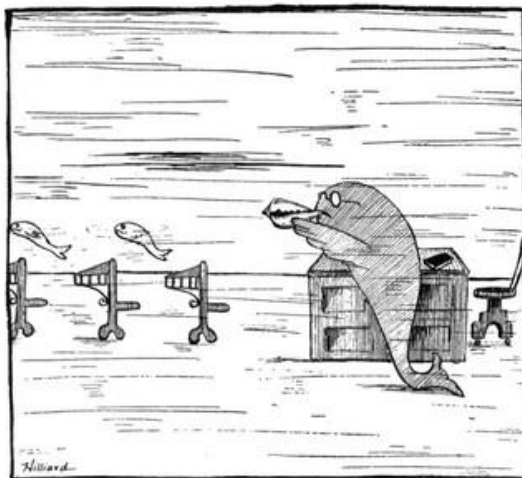
- _____ 9. **subterranean** (A) underground, (B) growing, (C) hidden
- _____ 10. **subtle** (A) obvious, (B) sly, (C) strong
- _____ 11. **taboo** (A) allowed, (B) forbidden, (C) hopeful
- _____ 12. **tamper** (A) interfere, (B) break, (C) compact
- _____ 13. **tattered** (A) new, (B) different, (C) shabby
- _____ 14. **terminal** (A) threshold, (B) end, (C) beginning
- _____ 15. **terse** (A) brief, (B) talkative, (C) turning
- _____ 16. **threadbare** (A) plush, (B) worn, (C) vacant
- _____ 17. **threshold** (A) beginning, (B) terminal, (C) opposite

- _____18. **tinge** (A) bind, (B) open, (C) tint
- _____19. **tranquil** (A) vacant, (B) terse, (C) peaceful
- _____20. **tremendous** (A) ending, (B) enormous, (C) final
- _____21. **terrain** (A) track, (B) border, (C) land
- _____22. **traction** (A) opposite, (B) slippery, (C) grip
- _____23. **urban** (A) country, (B) unrecognized, (C) city
- _____24. **vigorous** (A) energetic, (B) tremendous, (C) tranquil
- _____25. **visible** (A) hidden, (B) perceptible, (C) written
- _____26. **vouch** (A) guarantee, (B) uncertain, (C) copy
- _____27. **witty** (A) clever, (B) unbelievable, (C) crossed
- _____28. **zest** (A) unerring, (B) relish, (C) disinterest
- _____29. **virus** (A) germ, (B) injury, (C) discovery

Part III: In the blank, write the letter of the word that is an **antonym** of the lesson word.

- _____30. **suave** (A) unknown, (B) ill-mannered, (C) angry
- _____31. **swelter** (A) wait, (B) freeze, (C) heat
- _____32. **tarry** (A) unearth, (B) delay, (C) scurry
- _____33. **tart** (A) tinged, (B) bitter, (C) sweet
- _____34. **theoretical** (A) unproven, (B) guessed, (C) factual
- _____35. **therapeutic** (A) unhealthy, (B) curative, (C) religious
- _____36. **thrash** (A) flog, (B) jerk, (C) glide

- _____37. **thrifty** (A) wasteful, (B) economical, (C) tattered
- _____38. **timid** (A) bold, (B) fearful, (C) shy
- _____39. **toil** (A) labor, (B) leisure, (C) work
- _____40. **tolerate** (A) allow, (B) forbid, (C) bear
- _____41. **tousle** (A) tidy, (B) rumple, (C) mess
- _____42. **tribulation** (A) misery, (B) trouble, (C) joy
- _____43. **undisciplined** (A) ill-mannered, (B) trained, (C) uneven
- _____44. **unintelligible** (A) understandable, (B) quiet, (C) unproven
- _____45. **urgent** (A) compelling, (B) unnecessary, (C) important
- _____46. **vacant** (A) empty, (B) unusual, (C) occupied
- _____47. **variable** (A) unchanging, (B) changeable, (C) urban
- _____48. **vocal** (A) silent, (B) spoken, (C) tart
- _____49. **waive** (A) ocean, (B) claim, (C) clever
- _____50. **willful** (A) purposeful, (B) submissive, (C) stubborn



Teacher's Notes

Lessons 31-36

Ideas for Research:

The invention of the **submarine**—when and why

Subterranean homes

How stars are born (**stellar**)

Stars that have names (Example: Polaris, Sirius, . . .) (**stellar**)

Subterranean lakes and rivers

Thrashing machines—what are they and why do farmer's use them?

