

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 32A

chorus	chromosome	chloroplast	chondrite	chronology	monarchy
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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 large group of people who sing or speak together: _____ (chorus, monarchy)
2. Governmental system in which a country is ruled by one person: _____ (chorus, monarchy)
3. Cell part that carries genes, giving living things their characteristics: _____ (chromosome, chorus)
4. Arranged in the order in which events happen: _____ (chromosome, chronology)
5. Green structure in a plant cell where food is made: _____ (chondrite, chloroplast)
6. Most common meteorite that contains tiny silicate minerals: _____ (chondrite, chloroplast)

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

7. Structures that are green because of the chlorophyll that they contain: _____
8. Thread-like structures that contain a code which controls the traits of organisms: _____
9. Formed when primitive asteroids were made from various types of dust and small grains: _____
10. If a king ruled a country, his government would be this: _____
11. A set of books that detailed the events of the any war would be this: _____
12. A school group that sang songs for the parents would be an example of this: _____

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

13. **Niccolo Machiavelli** is considered the founder of modern political science and a **republic** style of government. A republic is a form of government in which the public plays a large part (as in electing officials). Power in a republic is not held by just one person. Other forms of government exist as well. For example, all power and decision making is given to one person in an absolute _____, while a limited one gives only some power as written under the rule of law.
14. **Photosynthesis** is the process by which plants convert sunlight into energy. It starts by taking in carbon dioxide and uses sunlight to then make organic compounds such as sugars. Plants then use these nutrients to survive and grow. Photosynthesis takes place in the organelle called a _____.
15. Human genes control much more than just hereditary information such as the color of our eyes, skin and hair. Genes also control everything happening inside you at this exact moment. In fact, the aging process has been shown to occur because we lose $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1% of the genes on our _____ every year.
16. A **meteor** becomes a **meteorite** if it survives the destructive forces of friction as it races through the atmosphere. Meteorites have even been reported to have once severed a cow in half. Meteorites have traditionally been divided into three broad categories – **stony meteorites**, **iron meteorites**, and **stony iron meteorites**. The most abundant meteorite makes up about 87% of all stony meteorites. It contains tiny millimeter-sized objects that originated as freely floating, molten or partially molten droplets in space. This type of meteorite is called a _____ and is rich in silicate minerals **olivine** and **pyroxene**.
17. Most history textbooks describe events as they appear in sequence through time. The **Napoleon Wars** lasted from 1793 to 1815 - the **Greek War of Independence** lasted from 1821 to 1829 – from 1846 to 1848 was the **Mexican-American War** - 1854 to 1856 was the **Crimean War** between Russia and Britain, 1859 was the **Italian War of Independence** and from 1861 to 1865 was the **American Civil War**. This sequence would be an example of a _____ of wars through the 1800's.
18. A group of people singing together or the repetitive part of a song is called a _____.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 32B

cereal	serial	series	periodic	Erie	Iroquois
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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 grain crop grown for food, such as wheat, corn, rice, oats, and barley: _____ (cereal, Erie)
2. Happening again at regular time intervals, and usually not close together: _____ (Erie, periodic)
3. Group of related things that follow in order: _____ (Iroquois, series)
4. This is one of 5 lakes that form a boundary between the U.S. and Canada: _____ (cereal, Erie)
5. A member of the Confederation of American Indian tribes: _____ (Iroquois, serial)
6. Anything published or broadcast in short sequences at regular time periods: _____ (Iroquois, serial)

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

7. Native Indian confederacy also called “People of the Longhouse” and the “Six Nation:” _____
8. Since only the seeds are eaten - wheat, corn, rice, barley, and oats are all examples of this: _____
9. This is one of the 5 Great Lakes that are the largest fresh water source in the world: _____
10. Halley’s comet is classified as this type of comet since it appears every 75-76 years: _____
11. A television show broadcast on a regular basis would be an example (**ends in letters “ial”**): _____
12. Different things that happen one after the other, but are related are an example of this: _____

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

13. **Carthage** was a powerful city-state with a large commercial empire around 264 BC. It had several ports making it a popular stopping point for commercial ships traveling through the Mediterranean. Since the Romans wanted to expand their empire through Carthage controlled Sicily Italy, it set the stage for several wars. In fact, beginning in 264 BC and lasting over 100 years, a _____ of 3 wars occurred between Rome and Carthage that were called the **Punic Wars** and resulted in extensive casualties.
14. **Radio** is the transmission of signals by electromagnetic waves with frequencies below those of visible light. The first radio news program was broadcast in 1920 in Detroit, Michigan. During the Great Depression, radio shows were common. From 1930-31, the *Amos ‘n’ Andy* radio show had about 40 million listeners. It could be called a _____ comedy show as it was broadcast 6 nights a week.
15. A **comet** is a small solar system body composed of a collection of ice, dust and small rocky particles. They range in size from under 700 feet (200 m) to over 6 miles (10 km) across. It is distinguished from an **asteroid** by the presence of a “coma” or tail. The tail appears because of the effects of the sun melting ice particles and pushing other particles away. **Halley’s comet** is the most famous comet and the only one visible to the naked eye. Its orbit was calculated by **Edmond Halley**, who died at age 86 in 1742. It is called a _____ comet because it appears every 75 to 76 years.
16. Vegetables and fruits are generally defined as plants eaten as a whole. Plants that are cultivated and eaten just for their seeds, such as corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley, are examples of _____ grains.
17. Transporting goods from the coastal ports to cities inland was a large problem that slowed growth of the English colonies. Goods were typically transported by a cart and animal. In 1817, a 363 mile canal was built from coastal New York to Buffalo, New York. This canal reduced time and effort in transportation and cut costs by 95%. It was called the _____ canal since it connected to **Lake Erie**.
18. Native American Indians that lived in northeastern U.S. beginning in the 16th century included the **Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca** and **Onondaga**. Later they joined to make the _____ confederation.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 32C

sermon	clergy	circuit	circulatory	bureaucracy	worthless
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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. Not able to do what it is supposed to do – useless: _____ (worthless, circuit)
2. A public talk on religion, usually given by a member of the clergy: _____ (clergy, sermon)
3. Persons appointed to do religious work, such as ministers, priests, and rabbis: _____ (clergy, sermon)
4. Type of court that originally required judges to travel across a wide area: _____ (worthless, circuit)
5. The process by which blood moves through arteries and veins: _____ (circulatory, bureaucracy)
6. Procedures and regulations set up to manage activities in organizations: _____ (circuit, bureaucracy)

