

# Word Trek

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

## Book Two

By Margaret Whisnant

### *A Vocabulary/Spelling Program* for Gifted and Motivated Students

Featuring  
The Languages of Ancient Greece and Rome  
with Etymologies



To my many former students

**This is for your children.**

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# Word Trek Book Two

A Full Year's Vocabulary Program—the Second in a series of Three Books

## Three Hundred Targeted Vocabulary/Spelling Words and Two Hundred Twenty-seven Related Words

with special emphasis on the following

### Greek and Latin Base Words

**ab--** “away from”  
**ad--** “to,” “toward”  
**ante--** “before”  
**anti--** “against”  
**audio--** “hearing, sound”  
**audio--** “hearing, sound”  
**auto--** “self,” “same”  
**bene--** “well”  
**--arium (--orium)--** “a place where,”  
“a place for”  
**-graph--** “write,” “written”  
**bi--** “two,” “twice”  
**bio--** “life,” “living organism”  
**circum--** “around,” “about”  
**co--**, **com--**, **con--** “with” “together”  
**deca--** “ten”  
**deci--** “one-tenth”  
**demo--** “people”  
**de--**, **di--**, **dis--** “away from,”  
“lack of,” reversal “rejection”  
**extra--** “outside,” “beyond”  
**fore--** “before,” “in front,”  
“first in order or rank”  
**geo--** “earth”  
**hemo--** “blood”  
**hospes-- (hospit--)** “guest,” “host”  
  
**homo--** (Greek) “the same,” akin  
(Latin) “man”  
**hydro--** “water”  
**--cide--** “a killer of,” “kill”  
**in--** “not”  
**inter--** “between,” “among”  
**intra--** “within,” “inside”  
**ir--** “not”  
**intra--** “within,” “inside”

**mal--** “bad,” “wrongly” “ill”  
**mater--**, **matr--** “mother”  
**micro--** “small”  
**mis--** “wrong,” “wrongly,”  
“opposite or lack of,” “failure”  
**mono--** “one”  
**--lith--** “stone”  
**noct-- (nox--)** “night”  
**non--** “not,” “absence of,”  
“avoidance of”  
**omni--** “all”  
**pan--** “all”  
**pater--**, **(patr--)** “father.”  
**post--** “after”  
**pre--** “before”  
**quadra--** “four”  
**quint--** “five”  
**ras--** “scrape”  
**re--** “again,” “back”  
**--rupt--** “break”  
**semi--** “part,” “partially,”  
“occurring twice within  
a given time”  
**--soph--** “wise”  
**sub--** “under,” “beneath,”  
“of less importance” “close to”  
**super--** “above,” “upper,” “higher”  
“greater,” “better”  
**-son-** “sound”  
**--therm--** “heat,” “hot”  
**trans--** “across,” “beyond,” “over”  
**ultra--** “beyond”  
**un--** “not,” “contrary to”  
**uni--** “one”  
**vita--** “life.”  
**zoo--** “animal”

# Word Trek

## Book Two

### 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 the 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% 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 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> 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 may 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.

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:**

Full Answer Keys for both the lessons and the tests are included.

## **WORD PART/WORD LIST:**

A list of lesson words, word parts, and related words taught in each lesson is included in the Reference Section. For those teachers who wish to know what the student has studied at a previous level, a lesson outline for **Word Trek** Book One is also included.

## 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 presence 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 survived as the spoken tongue of the uneducated, common people. The two languages lived parallel lives until the 1300s when **Middle English** 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 centuries 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.

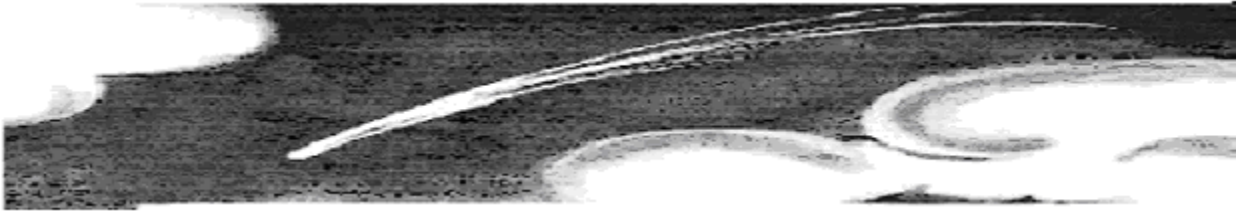
*In 1876 Mark Twain published **The Adventures of Tom Sawyer**, a classic written in American English. Ironically, the book was released in England and Germany a full six months before the American version was issued.*

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 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  
**Word Trek** Author



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 special 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

Find yourself dazzling other people with your new vocabulary.

At times, your travels will 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 Two

# 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.*

# Word Trek

## Book Two

Red highlighted lessons Included in this sample.

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# Lesson 1

## Lesson Word Parts:

**ab--** "away, from"

**ad--** "to, toward"



Uncle Harold is not an **adept** fisherman.

## Word List

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. abdicate | 6. adjacent  |
| 2. abstain  | 7. adverse   |
| 3. absurd   | 8. affluent  |
| 4. adept    | 9. ambiguous |
| 5. adhere   | 10. amble    |

**Part I:** Match the vocabulary words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ 1. abdicate  | A. to follow closely without changes               |
| _____ 2. abstain   | B. not favorable; hostile                          |
| _____ 3. absurd    | C. refrain   |
| _____ 4. adept     | D. to walk or move along at a slow, leisurely pace |
| _____ 5. adhere    | E. situated side by side                           |
| _____ 6. adjacent  | F. to give up power or responsibility formally     |
| _____ 7. adverse   | G. skillful and effective                          |
| _____ 8. affluent  | H. unclear; vague                                  |
| _____ 9. ambiguous | I. having plenty of money                          |
| _____ 10. amble    | J. ridiculous                                      |

**Part II:** Fill in each blank in the sentences with one of the following words from the word list.

**abdicate    abstain    absurd    adept    adhere**

11. His behavior was \_\_\_\_\_ and embarrassing to all of us.
12. The king was forced to \_\_\_\_\_ his throne by his enemies.

13. On the highway, everyone must \_\_\_\_\_ to the rules for safe driving.
14. Anyone wishing to lose weight must \_\_\_\_\_ from too many sweets.
15. She is \_\_\_\_\_ at writing poetry.