How are **vouchers** used? How are they different from checks?

Tart and spicy foods

The creation and development of the **telescope**

The **terrier**

Scientific **theories** that were wrong (Example: The Earth is flat. The sun revolves around the Earth.)

Therapeutic waters

Microscopic creatures

Why is **traction** used in some medical treatments?

The story of **terramycin**

How maps are made (**topography**)

Can a house be built on the side of a cliff? (**topography**)

Vehicles that provide good **traction**

Why are brides carried over the **threshold** and other strange customs

Civilization's first cities (**urban**)

The world's oldest cities (**urban**)

The world's largest cities (**urban**)

Urban sprawl—what is it and how is it affecting the way we live?

Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy (**ventriloquist**)

Ventriloquism

People who overcame **tribulation**

The polio **virus**

The AIDS **virus**—How is it different and why is it so difficult to conquer?

A famous **witty** person (Ex: Red Skelton, Robin Williams, Eddie Murphy. . .)

Things found in **subterranean** places that are not found on the surface of the earth (Ex: stalactites and stalagmites. . .)

How is **video** recorded on a CD or tape?

The first televisions (**vid--**, **vis--**)

How old is astrology? Who came up with the idea? (**zodiac**)

What is a computer **virus**?

What are the world's oldest songs (**vocal**)

What are the **theories** about how language developed? (**vocal**)

Miranda Rights (**waive**)

Ideas for Writing:

My **stellar** idea
A **suave** person
Things that shouldn't be **tampered** with
Words that rhyme with **tarry**
My favorite **tattered** _____ (article of clothing)
My theory on extraterrestrials
How to live in a cave and still have cable TV (**terra**)
Things I am too **timid** to try
What makes me happy when I'm feeling bad (**therapeutic**)
Ways to be **thrifty**
Words that rhyme with **toil**
Words that rhyme with **vouch**
My parents will not **tolerate** _____.
Things (and people) I **tolerate** because I'm a nice person
If I could live anywhere on earth . . . (**topography**)
A **tranquil** place
A **tremendous** opportunity
If everyone in the world were **undisciplined**
Ideas for using a **vacant** building
Things that are **not urgent**
Tricks I would play if I were a **ventriloquist**
A **witty** person I know
_____ always gets his/her way (**willful**)
I have a **zest** for
A biography of my favorite singer (**vocal**)
A **vigorous** workout
A good joke (**witty**)

Answer Keys

Lesson 3

1. A
2. E
3. H
4. B
5. J
6. G
7. C
8. I
9. F
10. D
11. confusing
12. books
13. stubbornly refused to move
14. see far away things
15. after my birthday
16. bright and glittery
17. keep anyone from entering
18. quick and energetic
19. refuse to eat at
20. very odd
21. book
22. the Bible
23. a passion for collecting books
24. two
25. Binoculars are designed to be used with both (two) eyes.
26. two
27. bicuspid
28. bivalve
29. barricade
30. boycott
31. explain
32. common
33. dull

Test

1. brisk
2. barricade
3. bewilder
4. bizarre
5. brilliant
6. binoculars
7. belated
8. balk
9. bibliography
10. boycott
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. book
17. bibliography
18. bibliomania
19. two
20. bicuspid
21. refuse
22. late
23. unusual
24. quick
25. boycott

Lesson 10

1. elude
2. endeavor
3. enchant
4. emigrant
5. eject
6. equator
7. endure
8. equivalent
9. enormous
10. etiquette
11. out
12. eradicate
13. erupt
14. throw
15. eject
16. trajectory
17. reject
18. move
19. an immigrant is a person who comes *into* a new country
20. migratory
21. to make even, equal
22. It divided it into equal halves.
23. The number(s) on the left are equal to the numbers on the right.
24. All over the earth, on these two days, there are 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness. Day and night are equal.
25. equilibrium
26. enchant
27. oust
28. escape
29. bewitch
30. strive
31. immense
32. of the same meaning
33. good manners

