

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 31A

proton	neutron	cytoplasm	phloem	Poe	reign
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 7 show definitions of the list words. Select the correct word that matches the definition from the two words at the end of each line and write it in the blank space provided.

1. The American writer and poet who wrote the novel, "The Raven" in 1845: _____ (Poe, reign)
2. Particles with a positive charge, found in the nucleus of an atom: _____ (proton, neutron)
3. Particles with no charge that are found in the nucleus of an atom: _____ (proton, neutron)
4. A kind of tissue that is made of tubes that carry food through a plant: _____ (cytoplasm, phloem)
5. Thick, jelly-like substance that forms most of a cell: _____ (cytoplasm, phloem)
6. The time period in which a king or queen occupies the throne: _____ (Poe, reign)

DEFINITION CLUES: Choose the word that best goes with the statement or riddle. Write it in the blank space provided.

7. This atomic particle around the nucleus of a cell is slightly heavier than a proton: _____
8. If this part of a tree became damaged, it would not be able to transport nutrients properly: _____
9. If this substance wasn't present in a cell, all inside parts of the cell would clump together: _____
10. This author wrote the classic short story, *The Tell-Tale Heart* and poem, *The Raven*: _____
11. How long a king remains in control of his/her empire is called this: _____
12. The total number of these positively charged particles defines an element (or atom): _____

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: Read the sentence. Choose the vocabulary word that best goes in the blank space provided.

13. A short story called *The Tell-Tale Heart* is about a narrator who murders an old man with a "vulture eye." The murderer hides the body by placing different body parts under the floorboards of his house. The narrator's guilt makes him think the man's heart is still beating under the floorboards. This story, along with the famous poem, *The Raven*, was written in the 1800's by gothic writer Edgar Alan _____.
14. An **atom** is the basic unit of matter consisting of a dense central nucleus, surrounded by a cloud of negatively charged electrons. It is the smallest recognized division of a chemical element. A **chemical element** is a pure chemical substance consisting of just one type of atom. Common examples of elements are iron, copper, silver, gold, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. The part of the atom that makes each of these elements different from the other is the _____. For example, the element oxygen has 8 protons, while the element nitrogen has 7 protons.
15. While plant and animal cells have a **nucleus** that contains DNA and controls activities within the cell, there is different type of nucleus at the center of an atom called an **atomic nucleus**. The atomic nucleus consists of different atomic particles. While the proton is the part of the nucleus that defines different chemical elements (such as gold or oxygen), the _____ is also part of this nucleus and determines slight differences in the same element called isotopes.
16. Just like people, plants need **nutrients** to survive. Plants use a process called **photosynthesis** to make nutrients such as sucrose from carbon dioxide and sunlight. In trees, nutrients are carried to where they are needed through a tube-like structure called _____, located just inside the bark.
17. Small structures called **organelles** are located within plant and animal cells. Organelles carry out activities that keep the cell alive. All organelles are held-up by a jelly like substance called _____.
18. **Cyrus the Great** lived in the 6th century BC and was the founder of the Persian Empire. He lost only one battle during his 30 year _____ as king of Persia.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 31B

Cuban	Jesus	Sudan	Sweden	Nubia	Cleopatra
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 7 show definitions of the list words. Select the correct word that matches the definition from the two words at the end of each line and write it in the blank space provided

1. Ancient land in northern Africa that extended along the Nile River from the southern border of Egypt to present-day Khartoum, Sudan. It is one of the earliest black civilizations: _____ (Nubia, Cuban)
2. Country on the eastern coast of northern Africa: _____ (Jesus, Sudan)
3. Teacher whose followers became known as Christians and their religion Christianity: _____ (Jesus, Sudan)
4. A European country on the southeastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula: _____ (Sweden, Cuban)
5. People who live or are from the island country of Cuba: _____ (Nubia, Cuban)
6. Egyptian Queen from 69 B.C. to 30 B.C.: _____ (Sweden, Cleopatra)

DEFINITION CLUES: Choose the word that best goes with the statement or riddle. Write it in the blank space provided.

