

ROMEO AND JULIET VOCABULARY

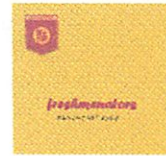
Directions: Before beginning each act, the vocabulary for that act will be due. Please do the following:

1. Write the word
 2. write the definition of the word along with the part of speech ~~in which it is used in the play~~
- (Typed or VERY NEATLY written! Or it will be handed back to you for a do-over!)

Act I 1. adversaries 2. esteem 3. languish 4. rapier 5. transgression 6. valiant 7. chaste 8. grievance 9. purge 10. solemnity <div style="text-align: right; font-style: italic;">10/4</div>	Act III 1. gallant 2. fray 3. banishment 4. calamity 5. commend 6. dexterity 7. prevail 8. reconcile 9. vile <i>199 times in Shakespeare</i> 10. abhor <div style="text-align: right; font-style: italic;">10/25</div>
Act II 1. conjure 2. livery 3. idolatry 4. resorted <i>consorted</i> 5. invocation 6. perjury <i>not in act 2</i> 7. procure 8. variable 9. wanton 10. confound <div style="text-align: right; font-style: italic;">10/10</div>	Act IV 1. pensive 2. vial 3. enjoined <i>not in R+J</i> 4. abate 5. beguile 6. dirge 7. distraught 8. fester 9. prostrate 10. shroud <div style="text-align: right; font-style: italic;">11/4</div>

Act V.

1. apothecary
 2. remnants
 3. haughty
 4. amorous
 5. conspire
 6. inter
 7. paramour
 8. sepulcher *not in R+J*
 9. penury
 10. scourge
- 11/21



Romeo and Juliet Vocab for Act 1

Adversaries –

ad·ver·sar·y [**ádvər sərree**]

noun (plural ad·ver·sar·ies)

Definitions:

opponent: an opponent in a conflict, contest, or debate

adjective

Definitions:

contesting: involving conflicting parties or interests, in relation to a legal proceeding

[14th century. Via Old French < Latin *adversarius* "enemy" < *adversus* (see **adverse**)]

Esteem -

es·teem [**i stéem**]

transitive verb (past and past participle es·teemed, present participle es·teem·ing, 3rd person present singular es·teems)

Definitions:

1. **value** somebody or something highly: to have a high regard for somebody or something

2. **regard something in particular way**: to consider something or somebody as having a particular quality (*formal*)

- *esteem it a privilege*

great!
20/20

we say
noun

noun

Definitions:

1. **high regard:** a high opinion and appreciation of somebody or something
 - *a relationship based on mutual esteem*
2. **valuation:** judgment or estimation of the worth of somebody or something

[Early 16th century. Via French *estimer* "to value" < Latin *aestimare* "estimate, assess"]

Languish -

lan·guish [**láng gwish**] (*past and past participle lan·guished, present participle lan·guish·ing, 3rd person present singular lan·guish·es*)

intransitive verb

Definitions: *wasting away*

1. **be neglected or deprived:** to undergo hardship as a result of being deprived of something, typically attention, independence, or freedom
2. **become less successful:** to decline steadily, becoming less vital, strong, or successful
3. **pine:** to long for something that is being denied

[14th century. < Old French *languiss-*, stem of *languir* < Latin *languere* "be weak or faint"]

- lan·guish·ern
 - lan·guish·ingnadj
 - lan·guish·ing·lyadv
 - lan·guish·mentn
-

Rapier -

ra·pi·er [**ráypee er**] (*plural ra·pi·ers*)

noun

Definitions:

sword with long slender blade: a sword with a cup-shaped hilt and a long slender blade that can have two cutting edges, or only a sharply pointed tip for thrusting

[Early 16th century. Probably via Dutch or Low German *rappir* < French *rapière* in obsolete *espee rapière* "rapier sword"]

Transgression -

trans·gres·sion [**tranz grésh'n**] (*plural* trans·gres·sions)

noun

Definitions:

1. **action violating law or code:** a crime or any act that violates a law, command, or moral code
2. **commission of wrongs:** the committing of acts that violate a law, command, or moral code
3. **overstepping limit:** an act or the process of overstepping a limit

Valiant -

val·iant [**vállyant**]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **courageous:** brave and steadfast
 - *a valiant warrior*
2. **done courageously:** characterized by or performed with bravery but often ending in failure
 - *a valiant attempt at rescue*

noun (*plural* val·iants)

Definitions:

~~somebody courageous: a brave and steadfast person~~

[14th century. Via Old French < Latin *valent-*, present participle of *valere* "be strong"]

- val·iancen
- val·iant·lyadv

Chaste -

chaste [chayst] (*comparative* chast·er, *superlative* chast·est)

adjective

Definitions:

Virgin

1. **abstaining from sex:** abstaining from sex on moral grounds
2. **sexually faithful:** not having extramarital sexual relations
3. **pure in thought and deed:** behaving in a pure way, with no immoral thoughts
4. **plain:** plain, simple, and unadorned in style

[13th century. Via French < Latin *castus* "pure"]

- chaste·lyadv
- chaste·nessn

Grievance -

griev·ance [gréévəns] (*plural* griev·ances)

noun

Definitions:

1. **reason for complaint:** a cause for complaint or resentment that may or may not be well-founded
2. **resentment:** bitterness or anger at having received unfair treatment
3. **formal objection:** a formal complaint made on the basis of something that somebody feels is unfair

Purge - purge [purj]

verb (*past and past participle* purged, *present participle* purg·ing, *3rd person present singular* purg·es)

Definitions:

1. *transitive verb* **get rid of opponents**: to remove opponents or people considered undesirable from a state or organization
2. *transitive verb* **remove something undesirable**: to get rid of something undesirable, impure, or imperfect
3. *transitive verb* RELIGION **free somebody from guilt or sin**: to make somebody or something pure and free from guilt, sin, or defilement (*formal*)
 - *purge a soul of its sins*
4. *transitive verb* COMPUT **delete data**: to delete unwanted or unneeded data from disk storage in a systematic fashion so as to remove all references to the data
5. *intransitive verb* PSYCHOLOGY MED **vomit or use laxatives**: to rid the body of food by using laxatives or inducing vomiting
6. *transitive and intransitive verb* MEDICINE **empty bowels**: to empty the bowels, or cause somebody to empty the bowels

noun (*plural* purg·es)

Definitions:

1. **getting rid of opponents**: the removal of opponents or people considered undesirable from a state or organization
2. **getting rid of something undesirable**: the removal of something undesirable, impure, or imperfect
3. MEDICINE **laxative**: something that acts as a laxative (*archaic*)

[13th century. Via French < Latin *purgare* "purify" < *purus* "pure"]

- purg·ern

Solemnity -

so·lem·ni·ty [sə lémnətee] (*plural* so·lem·ni·ties)

noun

Definitions:

1. **solemn quality:** the solemn nature or quality of something
2. **solemn ceremony:** a formal or solemn ceremony held to observe an occasion or event (*often used in the plural*)
3. **LAW legal formality:** a formality that must be complied with before a contract or agreement can become effective

20/20



Romeo and Juliet Vocab for Act 2

Conjure

con·jure [kónjər] (*past and past participle con·jured, present participle con·juring, 3rd person present singular con·jures*)

verb

Definitions:

1. *intransitive verb* perform magic tricks: to perform illusions and magic tricks that require agile hand movements, usually for entertainment
2. *transitive and intransitive verb* invoke supposed supernatural forces: to call upon or order a supposed supernatural force or being by reciting a spell
 - *He was struck dumb by the very demons he was conjuring.*
3. *transitive verb* influence something with spell: to change or influence something by reciting a spell or invocation
4. *transitive verb* beg somebody: to implore somebody to do something (*archaic*)
 - *I conjure you to show me mercy.*
5. *transitive verb* order somebody: to command somebody solemnly to do something (*archaic*)

To bring to mind

[13th century. Via French < Latin *conjurare* "bind with an oath," literally "swear together" < *jurare* (see jury)]

Livery

liv·er·y 1[lív·və·ree] (*plural liv·er·ies*)

noun

Definitions:

1. uniform: an identifying uniform worn by members of a group or trade, especially men and boys who are servants of a household or feudal retainers
2. characteristic appearance: a distinctive coloring, marking, dress, or outward appearance (*literary*)

3. **professional care of horses**: the care, feeding, and stabling of horses for money

4. **renting of horses**: the business of renting out horses

5. COMMERCE

Same as **livery stable**

6. **business that rents vehicles**: a company that rents vehicles such as cars, bicycles, or boats

[14th century. < Old French *livree* "delivery" < Latin *liberare* "liberate" < *liber* "free"]

• liv·er·iedadj

liv·er·y2 [**lívveree**]

adjective

Definitions:

(informal)

Same as **liverish**

[Mid-18th century. < liver¹]

an allowance(?)

Idolatry

i·dol·a·try [**ī dólłətree**]

noun

Definitions:

1. **idol worship**: the worship of idols or false gods

2. **extreme admiration**: excessive admiration or love shown for somebody or something

[13th century. Via French *idolâtrie* < Greek *eidōlolatρεία* "image-worship" < *eidōlon* (see **idol**)]

• i·dol·a·trousadj

Consorted

con·sort [kən sáwrt]

intransitive verb (*past and past participle* con·sort·ed, *present participle* con·sort·ing, *3rd person present singular* con·sorts)

Definitions:

associate with undesirable: to associate with or spend time in the company of somebody undesirable (*formal*)

- *consorting with known criminals*

noun (*plural* con·sorts)

Definitions:

1. **spouse of monarch:** the husband or wife of a reigning monarch
2. **partner:** a partner or companion (*formal*)
3. **ship that escorts another:** a ship that accompanies another on a journey
4. **group specializing in early music:** a small group of musicians specializing in works of the baroque or an earlier period

[15th century. Via French < Latin *consort*- "having the same fate" < *sors* "fortune"]

in consort with in association or together with others (*archaic or formal*)

Invocationin·vo·ca·tion [invə káysh'n] (*plural* in·vo·ca·tions)

noun

Definitions:

1. **calling upon higher power:** a calling upon a greater power such as God or a spirit for help

2. **prayer**: a short prayer forming part of a religious service
 3. **quoting of something as reason**: the act of calling upon or quoting something such as a law as a reason or justification
 4. **incantation supposedly summoning demon**: a casting of a spell in an attempt to make an evil spirit appear, or the spell itself
- in·vo·ca·tion·aladj
 - in·voc·a·to·ry [in vókə tàwree]adj

Perjury

per·ju·ry [púrjəree] (*plural* per·ju·ries)

noun

Definitions:

1. **telling lies under oath**: the telling of a lie after having taken an oath to tell the truth, usually in a court of law
2. **lie under oath**: a lie told in a court of law by somebody who has taken an oath to tell the truth

[14th century. Via Anglo-Norman < Latin *perjurium* < *perjurare* (see **perjure**)]

- per·ju·ri·ous [pər jóoree əss]adj
- per·ju·ri·ous·lyadv
- per·ju·ri·ous·nessn

Procure

pro·cure [prō kyóor, prə kyóor] (*past and past participle* pro·cured, *present participle* pro·cur·ing, *3rd person present singular* pro·cures)

verb

Definitions:

1. *transitive verb* **acquire something**: to obtain something, especially by

effort

2. *transitive and intransitive verb* **provide prostitutes**: to provide somebody for prostitution

[13th century. Via French < Latin *procurare* "take care of, manage" < *curare* "care for"]