Test

1. A
2. H
3. C
4. F
5. G
6. B
7. J
8. I
9. E
10. D
11. eerie
12. disintegrate
13. dormant
14. distraught
15. drench
16. out
17. throw
18. leaving a country
19. trajectory
20. move
21. migrating
22. equal
23. day and night are equal--12 hours each
24. eradicate
25. reject

Lesson 21

1. minority
2. mediate
3. meticulous
4. morsel
5. maverick
6. mobile
7. momentous
8. mesa
9. morale
10. miniature
11. work alone
12. acted as a go-between
13. a high rock with steep walls and a flat top
14. very particular
15. msall
16. less than half
17. a movable sculpture
18. was more difficult than expected
19. confidence
20. small bits of food
21. median
22. medieval
23. Mediterranean
24. mediocre
25. medium
26. immobile
27. automobile
28. mesa
29. Maverick
30. questionable
31. possible
32. questionable
33. questionable

Test

1. acts independently
2. go-between
3. a flat top
4. fussy
5. very small
6. half
7. moved quickly and easily
8. important
9. self-confidence
10. bit of food
11. marine
12. magnanimous
13. manuscript
14. magnificent
15. Marathon
16. middle
17. medieval
18. Mediterranean
19. move
20. automobile
21. maverick
22. mesa
23. morale
24. minority
25. meticulous

Lesson 36

1. stars
2. smoothly gracious
3. underground
4. sly
5. part of a sum
6. excessive heat
7. forbidden
8. spoil
9. interfere
10. linger
11. tart
12. therapeutic
13. terminal
14. terse
15. thrash
16. terrier
17. tattered
18. telescope
19. terrain
20. theoretical
21. E
22. C
23. J
24. F
25. F
26. I
27. G
28. A
29. H
30. B
31. calm
32. wonderful
33. miserable
34. untrained
35. not loud enough to be understood
36. making improvements within a city
37. important
38. without expression
39. changeable
40. speak without moving the lips

41. visible
42. waive
43. vigorous
44. zest
45. vouch
46. zodiac
47. witty
48. virus
49. vocal
50. willful
1. B
2. D or F
3. E
4. G
5. C
6. H
7. F or D
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. C
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. C
24. A
25. B
26. A
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. C
33. C
34. C
35. A
36. C
37. A
38. A
39. B
40. B

41. A
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. B
46. C
47. A
48. A
49. B
50. B

Lesson 3 Definitions

Lesson Word Parts

biblio-- "book"

bi-- "two"

Word List

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. balk | 6. binoculars |
| 2. barricade | 7. bizarre |
| 3. belated | 8. boycott |
| 4. bewilder | 9. brilliant |
| 5. bibliography | 10. brisk |

1. **balk** *v.* 1. to stop and stubbornly refuse to move or act 2. to bring to a stop; block *n.* 1. something that blocks or hinders 2. in baseball, the action by a pitcher of starting a pitch but not finishing it, allowing any base runner to move up one base
2. **barricade** *n.* 1. a pile of things built up quickly to block a road or entrance, especially in order to hold off an attack 2. anything that blocks the way; barrier *v.* 1. to put up barricades in; block 2. to keep out or shut in with a barricade
3. **belated** *adj.* too late; not on time (a belated birthday greeting) *be.lat.ed.ly* *adv.*
4. **bewilder** *v.* to make confused; puzzle very much *be.wil.der.ment* *n.*
5. **bibliography** *n.* a list of writings about a certain subject or by a certain author.
pl. bib.li.or'ra.phies *bib.li.o.graph.i.cal* *adj.*
6. **binoculars** *n pl.* a pair of small telescopes fastened together for use with both eyes (Field glasses are a kind of *binoculars*.)
7. **bizarre** *adj.* very odd or unusual; queer; fantastic; grotesque
8. **boycott** *v.* to join together in refusing to buy, sell, or use something or to have any dealings with someone *n.* the act of boycotting a business, etc.
9. **brilliant** *adj.* 1. very bright; glittering or sparkling 2. very splendid or distinguished 3. very clever or intelligent *n.* a diamond or other gem cut in such a way that it will sparkle *bril'liant.ly* *adv.*
10. **brisk** *adj.* 1. quick and full of energy 2. cool, dry and refreshing *brisk'ly* *adv.*
brisk'ness *n.*