**adjacent    adverse    affluent    amble    ambiguous**

16. Strange noises came from the \_\_\_\_\_ room.
17. Because his family is \_\_\_\_\_, Johnny got a new car for his sixteenth birthday.
18. If you \_\_\_\_\_ on the field trip, you will get separated from the group.
19. Poor handwriting made Julie's answers to the test questions \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Shawn's unwillingness to study could have an \_\_\_\_\_ effect on his grades.

**Part III:** From the words in parentheses, choose a **synonym** for the lesson word and write it in the blank.

21. The candidate for mayor gave an **absurd** \_\_\_\_\_ response to the reporter's question.  
(logical, ridiculous, hasty.)
22. My grandparents are visiting friends in an **adjacent** \_\_\_\_\_ county.  
(nearby, larger, additional)
23. The medication caused an **adverse** \_\_\_\_\_ reaction in the patient.  
(healing, unwanted, unnecessary)
24. Abraham Lincoln did not come from an **affluent** \_\_\_\_\_ background.  
(rich, educated, humble)
25. One of the test questions was so **ambiguous** \_\_\_\_\_ everyone missed it.  
(easy, difficult, vague)

**Part IV: Prefixes:** Write the word from each set that comes from the Latin prefix **ab--** meaning “away from” or the prefix **ad--**, meaning “to” or “toward.”

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. abnormal, absolute, ability

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. able, absorb, about

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. addicted, address, admiral

**Part IV: Word Origins (Etymologies)** In the space provided, write the answers to the questions.

29. Take the lesson word part **ab--** and add an **s**. Then tack on another Latin word part **tenere**, meaning “to hold.” Which lesson word fits this original meaning of “to hold away” or “to withhold?” (Remember that some of our English words experienced a slight change in spelling as they marched through history. However, the original meaning of this word survived the journey.)

\_\_\_\_\_

30. Though the ancient Romans are remembered for their adeptness at road building, their era was a time of few roads and even fewer road signs. It was not unusual for travelers to become lost and wander in a confused state about the countryside in search of their destination. This experience was described by the word **ambigo** from the Latin **ambi**, which meant “around” or “roundabout,” and **ago**, “to drive.” So the Romans were “driving roundabout, in a wavering or uncertain manner.” What lesson word, a derivative of **ambigo**, has come to us with the meaning “uncertain or vague”?

\_\_\_\_\_

31. **Absurdus** is a Latin word meaning “out of tune” or “senseless.” Which lesson word is a descendant?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part VI: Parts of Speech:** In the blank, write the correct form of the lesson word in the sentence.

32. **adverse** The teacher reacted \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb) to Mark’s absurd answer.

33. **abdicate** The popular monarch’s \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) was opposed by the people of the kingdom.



Sometimes Ambrose fetches papers from **adjacent** yards.



## Lesson 1

### Test

#### Word List

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. abdicate | 6. adjacent  |
| 2. abstain  | 7. adverse   |
| 3. absurd   | 8. affluent  |
| 4. adept    | 9. ambiguous |
| 5. adhere   | 10. amble    |

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

1. The decorators had difficulty getting the wallpaper to \_\_\_\_\_ to the kitchen wall.
2. Aunt Kate's directions to the restaurant were so \_\_\_\_\_, we lost our way several times.
3. We must \_\_\_\_\_ from arguing if we are going to make any progress at this meeting.
4. Mr. Jackson decided to \_\_\_\_\_ his position as chairman when the committee members we no longer willing to support him.
5. The desk \_\_\_\_\_ to mine is stuffed full of papers and tattered books.
6. The speaker's remarks drew an \_\_\_\_\_ reaction from the audience.
7. The large, expensive house down the street was bought by an \_\_\_\_\_ family from Richmond.
8. Obviously poor workmanship on the dress made the three-hundred dollar price tag \_\_\_\_\_,
9. My little brother tends to \_\_\_\_\_ around when Mother and I go shopping.
10. Calvin is \_\_\_\_\_ at making up absurd stories about why he doesn't have his homework.

**Part II:** In the blank, write the word or phrase that is an **antonym** or has an **opposite meaning** of the lesson word.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. **abdicate** (give up, take over, reverse)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. **abstain** (indulge, keep away from, give up)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. **absurd** (sensible, ridiculous, silly)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. **adept** (motivated, clumsy, good at)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. **adhere** (stick to, follow, deviate)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. **adjacent** (distant, close by, near)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. **adverse** (opposing, favorable, likeable)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. **affluent** (rich, poor, famous)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. **ambiguous** (unclear, silly, understandable)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. **amble** (rush, move slowly, cautious)

### Part III: Lesson Word Part and Etymology

21. What is the meaning of the Latin prefix **ab--**? \_\_\_\_\_
22. Which one of the following three words contains the Latin prefix **ab--**?
- abnormal**   **about**   **absolutely** \_\_\_\_\_
23. What is the meaning of the Latin prefix **ad--**? \_\_\_\_\_
24. Which one of the following three words contains the Latin prefix **ad--**?
- adult**   **addict**   **adobe** \_\_\_\_\_
25. Write the lesson word whose original Latin meaning is “out of tune” or “senseless.”
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 17

### Lesson Word Parts

**micro--**"small"

**mis--**"wrong," "wrongly," "opposite or lack of," "failure"

**mono--**"one," "single"

**--lith--**"stone"



The title of Charlie's report was "Why **Microorganisms** Make Good Pets."

### Word List

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. mausoleum     | 6. miscellaneous |
| 2. mesmerize     | 7. misnomer      |
| 3. microorganism | 8. monogamy      |
| 4. minimal       | 9. monolith      |
| 5. miraculous    | 10. monologue    |

**Part I:** From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that correctly explains the meaning of the lesson word and write it in the blank.

1. The Taj Mahal, considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, is actually a **mausoleum**.

What kind of structure is the Taj Mahal? \_\_\_\_\_  
It is a (large home, large tomb, large ancient museum)

2. A roaring fireplace tends to **mesmerize** people of all ages.

What power does a fireplace seem to have over people? \_\_\_\_\_  
It's (hypnotic, warming, intoxicating)

3. Yeast is a type of **microorganism**.

Which of the following describes yeast? \_\_\_\_\_  
It can be seen only (at certain times of the year, in the dark, with a microscope)

4. The fees for the gardener's services were **minimal**.

How much did the gardener charge? \_\_\_\_\_  
(too much, a very small amount, about what was necessary)

5. The kitten's recovery from its injuries was **miraculous**.

What kind of recovery did the kitten have? \_\_\_\_\_  
It was (fast, as expected, like a miracle)

6. Mindy added several **miscellaneous** ingredients to the cake batter.

What did Mindy add? \_\_\_\_\_  
(chocolate and coconut, some spices, a variety of ingredients)

7. It is a **misnomer** to call a panda a “bear.”  
What does this mean about the panda? \_\_\_\_\_  
It (doesn’t look like a bear, isn’t a member of the bear family, was once a bear)
8. In some areas of the world, **monogamy** is not the only type of customary marriage.  
  
