

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 21A

panel	gradually	talented	status	cataract	Latin
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 6 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. REPORT ERRORS

1. Taking place, changing, or moving, little by little: _____ (gradually, Latin)
2. A person's social or professional rank or position in relation to others: _____ (panel, status)
3. A group of persons gathered to hold a public discussion: _____ (cataract, panel)
4. Language spoken in ancient Rome beginning around 9th century B.C.: _____ (Latin, talented)
5. A cloudy film that sometimes grows on the lens of a person's eye: _____ (gradually, cataract)
6. Having talent or special ability - gifted: _____ (talented, status)

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

7. If you lived in Ancient Rome after the 9th Century B.C. you probably spoke this language: _____
8. Most diseases we get do not happen quickly, but rather, : _____
9. A 4 year old girl playing a symphony by Mozart or Beethoven would certainly be this: _____
10. This disease can cause blindness and is more common among people who smoke cigarettes: _____
11. If the government needs to investigate a matter more fully it may form this: _____
12. Roman citizens who had more rights and were part of the upper classes had more of this: _____

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

13. The human eye is an amazing structure with many parts: The colored part of the eye, called the **iris**, controls the amount of light entering the eye. The opening in the center of the iris that appears as a black dot is called the **pupil**. The pupil becomes small in bright light and large in dim light. The **cornea** is the clear outer part of the eye's focusing system located at the front of the eye. The **lens** is a clear part of the eye behind the iris that helps to focus light onto the back of eye. There is a disease that causes the lens to become opaque (cloudy), resulting in blindness if not treated. It is called a _____.
14. **Cataracts** cause blindness in millions of people every year. The lens in the eye can become opaque (or cloudy), thereby obstructing the ability of light to penetrate through the lens and reach the **retina**. The retina is a cluster of nerve cells at the back of the eye that convert light and images into electrical signals which are then decoded by the brain. Along with aging, research has found several environmental factors that increase the risk of getting cataracts. The poisons in cigarette smoke and a decreasing **ozone layer** in the atmosphere also increase the likelihood of getting cataracts. Cataracts do not occur overnight, but _____ appear as the genetic structure of the cells in the lens accumulate damage.
15. **Ancient Rome**, considered a great civilization, existed for over 1,200 years from around the 8th century B.C. to around the 5th century A.D. The official date of the **fall of the Roman Empire** is September 4th, 476 A.D. Rome expanded geographically as the Roman Army increased in power. The language spoken in Rome was _____ and it spread throughout the Mediterranean and Europe as Rome expanded.
16. Special rights were given to people living in ancient Rome. This included, the right to vote, the right to stand for civil or public office, the right to make legal contracts, to hold property, the right to have a lawful marriage. The rights you received depended on which class you belonged and included the **Cives Romani, Latini, Socii, Provinciales, and Peregrini**. The different classes were viewed as giving the person more or less _____ among fellow citizens.
17. **Gladiators** were professional fighters in ancient Rome who fought against each other, wild animals and criminals, for the entertainment of the crowd. Gladiators were considered _____ fighters.
18. Groups of scientists or professionals have been called time and time again to review facts and details on any number of topics. These groups of people are often referred to as a _____.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 21B

telegram	necessarily	economically	democratic	delegate	epidemic
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 6 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. REPORT ERRORS

1. In a thrifty or frugal manner; spending money wisely: _____ (democratic, economically)
2. A person authorized to represent someone else: _____ (delegate, telegram)
3. Having to do with democracy – government by the people: _____ (epidemic, democratic)
4. A disease affecting many people in an area at the same time: _____ (economically, epidemic)
5. A message or communication sent by telegraph: _____ (delegate, telegram)
6. By or of necessity – very strong need or requirement: _____ (necessarily, epidemic)

