

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 28A

coffin	bustle	emperor	exiled	exodus	profits
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DEFINITIONS: 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.

1. A long container into which a person is placed for burial: _____ (bustle, coffin)
2. To be noisily busy and in a hurry: _____ (bustle, exodus)
3. A departure of a large number of people at one time: _____ (profits, exodus)
4. Gains or benefits: _____ (profits, exodus)
5. The male ruler of an empire: _____ (exiled, emperor)
6. To be sent away from one's country and ordered not to return: _____ (exiled, emperor)

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

7. If a large number of people left Zimbabwe at one time, they would be engaging in this: _____
8. Sargon was the first ruler of the Akkadian empire, therefore he was called this: _____
9. Ruler that is stripped of his title, forced out of the country, and ordered to not return would be this: _____
10. A business that increased the amount of goods it sold would have raised this: _____
11. During the holidays, there is a lot of this as people try to find last minute gifts: _____
12. Before a person is buried, their body is placed in one of these: _____

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

13. The **Etruscan civilization** was a culture that thrived in ancient Italy and on the island of Corsica (just west of Italy). Its precise beginning is unknown, but was before the Roman Empire beginning sometime after 800 BC and continued through the founding of Rome. The ancient Etruscans were known for their art. A 2,600 year old _____ was found that bears an image of an Etruscan husband and wife.
14. **Moses** led a revolt against the Egyptians to free the Israelite slaves in about 1225 B.C. He led his people from Egypt, across the Red Sea, through the desert, and back toward the city Canaan. The story of the journey is retold and celebrated on the Jewish holiday of **Passover**. Because of the large number of people leaving Egypt, it could also be called an _____.
15. **Qin Shi Huangdi** was king of the Chinese State of Qin from 246 BC to 221 BC. He was only 13 years old when he began to rule. It was during his reign that **The Great Wall of China** was constructed. He remains a controversial figure in Chinese history as he outlawed "**Confucianism**" and buried alive many of its scholars. Instead of the word "king," leaders in China were called _____.
16. **Solomon** was king of the ancient Hebrews from 970 to 930 BC. He was also the son of David. Solomon is known for many accomplishments, including a large expansion of Israel's territory, building many cities, constructing copper smelting furnaces and also constructing the first temple built in Jerusalem. Hundreds of years after his death, Israel was conquered by the Assyrians and Judah in 586 B.C. at the hands of the Babylonians. They destroyed the temple in Jerusalem and forced the Judeans to go to Babylonia and live. The Judeans were _____ from their home country of Israel as they were not allowed to return.
17. Tokyo, Japan is the world's largest city. There are about 27 million people who live and work in Tokyo. This large amount of people in one area would create quite a _____ during business hours!
18. There are several ways to measure how well a country's economy is performing. One way is to look at the standard of living. The standard of living is a measure of how well the people live. Another way to measure a country's economy is to look at the gross domestic product (GDP). This is the total value of the goods and services that it produces. Both of these forms of measurement would show the _____ a country is currently making.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 28B

occasion	collide	conform	obsidian	commander	potential
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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. To crash together forcefully, often at high speed: _____ (conform, collide)
2. To behave in the same way as everyone else or act according to laws or rules: _____ (conform, collide)
3. A particular time – a special event, ceremony or time: _____ (potential, occasion)
4. The possibility of something happening later: _____ (potential, occasion)
5. Person who is in charge – the leader: _____ (commander, obsidian)
6. A hard, dark, glassy rock that is formed when lava cools: _____ (commander, obsidian)

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

7. Examples of this might include a birthday party or family get-together: _____
8. Alexander the Great, George Custer and Napoleon Bonaparte are sometimes called this: _____
9. Border and land ownership disagreements between countries increases this, in regards to war: _____
10. If lava from a volcanic eruption cools quickly from contact with water, it can form this: _____
11. If you copy the behavior of other students in school, then you are starting to do this: _____
12. The craters visible on the moon’s surface show meteors have done this with the moon: _____