- pro·cur·a·bleadj
- pro·cur·aln
- pro·cur·ancen
- pro·cure·mentn
- pro·cur·ern

Variable

var·i·a·ble [*vérree əb'l*]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **able to change**: able or liable to change, especially suddenly and unpredictably
2. **inconsistent**: inconsistent or uneven in quality or performance
3. **fickle**: inconstant and capricious in nature or character
4. METEOROLOGY **likely to blow differently**: describes a wind that is likely to change direction or intensity
5. ELECTRONICS **having varying resistance**: describes an electrical device that has a resistance that varies
6. BIOLOGY **differing from species norm**: describes a species that tends to differ in some characteristic from a recognized or known type
7. MATHEMATICS **having no fixed numerical value**: not having a fixed numerical value

noun (*plural* var·i·a·bles)

Definitions:

1. **something that can vary:** something capable of changing or varying
2. **ENGINEERING fluctuating design criterion:** a parameter of an engineering design criterion whose value may fluctuate over a wide range, e.g. the dynamic load on a bridge caused by traffic
3. **MATHEMATICS symbol for unspecified quantity:** a symbol that represents an unspecified or unknown quantity, e.g. "a," "b," or "x"
4. **MATHEMATICS range of values:** a range of values, any one of which is a solution to an algebraic expression
5. **LOGIC logic symbol:** a symbol, especially "x," "y," or "z," that is used usually in connection with quantifiers to represent individuals in a universe of discourse
6. **ASTRONOMY**
Same as **variable star**
7. **METEOROLOGY variable wind:** a wind that is likely to change in direction or intensity

plural noun var-i-a-bles

Definitions:

METEOROLOGY region of variable winds: a region where variable winds are likely to be encountered

[14th century. Via French < Latin *variabilis* < *variare* (see **vary**)]

- var-i-a-bil-i-ty [**vérree ə bíllətee**]n
- var-i-a-ble-ness [**vérree əb'lnæss**]n
- var-i-a-bly [**vérree əblee**]adv

Wanton

wan·ton [**wóntən**]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **sexually indiscriminate:** lacking restraint or inhibition, especially in sexual

behavior

2. **random**: lacking reason or provocation

- *wanton violence and destruction*

3. **desiring to do harm**: done out of a desire to cause harm

4. **excessive**: unrestrained, heedless of reasonable limits, or characterized by greed and extravagance

- *wanton indulgence*

5. **unruly**: lacking discipline

6. **lush**: growing luxuriantly (*archaic*)

7. **playful**: engaged in play that is carefree (*archaic*)

Many
Meanings

noun (*plural* wan·tons)

Definitions:

somebody without sexual restraint: a lascivious or sexually uninhibited person

intransitive verb (*past and past participle* wan·toned, *present participle* wan·ton·ing, *3rd person present singular* wan·tons)

Definitions:

be wanton: to behave in a wanton manner (*archaic*)

[14th century. < Old English *wan-* "un-" + *togen* "disciplined" < *tēon* "train, discipline, pull"]

- wan·ton·lyadv
- wan·ton·nessn

Confounded

con·found·ed [*kən fówndəd*]

adjective

Definitions:

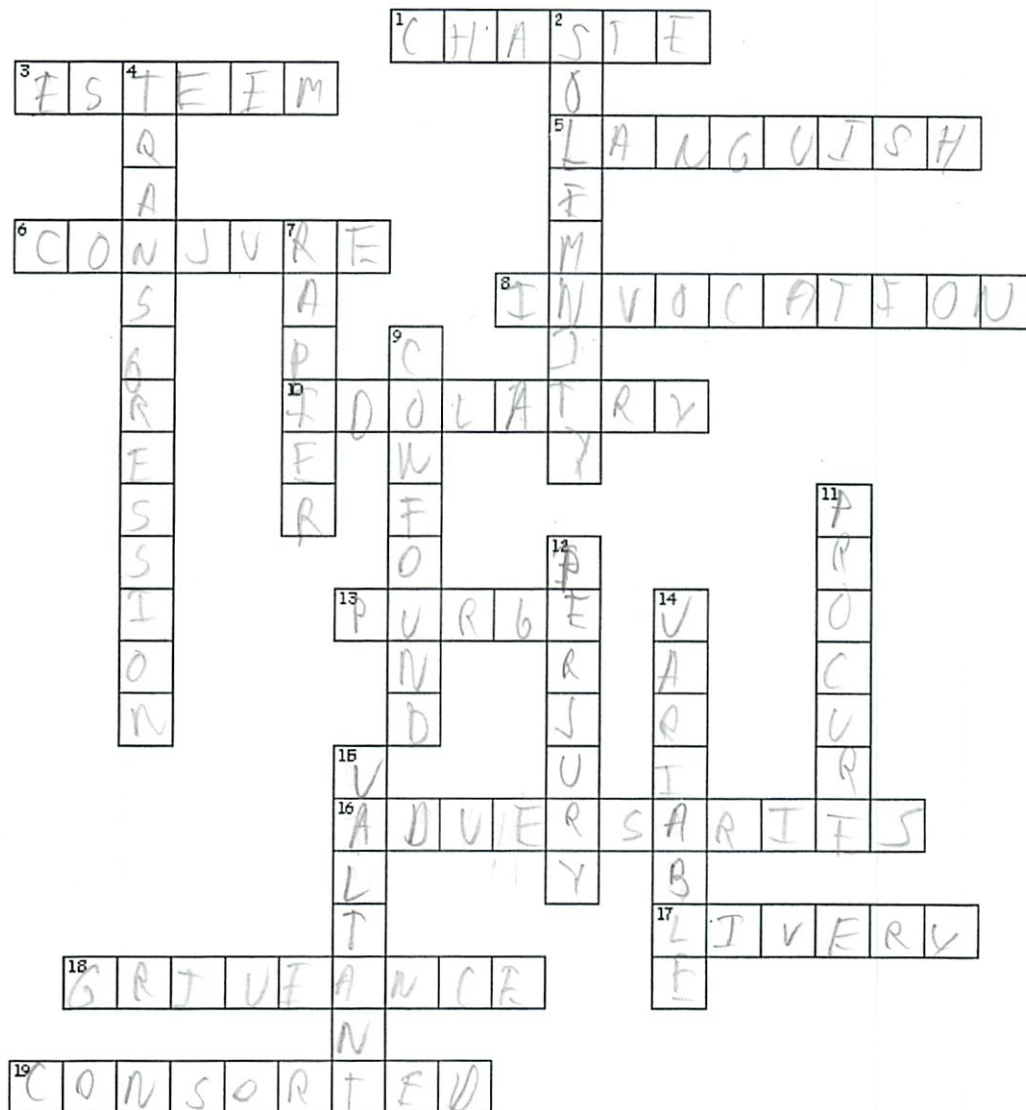
1. bewildered: puzzled or confused by something
 - *"I don't know what's happened," he sputtered, completely confounded.*
 2. expressing annoyance: used to express annoyance or irritation (dated informal)
 - *Where's that confounded dog?*
-
- con·found·ed·lyadv
 - con·found·ed·nessn

to destroy

Name: Michael Placenter

Homework 20 Pts.

R & J Vocabulary Acts I and II



Across

1. pure in thought and act
3. worth, opinion, regard
5. to be or become weak
6. to bring to mind
8. the act of asking for help
10. excess devotion or worship of something
13. to make free of something unwanted
16. one that contends with or opposes or resists
17. an allowance
18. cause for complaint
19. to keep company with

Down

2. formal or ceremonious event
4. to go above or break the law
7. a straight 2-edge sword with a pointed blade
9. destroy
11. to get possession of
12. the voluntary violation of an oath by swearing to what is untrue
14. subject to change
15. possessing or acting with bravery

Name: Michael Plasencia

15 pt. Homework

R & J Vocabulary Acts I and II

Unscramble each of the clue words.

Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

PRJEYRU

P E R J U R Y
42 12

- lying under oath

TEMSEE

E S T E M
13 33

- value, regard

NAALITY

V A L I A N T
21 22 2

- Brave

LYVREI

L I V E R Y
6 44

- uniform appearance, horses

RIAPER

R A P I E R
4

- long slender sword

TYLMOSNEI

S O L E M N I T Y
15 17 26

- formal ceremony

TONWON

W O N T O N
38 16 41 39 43

- Actually Wanton - random, indiscriminate

OFNOUCND

C O N F O U N D
7 8 23

- bewildered

BERLIAVA

V A R I A B L E
32 36 30 9 29 18 19 20

- Able to be changed

RONDESCOT

C O N S O L I D A T E D
28 3 31

- undesirable, partner

TRSEANORGINSS

T R A N S G R E S S I O N
40 24 5 34

- violating law

GIANECREV

G R E V I A N C E
10

(formal) complaint

HASTEC

C H A S T I T Y
1

- virgin

GEUPR

P U R G E
11 27

- get rid of

LIASUGHN

L A N G U I S H
37 25 14 35

- wasting away

A F R A G I C
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

F I G U R E
8 9 10 11 12 13

I S
14 15

N O B L E
16 17 18 19 20

A N D
21 22 23

S U F F E R S
24 25 26 27 28

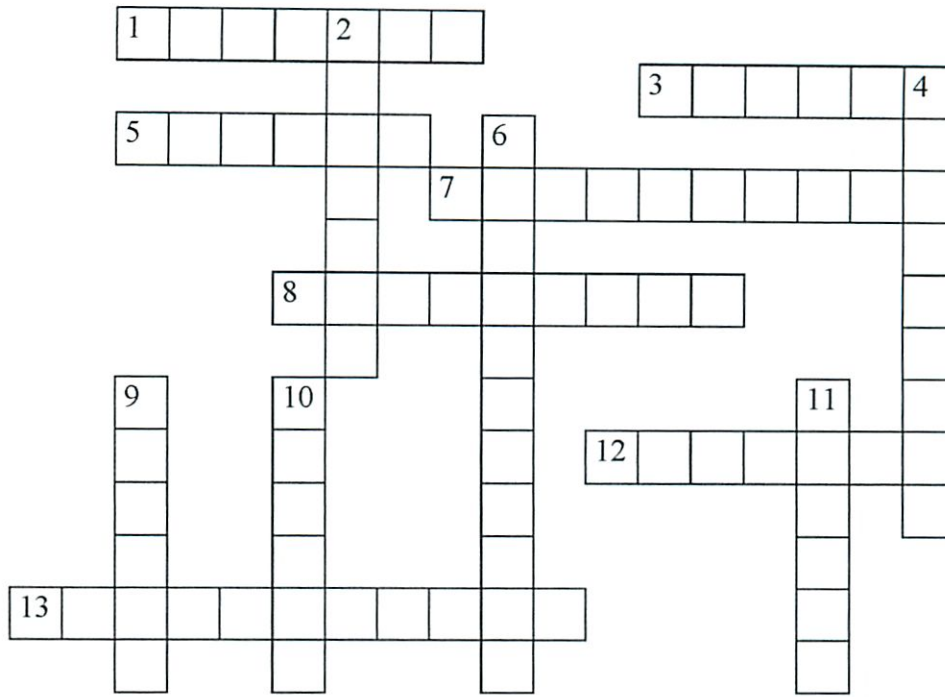
A R E V E R S A L
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