In some places, \_\_\_\_\_  
(being married to more than one person is acceptable, people don’t get married at all,  
the marriage ceremony is a lot different from that in the United States)
9. A huge **monolith** jutted out from the top of the cliff.  
What was at the top of the cliff? \_\_\_\_\_  
a huge( tree, pile of stones, single block of stone)
10. A well-known **monologue** from a play by Shakespeare begins with the words “To be or not to be.”  
A monologue is \_\_\_\_\_  
(the most exciting part of the play, a long speech delivered by a lone actor on stage,  
a promise made by a politician)

## Part II: Lesson Word Parts

11. What does the Greek word part **micro--** mean? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Many computers, watches, typewriters, phones, etc. contain **microchips**. What is a **microchip**?
13. In Lesson 3 you were introduced to the Latin word part **phono--**, which means “sound.”  
What is the *literal* meaning of the word **microphone**?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does a **microphone** do?
14. What is a **microwave**?
15. How is **microsurgery** different from other types of surgery?
16. Write the meaning of the lesson word part **mis--** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. Which of the following words means “to use in a wrong or dishonest way”?  
  
**misbehave   misappropriate   misadventure** \_\_\_\_\_

18. From the three words below, choose the one that means “to think or explain in a wrong way; misunderstand.” Write it in the blank.

**misbehave misguide misconstrue** \_\_\_\_\_

19. What is the meaning of the Greek word part **mono--**? \_\_\_\_\_

20. What is the difference between a **democracy** and a **monarchy**?

21. How are **monogamy**, **bigamy**, and **polygamy** different?

22. How many colors are in a room decorated in a **monochromatic** style?

23. Explain why the word *chocolate* is not a **monosyllabic** word.

24. Which of the following words means “a company with no competition and complete control of a product or service.” It’s literal meaning is “the only (one) selling.”

**monopoly monacle monogram** \_\_\_\_\_

25. The Greek word part **--lith--** means “stone.” What is a **lithograph**?

### Part III: Etymologies

26. Beginning in 1778 in Paris, an Austrian physician, Frederick A. Mesmer, made a fortune demonstrating his ability to cure people by using a mysterious power he called “animal magnetism.” His performances were spectacular. Wearing an astrologer’s robes, he entered a dimly-lit room where a group of patients waited. The doctor moved in a circle, from one patient to another, fixing his eyes upon and touching each one in turn. Miraculous cures were attributed to his strange powers. Many physicians of the day supported his claims and applauded his abilities.

However, other physicians complained; and a government commission was appointed to investigate. The commission, which included Benjamin Franklin as a member, found Dr. Mesmer to be a charlatan and an imposter. In disgrace, he moved to Switzerland where he died in 1815.

Years later, Dr. Mesmer’s mysterious ability was identified as a form of hypnotism—a controversial medical technique used even today. Nevertheless, there is no question that Dr. Mesmer’s name and work added a word to our language. Write it in the blank.

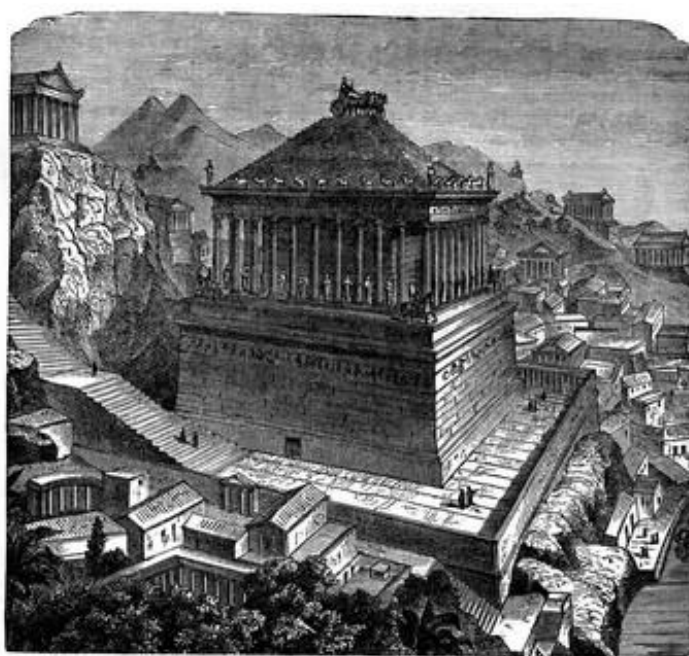
\_\_\_\_\_

27. In the fourth century B.C., there was a small kingdom in Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) known as Caria. The country was ruled by King Mausolus and his devoted wife Queen Artemisia. When Mausolus died in 353 B.C., Queen Artemisia was inconsolable.

Two years before her own death, Artemisia gathered the best architects and sculptures and ordered the construction of a marble tomb in the city of Halicarnassus to honor her husband. The spectacular building, named for King Mausolus, was long regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

In 1402, the magnificent structure was destroyed by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who used its material to build a castle. Its ruins were excavated in 1857.

Which lesson word is the name of King Mausolus' tomb?



*Though no one knows exactly what King Mausolus' tomb looked like, this is one interpretation.*

**Part IV** Each word below in bold print contains a lesson word part. In the blank write the letter of the word's correct meaning.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. **miscalculate** (A) to draw wrongly, (B) to count wrongly, (C) to take the wrong direction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. **misinterpret** (A) to give the wrong information, (B) to make incorrect changes, (C) to understand incorrectly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. **microfilm** (A) a thin sheet of film, (B) film on which things can be photographed at a very small size, (C) film that can only be seen with the aid of a microscope
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. **monogram** (A) a design made up of one or more letters such as initials, (B) one large picture, (C) a design using one line
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. **monotheism** (A) belief in one form of government, (B) belief in one God, (C) belief in one type of marriage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. **misfit** (A) badly torn, (B) badly out of shape, (C) badly adjusted

## Lesson 17

### Test

#### Word List

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. mausoleum     | 6. miscellaneous |
| 2. mesmerize     | 7. misnomer      |
| 3. microorganism | 8. monogamy      |
| 4. minimal       | 9. monolith      |
| 5. miraculous    | 10. monologue    |

**Part I:** Match the lesson word with its definition.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. mausoleum     | A. a series of stories and jokes told by one comedian or actor on stage        |
| _____ 2. mesmerize     | B. the custom of being married to only one person at a time                    |
| _____ 3. microorganism | C. to hypnotize; fascinate   |
| _____ 4. minimal       | D. not falling into a particular category or group                             |
| _____ 5. miraculous    | E. a living creature so small it can be seen only with the aid of a microscope |
| _____ 6. miscellaneous | F. a large, single block of stone  |
| _____ 7. misnomer      | G. a name that is applied wrongly  |
| _____ 8. monogamy      | H. having the nature of a miracle  |
| _____ 9. monolith      | I. a large building used as a burial place                                     |
| _____ 10. monologue    | J. least possible  |

**Part II: Lesson 16 Review** From the parentheses, choose the correct definition or explanation for the lesson word and write it in the blank.

