JENSEN'S VOCABULARY





The easy way to a great vocabulary.

FRODE JENSEN

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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.

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
ž.	Quizzes are included to help reinforce learning and provide assessment opportunities
4	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 twoyear 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.

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

First Semester Suggested Daily Schedule



Innon's Waashulam	I atin I	Day 1	Lesson 1A	Name
Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin I	Day 1	Worksheet 1	

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, convenientn) 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, undertakingv) 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

	Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin I	Day 2	Lesson 1B Worksheet 2	Name
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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		

	Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin I	Day 3	Lesson 1C Worksheet 3	Name
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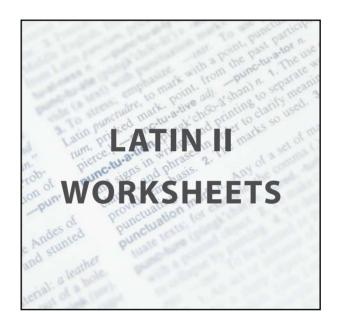
DIRECTIONS: Use your LATIN roots and affixes sheets; try to find the word that is represented by the meanings of the roots and affixes. Write the word in the blank.

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

	Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin I	Day 4	Lesson 1D Worksheet 4	Name
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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.



	Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin II	Day 91	Lesson 1A Worksheet 1	Name
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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	 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.

	Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin II	Day 92	Lesson 1B Worksheet 2	Name	
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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		

Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin II	Day 93	Lesson 1C Worksheet 3	Name
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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

	Jensen's Vocabulary	Latin II	Day 94	Lesson 1D Worksheet 4	Name
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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.



In and Varahulan	Craals	Day 1	Lesson 1A	Name
Jensen's Vocabulary	Greek	Day 1	Worksheet 1	

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 $\frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$

Jensen's	Vocabulary	Greek	Day 2	Lesson 1B Worksheet 2	Name
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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.

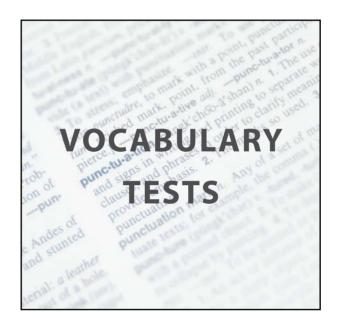
vocabulary word	root	meaning
ALTIMETER		
ANARCHIST		
ANDROGYNOUS		
CYCLONOSCOPE		
DIAGRAM		
ENGENDER		
GENEALOGY		
GEOCENTRIC		
HEMATOLOGY		
HEXAGON		
HYDRANGEA		
ISOBAR		
MIMEOGRAPH		
ORTHOGAMY		
PYROLYSIS		
SAXOPHONE		
STETHOMETER		
THEOCRACY		
TOPOGRAPHER		
ZOOLOGY		

Jensen's Vocabulary Greek	Day 3	Lesson 1C Worksheet 3	Name
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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

Jensen's Vocabulary	Greek	Day 4	Lesson 1D Worksheet 4	Name		
DIRECTIONS : For each context clues in the senten		lary word. All wor	ds will be used only	once. Look for		
	1. A(n)	- is used by bees as	a basic design for c	combs.		
	2. Some p	olants are considere	ed to be			
		ng usually involves eristics of food.	some type of in	changing the		
	4. The stu	idy of minerals and	l vegetables is not p	art 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. Lookin	 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. 				
	8. Fruit tr					
	9. The					
	10. A skille	ed can create a r	nap filled with good	l information.		
	11. The breath.	showed a seven-in	ch increase when th	ne man took a deep		
	12. The	on the weather ma	ap surrounded the o	county.		
	13. Until C nature.	Copernicus most pe	eople's ideas about 1	the planets were in		
		nne's showed th of the planet.	at we were dangero	usly close to the		
		an activists are ofte ional government.	en accused of trying	to install a(n) for		
	16. The	is used by weather	rmen to find storm	centers.		
	17. The ga	rdener cared for th	e very well.			
		o technician was sk samples very quick	illed in and coul dy.	d perform the tests		
		loded is very he nything mechanic		ing to take apart or		
174 . Janaan'a Vaaabulan	_ her wai	y hoped to the nts and giving her	girl's love by paying gifts.	close attention to		



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.



1 - 9

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
- 2. pipe or channel for moving liquids
- 3. to hinder the progress of; obstruct
- 4. skill; dexterity; lack of difficulty
- 5. having an evil influence; likely to cause death; harmful
- 6. a government gift of money for aid
- 7. living; to give life or motion to
- 8. sickness; disease; an ailment
- 9. to refuse to take; discard
- 10. false front; building front
- 11. to break an oath; to lie under oath
- 12. to replace; cause to be set aside
- 13. to speed up the progress
- 14. a 1000-year period
- 15. place where two lines meet or cross
- 16. a dwelling house; apartments or buildings owned by another
- 17. a private meeting
- 18. to die
- 19. a patron; one who gives help
- 20. renter; occupant; one who occupies
- 21. to be enough or adequate
- 22. to throw in-between; interrupt with
- 23. slander; speak evil of
- 24. an unprovoked attack or warlike act
- 25. trickery; skill or ingenuity
- 26. to write beforehand; order
- 27. original; first copy
- 28. a trimming of the toenails