O F
38 39

F A T U R E
40 41 42 43 44

A Fragric Figure is noble and Suffers a Reversal of fortune

Invalid's Tale and The Interlopers Vocab



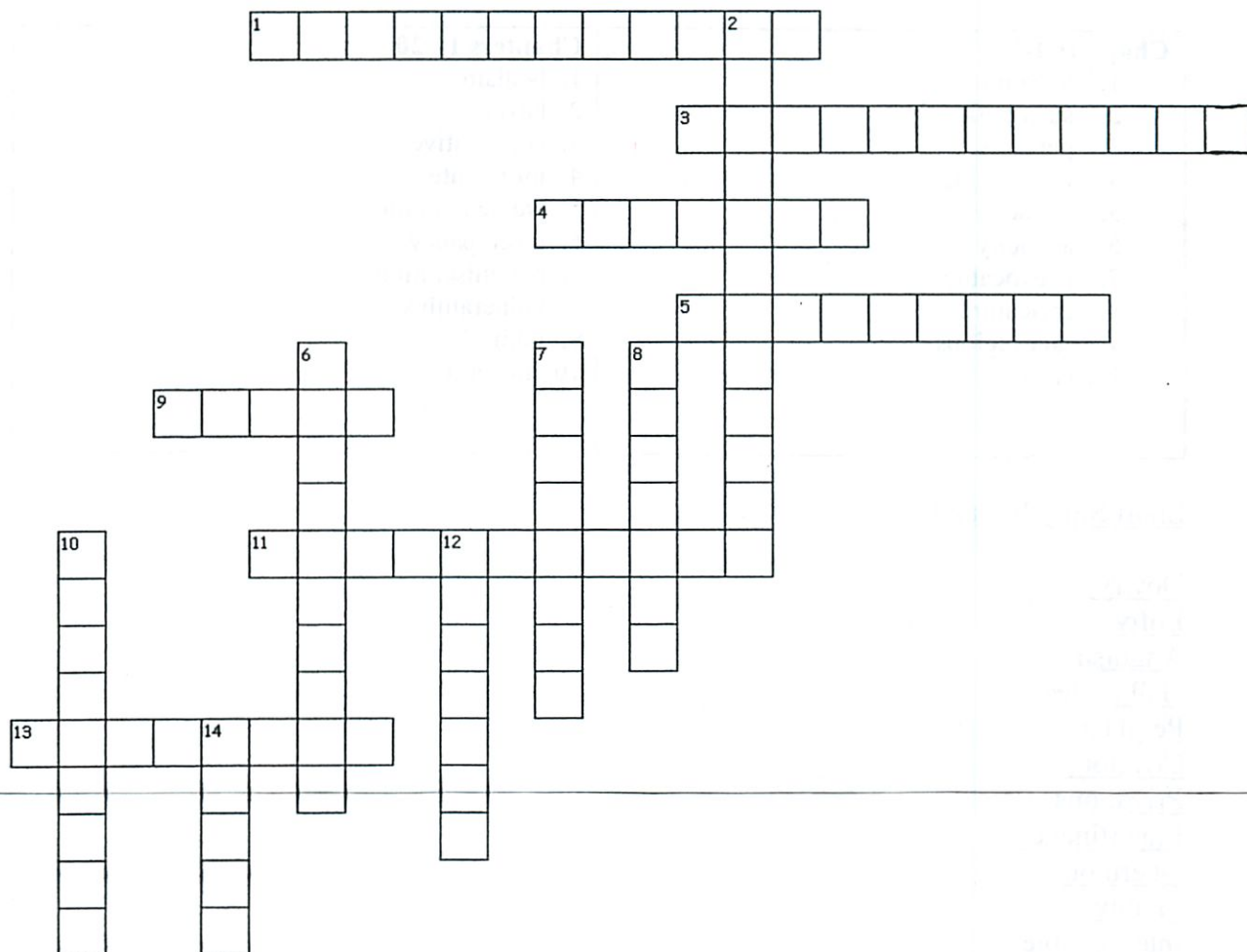
ACROSS

- 1 To express sympathetic sorrow
- 3 To roam about
- 5 Peacefully free of interruption
- 7 Exciting amazement or wonder
- 8 Being characterized by sound judgement
- 12 A state of dreamy idleness
- 13 Harmful

DOWN

- 2 Showing a sign of misfortune to come
- 4 Passing from one subject to another
- 6 Unnecessary haste
- 9 To kill from lack of air
- 10 A mizture
- 11 A relief

Yellow Wallpaper and The Necklace Vocab



Across

1. irrelevant; the quality or state of being impertinent
3. having or seeming to have no end
4. resembling a bulb especially in roundness
5. habitually complaining
9. money, gifts, or estate that a woman brings into marriage
11. an act of marked courtesy
13. insolent or rude in speech or behavior

Down

2. a form or shape that is folded in curved or tortuous windings
6. an act or instance of depriving
7. having a craving for possession
8. something foolish or stupid
10. arabian pattern
12. extreme pain, distress, or anxiety
14. elevated in character and spirit

Word Bank

Chapters 1-10	Chapters 11-20
1. uncanny	1. bedlam
2. surreptitiously	2. havoc
3. perusals	3. consecutive
4. ingratiating	4. intimidate
5. condone	5. pandemonium
6. audacity	6. discrepancy
7. irrevocable	7. commiseration
8. caricature	8. vulnerability
9. sacrilegious	9. inhibition
10. edifice	10. haggard

Short Story Vocab List

Dowry

Lofty

Anguish

Gallantries

Petulant

Covetous

Privations

Impertinence

Querulous

Fatuity

Interminable

Arabesque

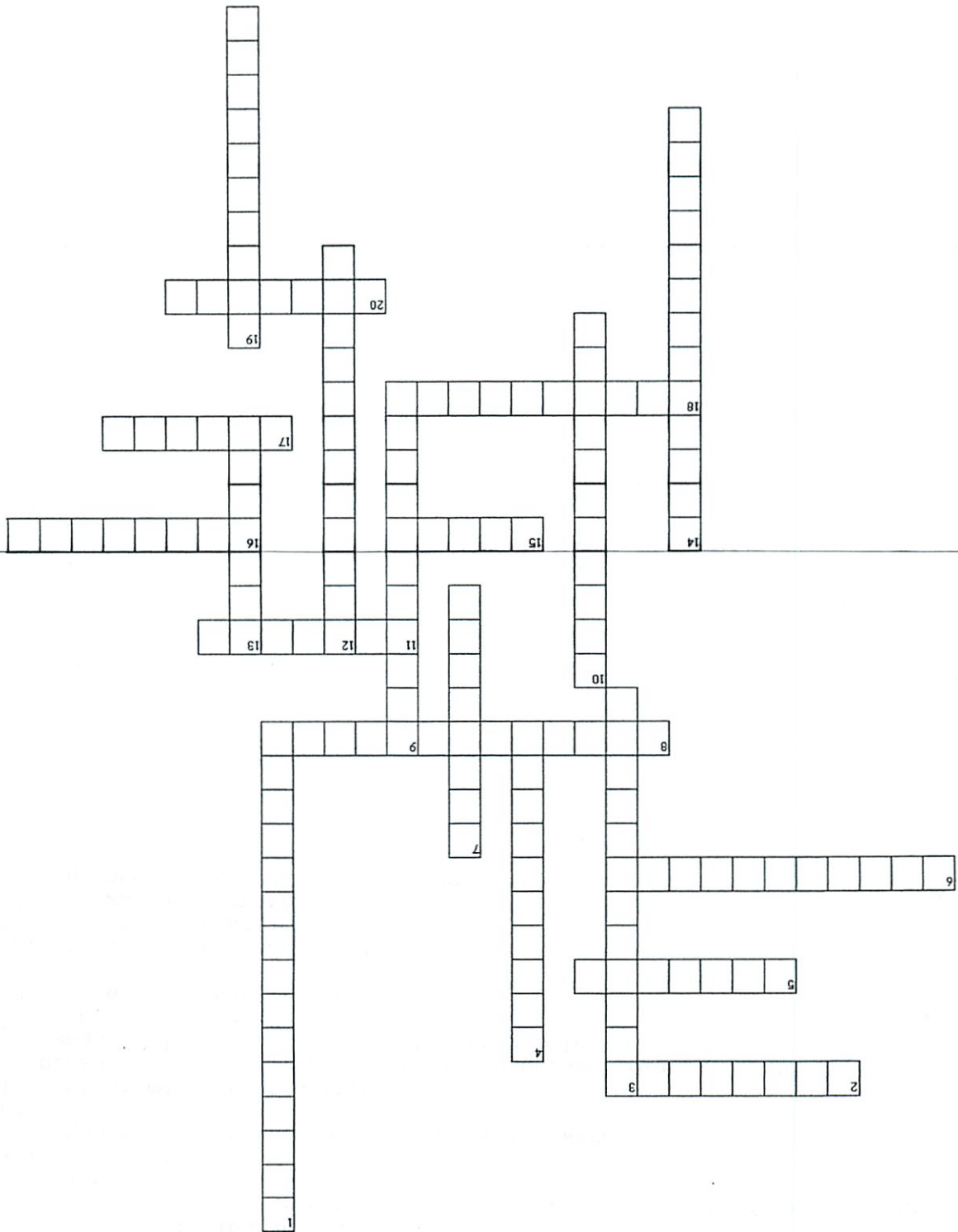
Convolutions

Bulbous

Chocolate War Vocabulary

1. resonance- continuing to sound
2. scapegoat- one that bears the blame for others
3. precarious- dependent on chance circumstances, unknown conditions, or uncertain developments
4. malingerer- to pretend incapacity (as illness) so as to avoid duty or work
5. incredulous-incredible
6. perennial-present at all seasons of the year; persistent, enduring
7. camaraderie- a spirit of friendly good-fellowship
8. crusade- any of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries
9. averted- to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance
10. stalemate-deadlock (as in chess)
11. receding- to move back or away
12. oblivion- condition of forgetting
13. incapacitated- to deprive of capacity or natural power
14. desecrated- to treat disrespectfully, irreverently, or outrageously
15. obliterate- to remove from existence
16. sanctimoniously- possessing sanctity : holy
17. tempo- rate of motion or activity
18. defections- conscious abandonment of allegiance or duty (as to a person, cause, or doctrine) : desertion
19. parody- a literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule
20. floundering- to proceed or act clumsily or ineffectually