11. Mr. Robinson's advertising business is **lucrative**.  
The business is (doing a lot of good billboards, having trouble gaining new customers, making a lot of money.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. A large, **lustrous** ruby sparkled in the middle of the brooch.  
The ruby was (deep red, shiny, expensive.) \_\_\_\_\_
13. A **larceny** occurred at the warehouse while it was closed for the holidays.  
What happened at the warehouse? (storm damage, a theft, an unexpected shipment)  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. The intense competition between the two boys has resulted in feelings of **malice**.  
How do the two boys feel about each other? They (have bad feelings toward each other, ignore each other, have become the best of friends.)
- \_\_\_\_\_

15. My **maternal** grandmother lives in Massachusetts.  
Which grandmother lives in Massachusetts? My (father's mother, step grandmother, mother's mother.)
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III: Lesson Word Parts and Etymologies

16. Which lesson word means "a microscopic creature"? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Which of the words below means "to think or explain in a wrong way; misunderstand"?  
**misbehave misguide misconstrue** \_\_\_\_\_
18. Which lesson word can be applied to all of the following statements? \_\_\_\_\_  
A whale is a fish. A spider is an insect. A panda is a bear. A sponge is a plant.
19. How many colors are in a room decorated with a **monochromatic** theme? \_\_\_\_\_
20. If someone has **misgivings** about something, is he or she sure or unsure about the situation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
21. Write the lesson word that was created from the name of an eighteenth century doctor who staged spectacular demonstrations to prove that he could cure people with "animal magnetism."  
\_\_\_\_\_
22. Which lesson word that descended from the name of an ancient king whose wife built a magnificent tomb in his honor. The structure was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Part IV: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that is an **antonym** or has an **opposite meaning** of the lesson word and write it in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. **minimal** (the greatest amount, the least amount, the average amount)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. **miraculous** (unusual, infrequent, usual)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. **miscellaneous** (varied, specific, loose)



## Lesson 25



*Board by board, the old Victorian was **renovated** into a neighborhood showpiece.*

### Lesson Word Parts

**ras--** "scrape"

**re--** "again," "back"

### Word List

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. rasp        | 6. recurrent |
| 2. ravage      | 7. redundant |
| 3. reality     | 8. remorse   |
| 4. rebuke      | 9. renovate  |
| 5. reciprocate | 10. rigid    |

### Part I: Match the lesson word with its definition.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. rasp        | A. a harsh, grating sound   |
| _____ 2. ravage      | B. to make a return for something given or done                       |
| _____ 3. reality     | C. to renew or repair   |
| _____ 4. rebuke      | D. severe damage; destruction   |
| _____ 5. reciprocate | E. occurring or appearing again or repeatedly                         |
| _____ 6. recurrent   | F. bitter regret or guilt for having done something harmful or unjust |
| _____ 7. redundant   | G. someone or something that is real                                  |
| _____ 8. remorse     | H. containing more words than necessary                               |
| _____ 9. renovate    | I. to criticize sharply   |
| _____ 10. rigid      | J. not changing shape or bending; stiff; inflexible                   |

### Part II: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that explains the meaning of the lesson word. Write the answer in the blank.

11. Martin's bout with a cold caused him to speak with a **rasp**.

Martin's voice \_\_\_\_\_.  
(was no more than a whisper, was at a low pitch, was harsh and grating)

12. Throughout history, the locust has been known to **ravage** entire crops of grain.

The locust \_\_\_\_\_.  
(spreads seeds, destroys crops, pollinates crops)

13. It is neither easy nor impossible to turn one's dreams into **reality**.

Dreams can be made \_\_\_\_\_.  
(to change, beyond reach, real)

14. Not knowing they were baking a cake for her birthday, Mrs. Miller immediately began to **rebuke** her sons for making a mess in the kitchen.

Mrs. Miller \_\_\_\_\_.  
(was angry and spoke sharply, didn't want a birthday cake, didn't care about the mess)

15. If you will help me mow the yard, I will **reciprocate** when you clean your room.

I will \_\_\_\_\_.  
(stay out of the house, pay you for helping me, help you clean your room)

16. William has been plagued all day by **recurrent** hiccups.

William's hiccups \_\_\_\_\_.  
(lasted an hour, returned regularly through the day, were really annoying)

17. Some of your sentences in this composition are **redundant**.

Some sentences \_\_\_\_\_.  
(are too long, have grammatical errors, restate the same idea)

18. Frank felt a great deal of **remorse** for having carelessly damaged his friend's bike.

Frank felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
(bitter regret, somewhat responsible, no responsibility)

19. Mom and Dad have decided to **renovate** our garage into a family room.

The garage is going to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(torn down, reworked and redecorated, repainted)

20. Ms. Clark is **rigid** in enforcing her classroom rules.

Ms. Clark is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(not particular, strict, cautious)

**Part III: Lesson Word Part and Etymologies** Each of the words listed below contain the Latin word part **re--**, meaning “again” or “back.” In the blank, write the word that fits the definition or description.

**redundant    Reformation    regression**  
**reimburse    renegade    repulsive    retaliate**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Composed of **re--** + **negare--**, the literal meaning of this word is “to deny” or “to turn away from.” Its dictionary definition is “one who abandons, rejects, or turns against a group, religion, cause or alliance; an outlaw.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. causing extreme dislike, disgust, or aversion; from **re--**+ **pellere--**, “to drive.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. to go back or return to a less advanced form or state; backward movement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. From the Latin **re--** + **formare--**, meaning “to shape (form), this word names the sixteenth century religious movement, led by Martin Luther, with the goal of reforming the Catholic Church. Instead, it resulted in the establishment of Protestantism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. This lesson word is a descendant of the Latin word **redundare**, meaning “to overflow” or “abound.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. to repay injury or wrong with a similar act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. This word, composed of **re--** + **im--** (“in”) + **bursa--** (“leather bag”), has a literal translation of “to put back into the leather bag.” It’s dictionary definition is “to pay back for what has been spent, used, or lost.”