7. Egyptian Queen who planned with Mark Anthony to set up an independent Roman empire: _____
8. Ancient land along the Nile River: _____
9. Traveled through Judaea teaching belief in one God and the Ten Commandments: _____
10. Some Vikings originated from this 5th largest country in Europe whose capital is Stockholm: _____
11. Largest country in Africa; bordered by Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda: _____
12. If you were born on the island nation of Cuba, you would be called this: _____

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: Read the sentence. Choose the vocabulary word that best goes in the blank space provided.

13. The earliest recorded black civilization can be traced back to 2000 BC. It was located in southern Egypt along the **Nile River** and was a land of great natural wealth, of gold mines, ebony and ivory and prized by its neighbors. The civilization was located in _____, $\frac{3}{4}$ of which is located in northern Sudan.
14. The **Kingdom of Kush** was an ancient African state along the Blue Nile, White Nile and Atbara River. They thrived in the area known as Nubia. The Egyptians took control of Kush in 1520 BC, but their grip on the area would decline over the next 500 years. Much has been learned about the Kush people from archaeological field sites scattered around modern _____, the largest country in Africa.
15. The **Pontius (Pon-shus) Pilate** was the governor of the Roman province of Judea from 26-36 AD. He is known for ordering the death and crucifixion of _____ Christ in 30 AD.
16. At age 17 or 18, _____ became the Queen of Egypt in 51 BC. At one time, she lived in Rome with Julius Caesar and had a son. After Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, she fell in love with Roman politician Mark Antony. Mark Antony heard a false report that Cleopatra had died and because of this, killed himself. After Cleopatra heard of Antony's death, she also committed suicide by allowing a poisonous snake to bite her arm.
17. **Vikings** were explorers, warriors, merchants and pirates who raided and colonized Europe during the 1700's. They were known for their famous "**longships**" which were used for exploration and transporting warriors. Vikings originated from the region of Scandinavia including Norway and _____.
18. On October 12, 1492, **Christopher Columbus** landed his ship on a large island in the Caribbean Sea just south of present day Florida. He named it *Isla Juana*. Today it is called **Cuba**. In 1511, the Spanish began their first settlement on the island. Within a few years the Spanish enslaved approximately 100,000 of the indigenous people known as **Taino** and **Ciboney**, who resisted conversion to Christianity. Within a century, European diseases had virtually wiped out these original _____ people.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 31C

polio	typhoid	Nobel Prize	rejoin	refuse	proclaimed
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 7 show definitions of the list words. Select the correct word that matches the definition from the two words at the end of each line and write it in the blank space provided.

1. A viral disease in children that causes fever, paralysis, and sometimes death: _____ (polio, refuse)
2. Bacterial disease that causes high fever and swelling of the intestine: _____ (typhoid, rejoin)
3. To join or come together again after coming apart previously: _____ (typhoid, rejoin)
4. To say one will not do, give, or allow something: _____ (polio, refuse)
5. To make known publicly and officially: _____ (Nobel, proclaimed)
6. An annual award given for outstanding achievements in the areas of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and promotion of peace: _____ (Nobel Prize, proclaimed)

DEFINITION CLUES: Choose the word that best goes with the statement or riddle. Write it in the blank space provided.

7. You would have accomplished something great in society if you receive this award: _____
8. A viral disease that in 1% of cases can enter the nervous system and cause paralysis: _____
9. Disease that causes high fever and is contracted through contaminated water or food: _____
10. If a public announcement has been made regarding an upcoming attack, it has been: _____
11. If you say that you will not give someone a book that has been requested, you have done this: _____
12. To go back to a group that you left is to do this: _____

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: Read the sentence. Choose the vocabulary word that best goes in the blank space provided.