Chocolate War Vocab



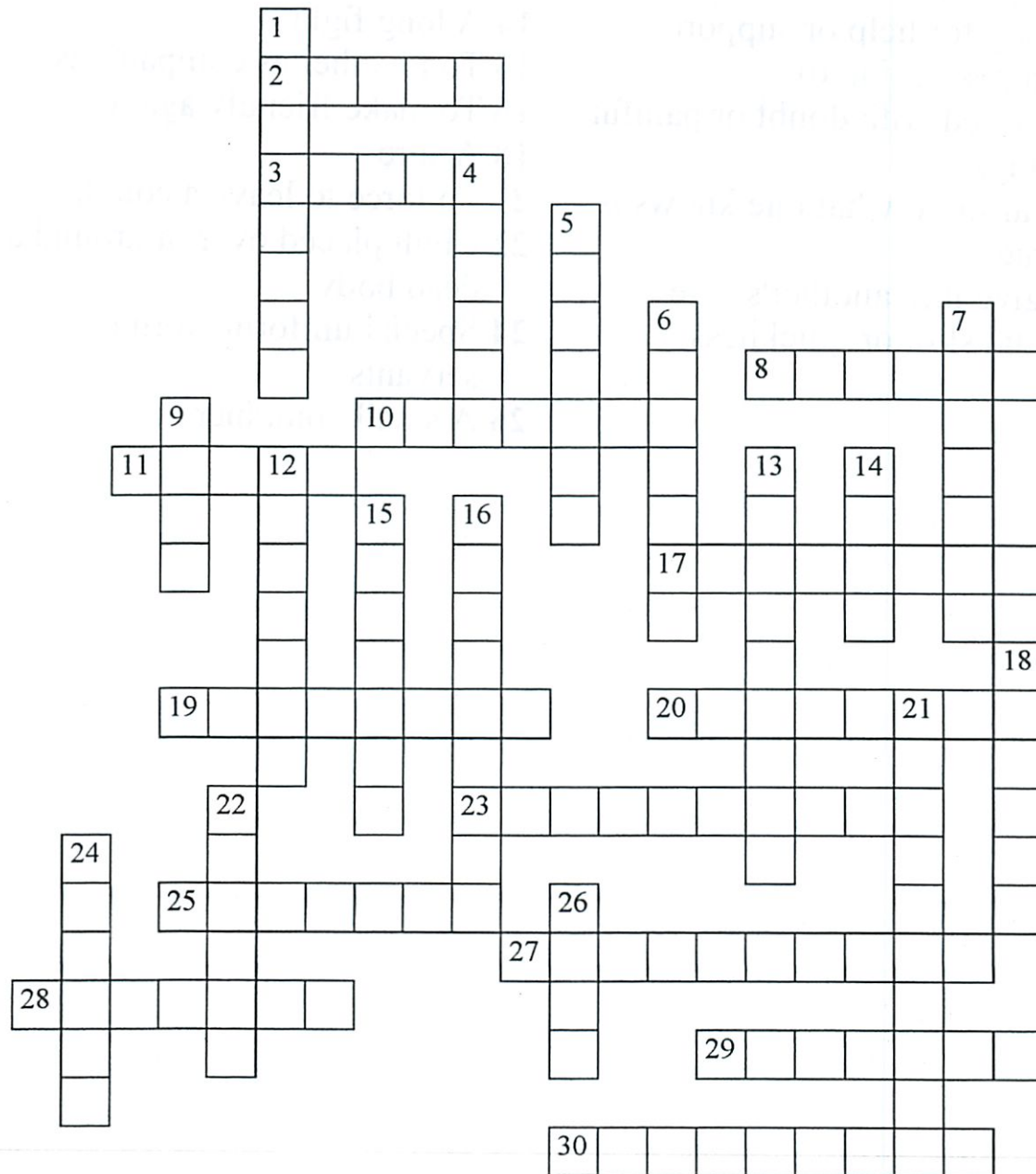
Across

2. to examine in detail or read attentively
5. appearing to be worn
6. following one after the other in order
8. open to attack or damage
11. front of a building
15. great confusion and disorder
16. variance or disagreeing; the quality or state of being discrepant
17. a lunatic asylum
18. to make fearful
20. suggesting superhuman or supernatural powers

Down

1. done or made by stealth; sly
3. gross irreverence toward a hallowed person, place, or thing
4. exaggeration by distorting characteristics
7. arrogant disregard
9. unalterable; can't revoke
10. wild uproar
12. gaining acceptance by effort
13. to overlook, no importance
14. to express sympathy
19. an inner impediment to free activity

Romeo and Juliet Vocab



ACROSS

- 2 To shrink from in disgust
 3 To make or become less
 8 Frisky or playful
 10 Dreamily thoughtful
 11 Service performed when someone dies

DOWN

- 1 Deep distress or misery
 4 To prohibit or forbid
 5 To draw notice or interest by charm
 6 To win against opposition
 7 To beg earnestly or solemnly

- | | |
|---|--|
| 17 To worship a an idol as a god | 9 Of little worth |
| 19 To throw into disorder | 12 A fashionable young man |
| 20 Changable | 13 Stretched out on the ground |
| 23 Asking for help or support | 14 A long fight |
| 25 Gain possession of | 15 To together as companions |
| 27 Disturbed with doubt or painful feelings | 16 To make friendly again |
| 28 Swearing to what one knows is untrue | 18 A sore |
| 29 To give into another's care | 21 To force to leave a country |
| 30 Mental skill or quickness | 22 Cloth placed over or around a dead body |
| | 24 Special uniform worn by servants |
| | 26 A small container |

- Transition, introductory words/phrases
- Set off appositives and parenthetical phrases
- Separate adjectives, quoted words/dialogs, items in a list/series, dates & years, large numbers, city & states, name & titles
- Phrases that express contrast and when it is necessary to prevent confusion

Subject-Verb Agreement

- Singular subjects need singular verbs
- Plural subjects need plural verbs
-

Using the Right Word:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| -Can v. May | -Farther v. Further | -Immigrate v. Emigrate |
| -Than v. Then | -There, their, They're | -set v. sit |
| -principal v. principle | -good v. well | -affect v. effect |
| -who v. whom | | |

Verb Tense

- Present
- Past
- Future
- Present Perfect
- Past Perfect
- Future Perfect

Pronouns and Antecedents:

Agrees in Person, number, gender and case

- Pronouns-a word used in a place of a noun...person place, or thing w/o naming it
 - First person- I/We Me/Us
 - Second person- You sing. And pl.
 - Third person- He, she, it, they/them
- Antecedents- word to which a pronoun refers

Objects

- **Direct objects** –noun, pronoun or other noun substitute in a sentence that receives the action of the verb; it is the noun or noun phrase that is acted upon in a sentence
- **Indirect Objects**- precedes the direct object and tells who or for whom the action of the verb is done and who is receiving the direct object
- **There MUST be a direct object to have an indirect object**
- **Objects of Preposition**- a noun or noun phrase that follows a preposition is termed the object of the preposition

Cathy Kaing and Liz Manor
Ms. Kaiser
English 9-H.
June 13, 2006

Review of Writing and Grammar

The Sentence

Every sentence must have at least **ONE SUBJECT** and **ONE VERB**.

- **Natural order:** subject comes before the verb or verb phrase in a sentence
- **Inverted Sentences:** Complete or part of the verb phrase precedes the subject
- **Modifiers:** word or group of words which describes changes or limits the meaning of another word – always adjectives or adverbs
- **Clause:** group of related words which must contain a subject and a verb (either independent or dependent)
- **Phrase:** does not contain a subject or a verb or verb phrase

Types of Sentences

SIMPLE –ONE independent clause

COMPOUND- TWO independent clauses

COMPLEX- One independent clause and one or more dependent clauses

COMPOUND-COMPLEX – TWO independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses

Usage

- **DECLARATIVE** –states a fact and is followed by a period
- **INTERROGRATIVE** –asks a question and is followed by a question mark
- **IMPERATIVE** –expresses a command or a request and is followed by a period
- **EXCLAMATORY** –expresses strong feeling and is followed by an exclamation point

RUN-ON SENTENCES –TWO or MORE sentences that are written as one sentence. They are separated by a comma or no mark of punctuation at all

FRAGMENT –group of words used in a sentence...it is not a sentence though b/c it lacks a subject, verb or some other essential part...making it an incomplete sentence

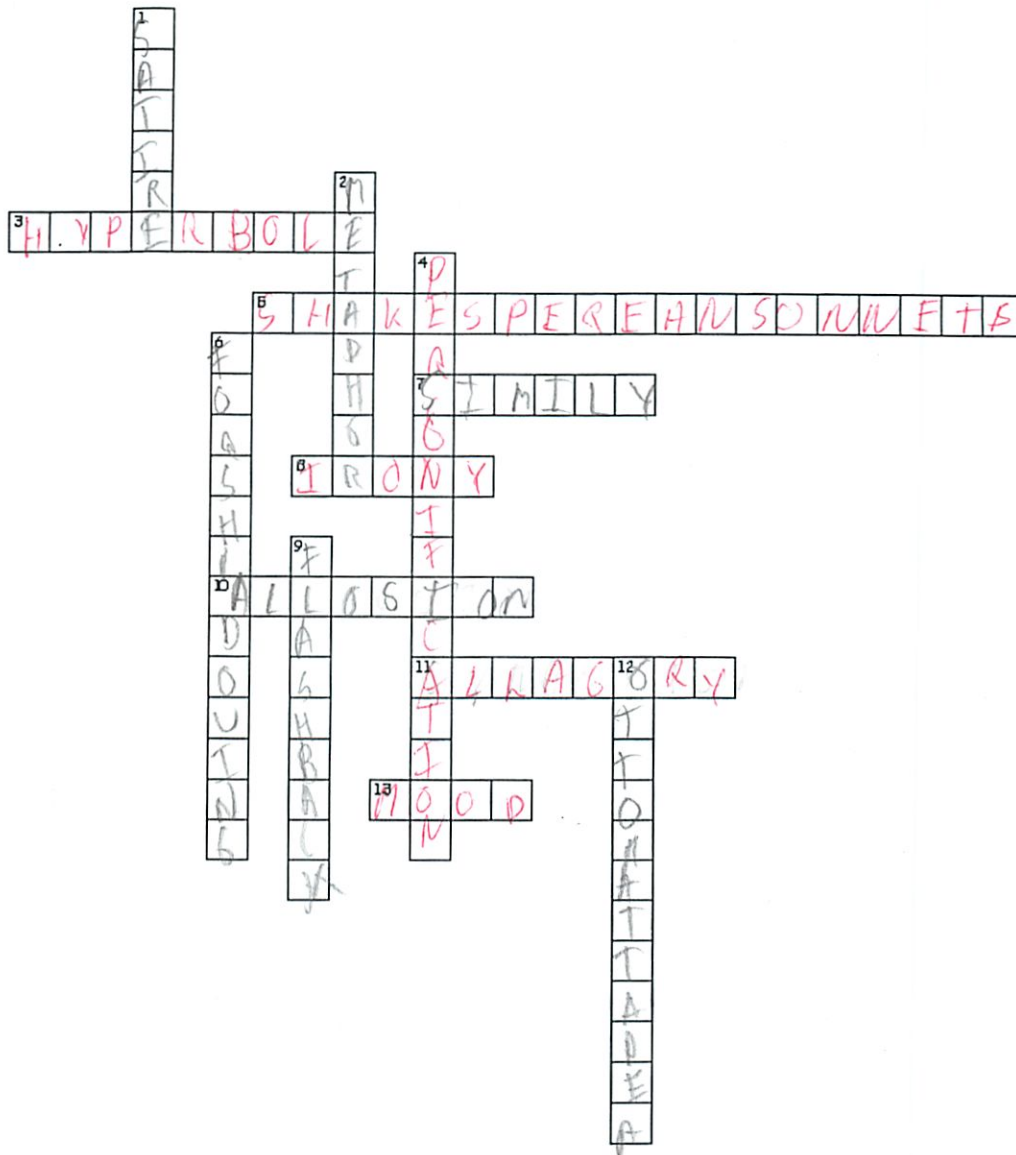
Dangling Modifiers- phrase or clause which says something different from what is meant because words are left out

Misplaced Modifiers- simply a word or phrase describing something but not placed near enough the word it is supposed to be modify. Not a dangling modifier, no words are missing, just misplaced

Commas are used in:

- Before coordinating conjunctions for compound sentences (FANBOYS –for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
- Connect two independent clauses (compound sentence)
- Set off Introductory Phrase or Clause

Literary Devices



Across

3. an exaggeration or overstatement
5. contains three quatrains and a rhymed couplet; abab cdcd efef gg
7. the comparison of two unlike things using 'like' or 'as'
8. an implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant
10. the reference to a famous person, place, event, or work of art
11. a form of extended metaphor, where objects, people, and actions in the story have two meanings: literal, and symbolic
13. the feeling that a work of literature evokes

Down

1. a literary tone used to ridicule something to provoke or prevent change
2. the comparison of two unlike things not using 'like' or 'as'
4. giving human qualities to animals or objects
6. using hints and clues to suggest what happens later in literature
9. a section of literature that interrupts to explain what happened in the past so readers understand what is happening in the present
12. a word that imitates the sound it represents

English Final Review

6/13

R+J - Prince Escalus - ^{means} greek 'scales'
weighs between the family

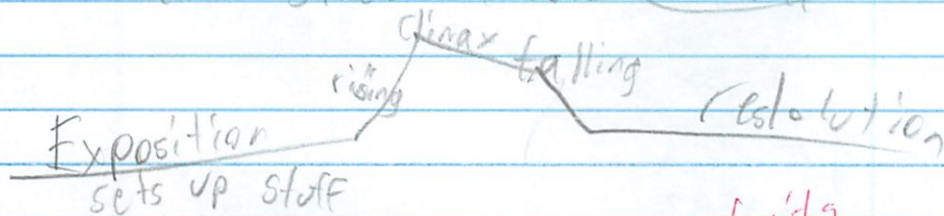
- Juliet forced to marry Paris
- Friar solves tom - "dead" potion

Shakespeare created his own words: Alack!

