

JENSEN'S



The easy way to a great vocabulary.

FRODE JENSEN

JENSEN'S VOCABULARY



First printing: January 2017

Copyright © 2001, 2017 by Frode Jensen. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations in articles and reviews.

For information write:

Master Books®, P.O. Box 726, Green Forest, AR 72638

Master Books® is a division of the New Leaf Publishing Group, Inc.

ISBN: 978-0-89051-995-0

ISBN: 978-1-61458-564-0 (digital)

Printed in the United States of America

Please visit our website for other great titles:

www.masterbooks.com

For information regarding author interviews,

please contact the publicity department at (870) 438-5288



Permission is granted for copies of reproducible pages from this text to be made for use within your own homeschooling family activities or for small classrooms of ten or fewer students. Material may not be posted online, distributed digitally, or made available as a download. Permission for any other use of the material must be requested prior to use by email to the publisher at info@nlpg.com.

Table of Contents

Using This Workbook	4
Course Description	4
Hints and Tips	5
Suggested Daily Schedule (3 Semesters)	9
Latin I Worksheets	21
Latin II Worksheets	95
Greek Worksheets.....	169
Vocabulary Tests	243
Vocabulary Appendix	267
Affixes for All Lessons	269
Basic Roots for Latin I	271
Basic Roots for Latin II.....	273
Basic Roots for Greek	275
Alphabetical List of All Latin I Words.....	277
Alphabetical List of All Latin II Words.....	281
Alphabetical List of All Greek Words	285
Word Parts List Latin I	289
Word Parts List Latin II	295
Word Parts List Greek.....	301
Vocabulary Answer Keys.....	309

Dedication

Dedicated to my friends, Ralph and Joan English, former missionaries to Suriname, and to the students in the Christian school there who helped proofread this text in its pre-publication format.

— Frode Jensen

Using This Workbook

Features: The suggested weekly schedule enclosed has easy-to-manage lessons that guide the reading, worksheets, and all assessments. The pages of this guide are perforated and three-hole punched so materials are easy to tear out, hand out, grade, and store. Teachers are encouraged to adjust the schedule and materials needed in order to best work within their unique educational program.

Lesson Scheduling: Students are instructed to read the pages in their book and then complete the corresponding section provided by the teacher. Assessments that may include worksheets, activities, quizzes, and tests are given at regular intervals with space to record each grade. Space is provided on the weekly schedule for assignment dates, and flexibility in scheduling is encouraged. Teachers may adapt the scheduled days per each unique student situation. As the student completes each assignment, this can be marked with an “X” in the box.



Approximately 30 minutes per lesson, five days a week (for a year and a half), with additional options discussed



Includes answer keys for worksheets and quizzes



Worksheets for each lesson



Quizzes are included to help reinforce learning and provide assessment opportunities



Designed for grades 9 to 12 in an 18-month course

Course Description

Jensen's Vocabulary allows constant repetition for long-term retention by students, as well as a simple format to follow with great results. The course provides a systematic approach to learning vocabulary, with over 1,000 valuable words from basic roots. With either schedule 1 or schedule 2, students are given weekly reinforcement so that Greek and Latin-based words become easy with four types of exercises for each set of words. When a student finishes the course, he or she will have increased ability to intelligently guess new words, enhancing his or her reading and writing skills in any situation.

Hints and Tips

Be sure to read this section before beginning this curriculum. It is necessary to understand the philosophy and methodology of the book.

Vocabulary Course Options

Option A (one year): In this option, a student can focus either on Latin I and Latin II, or focus on Latin I and Greek for a single year vocabulary study. This can easily be done by simply following the Suggested Daily Schedule and choosing the selected semesters you desire.

Option B (18 months): This unique course was originally written to cover 18 months of vocabulary learning, and the original intention of the author has been maintained in the schedule provided in this workbook. Simply follow this schedule as outlined for you.

Option C (two years): With the addition of Intro to Biblical Greek by Master Books (a video-based learning program that is a basic introduction to biblical or Koine Greek), the course can easily become a full two-year vocabulary study. One simply follows the current schedule in this workbook, with Latin I and Latin II as the first year, Greek as the first semester of the second year, and then transitions to Intro to Biblical Greek as the second semester.

Option D (self-paced): Because the course work included with this current workbook generally takes less than a half hour per day, one might desire to simply complete two days of work each day, or at least a few times a week, thus completing the full course in considerably less time.

As you begin the course

The student should keep the roots and affixes sheets available for immediate access at all times during the exercises. This avoids flipping back and forth constantly.

You should not use a dictionary except as a last resort; use the roots and affixes sheets provided in the appendix. Attempt to figure out the words and their parts. It will be a little tougher at first to do it this way, but you will learn more and get a feel for the book faster by doing so. You can also make use of the Word Parts Lists in the appendix section. Learning to recognize the parts will help you with many other words, not just the ones with which you might currently be working.

Using the answers and lists

All the basic answers to the exercises are found in the answer section. The A lesson answer list gives the number of the definition that fits the word to its immediate right. The B lesson answer list gives only the root in a single form. You are left to determine what segment of the vocabulary word

should be circled. The C and D lesson answer lists simply list the words by the number that they should accompany.

The word parts list will be of help with the B lessons. It would be nice if all the words had very definite breaks with no spelling variations or obscure derivations (sigh!). The English language is not quite so cooperative, however. In order to make life in this manual somewhat consistent, certain practices were adopted.