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

7. This type of court was no longer needed once it became large enough to support a local court: _____
8. Governments, hospitals and colleges are examples of this since they must follow rules: _____
9. The heart, lungs, veins, and arteries are all part of this system in the human body: _____
10. A message given by the clergy about the importance of praying would be this: _____
11. A minister, priest, or rabbi would be an example of this: _____
12. Any object that was broken beyond repair would be considered this: _____

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

13. A **court** is a body of law with the authority to decide the guilt or innocence of the people. It can range from a small farm house to a large building. Courts always include a judge, and can also contain a **jury** and **lawyers**. In the United States frontier, a judge might have to travel to the court alone on horseback along with a group of lawyers. Because, the judges would travel around, returning again and again to the same court, the courts were called _____ courts.
14. The word “bureau” was used in the early 18th century to refer to a writing desk or office where officials worked. Today, most organizations from the government to schools – to hospitals – to churches are a type of _____ since they have strict rules that must be followed in order to function properly.
15. The **Great Awakening** was a period of increased religious activity in the North American Colonies and United Kingdom. **Jonathan Edwards** played a critical role in shaping the First Great Awakening. He preached to thousands of enthusiastic listeners. His _____, *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*, is considered a classic of colonial American literature. Edwards died of a smallpox vaccination at age 54.
16. Reverend **George Burroughs** became a minister of **Salem Village** in 1680. He was arrested and charged with witchcraft, based on accusations of some of his personal enemies. He was executed in front of many people. Reverend Burroughs death brought about a change of attitudes among the citizens which helped end the hysteria. He was the only member of the _____ to be executed in the Salem witch trials.
17. Each heartbeat pushes oxygen rich blood out through your arteries and into your cells. After the cells use the oxygen, the blood returns to the **heart** through the **veins** where it then goes to the lungs to receive new oxygen. The organs and blood vessels that transport blood are all part of the _____ system.
18. The **California Gold Rush** of 1849 brought many people to California and led that state into the union in 1850. People would mine gold and trade it in for cash. Sometimes a miner would find what he thought was gold, only to discover later that it was “**Fools Gold**,” made of iron pyrite, and totally _____.

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Vocabulary Building Worksheet – Level VI – Week 32D

code	crude	shrine	slope	shale	impose
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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. Arrangement of words or figures to keep a message short or secret: _____ (code, crude)
2. In a natural or raw state: _____ (code, crude)
3. A place that contains the remains or relics of a holy person: _____ (shrine, slope)
4. How something goes from a lower to higher position – like on a hill: _____ (shrine, slope)
5. To put a burden, punishment, or tax on something: _____ (impose, shale)
6. Rock that forms from hardened clay or mud: _____ (impose, shale)

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

7. Type of rock that is used to make bricks and other material that is fired in a kiln: _____
8. The type of petroleum oil that comes directly out of the ground and not processed: _____
9. If this wasn't steep enough on your roof, it could accumulate too much snow and collapse: _____
10. A place in which people went to pay devotion to Buddha would be this: _____
11. A secret message might be written in this: _____
12. If a government needed more money for schools, it could do this to you regarding taxes: _____

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

13. Soldiers need to communicate with one another before and during battle. The problem is that you don't want the enemy to understand what you are saying. All types of tricks would be used to confuse the enemy, but eventually they could figure them out. In World War I, the United States Marine Corps employed the talents of Native American Indians to speak their native language to relay information and confuse the enemy. They were known as the _____ talkers since the enemy couldn't figure out their language.
14. **Sedimentary rock** is a type of rock that is formed by sedimentation, or layering of materials at the Earth's surface. One type of sedimentary rock is made of extremely small particles and formed during a process known as **compaction**. Compaction is simply the loading of new particles on top of old particles century after century. Eventually, the load becomes extremely heavy, forming the rock known as _____.
15. An oil well is a general term for any drilling through the earth's surface in search of **petroleum**. Petroleum is a flammable liquid used to make many products from gasoline – to plastics – to pesticides. A **pumpjack** is a mechanical device that sucks petroleum, or _____ out of the ground through long pipes.
16. When a builder is designing a roof for a house, he will often use the phrase "**rise over run**" to express the steepness of the roof. For example, a roof with a rise over run of 2 to 1 means that for every 2 foot rise of roof height – it then goes in 1 foot. A rise over run of 1 to 1 would give a 45 degree angle _____.
17. **Mazu** is the goddess of the sea who protects Asian fishermen and sailors. She is immensely popular in some Asian cultures. According to legend, one day a terrible typhoon arose while her father and brothers were fishing out to sea. During the storm she fell into a trance and saved her brothers. This magical power became well-known by everyone. Today, over 1,500 temples have been built to worship Mazu. The temples usually contain a _____, showing her sitting calmly with two warriors at her side.
18. On December 16, 1733 the American colonists helped to spark the American Revolution by destroying crates of tea that were brought into Boston Harbor. This event was referred to as The **Boston Tea Party**. The American colonists destroyed the tea when the British began to _____ heavy taxes on them.