— Nerklase; Borrows + loses it
works to pay it off ironic
actually false

Interlopers: feeding men
trapped under trees

Invalid - Train - friend dies - takes coffin
mixes up with guns - bad order - ~~the~~ actually
these - stuck in cold (ironic)



Only 1
trait

Round char - ~~has~~ ^{detailed, many traits} ~~change~~
Flat char - ~~hasn't~~ ~~change~~) ~~nothing to do w/~~
~~though char mentioned more are typically round~~ ~~how much detail~~

Evil stepsisters → bad

POV - 1st, 2nd, 3rd
I You They

omniscient - all knowing
limited - only 1 knowing

Theme - What's about

Setting: place time

English Final

8/13

1. The first part of the paper is about the history of the English language.

2. The second part is about the grammar of the English language.

3. The third part is about the literature of the English language.

4. The fourth part is about the culture of the English language.

5. The fifth part is about the society of the English language.

6. The sixth part is about the future of the English language.

7. The seventh part is about the conclusion of the paper.

8. The eighth part is about the bibliography of the paper.

9. The ninth part is about the appendix of the paper.

10. The tenth part is about the end of the paper.

Michael Plasmeier and Dijana Ilic

Kaiser

Eng 9H

12 June 2006

Plaz | (M)



Antigone Review for Final

Remember Antigone by Sophocles which we read before the year even started for summer reading. So it was written by this Greek poet named Sophocles in 442 BC. It was a tragedy, or sad play. It was one of the three Theban plays of the Oedipus cycle. (Remember Oedipus Rex. We used that as the example of a perfect tragedy when we studied Shakespeare. That is the story where Oedipus kills his father and marries his mother.)



So, what happens before the story is that after Oedipus is exiled, he leaves the ruling rights of Thebes to his two sons, Eteocles and Polynices who must take it in turns to rule. Eteocles rules first but the two become enemies after Eteocles refuses to give up the throne, and Polynices is exiled. He returns to attack in the Seven Against Thebes campaign. At the beginning of the play, both brothers are dead, apparently slain by the other's hand. The current ruler, Creon, has made a decree: Since Polynices fought against Thebes, he shall not be buried. Meanwhile, Eteocles is to be buried with full military honors.

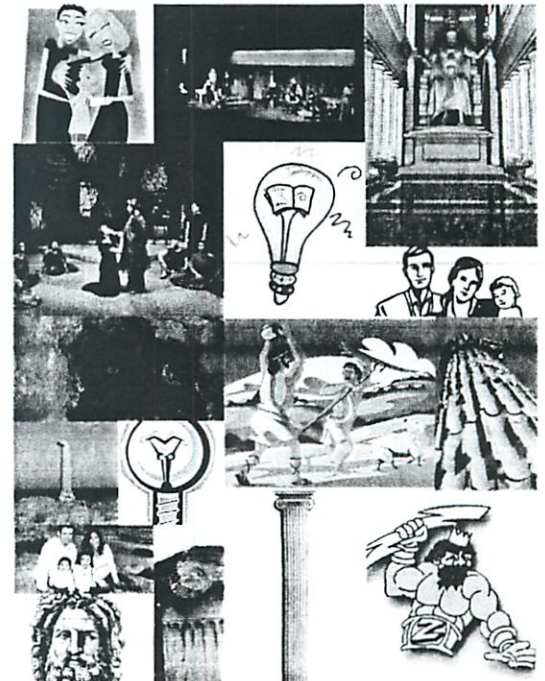
However, Antigone, the daughter of Oedipus and the sister of the dead brothers, believes this proclamation to be against the gods' orders. She confides her plan to bury Polynices herself to her sister Ismene. The more timid of the two, Ismene refuses to take part out of fear, but agrees with her motive.

Creon is very mad that someone would have the audacity (vocab word!) to bury Polynices, and he makes terrible threats against the one who went against his order. Antigone is caught the next time she goes to her brother, and brought before the furious king. Defiantly, she accepts her death.

Antigone's fiancé and Creon's son Haemon arrives, talking about how the whole city thinks Antigone innocent. Creon gets angry at Haemon, but finally, Haemon makes a threat that Antigone's death will cause another. When Creon scoffs, his son tells him it is not Creon who will die. Enraged, Creon decides to leave Antigone to starve in a sealed cave.

The blind prophet Tiresias then tells Creon that his actions are not right, that soon his own flesh and blood will die, and his actions are causing a miasma (pollution). Faced with this terrible prophecy, Creon is torn but comes to the conclusion that Polynices must be buried and Antigone must not be killed.

However, he is too late: Antigone has already hanged herself in her cave. Haemon and Creon find her dead body and Haemon threatens Creon but then Haemon ends up killing himself. Haemon's mother and Creon's wife, Eurydice, also kills herself in grief over the death of both of her sons. (The other one died in the war against Polynices). Creon, having lost all of his family, loses his will and lets himself be taken away. He is alone. His own decisions have come back with a vengeance, taking all that he cared about.

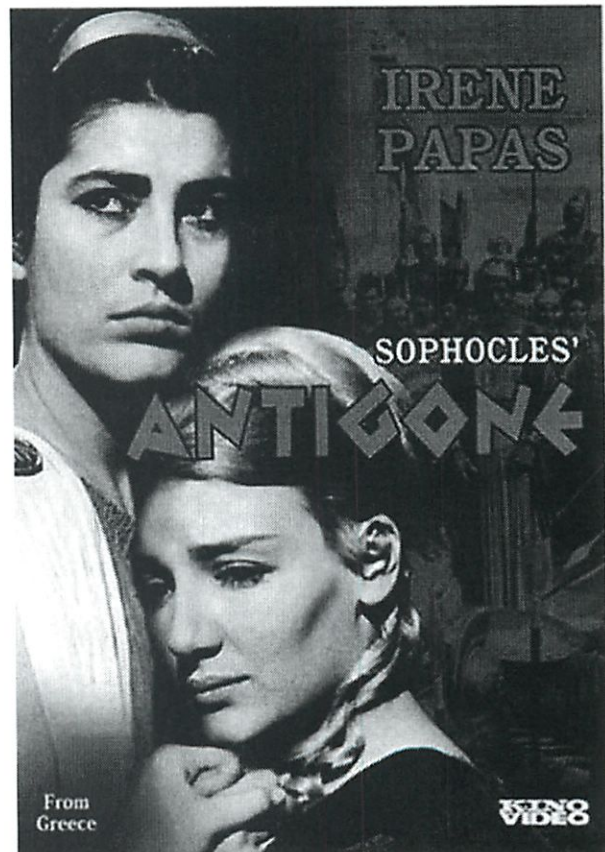




Antigone People Matching

1. The current ruler of Thebes; cause of trouble in the play *g*
2. Haemon's mother and Creon's wife; kills herself at the end of the story *j*
3. The protagonist of the story; believes it is the god's will that Polynices should be buried *a*
4. The former ruler of the city; killed his father and married his mother. *c*
5. Refused to give up the throne; defended Thebes; buried with full military honor *d*
6. Antigone's sister; a chicken *f*
7. Creon's son; makes a prediction of more deaths *h*
8. The author of the story. *b*
9. Blind prophet; causes Creon to change his mind *i*
10. Fought against Thebes; not to be buried *e*

- a) Antigone
- b) Sophocles
- c) Oedipus
- d) Eteocles
- e) Polynices
- f) Ismene
- g) Creon
- h) Haemon
- i) Tiresias
- j) Eurydice





Romeo and Juliet Vocab for Act 3

Gallant

gal·lant [gə lánt]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **courteous**: courteous and thoughtful, especially toward women
2. **brave**: brave, spirited, and honorable (*literary*)
3. **majestic**: grand and majestic (*archaic*)

noun (*plural* gal·lants)

Definitions:

1. **man courteous to women**: a man who is courteous and thoughtful in his behavior toward women (*dated*)
2. **male lover**: a man who is a woman's lover (*archaic*)
3. **dandy**: a fashionable young man (*archaic*)

transitive and intransitive verb (*past and past participle* gal·lant·ed, *present participle* gal·lant·ing, *3rd person present singular* gal·lants)

Definitions:

woo: to court a woman (*archaic*)

[14th century. < Old French, present participle of *galer* "make merry"]

• gal·lant·lyadv



Fray

Fray 1 [fray]

transitive and intransitive verb (*past and past participle* frayed, *present participle* fray·ing, *3rd person present singular* frays)

Definitions:

1. wear away and hang in threads: to wear away the edge or surface of cloth or rope by friction, causing threads to hang loose, or be worn away in this way
 - *frayed at the cuffs*
2. make or become strained: to become strained, causing irritability or anger, or cause somebody's nerves, temper, or patience to become strained
 - *Temper were already fraying.*

noun (*plural* frays)

Definitions:

worn part with loose threads: a worn area on cloth or rope, with loose threads showing

[15th century. Via French *frayer* < Latin *fricare* "rub"]

Fray 2 [fray]

noun

Definitions:

1. argument or fight: an argument, quarrel, or rowdy fight
 - *The local newspaper immediately joined the fray.*
2. lively activity or situation: an exciting, energetic, or stressful activity or situation
 - *back into the fray*

[14th century. Shortening of affray]

~~Barbed wire~~

Frage 1 (Frage)

transitive and intransitive verb (past and past participle frayed, present participle fraying), 3rd person present singular frays)

Definitions:

1. Wear away and hang in threads: to wear away the edge or surface of cloth or rope by friction, causing threads to hang loose, or be worn away in this way.
• frayed at the cuffs
2. make or become strained: to become strained, causing irritability or anger, or cause somebody's nerves, temper, or patience to become strained.
• frays were already fraying

noun (plural frays)

Definitions:

worn part with loose threads: a worn area on cloth or rope with loose threads showing

[15th century, via French (fray < Latin fricare "rub")]

Frage 2 (Frage)

noun

Definitions:

1. argument or fight: an argument, dispute, or rowdy fight.
• The local newspaper immediately joined the fray.
2. lively activity or situation: an exciting, energetic, or stressful activity or situation.
• Dived into the fray.