**Part IV: Lesson Word Part and Etymologies** All of the words listed below are descendants of the Latin word part **ras--**, meaning “scrape.” In the blank, write the word that fits the definition or description of the word.

**erase    abrasive    razor    raspberry    raze    rash**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. an eruption of red spots on the skin, usually accompanied by the sensation of itching
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. edible, thimble-shaped fruit of any of several plants of the rose family, so named because of the prickly nature of their stems
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. to tear down; demolish; to completely “scrape” away
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. to rub, scrape, or scratch out; wipe off
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Composed of **ab--**, meaning “away from” + **ras--**, this word’s dictionary meaning is “a substance capable of wearing or rubbing away by the process of friction.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. sharp-edged instrument used for shaving off or cutting hair

## Lesson 25

### Test

#### Word List

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. rasp        | 6. recurrent |
| 2. ravage      | 7. redundant |
| 3. reality     | 8. remorse   |
| 4. rebuke      | 9. renovate  |
| 5. reciprocate | 10. rigid    |

**Part I:** Write the **correct lesson word**, or the **correct form of the lesson word**, in the blank in each sentence.

1. The hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ the coastal areas, leaving behind millions of dollars of damage.
2. Uncle Marshall follows a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule each day, beginning with getting up at exactly 6:00 a.m.
3. The Johnsons and Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ bridge games in their homes on alternate Thursday evenings.
4. The following sentence contains a \_\_\_\_\_ word: "Hal he left an hour ago."
5. Patricia is on the verge of making her dream of being a doctor a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are busy buying unique antiques to furnish the interior of the large Victorian-era house they are planning to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Trying to escape from the box, the mouse made a \_\_\_\_\_ noise with its paws.
8. Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ the entire class for being so rowdy during his absence.
9. Callie felt no \_\_\_\_\_ for having lied to her mother.
10. The baby's \_\_\_\_\_ cough throughout the night kept its mother from sleeping.

**Part II:** In the blank, write the lesson word that fits the definition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. bitter regret or guilt for having done something wrong
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. occurring or returning regularly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. actual existence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. harsh and exacting; inflexible
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. a harsh, grating sound
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. to give or take mutually
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. to renew; repair
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. to criticize sharply
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. extra; more than is necessary
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. to bring heavy destruction upon

**Part III: Lesson Word Parts and Etymologies**

21. What is the meaning of the Latin word part **ras--**? \_\_\_\_\_
22. Which of the following words is **not** a descendant of the word part **ras--**?
- razor    abrasive    rascal** \_\_\_\_\_
23. What is the meaning of the Latin word part **re--**? \_\_\_\_\_
24. Which of the following words has a literal meaning of “to put back into a leather bag”?  
It’s dictionary definition is “to pay back for what has been spent, used, or lost.”
- reimburse    regress    retaliate** \_\_\_\_\_
25. Write the lesson word whose Latin ancestor means “to overflow or abound.”
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 36

### Review (Lessons 31-35)

**Part I: Lesson 31** Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct lesson word

**supernatural    supersonic    surge    swindle**  
**synchronize    taut    teem    tenacious**  
**tenement    thermometer**

1. The tennis net should be pulled \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The area near the river is beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ with tiny mosquitoes.
3. The baby had a \_\_\_\_\_ hold on a tuft of my hair.
4. Some people insist their \_\_\_\_\_ powers enable them to predict the future.
5. We should move the \_\_\_\_\_ from under the tree so we can get an accurate temperature reading.
6. What was the first airplane designed to fly at \_\_\_\_\_ speed?
7. Because they were not able to \_\_\_\_\_ their plays, our home team lost the game.
8. An unexpected wave came in such a \_\_\_\_\_, we were all swept off our feet.
9. Miguel's younger sister tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him out of his allowance.
10. The family was finally able to leave the \_\_\_\_\_ and move into a nice home.



*Throughout history, mankind has clung  
**tenaciously** to the notion of **supernatural**  
beings.*

**Part III: Lesson 32** From the parentheses, choose the lesson word that fits the definition and write it in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. a turbulent, swift flowing stream (**toxic,    torrent,    transit**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. a slow, difficult journey (**transit,    traverse,    trek**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. having great size, power, or importance  
(**titanic, trivial, toxic**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. of little importance; common (**trek,    toxic,    trivial**)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. to walk in a heavy-footed way (**trudge, traverse, trek**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. poisonous (**transcend, trivial, toxic**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. to rise above (**trudge, transcend, transit**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. carrying from one place to another (**traverse, trudge, transit**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. to travel across , over, or through (**traverse, trudge, transit**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. to put up with; endure (**tolerate, torrent, trivial** )

**Part III: Lesson 33** Write the correct lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

**tsunami tuft turmoil tyrant ultimate**

**ultrasonic unanimous unassuming uncanny undulate**

21. Dog whistles produce \_\_\_\_\_ sound waves inaudible to the human ear.
22. On the \_\_\_\_\_ of grass near the sidewalk sat a small toad soaking in the sunshine.
23. Zelda lost her temper and was a \_\_\_\_\_ for most of the morning.
24. An order to go to our rooms ended the \_\_\_\_\_ concerning which television program we would watch.
25. The people of Japan know the power of a \_\_\_\_\_.
26. How Allen is able to learn all our secrets is \_\_\_\_\_.
27. A gentle breeze caused the surface of the lake to \_\_\_\_\_ slightly.
28. Even though her family is affluent, Amelia is friendly and \_\_\_\_\_,
29. The jury reached a \_\_\_\_\_ decision in less than three hours.
30. Our block party was the \_\_\_\_\_ celebration of neighborhood pride.