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

7. People who live this way are more likely to avoid financial problems in the future: _____
8. The word “not” is often used in front of this word to mean it *doesn't have to be*: _____
9. In history, bacteria and viruses have been linked to diseases that affect many people: _____
10. A machine called a telegraph would send these for communication in the mid and late 1800's: _____
11. Countries that allow voting by the people have this type of political system: _____
12. Over 200 countries send someone, with this title, to represent them at the United Nations: _____

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

13. **Bubonic plague** is a bacterial disease that killed nearly one-third of the population of Europe from 1348 to 1350 AD. **Smallpox** is a virus that killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century (1700's). During the 20th century (1900's), smallpox is believed to be responsible for 300-500 million deaths worldwide. Other diseases that had serious impacts on human health in history include, **The Sweating Disease, Measles, Yellow Fever, Cholera, and Influenza**. Influenza is a virus that killed more people from 1918-1919 than died in World War I. An excellent assignment would be to research how each of these _____ diseases specifically affected people in history.
14. **Samuel F. B. Morse**, an American inventor, was born in 1791 and died at age 81. He worked for 12 years to develop a way to send messages electronically. While other scientists were working on similar devices in Europe, in 1844, Morse demonstrated his **telegraph** to the United States Congress. He transmitted a famous _____ to Baltimore which read, "What hath God wrought."
15. The **United Nations** is an international organization that promotes peace, security, and cooperation among countries throughout the world. It began with 51 countries in 1945 after World War II. Today the United Nations has nearly 190 member nations and includes a _____ from nearly every country in the world.
16. The **Great Pyramids** of Egypt were built using large heavy stones. Historians and scientists are amazed that the stones could be put in place without machinery. Some have even theorized they were built by aliens from outer space. However, a theory is just that, only a theory, and not _____ true.
17. Governments are distinguished by whether power is held by a man or woman, a few, or a majority. Most countries in the world are organized under a Republic, which means that people elect other people to represent them. Since people vote in a **Republic**, it is a type of _____ government.
18. By the end of the U.S. Civil War in 1865, 33% of all U.S. paper currency was counterfeit. This was a bad situation for a nation struggling to recover from such an _____ destructive war.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 21C

criticism	Prime Minister	figures	physicist	Italian	defense
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 6 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. **REPORT ERRORS**

1. Written or printed symbols, especially numbers: _____ (criticism, figures)
2. The act of defending against attack, danger, or injury: _____ (figures, defense)
3. The act of telling what is wrong about something – fault finding: _____ (defense, criticism)
4. A scientist who studies matter, energy motion and force: _____ (Italian, physicist)
5. Of or pertaining to Italy, its people, or their language: _____ (Italian, minister)
6. The head of government in the parliamentary system: _____ (Prime Minister, physicist)

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

7. This position in Great Britain is equivalent to the President in the United States: _____
8. Someone who studies how objects move in relation to each other would be this: _____
9. Many great scientists have come from this peninsula in southern Europe: _____
10. To prevent other countries from attacking, it would be advantageous to have a strong what? _____
11. If your teacher gives you suggestions on how to improve your project they are giving this: _____
12. Someone who excels at math needs to be good with these: _____