[14th century, Shortening of affray]

Frage 3 (Frage)

banishment

ban-ish [**bánnish**] (*past and past participle ban·ished, present participle ban·ish·ing, 3rd person present singular ban·ish·es*)

transitive verb

Definitions:

1. send somebody away: to exile somebody from a place
2. get rid of something: to put something out of your mind
 - *I simply couldn't banish my anxieties.*

[14th century. < French *baniss-*, stem of *banir* "proclaim" < assumed Vulgar Latin *bannire* < Germanic]

- ban-ish·ern
- ban-ish·mentn

Calamity

ca-lam-i-ty [**kə lámmətee**] (*plural ca-lam-i-ties*)

noun

Definitions:

1. disaster: a disastrous situation or event
2. distress: misery or distress resulting from a disastrous event (*archaic*)

[14th century. Via French < Latin *calamitas* "disaster"]

Use this one

Commend

com-mend [**kə ménd**] (*past and past participle com·mend·ed, present participle com·mend·ing, 3rd person present singular com·mends*)

transitive verb

Definitions:

1. **praise somebody or something:** to praise somebody or something in a formal way

- *She was commended for her bravery.*

2. **cause something to be acceptable:** to show something to possess worthwhile qualities

- *The plan has much to commend it.*

3. **endorse somebody or something:** to endorse somebody or something as being worthy of approval

- *I had no hesitation in commending her to them.*

4. **surrender somebody or something for safekeeping:** to entrust somebody, yourself, or your soul to somebody's safekeeping (*formal*)

[14th century. < Latin *commendare* "entrust completely" < *mandare* (see [mandate](#))]

- com·mend·ern

Dexterity

dex·ter·i·ty [[dek stérretee](#)]

noun

quick in hands + mind

Definitions:

1. **physical skill:** ease and skill in physical movement, especially in using the hands and manipulating objects

- *manual dexterity*

2. **quick wits:** sharpness or quickness of mind

Prevail

pre·vail [[pri váyl](#)] (*past and past participle pre·vailed, present participle pre·vail·ing, 3rd person present singular pre·vails*)

intransitive verb

Definitions:

1. praise somebody or something: to praise somebody or something in a

formal way
 • She was commended for her strategy.

2. cause something to be acceptable: to show something to possess

worthwhile qualities
 • The plan has much to commend it.

3. endorse somebody or something: to endorse somebody or something as

being worthy of approval
 • I had no hesitation in commending her to them.

4. surrender somebody or something for safekeeping: to entrust somebody,

yourself, or your soul to somebody's safekeeping (formal)

[14th century, < Latin commendere "entrust completely" > mandate (see
 the notes)]

• com-mend-er

Dexterity

dek-si-ter-i-ty (dek-si-ter-see)

quick in hands thing

noun

Definitions:

1. physical skill: ease and skill in physical movement, especially in using the

hands and manipulating objects

• manual dexterity

2. quick wits: sharpness or quickness of mind

Prevail

pre-vail (pri-vayl) (past and past participle pre-vailed, present participle

pre-va-il-ing, 3rd person present singular pre-va-ils)

intransitive verb

Definitions:

1. **be stronger**: to prove to be stronger and in the position of greater influence and power

- *He prevailed over his enemies.*

2. **win through**: to prove to be effective

- *Justice will prevail.*

3. **predominate**: to predominate or be the most common or frequent

- *Sunny skies prevail across the northeast.*

4. **be current**: to remain in general use or effect (*formal*)

- *The old customs still prevail in some parts of the country.*

[14th century. < Latin *praevalere* "be stronger" < *valere* "be strong"]

Reconcile

rec-on-cile [*rékən sīl*] (past and past participle rec-on-ciled, present participle rec-on-cil-ing, 3rd person present singular rec-on-ciles)

verb

Definitions:

1. *transitive and intransitive verb* **put people back on friendly terms**: to bring two or more people back into a friendly relationship with each other after a dispute or estrangement, or return to a friendly relationship

- *The two clans were finally reconciled after a century-long feud.*

2. *transitive verb* **end conflict**: to solve a dispute or end a quarrel

- *reconciled their differences*

3. *transitive verb* **make somebody accept something**: to persuade somebody or yourself to accept that something undesirable cannot be changed

- *He reconciled himself to the fact that his football career was over.*

4. *transitive and intransitive verb* **make consistent or compatible**: to make two or more apparently conflicting things consistent or compatible, or to become consistent or compatible

- *trying to reconcile fitness with a penchant for fast food*

[14th century. Directly or via French < Latin *reconciliare* "make friendly again" < *conciliare* "make friendly" < *concilium* "meeting"]

- rec-on-cil-a-bil-i-ty [*rékən sīlə bīllətee*] n
- rec-on-cil-a-ble [*rékən sīləb'l, rékən sīləb'l*] adj
- rec-on-cil-a-ble-ness n
- rec-on-cil-a-bly adv

- rec-on-cile-mentn
- rec-on-cil-ern

Vile

vile [**vīl**] (*comparative vil·er, superlative vil·est*)

adjective

Definitions:

1. **disgusting**: causing disgust or abhorrence
• vile smell
2. **wicked**: despicable or shameful
• vile crimes
3. **very unpleasant**: extremely unpleasant to experience
• vile weather
4. **worthless**: of little or no worth (*archaic*)

bad

[13th century. Via French < Latin *vilis* "of little value, cheap, base"]

- vile·lyadv
- vile·nessn

Abhor

ab·hor [**ab háwr**] (*past and past participle ab·horred, present participle ab·hor·ring, 3rd person present singular ab·hors*)

transitive verb

Definitions:

detest something: to disapprove of or reject something very strongly

[15th century. < Latin *abhorrere* "shrink back in horror" < *horrere* "shudder, bristle"]

- ab·hor·rern

hate



Romeo and Juliet Vocab for Act 4

20/20

Pensive

pen·sive [**pénssiv**]

adjective

Definitions:

deeply thoughtful: thinking deeply about something, especially in a sad or serious manner

[14th century. < French *penser* "think" < Latin *pensare* "keep on weighing" < *pendere* "weigh"]

- pen·sive·lyadv
- pen·sive·nessn

not noun like in Harry Potter

Vial

vi·al [**vī əl**] (*plural* vi·als)

noun

Definitions:

small glass bottle: a small glass bottle, especially one for medicines

[14th century. Alteration of phial]

Enjoined

en·join [**in jóyn, en jóyn**] (*past and past participle* en·joined, *present participle* en·join·ing, *3rd person present singular* en·joins)

transitive verb

Command



Revision A
11/19/2002

Michael Blazewicz
Kaiser
Eng 911
9 November 2002

Romeo and Juliet Vocal for Act 4

8/10

Pen-sive

pen-sive [pən-siv]

Not now like in Harry Potter

Definitions:

deeply thoughtful; think in deeply about something, especially, in a sad or serious manner

[14th century < French pensif "think" < Latin pensare "keep on working"]

- pen-sive-ly
- pen-sive-ness

Vial

vial [vi-əl] (vī-əl-ē)

noun

Definitions:

small glass bottle; a small glass bottle, especially one for medicines

[14th century, alteration of vial]

Enjoined

en-join [in-jōyn] (past and past participle enjoined, a request, or a person or thing enjoined, and person or thing enjoined)

Command

transitive verb

Definitions:

1. **command somebody**: to command somebody to do something or behave in a particular way
 - *were enjoined to be silent*
2. **impose something**: to impose a condition or course of action on others
 - *enjoined secrecy upon us*
3. **U.S. forbid something**: to forbid or prohibit something forcefully
 - *The terms of the contract enjoin the disclosure of trade secrets.*
4. **LAW forbid or command legally**: to forbid or command somebody to do something by means of a legal injunction

- en·join·ern
- en·join·mentn

Abate

a·bate [ə báyt] (past and past participle a·bat·ed, present participle a·bat·ing, 3rd person present singular a·bates)

verb

Definitions:

lessen

1. *transitive and intransitive verb* **become less**: to lessen or make something lessen gradually (*formal or literary*)
2. *transitive and intransitive verb* **LAW end**: to suppress or end a nuisance, act, or writ, or be suppressed or ended
3. *transitive verb* **FINANCE reduce something**: to lower the amount or rate of something such as a tax (*formal*)

[13th century. < Old French *abatre* "beat down" < Latin *batt(u)ere* "fight, beat"]

- a·bate·mentn

Definitions:

1. command somebody: to command somebody to do something or behave in a particular way
 * more often to be strict

2. impose something: to impose a condition or course of action on others
 * enjoy ed secretly upon us

3. 1. forbid something: to forbid or prohibit something forcefully
 * the terms of the contract within the disclosure of trade secrets

4. law forbid or command legally: to forbid or command somebody to do something by means of a legal injunction

- * en-join-ern
- * en-join-mentn

Admit

a-pate (i bayt) - past and part participle a-pated, present participle a-pating, and past tense present singular a-pates

verb

Definitions:

1. transitive and intransitive verb become less: to lessen or make something less gradually (formal or literary)

2. intransitive and with transitive verb law end: to suppress or end a discussion, act, or way, or be suppressed or ended

3. transitive and intransitive verb reduce something: to lower the amount or rate of something such as a tax (formal)

[Latin -minuere] Old French -minuer "beat down", Latin -minuere "beat down"

- * a-pate-mentn

Beguile

be·guile [**bi gíl**] (*past and past participle be·guiled, present participle be·guil·ing, 3rd person present singular be·guiles*)

transitive verb

Definitions:

charm or deceive

1. charm somebody: to win and hold somebody's attention, interest, or devotion
2. deceive somebody: to mislead or deceive somebody (*literary*)
3. cheat somebody: to rob somebody of something, or cheat somebody out of something (*literary*)
4. pass time: to pass time in a pleasant way (*literary*)

- be·guile·mentn
- be·guil·ern

pass time

Dirge

dirge [**durj**] (*plural dirg·es*)

noun

Definitions:

1. funeral hymn: a song of mourning or lament, especially one about death or intended for a funeral
2. mournful music: a song or piece of music that sounds sad or depressing
3. funeral service: a funeral service that is sung

[Early 15th century. < Latin *dirige* "guide!" (first word of Psalm 5:8, used as the antiphon in a funeral service)]

Distraught

dis·traught [di stráwt]

adjective

Definitions:extremely upset: extremely upset and distressed

[14th century. Alteration of archaic distract "perplexed" < Latin *distractus*, past participle of *distrahere* (see **distract**)]

- dis·traught·lyadv

Fester

fes·ter [féstər]

verb (past and past participle fes·tered, present participle fes·ter·ing, 3rd person present singular fes·ters)

Definitions:

become rotten

1. *intransitive verb* **produce pus**: to produce pus because of an infection or ulceration, usually of the skin
2. *intransitive verb* **become rotten**: to decay
3. *intransitive verb* **deteriorate**: to be in or enter a state of decline
 - neighborhoods allowed to fester
4. **get more intense**: to become increasingly intense or worse
 - Hatred and tension continue to fester in the war-torn city.
 - festering discontent

noun (plural fes·ters)

Definitions:

MEDICINE **sore discharging pus**: a small sore or ulcer containing or discharging pus

[14th century. Via Old French *festre* "pipe-like ulcer" < Latin *fistula*]

Distraught

dis-trought (or strait)

attractive

Definitions

extremely upset; anxious, uneasy and distressed

[with central vowel] (archaic dialect) 'perplexed', 'each other' (archaic dialect) 'to be in a state of distress'

* dis-trought-ly

Fester

fes-ter (fester)

verb (transitive & intransitive) (archaic) 'to be in a state of distress', 'to be in a state of distress', 'to be in a state of distress'

become rotten

Definitions:

1. to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress

2. to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress

3. to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress

4. to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress

Fester

Definitions:

to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress; to be in a state of distress

[18th century] 'to be in a state of distress', 'to be in a state of distress', 'to be in a state of distress'

Prostratepros·trate [**pró stràyt**]

verb (past and past participle pros·trat·ed, present participle pros·trat·ing, 3rd person present singular pros·trates)

Definitions:

lie on ground

1. **pros·trate your·self** *vr* **lie face downward**: to lie prone or stretched out with the face downward or bow very low, e.g. in worship or submission

- *He prostrated himself before the emperor.*

2. *transitive verb* **lay somebody or something on ground**: to lay or throw somebody or something flat on the ground

- *was prostrated by a blow on the head*

3. *transitive verb* **incapacitate somebody**: to make somebody physically or emotionally weak or helpless

- *was prostrated by illness*

adjective

Definitions:

1. **lying flat on face**: lying prone or stretched out with the face downward, e.g. in worship or submission

2. **lying down**: stretched out in a horizontal position, often because of illness or injury

3. **drained of energy**: drained of physical strength or incapacitated by overexertion or powerful emotion

- *prostrate with grief*

4. BOTANY **growing along ground**: describes a plant that grows or trails along the ground

- *a prostrate shrub*

[14th century. < Latin *prostratus*, past participle of *prosternere* "throw in front of" < *sternere* "spread out, lay down"]

- pros·tra·tion [**pro stráysh'n**]n

live on gill

5412505

Shroud

shroud [shrowd]

noun (plural shrouds)

Definitions:

1. **burial cloth**: a cloth in which a dead body is wrapped before burial
2. **covering**: something that covers or conceals something or somebody
3. **protective covering**: a protective covering, e.g. a guard for a piece of machinery
4. NAUTICAL **mast stay**: any one of the supporting ropes or wires that extend down from the top of a mast to the deck
5. AEROSPACE **protective covering for spacecraft**: a shield that protects a spacecraft from heat during launch
6. AEROSPACE **part of airfoil surface**: a rearward extension of a fixed airfoil surface covering the leading edge of a movable surface hinged to it
7. CONSTRUCTION **cable to stop sway**: a supporting cable that extends from the top of a tall structure such as a smokestack to the ground
8. AVIATION **parachute line**: any one of the lines by which the harness of a parachute is attached to the canopy

transitive verb (*past and past participle* shroud·ed, *present participle* shroud·ing, *3rd person present singular* shrouds)

Definitions:

1. **cover or conceal something**: to cover or conceal somebody or something
2. **wrap corpse**: to wrap a dead body in a cloth

[Old English *scrūd* "garment" < W Germanic, "to cut"]

Vocabulary Acts III and IV

Name: Michael Plasmer

Directions: Unscramble each of the clue words. Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

15/15

- VIEL V I L E : bad
10
- HABRO A B H O R : Hate
12
- TYACIAML C A L A M I T Y : disaster
23 13
- GADTIHSUTR D I S T R A U G H T : confused + upset
6 22
- RUOHSO S H R O U D : burial cloth
11 2
- NEVPESI P E N S I V E : deeply thoughtful
9
- LAIV V I A L : glass jar
8
- NDINJEOO E N J O I N E : command or forbid
4 15 21
- PIERALV O R E V A I L : win through
14
- BEINNTASHM B A N I S H M E N T : send away
7 26
- TERDIYTEX D E X T E R I T Y
18 24 20
- MMDCEON C O M M E N D : praise
3
- TEFRES F E S T E R
19 1
- TEABA A B A T E : to lessen
16
- LIRNOECEC R E C O M C I L E
5 17 25

R O M E O : S B A N I S H M E N T L E F T J U L I E T
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

d i s t r a u g h t

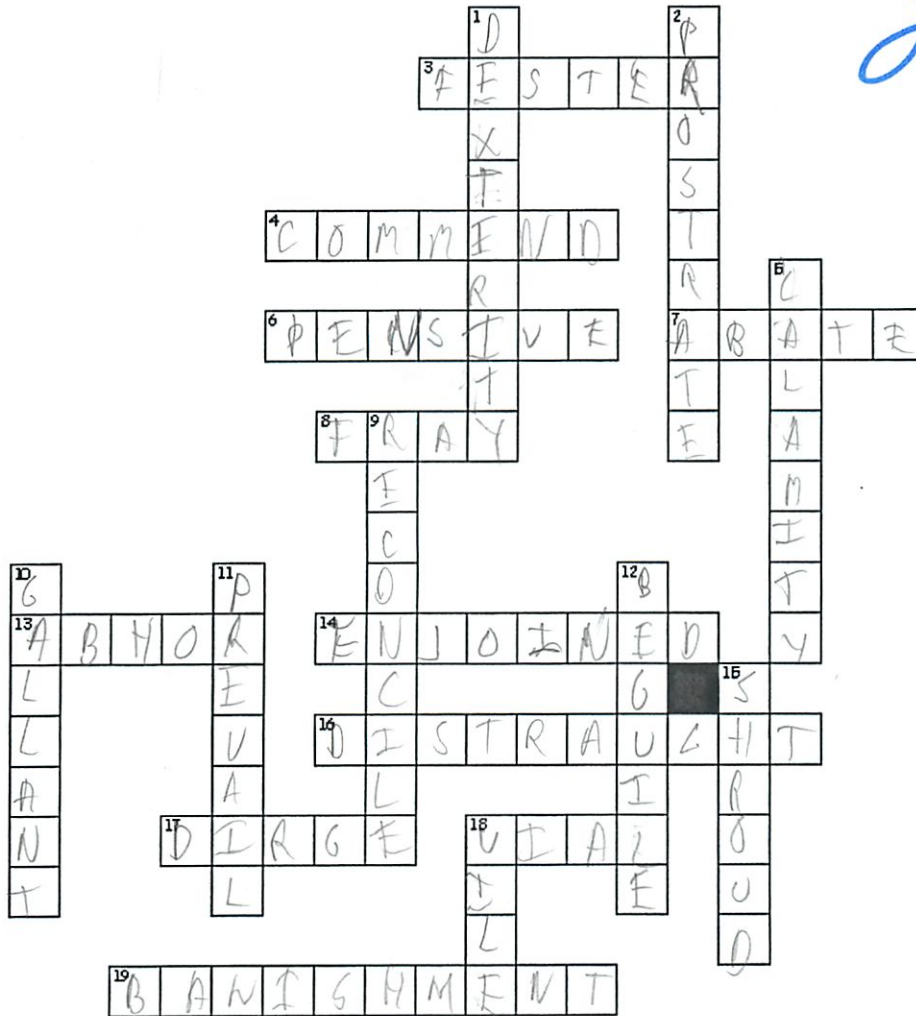
Romeo's banishment left Juliet good distraught.

Vocabulary Acts III and IV

Name: Michael Plasmie

11/15

20/20



Across

3. to cause increasing poisoning, irritation, or bitterness
4. to mention with praise
6. musingly or dreamily thoughtful
7. to put an end to
8. a usually disorderly or protracted fight, struggle, or dispute
13. to regard with extreme hatred
14. to prohibit by a judicial order
16. agitated with doubt or mental conflict
17. a song or hymn of grief or lamentation
18. a small closed or closable vessel especially for liquids
19. to drive out or remove from a home or place of usual resort

Down

1. readiness and grace in physical activity
2. trailing on the ground
5. a state of deep distress or misery caused by major misfortune or loss
9. to restore to friendship or harmony
10. courteously and elaborately attentive especially to ladies
11. to be or become effective or effectual
12. to lead by deception
15. burial garment
18. morally despicable



Romeo and Juliet Vocab for Act 5

20/20

Apothecary

a·poth·e·car·y [ə póthə kèrree] (*plural* a·poth·e·car·ies)

noun

Definitions:

1. OCCUPATIONS

Same as pharmacist

2. COMMERCE

Same as pharmacy (sense 2)

[14th century. Via French < late Latin *apothecarius* "storekeeper" < Greek *apothēkē* "storehouse" < *apotithenai* "put away" < *tithenai* "put"]

Remnants

rem·nant [rémnənt] (*plural* rem·nants)

noun

Definitions:

1. small part still left: a small part of something that remains after the rest has gone

2. small amount of cloth or carpet: a small amount of unsold cloth or flooring material left at the end of a roll, often sold at a reduced price

3. trace of something: a small amount or trace of something such as a feeling or emotion

4. ANTHROPOLOGY small surviving group of people: a small isolated group of people surviving from a culture or group

[14th century. < Old French *remanant*, present participle of *remanoir* (see remain)]



Revision: C

11/21/2008

11/21/2008
11/21/2008
11/21/2008

2/2/0

Romero and Juliet Vocab for Act 5

apothecary

apothecary: a person who prepares and dispenses medicines

apothecary

Definition:



apothecary

apothecary

apothecary (see 1)

apothecary: a person who prepares and dispenses medicines

apothecary: a person who prepares and dispenses medicines

hemorrhage

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage

Definition:

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage: a flow of blood from a blood vessel

hemorrhage

Haughty

haugh·ty [**háwtee**] (*comparative* haugh·ti·er, *superlative* haugh·ti·est)

adjective

Definitions:

condescending: behaving in a superior, condescending, or arrogant way
• *haughty self-assurance*

[Mid-16th century. < archaic haught < French *haut(e)* "high"]

- haugh·ti·lyadv
 - haugh·ti·nessn
-

Amorous

am·o·rous [**ámməræss**]

adjective

Definitions:

expressing or feeling love: showing or feeling romantic love or sexual attraction

[14th century. Via Old French < medieval Latin *amorosus* < Latin *amor* "love"]

- am·or·ous·lyadv
 - am·or·ous·nessn
-

Conspire

con·spire [**kən spīr**] (*past and past participle* con·spired, *present participle* con·spir·ing, *3rd person present singular* con·spires)

intransitive verb

Definitions:

1. plan secretly to act illegally: to plan or agree in secret with others to commit an illegal or subversive act
• *In court, the three defendants admitted to conspiring against the government.*
2. work together: to combine so as to cause a particular result, often one involving harm, inconvenience, or difficulty

1. 1990-1995

- *Rain and tears conspired to smudge her carefully applied mascara.*

[14th century. Via French < Latin *conspirare*, literally "breathe together" < *spirare* "breathe"]

- con·spir·ing·ly [*kən spīringlee*]adv
-

Inter

in·ter [*in túr*] (*past and past participle in·terred, present participle in·ter·ring, 3rd person present singular in·ters*)

transitive verb

Definitions:

bury somebody: to bury the remains of a corpse in a grave or tomb

[15th century. < Old French *enterer* < Latin *terra* "earth"]

Paramour

par·a·mour [*párrə mòr*] (*plural par·a·mours*)

noun

Definitions:

illicit lover

lover: a lover, especially one in a relationship with a married person (*literary*)

[14th century. < obsolete *par amour* "by way of love" < Old French]

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

1/13/2002

...the ...
...the ...

1/13/2002

1/13/2002

...the ...

...the ...

1/13/2002

...the ...

1/13/2002

1/13/2002

1/13/2002

...the ...

...the ...