Let's look at the roots first. You will note that a root may occur in various spellings: CEDE, CEED, or even CESS. For consistency this manual will only use the first spelling. The decision to handle the information in this manner was arbitrary and simply served to provide some logic or pattern to the items. The upshot is that you and the students will have to recognize that TAIN is also TEN and TIN or that SED is also SESS and SID; of course these are only a few of the possible examples.

Second let's look at the vocabulary words themselves. A word such as VERDICT is composed of two roots in combination, and both roots are from the basic list in Latin I. Such words are very mannerly and straightforward. The word MALADY, on the other hand, comes from Latin via Old French to Middle English to Modern English. The MAL part is quite identifiable, but the HABITUS of Latin is indistinguishable.

Another variation on this theme is played with a word such as VOLUME; the root is obvious, but the ending is dubious. The references used for this undertaking either hedged or made no comment whatsoever; the result is a best guess. All this is just to say that the ability to trace every letter or syllable in each word in English is beyond the ken of this author. Spelling variations seem to occur as pronunciation aids; letters are added or dropped to make the word flow in speech. For the most part the material given is basic and accurate; whatever etymological errors occur will be minor and the responsibility of the author. You are encouraged to utilize other source materials yourself in order to fully appreciate the history and origin of the various words.

The alphabetical word lists are for ready reference for whatever reasons you might like to use them, perhaps in gaining insights into the root families themselves. They are included for your convenience.

Exercises and tests

The lessons are designed so that the student should not use a dictionary except as a last resort and then only on the A lessons. The entire philosophy of the course is based on spaced repetition. The student should be encouraged to use all prior exercises, as well as the sheets containing roots and affixes found in the appendices.

For each of the lessons, a grade can be given, but that is strictly at each teacher's discretion. There are a variety of methods for correcting the papers as well. The answers can be given orally or discussed by the instructor and students.

The time spent on the individual lessons varies. The A lessons are probably the most time consuming and important since they are the basis for the rest of the week. A general estimate of from 20 to 30 minutes per A lesson is about right. The other lessons are shorter and should be completed in no more than

15 minutes apiece. The lessons could be done independently or in a group setting; again, the option is that of the teacher. The lessons should all be corrected but need not be graded and recorded. The quarterly tests can take from 15 minutes to an hour, depending on the preparedness of the students.

Initially there is a steep learning curve with these books. The students are not familiar with the system and do not know the roots and affixes well, if at all. After about two or three weeks into the system, most students get the hang of the program and are able to proceed on their own with little or no instruction from the teacher. They will have to be helped the first few times, however.

The students should work through the lesson using the roots and affixes sheets. After a determined amount of time, make sure that each student has the correct definitions for the words. An uncaught mistake on the A lesson will cause grief throughout the week. For the A lesson, the most effective strategy is to have the student write out the words with the correct definitions following them on a separate sheet of paper. Making such a list for themselves provides them with a personal study sheet, as well as an additional writing experience with the words. Copying the list is a learning experience. When doing the A exercise, the student would be wise to follow the process of elimination and do the easier and more obvious items first.

The B lesson follows on the next day. This lesson should be fairly simple. Some explanation may be needed on certain words. It is the prerogative of the teacher to decide how to grade such an exercise and what answers would be correct. The students need to know if the variant forms of the roots are acceptable as answers, for instance.

The C lesson comes on the third day. It is quite easy to grade since there is only one right answer per blank. Again, this lesson should go rather quickly. A good student will realize that the B and C lessons are quite closely tied together. The whole idea is to get the students familiar with the parts of the words for both spelling and meaning purposes.

The D lesson comes on the fourth day. It is also a one right answer situation and is easily corrected. Spelling should count since the students can copy the words from their list. It is best to give the students some time on the D lesson without their word lists first and then allow them some time with the lists to finish the exercise. This technique will help them remember the words and will force them to depend on their memory a bit more.

The lesson for the fifth day in the schedule is for review, extra study time, or quarterly tests. If an open study day, use this time

- for review,
- to create flashcards,
- writing out sentences with the words,
- writing a story using the words,
- teacher generated weekly tests
- or to test yourself with the flash cards.

After the first week, review words should always be studied. A good technique is to find two or three words from the previous lesson and then add two or three others from lessons farther back. It is valuable to the students to pick those words that are more common but still difficult. It is even fun sometimes for them to suggest the review words.

Using the words each day of the week is an immense help for the students. The spaced repetition helps them to recognize the words on the tests and elsewhere. Spelling bees or vocabulary bees, puzzles, writing exercises, and various other creative exercises could also be used to integrate the use of the words into their speech and writing patterns. Simple software can provide extra practice with a matching situation or a definition that requires the word to be typed in. Vocabulary is important for clear communication.

Various tests, experiments, and experiences have shown some remarkable findings regarding vocabulary. A good vocabulary means better communication. A limited vocabulary often equates to limited success in many non-English areas of life. One study involving one hundred young men studying to be business executives showed that five years after a vocabulary test had been given, every man who had scored in the top 10 percent of that test had an executive position, but that not one man who had scored in the lower 25 percent of the vocabulary test had attained an executive station on the job.

Over time the single characteristic identified for outstandingly successful people has been an extensive knowledge of the exact meaning of English words. That means vocabulary is the one and only common identifiable characteristic of those who have made notable achievement in the business world or the arts.