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

13. **Echinoderms** are marine animals that include **star fish, sand dollars, sea urchins** and **sea cucumbers**. Echinoderm is derived from the Greek word meaning “spiny skin.” A fascinating echinoderm is the sea cucumber. They are generally scavengers, feeding on debris in the benthic zone of the ocean (**benthic zone** is the lowest level of a body of water). When attacked, it throws out sticky threads from its mouth which entangles its enemy and often provides for an effective _____.
14. There are many great European inventors: **Leonardo Di Vinci** is considered one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most multi-talented person ever to have lived. He was an engineer, painter, **sculptor, architect, botanist**, musician, writer and inventor. He also invented ball bearings and the parachute. **Marchese Marconi** was a physicist best known for his development of a wireless telegraph. **Cristofori Bartolomeo** is generally regarded as the inventor of the piano. **Evangelista Torricelli** was Galileo’s secretary in 1641 and inventor of the **barometer**. **Eugenio Barsanti** was the inventor of the internal combustion engine. All of these great inventors were _____ as they were each born in the country of Italy, a peninsula in southern Europe.
15. **Issac Newton** published what is considered the most influential book in the history of science. He was born 1643 and died at age 84. In his book, published in 1687, he described the **three laws of motion** and the **law of universal gravitation**. One of the *three laws of motion* states that, “A particle will stay at rest or continue at a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external force.” Newton’s *law of universal gravitation* states that every piece of matter attracts every other piece of matter by a force pointing along the line intersecting both points. This is why we don’t float off the earth – as the matter in our bodies is attracted to the matter of the earth. Since Newton studied forces and motion he would be a _____.
16. Sometimes people need to be told that what they are doing is wrong or inappropriate. This should be done with tact so as not to hurt the person’s feelings. Criticizing politely is called constructive _____.
17. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** was president in the United States during World War II. He worked closely with **Winston Churchill**, who was head of the British Government, also called _____.
18. Since mathematics is used to calculate relationships in physics, a physicist must be good with _____.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 21D

document	monument	Ptolemy	Solomon	Colosseum	province
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DEFINITIONS: Numbers 1 through 6 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. **REPORT ERRORS**

1. Greek astronomer who believed the earth was the center of the universe: _____ (Ptolemy, Solomon)
2. A piece of paper containing important information: _____ (monument, document)
3. King of Israel and son of David in 10th century BC: _____ (Ptolemy, Solomon)
4. A district or a region of some countries: _____ (monument, province)
5. A statue or building meant to remind people of an event or person: _____ (province, monument)
6. A large amphitheater in Roman history used for entertainment: _____ (province, Colosseum)

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

7. Located in New York City harbor, the Statue of Liberty is an example of this: _____
8. Rather than call them “states” as in the U.S., Canada is made up of these: _____
9. Every country’s history contains many of these famous written papers: _____
10. He was portrayed in the Bible as great in wisdom, wealth, and power: _____
11. In ancient Rome, the public could watch executions and other events in this large structure: _____
12. The Ptolemaic system was an incorrect solar system model organized by this man: _____

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

13. In the middle of New York City harbor stands a statue over 150 feet (51m) high made of copper. It is called the **Statue of Liberty** and was a gift by the people of France in 1886. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, resides one of most famous symbols of the American Revolutionary War with England. It is called the **Liberty Bell**. Its most famous ringing was on July 8th, 1776 when it was used to summon citizens of Philadelphia for the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Bell are both considered a famous _____ to American history.
14. The king of Hebrews in the 10th century BC and described in the Bible is _____, son of **David**.
15. **Nicholas Copernicus** was a Polish astronomer born in 1473. His most famous work concerns what is called the **Copernican System**. This was the first modern theory of planetary motion that placed the sun in the center of the solar system. His theory was developed in the early 16th century from a study of ancient astronomical records. For over 1000 years before the Copernican System, people incorrectly believed that all planets and stars revolved around the earth. This theory (that the earth was the center of the solar system) was developed in the 2nd century AD by a man named _____ (pronounced tol-uh-mee).
16. Canada’s government is a **constitutional monarch** and is a member of the **Commonwealth of Nations**. Canada contains three large geographic areas called **territories** and includes the **Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon**. These 3 territories are divided into eleven smaller land areas. Each of these is called a _____ and includes Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. The difference in a province and territory is basically where they get their authority.
17. Citizens living in ancient Rome were entertained in a tremendous amphitheater that could accommodate 50,000 spectators. It is one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and hosted many daily events. The original name for this structure was **Flavian Amphitheater** but later changed to the _____.
18. The direction of U.S. history is linked to many written papers: The **Magna Carta** (1215), the **Iriquois Constituion**, the First, Second & third **Virginia Charters**, the **Mayflower Compact**, and the **Charter of Massachusetts Bay**. Each of these is a _____ that changed American history.