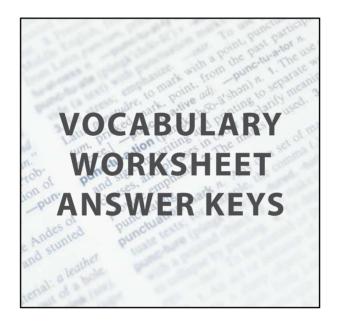
- 29. device that regulates the flow by means of a membrane, flap, or lid
- 30. lure; persuade to do wrong
- 31. undernourishment from lack of food or improper diet
- 32. to give up rights on oath; recant
- 33. to reveal; uncover; make known
- 34. surround; to shut in all around
- 35. lacking in distinctive qualities; hard to classify
- 36. yearly; comes once a year
- 37. strong hatred; ill will; enmity
- 38. to enroll in the armed forces
- 39. fat; obese; stout
- 40. yearly return of a date or an event
- 41. enunciation; wording; expression
- 42. note added to the main work as an afterthought at the end
- 43. portion or area divided for military reasons
- 44. a 100th anniversary
- 45. timid; cowardly
- 46. a principle, doctrine, or belief held as truth
- 47. one devoted to a habit
- 48. any two-footed mammal
- 49. the degree of a slope; a slope
- 50. twisted; coiled; spiraled
- 51. delude; lead astray; mislead
- 52. set free; release from bondage
- 53. a rule of conduct; a moral rule
- 54. to cut in two
- 55. recurs year after year
- 56. arched bridge over a span to carry a road or track

- 57. nobleminded; generous in spirit
- 58. stinking; having a bad or foul odor
- 59. a refraining from some or all food, drink, or other pleasure
- 60. clique; group within a group
- 61. accustomed to sit most times
- 62. easily affected or influenced by
- 63. a small platform to speak from
- 64. words engraved on some surface
- 65. a heading or title found on articles or illustrations
- 66. agreeing completely; united in opinion; everyone agrees
- 67. to serve as chairman; rule over
- 68. formal statement of opinion
- 69. the curved path of an object hurtling through space
- 70. remainder; that which is left after a part is removed
- wrongdoing or misconduct in 71. handling funds while in office
- 72. free from fear, care, or danger
- 73. real; actual
- 74. wall built into the water to restrain currents to protect piers, harbors, etc.
- 75. to make firm or fast; to protect
- 76. container; vessel; used to hold something else
- 77. a happy trail in the moonlight
- 78. beam that holds floor planks
- 79. to act as judge; give judgment
- 80. easily accepts suggestions
- 81. concerned with only the obvious
- 82. never stopping; constant
- 83. happening every two years

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

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LATIN I ANSWERS

1C

1A		1B
3.	abdicate	dict
6.	ascribe	scribe
20.	bisect	sec
9.	circumvolution	volu
18.	claustrophobia	claus
1.	emancipate	manu
4.	equanimity	anim
5.	expedient	ped
13.	facade	fac
17.	gradation	grad
7.	intercept	cap
15.	malpractice	mal/p
2.	perennial	ann
12.	perjury	jud
10.	precept	cap
11.	predecessor	cede
8.	project	jac
19.	supersede	sed
16.	tenable	tain
14.	traduce	duc

2A

4.	addict
8.	animate
1.	annuity
16.	biped
9.	circumscribe
2.	cloister
11.	conducive
10.	convoluted
7.	curious
6.	deceive
19.	dissect
13.	facile
17.	gradient
15.	justify
20.	malady
3.	principal
18.	proceed
12.	reject
14.	subsidy

5. tenure

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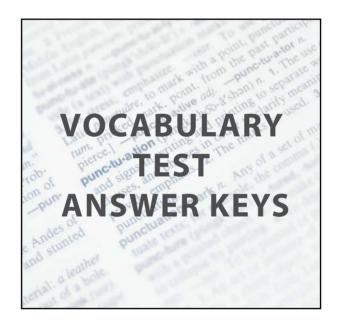
1. project
2. perennial
3. intercept
4. malpractice
5. supersede
6. perjury
7. claustrophobia
8. bisect
9. facade
10. emancipate
11. precept
12. ascribe
13. predecessor
14. abdicate
15. gradation
16. traduce
17. circumvolution
18. expedient
19. tenable
20. equanimity

2B	2C	2D
dict	1. circumscribe	1. dissect
anima	2. dissect	2. annuity
ann	3. convoluted	3. curious
ped	4. cloister	4. addict
scribe	5. conducive	5. tenure
claus	6. biped	6. gradient
duc	7. gradient	7. deceive
volu	8. malady	8. principal
cur	9. curious	9. subsidy
cap	10. annuity	10. conducive
sec	11. reject	11. biped
fac	12. tenure	12. malady
grad	13. facile	13. convoluted
jud	14. addict	14. animate
mal	15. proceed	15. proceed
cap	16. justify	16. circumscribe
cede	17. animate	17. reject
jac	18. principal	18. cloister
sed	19. subsidy	19. facile
tain	20. deceive	20. justify

1D 1. intercept 2. malpractice 3. circumvolution 4. bisect 5. precept 6. traduce 7. tenable 8. equanimity 9. abdicate 10. perennial 11. perjury 12. predecessor 13. facade

- 14. ascribe 15. supersede 16. gradation 17. emancipate 18. claustrophobia 19. project
- 20. expedient

sect uity ious lict ure dient eive ncipal sidy onducive ped



		LAT	IN I TEST 1-9 ANSWERS		
32	ABJURE		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	non	e 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	72-2	75 SECURE
83	BIENNIAL	64	INSCRIPTION	61	SEDENTARY
54	BISECT	22	INTERJECT	30	SEDUCE
65	CAPTION	15	INTERSECTION	non	e 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
non	e DEGREE	31	MALNUTRITION	69	TRAJECTORY
41	DICTION	14	MILLENIUM	66	UNANIMOUS
68	DICTUM	35	NONDESCRIPT	29	VALVE
33	DISCLOSE	11	PERJURY	56	VIADUCT