Lesson 10 Definitions

Lesson Word Parts

e-- “out” **--ject--** “throw”
--migr-- “move” **--equa--** “to make even,” “equal”

Word List

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. eject | 6. endure |
| 2. elude | 7. enormous |
| 3. emigrant | 8. equator |
| 4. enchant | 9. equivalent |
| 5. endeavor | 10. etiquette |

1. **eject** *v.* to force out; throw out; expel (The chimney *ejects* smoke. The heckler was *ejected* from the meeting.) expel; forcing out especially the forcing out of a country, group, etc, often with shame; oust, getting rid of something unwanted as by using force or action of the law
2. **elude** *v.* 1. to escape or get away from by being quick or clever; evade (The convict *eluded* the police for a week.) 2. to keep from being seen, understood, or remembered by (Your name *eludes* me.) *e.lud'ed, e.lud'ing.*
3. **emigrant** *n* one who leaves one's country or region to settle in another (Many *emigrants* came from Ireland to the U.S.) one who migrates
4. **enchant** *v.* 1. to cast a magic spell over; bewitch 2. to delight; charm greatly (I'm *enchanted* by the rose garden.) *en.chant'er n. en.chant'ing adv. en.chant'ment n.*
5. **endeavor** *v.* to try hard; make an effort; strive *n.* an effort or try
6. **endure** *v.* 1. to hold up under pain, weariness, etc.; put up with; bear; withstand (to *endure* torture; to *endure* insults) 2. to go on for a long time; last; remain (The Sphinx has *endured* for ages.) *en.dured' en.dur'ing en.dur'a.ble adj.*
7. **enormous** *adj.* much larger than usual; huge (an *enormous* stadium) *e.nor'mous.ly adv. e.nor'mous.ness n. Synonyms: immense, huge*
8. **equator** *n.* an imaginary circle around the middle of the earth, at an equal distance from the North Pole to the South Pole
9. **equivalent** *adj.* equal or the same in amount, value, meaning, etc. *n.* something that is equal or the same (Three teaspoonfuls are the *equivalent* of one tablespoonful.) *e.quiv'a.lence. n.*
10. **etiquette** *n.* rules that society has set up for the proper way to behave in dealing with other people; good manners (The best *etiquette* is based on being kind and polite to other people.)

Lesson 21 Definitions

Lesson Word Parts

medi--“middle” **--mobile--**“ move”

Word List

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. maverick | 6. minority |
| 2. mediate | 7. mobile |
| 3. mesa | 8. momentous |
| 4. meticulous | 9. morale |
| 5. miniature | 10. morsel |

1. **maverick** *n.* 1. an animal, especially a lost calf, that has not been branded 2. a person who is independent especially of any political party or group
2. **mediate** *v.* 1. to act as a judge or go-between in trying to settle a quarrel between persons or sides 2. to bring about an agreement by acting as a go-between.
me'di.at'ed, me'di'at'ing me'di'a'tor n.
3. **mesa** *n.* a large, high rock having steep walls and a flat top
4. **meticulous** *adj.* very careful or too careful about details; fussy
5. **miniature** *n.* 1. a very small copy or model (a *miniature* of the Liberty Bell) 2. a very small painting, especially a portrait *adj.* that which is a miniature (a *miniature* railroad)
6. **minority** *n.* 1. the smaller part or number; less than half (A *minority* of the Senate voted for the law.) 2. a small group of people of a different race, religion, etc. from the main group of which it is a part 3. the time of being a minor, or not yet an adult
pl. mi.nor'i.ties
7. **mobile** *adj.* 1. that which can be moved quickly and easily (a *mobile* army) 2. that which can change rapidly or easily in response to different moods, conditions, needs, etc. (*mobile* features; *mobile* policies) *n.* a kind of sculpture made of flat pieces, rods, etc. that hang balanced from wires so as to move easily in air currents
mo.bil'i.ty n.
8. **momentous** *adj.* very important (a *momentous* occasion; a *momentous* undertaking)
9. **morale** *n.* the courage, self-control, and confidence that help one to keep up one's spirits in facing challenge, hardship or danger (The team was defeated because of its low *morale*.)
10. **morsel** *n.* 1. a small bite or bit of food 2. any small piece or amount