13. Each year a prize is given to persons who have made outstanding achievements in the field of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace. The prize consists of a gold medal, a large sum of money and a certificate. The award is known as the _____.
14. While the term **endemic** is used to describe diseases that occur at a constant but relatively low rate in a population, the term **epidemic** is used to describe the occurrence of new cases of a disease that are much higher than what is “expected,” based on previous observations. The term **pandemic** is an epidemic of infectious disease spreading through a large region, such as a continent. A bacterial disease called _____ is suspected of killing one-third the population of Athens, Greece from 430-426 BC.
15. One of the most disastrous periods in English history lasted during the reign of **King John** from 1199 until his death in 1216. Because King John caused severe hardships on English citizens, from taxes to bad decisions, a group of his subjects forced him to sign a document known as the **Magna Carta**. As required by the Magna Carta, King John _____ that the citizens had certain rights and privileges.
16. The **Soviet Union** was a country established in 1922 with the union of the countries Russia, Belorussia and the Ukraine. In its final years, the Soviet Union consisted of 15 different socialist republics. **Mikhail Gorbachev**, president of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991, was responsible for ending the Soviet Union in 1991, giving independence to many. Thousands of prisoners held for speaking out against government policies were released by Gorbachev and allowed to _____ society as part of his **Glasnost** policy.
17. **Palestine** is the name given to describe a geographic region between the **Mediterranean Sea** and **Jordan River**. Today, this land is controlled by **Israel**. There are still random acts of violence between Israel and the Palestinian people since both nations _____ to give up their claim to the land.
18. A virus was identified in 1908 that caused one of the most dreaded **childhood epidemics** of the 20th century. 1% of those infected with the _____ virus, mostly children, were crippled as a result.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 31D

paleo	pagan	fluid	utopia	crucified	dynasty
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 7 show definitions of the list words. Select the correct word that matches the definition from the two words at the end of each line and write it in the blank space provided.

1. One who worships many gods or no god: _____ (pagan, utopia)
2. A substance capable of changing shape when poured: _____ (dynasty, fluid)
3. A series of rulers who belong to the same family: _____ (dynasty, fluid)
4. Someone put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross: _____ (crucified, paleo)
5. Prefix that means ancient, usually in reference to ancient time periods: _____ (crucified, paleo)
6. A place of perfection, especially in government, laws, and social conditions: _____ (pagan, utopia)

DEFINITION CLUES: Choose the word that best goes with the statement or riddle. Write it in the blank space provided.

7. Water and even the liquid metal mercury are examples of this: _____
8. Someone who committed a serious crime in ancient Rome may have died from this method: _____
9. A society where there is no war and people live together happily and peacefully: _____
10. Adding this prefix to a word would change the meaning to early or primitive: _____
11. When rule of a country passes to someone in the family, this has been created: _____
12. Ancient Greeks are considered this since they worshipped many gods: _____

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: Read the sentence. Choose the vocabulary word that best goes in the blank space provided.

13. **Capital punishment** is the term for putting someone to death for a crime they committed. Crimes that can result in a death penalty are known as **capital crimes**. In most societies, capital punishment is reserved for such crimes as murder or treason (being a traitor). One ancient method of capital punishment was conducted by putting nails through a person's hands to suspend them from a large wooden cross. Death was slow and painful and would often take days. This horrible way of dying served as a visual reminder to other citizens about the consequences of breaking laws as they walked by the person being _____.
14. A **monarchy** is a form of government in which a country is ruled or controlled by an individual who rules for life. Monarchs have various titles including king or queen, prince or princess, emperor and in ancient Egypt the monarch was called a pharaoh. While the term "reign" refers to how long one person remains in power in a monarchy, the term _____ refers to how long the family ruled.
15. The book called, *The Giver*, by Lois Lowry, is on many middle school reading lists. It is about a man named Jonas who lives in a society where there is no fear, war, or pain. Every person is assigned a role based on his or her talents. Although not successful, the society tried to reach _____.
16. The **interior structure of the earth** is divided into layers according to their composition and properties. The solid outer layer of the earth is called the **crust** and continues in about 22 miles (35 km) deep. Next, comes the **mantle** and then the outer and inner **core**. Even though the outer core is composed of iron and nickel, its temperature averages around 5,000° C, which melts the rock, making it act like a _____.
17. **Greek mythology** is the body of myths and legends belonging to ancient Greeks concerning their gods and heroes. It was part of Greek religion and an attempt to help explain the universe and origin of the world. Examples of Greek myths appeared in Greek poems in the 8th – 7th century BC. Ancient Greek and Roman religion would be considered _____ since they worshiped many gods.
18. A prefix meaning "old" or "ancient" that is used in scientific combinations is _____. It can also be "pale" or "palaeo." **Paleobotany** would refer to ancient plants as observed in fossils.