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

13. Several theories exist regarding the formation of our **solar system**. One theory is that the planets formed from a disc-shaped cloud of gas and dust remaining after the Sun’s formation some 5 billion years ago. The planets formed by a process called **accretion** in which planets start out as grains of dust. These dust grains came in contact with other dust grains and eventually form clumps between 3000 ft (1 km) and 5 miles (10 km) in diameter called **planetesimals**. These planetesimals would then _____ with each other over the course of several million years growing into the planets in our solar system today.
14. A **crystal** is a solid material that shows a unique and common shape of its flat surface (The flat surface on a crystal is called a “plane”). Crystals are symmetrical in relation to its plane and angles and sometimes have a glossy (shiny) appearance. Lava flowing out of the earth can form crystals if contacting water, causing it to cool rapidly. A naturally occurring crystal used in ancient civilizations to make sharp blades or arrowheads is called _____.
15. **Alexander the Great** became king of Macedon following the death of his father Phillip II. His father had joined most of the city-states of mainland Greece in a federation called the **League of Corinth**. Alexander then set out east against the Persian Empire, which he defeated. In ancient societies, when civilizations were conquered, they were often forced to _____ to the laws and practices of their conquerors.
16. By 331 BC, Alexander the Great, the leader of the Macedonian army, had conquered Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and parts of the Persian Empire. The _____ gained all of these territories without losing a major battle.
17. **Thomas Edison** did not learn to read until the age of 12. Despite his early struggles, Edison went on to patent 1,093 inventions. He is best known for his invention of the electric light bulb. Some people may have thought that Edison didn’t have the _____ to make such an important contribution to society, but he proved that it is possible to achieve even when you have disabilities.
18. **Memorial Day** is observed on the last Monday in May. On this _____, Americans honor men and women who died in military service.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 28C

tundra	nebula	militia	California	Philadelphia	Panama
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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. Southernmost country of Central America: _____ (militia, Panama)
2. A huge cloud of dust and gases in space: _____ (nebula, tundra)
3. State located on the western coast of the United States: _____ (California, Philadelphia)
4. A vast, level, treeless plain in the area north of the arctic circle: _____ (nebula, tundra)
5. Largest city in the state of Pennsylvania in the United States: _____ (California, Philadelphia)
6. A group of ordinary citizens organized as a military group: _____ (militia, Panama)

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

7. Scientists believe stars are born from this formation of dust and gas in outer space: _____
8. This U.S. state is bordered by Oregon to the north and Baja California to the south: _____
9. The surface of the ground in this treeless region is permanently frozen: _____
10. This central American country connects Central America with South America: _____
11. The signing of the Declaration of Independence took place in this Pennsylvania city: _____
12. If the regular army needs assistance they can call on this group of trained soldiers: _____

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

13. All stars, planets, and solar systems are formed from a cloud-like mixture of gas and dust floating in space. These cosmic clouds are composed of about 90% hydrogen, 10% helium and one-tenth of 1% heavy elements such as carbon, nitrogen, magnesium, potassium, calcium and iron. After millions or billions of years, the right conditions occur, causing the matter in these cosmic clouds to begin clumping together and grow in size. The increased gravity from the growing mass causes even more rapid growing. Eventually, the mass and gravity of the object increases to the point that the internal core temperature reaches 18 million degrees. At this temperature, nuclear fusion begins and a star is born. A cosmic cloud of hydrogen and helium that gives birth to stars and planets is called a _____.
14. The United States was given permission to build a canal in the southernmost country of Central America. The canal was completed in 1914 and would connect the Pacific Ocean (to the west) with the Atlantic Ocean (to the east). A ship traveling through the canal can save 6,000 miles (9,500 km) in distance when sailing from New York to San Francisco, California. The canal goes through the country of _____.
15. The 31st state of the United States and most populated state is _____.
16. A **biome** is a complex community of specific plants and animals. The coldest of all the biomes is named after a Finnish word that means “treeless plain.” Only grasses, lichens, mosses, and low shrubs grow in this region. This treeless region is referred to as the _____.
17. The White House is the home and workplace of the President of the United States. It took 8 years to build and was done between 1792 and 1800. Every president since John Adams has lived in White House. In 1812 the White House was set on fire by British troops. Reconstruction began soon after the attack. The White House is located in Washington D.C. Washington D.C. has not always been the capitol of the United States. Up until 1800, the capitol was located in _____, Pennsylvania.
18. The **Minutemen** were a special group of young men who were able to fight at a moment’s notice during the American Revolution. They were chosen for their enthusiasm, political reliability and strength. Since theirs was not a full time military job, they could also be considered a type of _____.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 28D