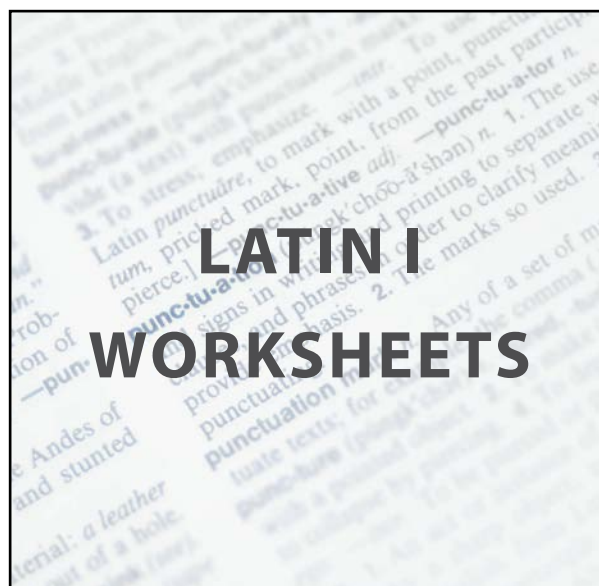
A good vocabulary does not guarantee success, but it certainly makes the success more attainable.

The methodology for studying vocabulary is equally important. Wide reading is a great help. Exposure to new words and an understanding of how they are put together generates an interest in them. A systematic plan of acquiring new words through study is of great benefit to anyone, especially the young and those who read but little.

This workbook seeks to follow the spaced repetition method of learning. Isaiah 28:10 talks about line upon line and precept upon precept. An old proverb says that practice makes perfect. Both refer to a systematic program based on some incremental approach. The words here are presented in such a manner that they are to be worked with each day of the week. The basic roots appear in lesson after lesson so that they become quite familiar. Knowing part of a word enables an educated guess at its meaning.

First Semester Suggested Daily Schedule

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
First Semester-First Quarter					
Week 1	Day 1	Jensen's Vocabulary • Hints and Tips • Basic Roots for Latin I Lessons 1-18 • Read Pages 4-8 • Lesson 1A • Latin I • Page 23			
	Day 2	Lesson 1B • Latin I • Page 24			
	Day 3	Lesson 1C • Latin I • Page 25			
	Day 4	Lesson 1D • Latin I • Page 26			
	Day 5	Review Day			
Week 2	Day 6	Lesson 2A • Latin I • Page 27			
	Day 7	Lesson 2B • Latin I • Page 28			
	Day 8	Lesson 2C • Latin I • Page 29			
	Day 9	Lesson 2D • Latin I • Page 30			
	Day 10	Review Day			
Week 3	Day 11	Lesson 3A • Latin I • Page 31			
	Day 12	Lesson 3B • Latin I • Page 32			
	Day 13	Lesson 3C • Latin I • Page 33			
	Day 14	Lesson 3D • Latin I • Page 34			
	Day 15	Review Day			
Week 4	Day 16	Lesson 4A • Latin I • Page 35			
	Day 17	Lesson 4B • Latin I • Page 36			
	Day 18	Lesson 4C • Latin I • Page 37			
	Day 19	Lesson 4D • Latin I • Page 38			
	Day 20	Review Day			
Week 5	Day 21	Lesson 5A • Latin I • Page 39			
	Day 22	Lesson 5B • Latin I • Page 40			
	Day 23	Lesson 5C • Latin I • Page 41			
	Day 24	Lesson 5D • Latin I • Page 42			
	Day 25	Review Day			
Week 6	Day 26	Lesson 6A • Latin I • Page 43			
	Day 27	Lesson 6B • Latin I • Page 44			
	Day 28	Lesson 6C • Latin I • Page 45			
	Day 29	Lesson 6D • Latin I • Page 46			
	Day 30	Review Day			
Week 7	Day 31	Lesson 7A • Latin I • Page 47			
	Day 32	Lesson 7B • Latin I • Page 48			
	Day 33	Lesson 7C • Latin I • Page 49			
	Day 34	Lesson 7D • Latin I • Page 50			
	Day 35	Review Day			





DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to match the definitions with the words; look at the roots, prefixes, and suffixes for clues. Do NOT use a dictionary except as a last resort.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ ABDICATE | 1. v) to set free, release from bondage |
| ___ ASCRIBE | 2. a) recurs year after year, continuous |
| ___ BISECT | 3. v) renounce, give up a throne/office formally |
| ___ CIRCUMVOLUTION | 4. n) the quality of remaining calm; composure |
| ___ CLAUSTROPHOBIA | 5. a) helpful to a desired result, convenient
n) resource, means to an end |
| ___ EMANCIPATE | 6. v) assign, impute, attribute to |
| ___ EQUANIMITY | 7. v) to cut off, to stop on the way, interrupt |
| ___ EXPEDIENT | 8. n) plan, scheme, undertaking
v) to plan; to stick out |
| ___ FACADE | 9. n) a rolling, turning around, or coiling, a fold or twist |
| ___ GRADATION | 10. n) a rule of conduct, a moral rule, maxim |
| ___ INTERCEPT | 11. n) one who comes before, ancestor |
| ___ MALPRACTICE | 12. n) the willful telling of a lie under oath |
| ___ PERENNIAL | 13. n) front of a building; an appearance concealing something inferior |
| ___ PERJURY | 14. v) to defame, slander, vilify |
| ___ PRECEPT | 15. n) injurious, unethical, or unprofessional treatment of a patient by a physician |
| ___ PREDECESSOR | 16. a) can be held, defended, or maintained |
| ___ PROJECT | 17. n) a transitional change in stages |
| ___ SUPERSEDE | 18. n) abnormal fear of being in a confined place |
| ___ TENABLE | 19. v) to replace, take the place of, cause to be set aside |
| ___ TRADUCE | 20. v) to cut in two, divide in two equal parts |



DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to find the root in each vocabulary word. Write the root and its meaning; also circle the root in the vocabulary word.

vocabulary word	root	meaning
ABDICATE	_____	_____
ASCRIBE	_____	_____
BISECT	_____	_____
CIRCUMVOLUTION	_____	_____
CLAUSTROPHOBIA	_____	_____
EMANCIPATE	_____	_____
EQUANIMITY	_____	_____
EXPEDIENT	_____	_____
FACADE	_____	_____
GRADATION	_____	_____
INTERCEPT	_____	_____
MALPRACTICE	_____	_____
PERENNIAL	_____	_____
PERJURY	_____	_____
PRECEPT	_____	_____
PREDECESSOR	_____	_____
PROJECT	_____	_____
SUPERSEDE	_____	_____
TENABLE	_____	_____
TRADUCE	_____	_____



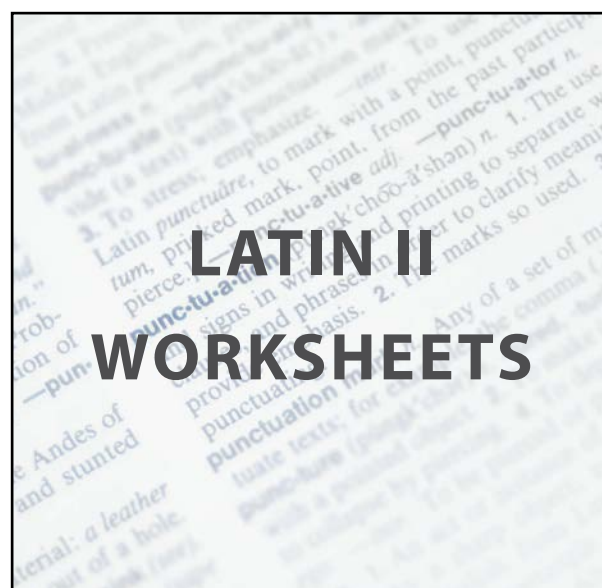
DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to find the word that is represented by the meanings of the roots and affixes. Write the word in the blank.

1. _____ for, forward + to throw
2. _____ through + year + like, related to
3. _____ between + take
4. _____ bad, evil, ill + to do + act or quality of
5. _____ over, above + to sit
6. _____ through + law, right + quality, condition
7. _____ shut, close + fear + condition
8. _____ two + to cut
9. _____ face
10. _____ out, away + hand + to take + to make, do
11. _____ before + to take
12. _____ to, at + to write
13. _____ before + go, yield + one who
14. _____ away, from + to speak + to make, do
15. _____ to step + to make, do + state, quality, act
16. _____ across + to lead
17. _____ around + to roll + state, quality, act
18. _____ out, away + foot + like, related to
19. _____ to hold + able to be
20. _____ equal + spirit + state, quality, act



DIRECTIONS: For each blank, write one vocabulary word. All words will be used only once. Look for context clues in the sentence.

- _____ 1. The opposing team was able to --- the ball.
- _____ 2. A patient can sue his doctor for ---.
- _____ 3. A snake often exhibits --- in appearance.
- _____ 4. In geometry one may be asked to --- an angle.
- _____ 5. Without a(n) --- there is no standard of behavior.
- _____ 6. Gossip often serves to --- undeserving people.
- _____ 7. Two machine guns made the fort a(n) --- position.
- _____ 8. Mr. Cool had a reputation for --- in tight spots.
- _____ 9. The prince will --- the throne next Thursday.
- _____ 10. Crocus is a(n) --- flower that blooms early each year.
- _____ 11. Committing --- in court is a serious offense.
- _____ 12. The --- in office left things in fine order.
- _____ 13. Old West towns often had a(n) --- on the stores fronting the main street.
- _____ 14. Many people --- the authorship of Hebrews to the Apostle Paul.
- _____ 15. The new generation of computers will surely --- those in existence now.
- _____ 16. The --- of coins is a much talked about process among numismatists.
- _____ 17. Certain slaveholders did --- their slaves before the Civil War.
- _____ 18. Those who suffer from --- usually avoid closets.
- _____ 19. The club took on the --- of having an annual book fair.
- _____ 20. It is usually --- to read and follow the directions the first time through any exercise.





DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to match the definitions with the words; look at the roots, prefixes, and suffixes for clues. Do NOT use a dictionary except as a last resort.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| _____ ACCIDENT | 1. a) tenfold; ten times as large
v) multiply by ten |
| _____ AMPHORA | 2. n) system of signaling by lights, flags, & arms |
| _____ ASPECT | 3. n) an element; a part; ingredient |
| _____ AUTOMOBILE | 4. v) to sell oneself for unworthy purposes;
n) a harlot |
| _____ COMPONENT | 5. a) about to happen |
| _____ CONSECUTIVE | 6. n) an unforeseen happening, often unfortunate in outcome |
| _____ CONTORT | 7. v) to convey or send from one person or place to another; to allow passage of |
| _____ CONTROVERSY | 8. v) to scatter; drive away; cause to vanish; disperse |
| _____ DECUPLE | 9. v) to answer in words; echo; to respond by action |
| _____ DEVISE | 10. a) a following in order; without interruption |
| _____ DISPEL | 11. n) the way one appears; looks; view; exposure; phase |
| _____ IMPENDING | 12. a) negligent; heedless; inattentive; unintentional |
| _____ INADVERTENT | 13. n) a tall jar with narrow neck and two handles near the top |
| _____ METONYMY | 14. v) to draw back in; to withdraw; recant |
| _____ PROSTITUTE | 15. n) argument; debate; quarrel; dispute |
| _____ REPLY | 16. n) device for regulating temperature, esp. heat |
| _____ RETRACT | 17. n) a car, usually with four wheels and motor |
| _____ SEMAPHORE | 18. n) use of the name of one thing for that of another associated with it |
| _____ THERMOSTAT | 19. v) to think out; plan; invent; contrive |
| _____ TRANSMIT | 20. v) deform; force out of shape by bending, twisting, etc. |



DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to find the root in each vocabulary word. Write the root and its meaning; also circle the root in the vocabulary word.

vocabulary word	root	meaning
ACCIDENT	_____	_____
AMPHORA	_____	_____
ASPECT	_____	_____
AUTOMOBILE	_____	_____
COMPONENT	_____	_____
CONSECUTIVE	_____	_____
CONTORT	_____	_____
CONTROVERSY	_____	_____
DECUPLE	_____	_____
DEVISE	_____	_____
DISPEL	_____	_____
IMPENDING	_____	_____
INADVERTENT	_____	_____
METONYMY	_____	_____
PROSTITUTE	_____	_____
REPLY	_____	_____
RETRACT	_____	_____
SEMAPHORE	_____	_____
THERMOSTAT	_____	_____
TRANSMIT	_____	_____



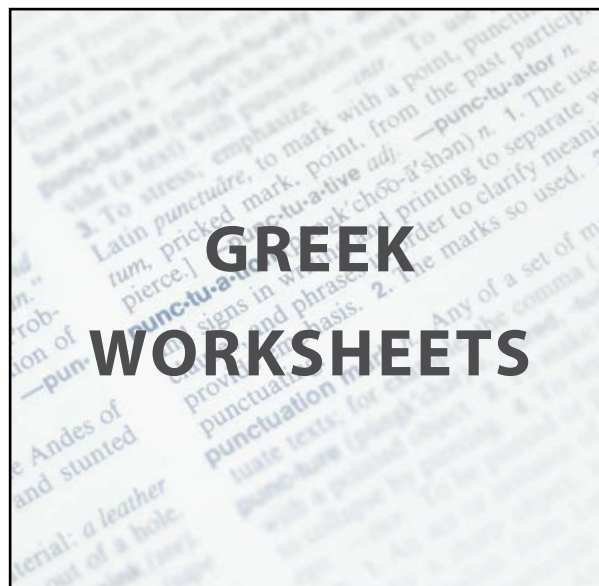
DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to find the word that is represented by the meanings of the roots and affixes. Write the word in the blank.

1. _____ with, together + to place, put + that which
2. _____ across + to send
3. _____ heat + to stand, set
4. _____ to, toward + to fall, happen + like, related to
5. _____ down, away, negative + to see
6. _____ forth, before + to stand, set
7. _____ a sign + to carry, bear
8. _____ both + to carry, bear
9. _____ with, together + to twist
10. _____ not + to, toward + to turn + like, related to
11. _____ to, toward + to look
12. _____ back, again + to draw, drag
13. _____ in, into + to hang, weigh, pay + ppt ending
14. _____ self + to move + able to (be)
15. _____ ten + to fold
16. _____ away, negative + to push
17. _____ against, opposite + to turn + state, condition
18. _____ back, again + to fold
19. _____ with, together + to follow + that which
20. _____ change + name + state, condition



DIRECTIONS: For each blank write one vocabulary word. All words will be used only once. Look for context clues in the sentence.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. The --- developed into a full-blown fistfight. |
| _____ | 2. A(n) --- set for 70 degrees pleases most people. |
| _____ | 3. The warrior's --- was to draw his sword and attack. |
| _____ | 4. The salad lacked one vital --- to make it tasty. |
| _____ | 5. The horse and carriage was replaced by the ---. |
| _____ | 6. The turtle may --- its head and feet when in danger. |
| _____ | 7. Rahab the --- hid the spies that Joshua had sent to Jericho. |
| _____ | 8. The army sometimes uses --- to communicate. |
| _____ | 9. Our long-term goal was to --- our production. |
| _____ | 10. For an engaged couple, marriage is a(n) --- event. |
| _____ | 11. A horrible --- happened at the bridge yesterday. |
| _____ | 12. The numbers three, four, and five are ---. |
| _____ | 13. A sword standing for war is an example of ---. |
| _____ | 14. The engineer was able to --- our fears about the bridge. |
| _____ | 15. The Greeks and Romans used the --- to store and carry many items. |
| _____ | 16. Forgetting his book at home was a(n) --- mistake. |
| _____ | 17. The station will --- signals every three hours. |
| _____ | 18. The hero's physical --- was quite awesome. |
| _____ | 19. It is wise to --- a plan ahead of time rather than just plunge ahead blindly. |
| _____ | 20. A 180 degree turn of most things will --- them. |





DIRECTIONS: Use your GREEK roots and affixes sheets; try to match the definitions with the words; look at the roots, prefixes, and suffixes for clues. Do NOT use a dictionary except as a last resort.