**Part IV: Lesson 34** Match the lesson word with its definition.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ 31. uniform       | A. not predictable                                  |
| _____ 32. unique        | B. not done or known before                         |
| _____ 33. unison        | C. using more words that is necessary               |
| _____ 34. universal     | D. done or spoken together                          |
| _____ 35. unprecedented | E. without variation or change                      |
| _____ 36. unpredictable | F. having no like or equal                          |
| _____ 37. vague         | G. the deliberate destruction or damage to property |
| _____ 38. valiant       | H. including or shared by all                       |
| _____ 39. vandalism     | I. brave  |
| _____ 40. verbose       | J. not clearly expressed                            |

**Part V: Lesson 35** In the blank, write the **letter** of the word or phrase that is a **synonym** for or has the **same meaning** as the lesson word.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. **vermin** something or somebody that is (A) loved, (B) despised, (C) worshiped
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. **vindictive** (A) vengeful, (B) trusting, (C) exhausted
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. **whimsical** (A) serious, (B) boisterous, (C) fanciful
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. **wrath** (A) rage, (B) aggravation, (C) caution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. **writhe** (A) to move slowly, (B) to plod, (C) to twist or squirm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. **vital** necessary for (A) changing, (B) communication, (C) life
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. **vulnerable** (A) working, (B) unprotected, (C) aggressive
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. **zoology** the study of (A) animals, (B) law, (C) medicine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. **zealot** a person (A) not interested in anything, (B) wary of the outcome, (C) fanatically devoted to a cause
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. **zenith** (A) the part of the sky directly overhead, (B) the horizon, (C) the brightest part of a celestial body



## Lesson 36

### Review Test (Lessons 31-35)

**Part I: Word Parts** Match the word part with its meaning

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. <b>super--</b> | A. across, beyond, over                  |
| _____ 2. <b>therm--</b> | B. not, contrary to                      |
| _____ 3. <b>trans--</b> | C. heat, hot                             |
| _____ 4. <b>ultra--</b> | D. one, single                           |
| _____ 5. <b>un--</b>    | E. life                                  |
| _____ 6. <b>uni--</b>   | F. above, upper, higher, greater, better |
| _____ 7. <b>vita--</b>  | G. beyond                                |
| _____ 8. <b>zoo--</b>   | H. animal                                |

**Part II:** In the blank, write the letter of the word or phrase that is a **synonym** for or has the **same meaning** as the lesson word.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. **supernatural** (A) spiritual, (B) understood, (C) common
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. **surge** (A) to drip, (B) to sparkle, (C) to rush forcefully
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. **swindle** (A) to purchase, (B) to cheat out of, (C) to put away
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. **teem** (A) to be full of, (B) to be aware of, (C) to set free
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. **tenacious** (A) to love dearly, (B) to hold on to tightly, (C) to refuse
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. **transcend** (A) to fall short of, (B) to miss by a small amount, (C) to rise above or go beyond
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. **transit** (A) to move from place to another, (B) to move quickly, (C) to mark properly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. **traverse** (A) to change the character of, (B) to create something new, (C) to move across
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. **trek** (A) a long, slow journey, (B) dangerous undertaking, (C) an intense experience
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. **trudge** (A) plod, (B) work, (C) fall

- \_\_\_\_ 19. **tyrant** (A) a kind person, (B) a benevolent person, (C) a cruel person
- \_\_\_\_ 20. **uncanny** (A) distressing, (B) strange, (C) expensive
- \_\_\_\_ 21. **undulate** (A) unmoving, (B) wavelike motion, (C) boiling
- \_\_\_\_ 22. **universal** (A) widely acceptable, (B) unique, (C) proper
- \_\_\_\_ 23. **unprecedented** (A) happening repeatedly, (B) saying again, (C) happening for the first time
- \_\_\_\_ 24. **verbose** (A) silent, (B) wordy, (C) speaking
- \_\_\_\_ 25. **teem** (A) a group of athletes, (B) subtract, (C) abound
- \_\_\_\_ 26. **whimsical** (A) playful, (B) silly, (C) wonderful
- \_\_\_\_ 27. **wrath** (A) extreme cruelty, (B) extreme anger, (C) extreme lies
- \_\_\_\_ 28. **writhe** (A) twisting, (B) knotting, (C) running
- \_\_\_\_ 29. **tenement** (A) a cheap apartment house, (B) a modern building, (C) a person who owns rental property
- \_\_\_\_ 30. **synchronize** (A) to change the appearance of, (B) to leave behind, (C) to operate at the same rate and together in time
- \_\_\_\_ 31. **zenith** (A) the lowest point, (B) the highest point, (C) the mid-way point

**Part III:** In the blank, write the letter of the word or phrase that is an **antonym** or has an **opposite meaning** of the lesson word.

- \_\_\_\_ 32. **supersonic** (A) greater than the speed of sound, (B) the same as the speed of sound, (C) less than the speed of sound
- \_\_\_\_ 33. **taut** (A) loose, (B) tight, (C) tangled
- \_\_\_\_ 34. **titanic** (A) huge, (B) miniature, (C) life size
- \_\_\_\_ 35. **tolerate** (A) intolerant, (B) accepting, (C) uncaring
- \_\_\_\_ 36. **toxic** (A) harmful, (B) poisonous, (C) harmless
- \_\_\_\_ 37. **trivial** (A) important, (B) unnecessary, (C) unimportant
- \_\_\_\_ 38. **turmoil** (A) disturbance, (B) calmness, (C) disruption
- \_\_\_\_ 39. **unassuming** (A) conceited, (B) humble, (C) friendly
- \_\_\_\_ 40. **uniform** (A) different, (B) the same, (C) a dress

- \_\_\_\_\_41. **unique** (A) different, (B) unusual, (C) uniform
- \_\_\_\_\_42. **unison** (A) together, (B) separately, (C) chorus
- \_\_\_\_\_43. **unpredictable** (A) unknown, (B) questionable, (C) predictable
- \_\_\_\_\_44. **vague** (A) unclear, (B) clear, (C) lacking in detail
- \_\_\_\_\_45. **valiant** (A) cowardly, (B) fearless, (C) brave
- \_\_\_\_\_46. **trivial** (A) unimportant, (B) important, (C) common
- \_\_\_\_\_47. **vindictive** (A) forgiving, (B) unconcerned, (C) vengeful
- \_\_\_\_\_48. **vital** (A) necessary, (B) helpful, (C) unnecessary
- \_\_\_\_\_49. **vulnerable** (A) weak, (B) strong, (C) hurtful
- \_\_\_\_\_50. **turmoil** (A) peace, (B) confusion, (C) confidence