stigma	Georgia	Buddha	Oklahoma	pneumonia	Sparta
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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 flat prairie state is located in the Southwestern United States: _____ (Oklahoma, Georgia)
2. A state in Southeastern United States: _____ (Georgia, stigma)
3. A serious lung infection resulting in difficulty in breathing: _____ (pneumonia, Sparta)
4. Ancient Greek city-state that was located in the southern Peloponnesus: _____ (pneumonia, Sparta)
5. Name given to the founder of Buddhism, also means “Enlightened One.” _____ (Georgia, Buddha)
6. Part of the plant that receives the pollen resulting in fertilization: _____ (Oklahoma, stigma)

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

7. This disease occurs from an unusual rapid growth of bacteria, virus or fungi in the lungs: _____
8. Some historians believe this city-state may have had ten times as many slaves as citizens: _____
9. James Oglethorpe received help from King George II in 1732 to settle this U.S. colony: _____
10. Indian spiritual leader who spent his life searching for knowledge: _____
11. Seeds develop in a plant after pollen comes in contact with this: _____
12. This state (also part of tornado alley) is mostly flat grazing lands and wheat fields: _____

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

13. A **debtors’ prison** was a prison for those unable to pay a debt owed to someone else. Although not done today, it was common back in the 1700’s. **James Oglethorpe** was a social reformer in England who cared about those less fortunate. He wanted to take England’s poor, homeless and those in debtor’s prisons, and resettle them in the New World. He received money and resources for this from the King of England and helped start the colony of _____ in 1733, located around the present day city of Savannah.
14. In 1820’s, the U.S. federal government began moving the **Five Civilized Tribes** (Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw) from the Southeast U.S. to lands west of the Mississippi River. They were moved to the states of Kansas, Nebraska and _____ located in south central U.S.
15. **Alveoli** are microscopic air-filled sacs in the lungs responsible for taking oxygen from each breath and transferring it to the blood. There is a serious disease that fills the lung’s alveoli with fluid, thereby blocking oxygen from reaching the bloodstream. This disease results from abnormal growth of bacteria, viruses and fungi. It is called _____ and can be fatal to those with a weakened immune system.
16. The Persian Empire was a series of Iranian empires that ruled over the Iranian plateau. The Persian Wars were a series of conflicts fought between **Persian Empire** and the Greek states between 500 BC and 449 BC. While the Persians won some battles, a general named **Pausanias** won a major victory for the Greeks in the battle at Plataea (Pluh-tee-uh). Pausanias was a general from the city of _____.
17. **Siddhartha Gautama** was born to an Indian prince in 563 B.C. His life in the palace kept him from seeing the suffering of others. When he was 30 years old, he ventured outside of the palace and came upon a dead body. He also saw an old man so sick he couldn’t care for himself. This led Gautama to search for answers as to why suffering exists and how to end it. Gautama left his comfortable palace life to become a wandering beggar who searched for knowledge. The ideas and teaching that he eventually developed gave rise to the religion of Buddhism. Guautama is known to his followers as _____.
18. Flowers are pollinated mainly by insects and wind. Pollination results in seeds being formed on the plant. The part of the plant that receives the pollen during pollination is called the _____.