_____ ALTIMETER	1. n) the study of family ancestry
_____ ANARCHIST	2. n) machine for making copies with a stencil
_____ ANDROGYNOUS	3. n) chemical decomposition by heat
_____ CYCLONOSCOPE	4. n) measured or viewed from the earth's center; regarding the earth as the center of all
_____ DIAGRAM	5. a) an organism with both male and female organs
_____ ENGENDER	6. n) the study of animal life
_____ GENEALOGY	7. n) a line on a map connecting points of equal pressure at the same time
_____ GEOCENTRIC	8. v) a plant of the saxifrage family
_____ HEMATOLOGY	9. n) one who believes no government is best
_____ HEXAGON	10. n) government under the immediate direction of God
_____ HYDRANGEA	11. n) geometrical figure; sketch, drawing, or plan explaining a thing by outlining its parts, etc.
_____ ISOBAR	12. n) one who draws maps indicating surface features
_____ MIMEOGRAPH	13. n) device used to measure the expansion of the chest or abdomen in respiration
_____ ORTHOGAMY	14. v) to bring about; produce; cause
_____ PYROLYSIS	15. n) a plane figure with six angles and six sides
_____ SAXOPHONE	16. n) self-fertilization in plants or animals
_____ STETHOMETER	17. n) instrument for measuring height above ground
_____ THEOCRACY	18. n) a group of single reed, keyed instruments with a curved, metal body invented by A.J. Sax
_____ TOPOGRAPHER	19. n) device used to find the center of a cyclone
_____ ZOOLOGY	20. n) the study of blood and its diseases



DIRECTIONS: Use your GREEK roots and affixes sheets; try to find the root in each vocabulary words. Write the root and its meaning; also circle the root in the vocabulary word.

vocabulary word	root	meaning
ALTIMETER	_____	_____
ANARCHIST	_____	_____
ANDROGYNOUS	_____	_____
CYCLONOSCOPE	_____	_____
DIAGRAM	_____	_____
ENGENDER	_____	_____
GENEALOGY	_____	_____
GEOCENTRIC	_____	_____
HEMATOLOGY	_____	_____
HEXAGON	_____	_____
HYDRANGEA	_____	_____
ISOBAR	_____	_____
MIMEOGRAPH	_____	_____
ORTHOGAMY	_____	_____
PYROLYSIS	_____	_____
SAXOPHONE	_____	_____
STETHOMETER	_____	_____
THEOCRACY	_____	_____
TOPOGRAPHER	_____	_____
ZOOLOGY	_____	_____



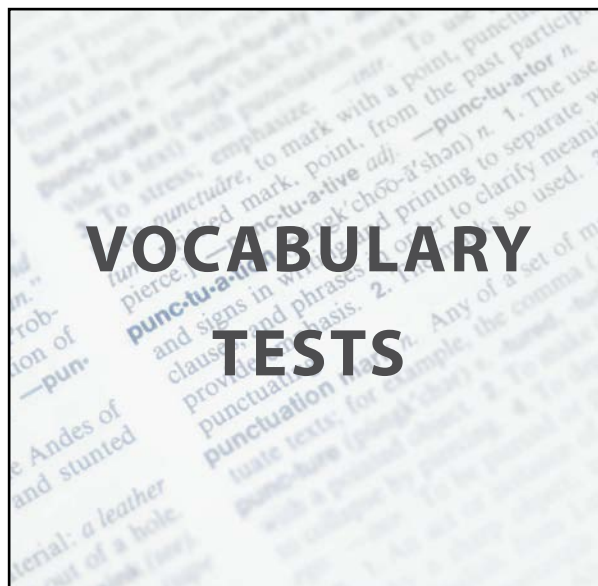
DIRECTIONS: Use your GREEK roots and affixes sheets; try to find the word that is represented by the meanings of the roots and affixes. Write the word in the blank.

1. _____ in, into + cause, kind, race + that which
2. _____ God + to rule + state, quality, act
3. _____ water + vessel
4. _____ to copy, imitate + to write
5. _____ cause, kind, race + study of
6. _____ high, extremity + measure
7. _____ six + angle, corner
8. _____ equal + pressure, weight
9. _____ circle + to look
10. _____ chest, breast + measure
11. _____ fire + to free + condition, act
12. _____ man + woman + having the quality of
13. _____ animal + study of
14. _____ blood + study of
15. _____ place + to write + state, quality, act
16. _____ through, between + to write
17. _____ invented by A.J. Sax + sound
18. _____ earth + center + like, related to
19. _____ straight, right + marriage + state, quality, act
20. _____ not, without + first, to rule + one who



DIRECTIONS: For each blank write one vocabulary word. All words will be used only once. Look for context clues in the sentence.

- _____ 1. A(n) --- is used by bees as a basic design for combs.
- _____ 2. Some plants are considered to be ---.
- _____ 3. Cooking usually involves some type of --- in changing the characteristics of food.
- _____ 4. The study of minerals and vegetables is not part of ---.
- _____ 5. Teachers may use the --- to make many copies of a paper for utilization in the classroom.
- _____ 6. The --- produces a sound that was popular in the big band era earlier this century.
- _____ 7. Looking for your family roots involves ---.
- _____ 8. Fruit trees that don't need cross-pollination have the property of ---.
- _____ 9. The --- tried to kill the president.
- _____ 10. A skilled --- can create a map filled with good information.
- _____ 11. The --- showed a seven-inch increase when the man took a deep breath.
- _____ 12. The --- on the weather map surrounded the county.
- _____ 13. Until Copernicus most people's ideas about the planets were --- in nature.
- _____ 14. The plane's --- showed that we were dangerously close to the surface of the planet.
- _____ 15. Christian activists are often accused of trying to install a(n) --- for the national government.
- _____ 16. The --- is used by weathermen to find storm centers.
- _____ 17. The gardener cared for the --- very well.
- _____ 18. The lab technician was skilled in --- and could perform the tests on the samples very quickly.
- _____ 19. An exploded --- is very helpful when attempting to take apart or repair anything mechanical.
- _____ 20. The boy hoped to --- the girl's love by paying close attention to her wants and giving her gifts.