*Deciding what to do all summer is not a **trivial** matter.*

# Teacher's Notes

## Lessons 31-36

### *Ideas for Research:*

Where is the hottest place on earth? (**therm--**)  
How hot is the sun? (**therm--**)  
Geothermal energy  
Who invented the **thermometer** and why?  
Stock Market **Swindles**  
Theories about the formation and expansion of the **universe**  
The Autobahn of Germany (**superhighway**)  
America's first **superhighway**  
An American ghost story (**supernatural**)  
Breaking the sound barrier—the man and the accomplishment (**supersonic**)  
Things that can live in a drop of water (**teem**)  
**Tenements**—where are they and why?  
The invention of the **thermos** bottle  
What is **toxic** waste? How is it created? Why is it dangerous?  
The history of mass **transit**  
**Synchronized** swimming  
**Trivial** pursuit—and other games with interest histories  
The **Titanic**  
*Star Trek*—the original series  
Charles Lindberg's **transatlantic** flight  
What causes a **tsunami**?  
A devastating **tsunami**  
The rise and fall of one of history's **tyrants**  
Military **uniforms** of history  
**Unprecedented** achievements (Example: the four minute mile. . .)  
**Unpredictable** natural events (Ex: volcanoes, earthquakes, . . .)  
The high cost of **vandalism**  
**Unicorn** legends  
A tale of valor (**valiant**)  
The discovery of **vitamins**—What are they? What do they do?  
Careers in **zoology**  
The world's best **zoos**  
**Zoonosis** (diseases that can be transmitted from animals to people)  
Which foods provide which **vitamins**?  
**Toxic** substances and their affect on the environment  
Vermin that have spread disease throughout history (**zoo--**)  
Animals and rapid climate change—what happens? (**zoo--**)

*Ideas for Writing:*

Things that are red hot (**thermometer**) (Ex: stoves, jazz, sun, movie. . .)

Why I like a hot day (**therm--**)

How to be **ultracool**

Getting my family out the door each morning (**synchronize**)

When I get a **surge** of enthusiasm

Things that are difficult to **tolerate**

A **trek** I would like to make

My collection of useless facts (**trivial**)

**Uncanny** things

The most **unforgettable** person I ever met

Four people, one bathroom, equals **turmoil**

**Uncanny** resemblance (people who look alike)

**Unpredictable** things

Students should/should not wear school **uniforms**

**Unique** talents

My collection of **vague** answers and how they work

How people all over the world are alike (**universal**)

The **uniform** I would design for my favorite team—my drawing and description

**Verbose** people

My favorite wild animal(s) (**zoology**)

Words that rhyme with **wrath**

Alternatives to **wrath**

My happiest day (**zenith**)

# Answer Keys

## Lesson 1

1. F
2. C
3. J
4. G
5. A
6. E
7. B
8. I
9. H
10. D
11. absurd
12. abdicate
13. adhere
14. abstain
15. adept
16. adjacent
17. affluent
18. amble
19. ambiguous
20. adverse
21. ridiculous
22. nearby
23. unwanted
24. rich
25. vague
26. abnormal
27. absorb
28. addicted
29. abstain
30. ambiguous
31. absurd
32. adversely
33. abdication

### Test

1. adhere
2. ambiguous
3. abstain
4. abdicate
5. adjacent
6. adverse
7. affluent
8. absurd
9. amble
10. adept
11. take over
12. indulge
13. sensible
14. clumsy
15. deviate
16. distant
17. favorable
18. poor
19. understandable
20. rush
21. away from (to give up or move away from a throne)
22. abnormal
23. to (to stick to)
24. addict
25. absurd

## Lesson 17

1. large tomb
2. hypnotic
3. with a microscope
4. a very small amount
5. like a miracle
6. a variety of ingredients
7. isn't a member of the bear family
8. being married to more than one person is acceptable
9. single block of stone
10. a long speech delivered by a lone actor on stage
11. small
12. a very small piece of metal containing the circuits needed to make a machine work
13. "a little sound"  
It Received a "little sound" and converts it into a "big sound."
14. an electromagnetic wave having a very short (small) wavelength
15. It is done with the aid of a microscope.
16. wrong, wrongly, opposite or lack of; failure
17. inappropriate
18. misconstrue
19. one, single
20. democracy: all people have a voice in their government. monarchy: one person rules.
21. A bigamist has two wives. In a monogamist relationship, there is only one partner. Polygamy involves multiple wives/partners.
22. one color
23. the word has more than one syllable
24. monopoly
25. literally "written by stone," the printing place is a stone or metal surface treated so that the ink will stick only to the parts to be printed
26. mesmerize
27. mausoleum

28. B
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. B
33. C

### Test

1. I
2. C
3. E
4. J
5. H
6. D
7. G
8. B
9. F
10. A
11. making a lot of money
12. shiny
13. a theft
14. have bad feelings toward each other
15. mother's mother
16. microorganism
17. misconstrue
18. misnomer
19. one
20. unsure
21. mesmerize
22. mausoleum
23. the greatest amount
24. usual
25. specific

## Lesson 25

	Test
1. A	1. ravaged
2. D	2. rigid
3. G	3. reciprocate
4. I	4. redundant
5. B	5. reality
6. E	6. renovate
7. H	7. rasping
8. F	8. rebuked
9. C	9. remorse
10. J	10. recurrent/rasping
11. was harsh and grating	11. remorse
12. destroys crops	12. recurrent
13. real	13. reality
14. was angry and spoke sharply	14. rigid
15. help you clean your room	15. rasp
16. returned regularly throughout the day	16. reciprocate
17. restate the same idea	17. renovate
18. bitter regret	18. rebuke
19. reworked and redecorated	19. redundant
20. strict	20. ravage
21. reneged	21. scrape
22. repulsive	22. rascal
23. regression	23. again, back
24. Reformation	24. reimburse
25. redundant	25. redundant
26. retaliate	
27. reimburse	
28. rash	
29. raspberry	
30. raze	
31. erase	
32. abrasive	
33. razor	

## Lesson 36

	Test
1. taut	41. B
2. teem	42. A
3. tenacious	43. C
4. supernatural	44. A
5. thermometer	45. C
6. supersonic	46. C
7. synchronize	47. B
8. surge	48. A
9. swindle	49. C
10. tenement	50. A
11. torrent	
12. trek	
13. titanic	
14. trivial	
15. trudge	
16. toxic	
17. transcend	
18. transit	
19. traverse	
20. tolerate	
21. ultrasonic	
22. tuft	
23. tyrant	
24. turmoil	
25. tsunami	
26. uncanny	
27. undulate	
28. unassuming	
29. unanimous	
30. ultimate	
31. E	
32. F	
33. D	
34. H	
35. B	
36. A	
37. J	
38. I	
39. G	
40. C	
	41. C
	42. B
	43. C
	44. B
	45. A
	46. B
	47. A
	48. C
	49. B
	50. A

## Lesson 1

### Definitions

#### Lesson Word Parts

**ab--** “away from “

**ad--** “to, toward”

#### Word List

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. abdicate | 6. adjacent  |
| 2. abstain  | 7. adverse   |
| 3. absurd   | 8. affluent  |
| 4. adept    | 9. ambiguous |
| 5. adhere   | 10. amble    |