Directions: Work from the definitions to the words. Place each definition number in the correct blank. Some definitions will not fit in any blank. Some words may not have a matching definition; write NONE in the blank by those words. A very few words may have two correct definitions; if so, place both numbers in the blank to get credit. No definition will be used twice.

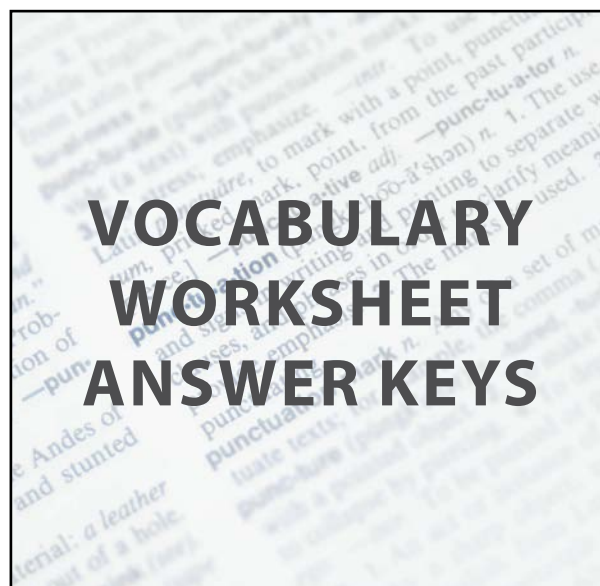
**Definitions**

DIRECTIONS: Work from this page to the answer sheet. Place each definition number in a correct blank; no # will be used more than once; some will not be used at all. If no # matches a blank, write NONE in the blank. A few words may have two correct numbers in their blanks.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. a blessing; a giving of thanks | 29. device that regulates the flow by means of a membrane, flap, or lid | 57. noble-minded; generous in spirit |
| 2. pipe or channel for moving liquids | 30. lure; persuade to do wrong | 58. stinking; having a bad or foul odor |
| 3. to hinder the progress of; obstruct | 31. undernourishment from lack of food or improper diet | 59. a refraining from some or all food, drink, or other pleasure |
| 4. skill; dexterity; lack of difficulty | 32. to give up rights on oath; recant | 60. clique; group within a group |
| 5. having an evil influence; likely to cause death; harmful | 33. to reveal; uncover; make known | 61. accustomed to sit most times |
| 6. a government gift of money for aid | 34. surround; to shut in all around | 62. easily affected or influenced by |
| 7. living; to give life or motion to | 35. lacking in distinctive qualities; hard to classify | 63. a small platform to speak from |
| 8. sickness; disease; an ailment | 36. yearly; comes once a year | 64. words engraved on some surface |
| 9. to refuse to take; discard | 37. strong hatred; ill will; enmity | 65. a heading or title found on articles or illustrations |
| 10. false front; building front | 38. to enroll in the armed forces | 66. agreeing completely; united in opinion; everyone agrees |
| 11. to break an oath; to lie under oath | 39. fat; obese; stout | 67. to serve as chairman; rule over |
| 12. to replace; cause to be set aside | 40. yearly return of a date or an event | 68. formal statement of opinion |
| 13. to speed up the progress | 41. enunciation; wording; expression | 69. the curved path of an object hurtling through space |
| 14. a 1000-year period | 42. note added to the main work as an afterthought at the end | 70. remainder; that which is left after a part is removed |
| 15. place where two lines meet or cross | 43. portion or area divided for military reasons | 71. wrongdoing or misconduct in handling funds while in office |
| 16. a dwelling house; apartments or buildings owned by another | 44. a 100th anniversary | 72. free from fear, care, or danger |
| 17. a private meeting | 45. timid; cowardly | 73. real; actual |
| 18. to die | 46. a principle, doctrine, or belief held as truth | 74. wall built into the water to restrain currents to protect piers, harbors, etc. |
| 19. a patron; one who gives help | 47. one devoted to a habit | 75. to make firm or fast; to protect |
| 20. renter; occupant; one who occupies | 48. any two-footed mammal | 76. container; vessel; used to hold something else |
| 21. to be enough or adequate | 49. the degree of a slope; a slope | 77. a happy trail in the moonlight |
| 22. to throw in-between; interrupt with | 50. twisted; coiled; spiraled | 78. beam that holds floor planks |
| 23. slander; speak evil of | 51. delude; lead astray; mislead | 79. to act as judge; give judgment |
| 24. an unprovoked attack or warlike act | 52. set free; release from bondage | 80. easily accepts suggestions |
| 25. trickery; skill or ingenuity | 53. a rule of conduct; a moral rule | 81. concerned with only the obvious |
| 26. to write beforehand; order | 54. to cut in two | 82. never stopping; constant |
| 27. original; first copy | 55. recurs year after year | 83. happening every two years |
| 28. a trimming of the toenails | 56. arched bridge over a span to carry a road or track | |

ANSWER SHEET LATIN VOCABULARY TEST 1-9

___ ABJURE	___ EMANCIPATE	___ PODIUM
___ ABSTINENCE	___ ENCLOSE	___ POSTSCRIPT
___ ADDICT	___ EXPEDITE	___ PRECEPT
___ AGGRESSION	___ FACADE	___ PRESCRIBE
___ ADJUDICATE	___ FACILITY	___ PRESIDE
___ ANIMATE	___ FACSIMILE	___ PUSILLANIMOUS
___ ANIMOSITY	___ FACTION	___ RECEPTACLE
___ ANNIVERSARY	___ GRADIENT	___ RECEPTIVE
___ ARTIFICE	___ IMPEDE	___ RESIDUE
___ BENEDICTION	___ INCESSANT	___ SECTOR
___ BENEFACTOR	___ INDUCT	___ SECURE
___ BIENNIAL	___ INSCRIPTION	___ SEDENTARY
___ BISECT	___ INTERJECT	___ SEDUCE
___ CAPTION	___ INTERSECTION	___ SICKLE
___ CENTENNIAL	___ JETTY	___ SUBSIDY
___ CONCLAVE	___ JOIST	___ SUFFICE
___ CONDUIT	___ MAGNANIMOUS	___ SUPERFICIAL
___ CONVOLUTED	___ MALADY	___ SUPERSEDE
___ CORPULENT	___ MALFEASANCE	___ SUSCEPTIBLE
___ DECEASE	___ MALIGN	___ TENANT
___ DECEIVE	___ MALIGNANT	___ TENEMENT
___ DEGREE	___ MALNUTRITION	___ TRAJECTORY
___ DICTION	___ MILLENIUM	___ UNANIMOUS
___ DICTUM	___ NONDESCRIPT	___ VALVE
___ DISCLOSE	___ PERJURY	___ VIADUCT



LATIN I ANSWERS

1A	1B	1C	1D
3. abdicate	dict	1. project	1. intercept
6. ascribe	scribe	2. perennial	2. malpractice
20. bisect	sec	3. intercept	3. circumvolution
9. circumvolution	volu	4. malpractice	4. bisect
18. claustrophobia	claus	5. supersede	5. precept
1. emancipate	manu/cap	6. perjury	6. traduce
4. equanimity	anima	7. claustrophobia	7. tenable
5. expedient	ped	8. bisect	8. equanimity
13. facade	fac	9. facade	9. abdicate
17. gradation	grad	10. emancipate	10. perennial
7. intercept	cap	11. precept	11. perjury
15. malpractice	mal/pract	12. ascribe	12. predecessor
2. perennial	ann	13. predecessor	13. facade
12. perjury	jud	14. abdicate	14. ascribe
10. precept	cap	15. gradation	15. supersede
11. predecessor	cede	16. traduce	16. gradation
8. project	jac	17. circumvolution	17. emancipate
19. supersede	sed	18. expedient	18. claustrophobia
16. tenable	tain	19. tenable	19. project
14. traduce	duc	20. equanimity	20. expedient
2A	2B	2C	2D
4. addict	dict	1. circumscribe	1. dissect
8. animate	anima	2. dissect	2. annuity
1. annuity	ann	3. convoluted	3. curious
16. biped	ped	4. cloister	4. addict
9. circumscribe	scribe	5. conducive	5. tenure
2. cloister	claus	6. biped	6. gradient
11. conducive	duc	7. gradient	7. deceive
10. convoluted	volu	8. malady	8. principal
7. curious	cur	9. curious	9. subsidy
6. deceive	cap	10. annuity	10. conducive
19. dissect	sec	11. reject	11. biped
13. facile	fac	12. tenure	12. malady
17. gradient	grad	13. facile	13. convoluted
15. justify	jud	14. addict	14. animate
20. malady	mal	15. proceed	15. proceed
3. principal	cap	16. justify	16. circumscribe
18. proceed	cede	17. animate	17. reject
12. reject	jac	18. principal	18. cloister
14. subsidy	sed	19. subsidy	19. facile
5. tenure	tain	20. deceive	20. justify

VOCABULARY TEST ANSWER KEYS

LATIN I TEST 1-9 ANSWERS

32 ABJURE	52 EMANCIPATE	63 PODIUM
59 ABSTINENCE	34 ENCLOSE	42 POSTSCRIPT
47 ADDICT	13 EXPEDITE	53 PRECEPT
24 AGGRESSION	10 FACADE	26 PRESCRIBE
79 ADJUDICATE	4 FACILITY	67 PRESIDE
7 ANIMATE	none FACSIMILE	45 PUSILLANIMOUS
37 ANIMOSITY	60 FACTION	76 RECEPTACLE
40 ANNIVERSARY	49 GRADIENT	80 RECEPTIVE
25 ARTIFICE	3 IMPEDE	70 RESIDUE
1 BENEDICTION	82 INCESSANT	43 SECTOR
19 BENEFACTOR	38 INDUCT	72-75 SECURE
83 BIENNIAL	64 INSCRIPTION	61 SEDENTARY
54 BISECT	22 INTERJECT	30 SEDUCE
65 CAPTION	15 INTERSECTION	none SICKLE
44 CENTENNIAL	74 JETTY	6 SUBSIDY
17 CONCLAVE	78 JOIST	21 SUFFICE
2 CONDUIT	57 MAGNANIMOUS	81 SUPERFICIAL
50 CONVOLUTED	8 MALADY	12 SUPERSEDE
39 CORPULENT	71 MALFEASANCE	62 SUSCEPTIBLE
18 DECEASE	23 MALIGN	20 TENANT
51 DECEIVE	5 MALIGNANT	16 TENEMENT
none DEGREE	31 MALNUTRITION	69 TRAJECTORY
41 DICTION	14 MILLENNIUM	66 UNANIMOUS
68 DICTUM	35 NONDESCRIPT	29 VALVE
33 DISCLOSE	11 PERJURY	56 VIADUCT