1. **abdicate** v. *ab'di.cat.ed, ab'di.cat.ing.* to give up (power or responsibility) formally (*abdicate* the throne) (Queen Wilhelmina *abdicated* in 1948.) *ab.di.ca'tion. n.*
2. **abstain** v. to keep from doing something voluntarily; refrain: (He *abstains* from eating candy.) *ab.stain'er n.*
3. **absurd** *adj.* contrary to common sense, ridiculous (an *absurd* suggestion)
4. **adept** *adj.* skillful and effective; proficient (*adept* at sewing; an *adept* mechanic) *a.dept'ly adv. a.dept'ness n.*
5. **adhere** v. *ad.hered', ad.her'ing* 1. to stick or hold fast (The wall paper *adheres* to the wall.) 2. to remain loyal; give continuing support (*adhere* to one's religious beliefs) 3. to follow closely, without changes (They *adhered* to the original plan.)
6. **adjacent** *adj.* 1. next to; adjoining (the room *adjacent* to mine) 2. nearby; neighboring;(the city and *adjacent* farm lands) 3. situated side by side (*adjacent* pages in a book) *ad.ja'cent.ly adv.*
7. **adverse** *Adj.* 1. not favorable. hostile (*adverse* criticism: an *adverse* decision) 2. in an opposite direction (*adverse* currents) *ad.verse'ly adv.*
8. **affluent** *adj.* having plenty of money: fairly rich *af.flu'ent.ly adv.*
9. **ambiguous** *adj.* having two or more possible meanings or interpretations; unclear; vague (an *ambiguous* statement by the governor)
10. **amble** v. *am'bled, am'bling.* to walk or move along at a slow, leisurely pace (The horses *ambled* out of the corral. We *ambled* aimlessly down the street.) *adj.* an *ambling* gate, as of a horse



## Lesson 17 Definitions

### Lesson Word Parts

**micro--** “small”

**mis--** “wrong,” “wrongly,” “opposite or lack of,” “failure”

**mono--** “one,” “single”    **--lith--** “stone”

### Word List

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. mausoleum     | 6. miscellaneous |
| 2. mesmerize     | 7. misnomer      |
| 3. microorganism | 8. monogamy      |
| 4. minimal       | 9. monolith      |
| 5. miraculous    | 10. monologue    |

1. **mausoleum** *n. pl. mau.so.le'ums, mau.so.leu'ma* 1. a sepulchral or stately monument often architecturally noteworthy 2. a structure for the interment of many bodies 3. a large tomb
2. **mesmerize** *v.* 1. to hypnotize 2. to spellbind; fascinate 3. to compel by fascination *mes'mer.i.za'tion* or *mes.mer.iz'er* *n.*
3. **microorganism** *n.* an organism, such as a bacterium or protozoa, so small that it can be seen only with the aid of a microscope.
4. **minimal** *adj.* smallest in amount or degree; least possible (a task requiring *minimal* labor) *min'i.mal.ly* *adv*
5. **miraculous** *adj.* 1. having the nature of a miracle (a *miraculous* operation) 2. having the power to work miracles (a *miraculous* drug) *mi.rac'u.lous.ly* *adv.* *mi.rac'u.lous.ness* *n.*
6. **miscellaneous** *adj.* 1. made up of a variety of different elements or ingredients (a *miscellaneous* assortment of chocolates) 2. not falling into a particular category (*miscellaneous* items in a budget)
7. **misnomer** *n.* a name that is wrongly applied (To call a whale a “fish” would be a *misnomer*.)
8. **monogamy** *n.* 1. the custom or condition of being married to only one person at a time 2. the condition of having just one mate for life
9. **monolith** *n.* a large, single block of stone
10. **monologue** *n.* 1. a long speech delivered by an actor on the stage or a character in a story or poem 2. a series of jokes and stories told by a comedian on the stage alone. 3. a long speech made by one person in a group (Professor Smith had little regard for anyone else's views, his conversations mainly being *monologues*.)

## Lesson 25 Definitions

**Lesson Word Parts:** *ras--*“scrape” *re--*“again,” “back”

### Word List

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. rasp        | 6. recurrent |
| 2. ravage      | 7. redundant |
| 3. reality     | 8. remorse   |
| 4. rebuke      | 9. renovate  |
| 5. reciprocate | 10. rigid    |

1. **rasp** *n.* 1. a coarse file with sharp raised points on its surface instead of ridges 2. a harsh, grating sound. *v.* 1. to scrape or file with a rasp. 2. to make a harsh, grating sound *rasp'ing. adj.* (a *rasping* voice)
2. **ravage** *v.* *rav'aged, rav'ag.ing* to bring heavy destruction upon; devastate (a hurricane *ravaging* the coast) *n.* 1. the act of ravaging; heavy destruction 2. often *ravages*: severe damage; destructive effect (the *ravages* of smallpox)
3. **reality** *n. pl. re.al'i.ties* 1. the condition or quality of being real; actual existence (an author who creates belief in the *reality* of his characters) 2. the sum total of things that actually exist; the real world (losing one's grip on *reality*) 3. someone or something that is real (seeing their dreams become *realities*)
4. **rebuke** *v. re.buked', re.buk'ing* to criticize sharply; upbraid; reprimand *n.* words or actions expressing strong disapproval; severe criticism
5. **reciprocate** *v. re.cip'ro.cat.ed, re.cip'ro.cat.ing* 1. to give or take mutually (*reciprocating* favors) 2. to make a return for something given or done. 3. to show or feel in return (*reciprocate* her love) 4. to move back and forth alternately, as a machine part *re.cip'ro.ca.tion n.*
6. **recurrent** *adj.* occurring or appearing again or repeatedly; returning regularly *re.cu'r.rence n.*
7. **redundant** *adj.* 1. composed of or containing more words than necessary; verbose; repetitive (a *redundant* message) 2. in excess of the minimum necessary; extra (*redundant* machine parts)
8. **remorse** *n.* bitter regret or guilt for having done something harmful or unjust.
9. **renovate** *v. ren'o.vat.ed, ren'o.vat.ing* to renew; repair (*renovate* an old cottage) *ren'o.va'tion* or *ren.o.va'tor n.*
10. **rigid** *adj.* 1. not changing shape or bending; stiff; inflexible (a *rigid* iron frame) 2. harsh and exacting; rigorous (a *rigid* examination) 3. strict; undeviating (a *rigid* social structure) *rig'id.ly adv. rig'id.nes* or *ri.gid'i.ty n*