Sepulcher

sep·ul·cher [sépp'lkər]

noun (*plural* sep·ul·chers)

Definitions:

1. burial place: a vault in which a corpse is buried
2. *U.S.* container for relics: a container for sacred relics, especially one in an altar

transitive verb (*past and past participle* sep·ul·chered, *present participle* sep·ul·cher·ing, *3rd person present singular* sep·ul·chers)

Definitions:

put corpse in burial vault: to put a corpse into a sepulcher (*literary*)

[12th century. Via French < Latin *sepulc(h)rum* < *sepult-*, past participle of *sepelire* "bury"]

Penury

pen·u·ry [pénnyəree]

noun

Definitions:

poverty: extreme poverty

[15th century. < Latin *penuria*]

Scourge

scourge [skurj]

noun (*plural* scourges)

Definitions:

1. tormentor: somebody or something that is perceived as an agent of punishment, destruction, or severe criticism
 - *the scourge of my childhood*

— Cause of widespread or great affliction

Definition

separated (separate)

separated (separate)

Definition

1. partial object a verb, which a corpse is buried

2. partial object a verb, which a corpse is buried

3. partial object a verb, which a corpse is buried

Definition

out corpse in burial vault (use with a separate)

(2) partial object a verb, which a corpse is buried

Definition

separated (separate)

Definition

poverty (poverty)

Definition

separated (separate)

Definition

1. partial object a verb, which a corpse is buried

Case of wide spread or
great affliction

2. whip: a whip that is used for inflicting punishment

transitive verb (*past and past participle* scourged, *present participle* scourg·ing, *3rd person present singular* scourg·es)

Definitions:

1. punish somebody: to punish or criticize somebody severely

2. whip somebody: to whip somebody severely

[12th century. < Old French *escorgier* "to whip" < Latin *corrigia* "thong, whip"]

- scourg·ern

Vocabulary Act V

(and some from other Acts...)

Name: Michael Plasmeier

Directions: Unscramble each of the clue words.

Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

13/15

- TIENR INTER to bury
- GOSCEUR SCOURGE torment or whip
- RETPAAOCHY APOTHECARY pharmacist
- HUHGATY HAUGHTY : can descending (behaving as if superior)
- RECSONDOT CONSORTED ass. w/ something bad
- DOUSRH SHROUD burial cloth
- RRPEIA RAPIER long, slender sword
- NATLALG GALLANT brave, majestic
- TUSRITGADH DISSTRAUGHT upset
- UPRAOMAR PARAMOUR lover
- PUYREN PENURY poverty
- SOPRNICE CONSPIRE work secretly together
- TERNAMNS REMNATES pieces left
- RHSEUPLCE SEPULCHER burial place
- MUAROSO AMOROUS feeling love

ROMEO WENT TO AN APOTHECARY TO GET
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

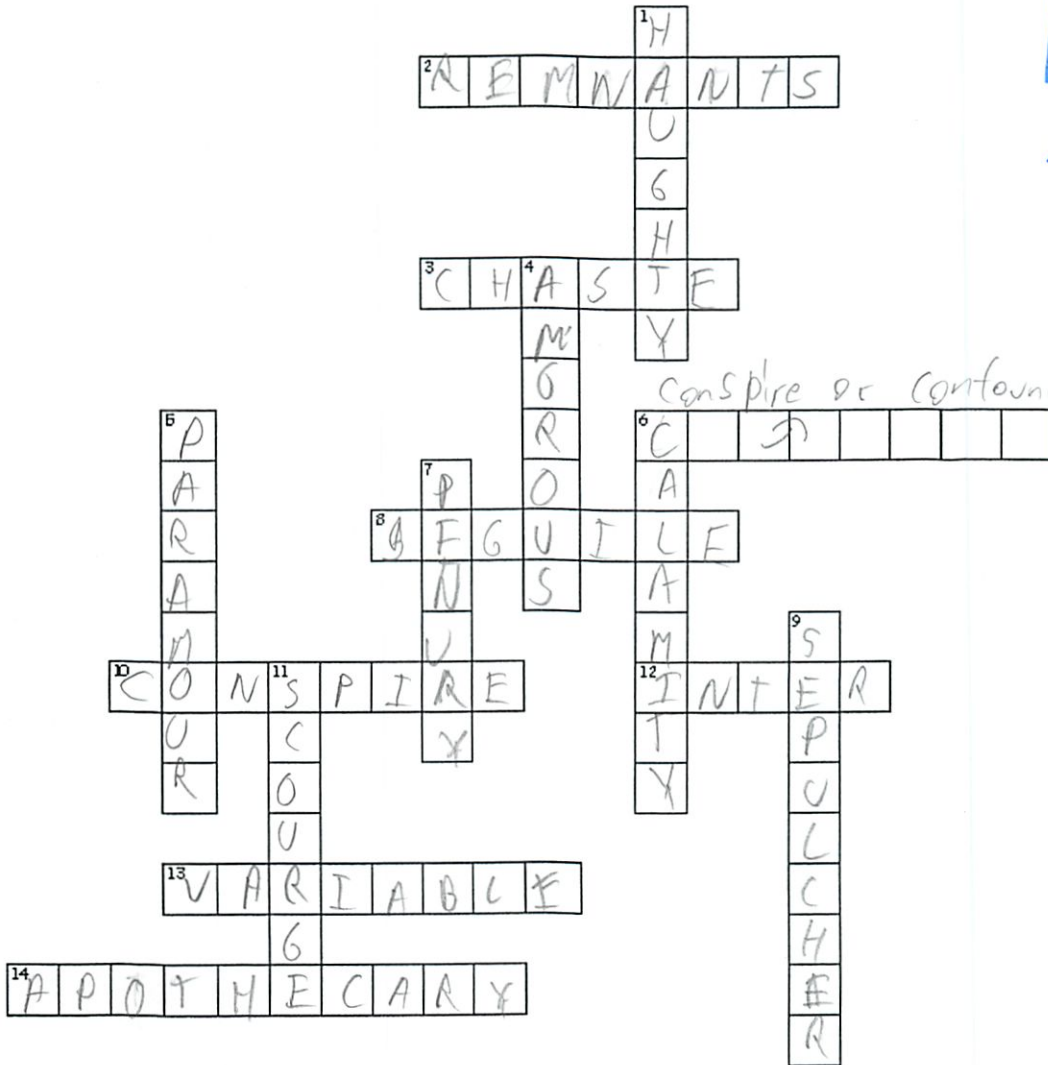
A VILE OF POISON
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

Romeo went to an apothecary to get a vile of poison.

Vocabulary Act V (and some others)

Name: Michael Placido

15
15



conspire or confound - fits
- lighter meets definition

Across	Down
2. a usually small part, member, or trace remaining	1. blatantly and disdainfully proud
3. pure in thought and act	4. strongly moved by love
6. to fail to discern differences between	5. an illicit lover
8. to lead by deception	6. a state of deep distress or misery
10. to join in a secret agreement to do an unlawful or wrongful act	7. severe poverty
12. to deposit (a dead body) in the earth or in a tomb	9. a place of burial
13. subject to changes	11. a cause of widespread or great affliction
14. one who prepares and sells drugs	

Vocab stories

12/19

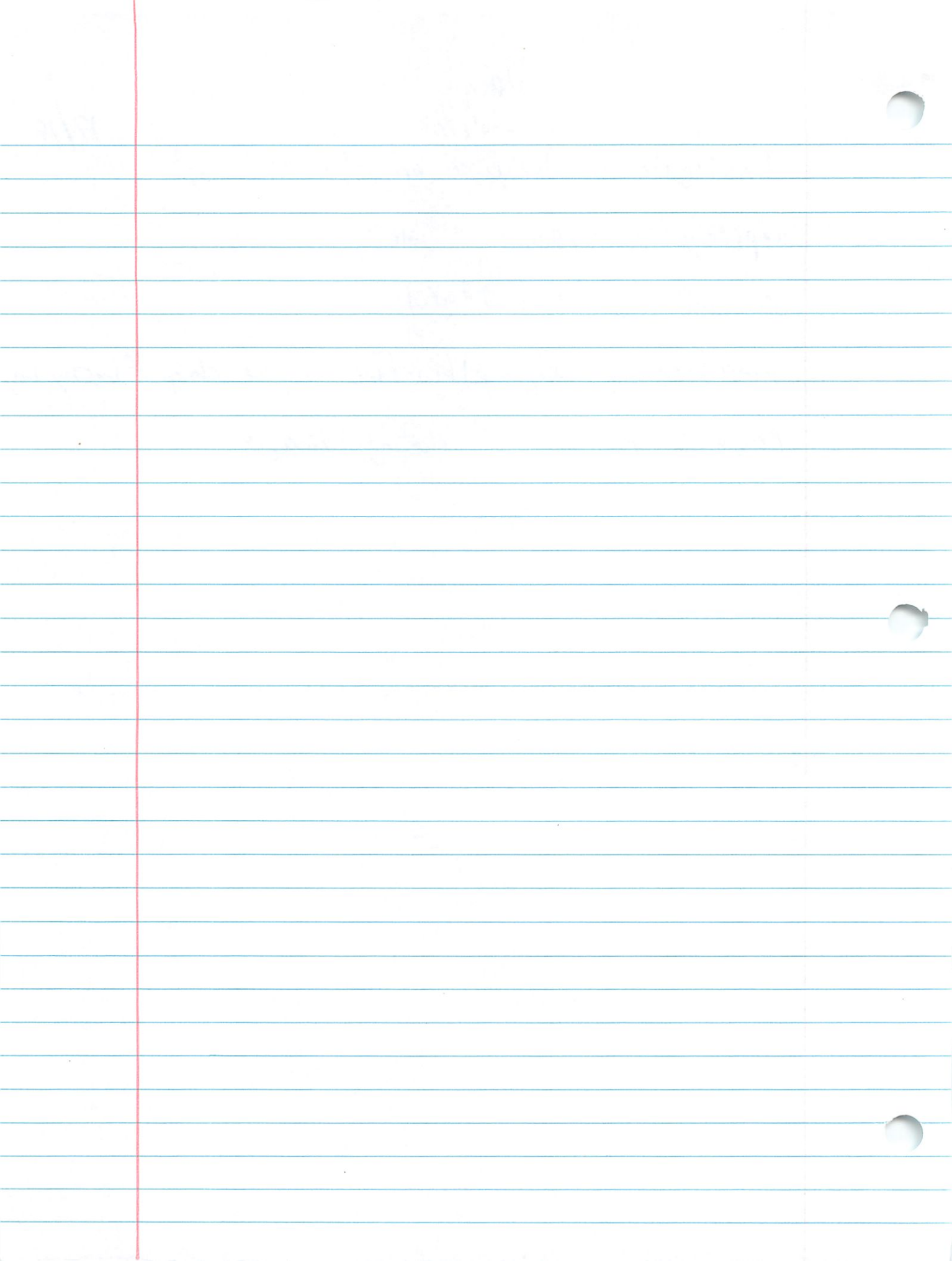
Instigate - v - to urge on, stir up

depreciate - v - reduce in value

cascade - n - a waterfall

meretricious - adj - attractive in a cheap, flashy way

ravages: N - ruins, devastating damages



Name: Michael Plasmeier
Kinds of Sentences/Vocabulary Review

Honors English 9
39 pts.

Directions: Write a sentence for each of your vocabulary words in "The Interlopers" and "The Necklace." That is a total of 13 words. Please write three of each kind of sentence and the last one is your choice. Keep in mind our rules for the sentence game in order to create well written and INTERESTING sentences. Also, please underline or highlight your vocabulary word in each sentence.

Simple sentences (9pts.):

1 Independent clause

1. The marauders entered the house.
2. The host put out a medley of deserts.

3. The man offered his condolences to the family.

Compound sentences (9 pts.):

Independent clause + coordinate conjunction + independent clause

4. The precipitous woodland did not have much game, but Gradwitz still guarded it carefully.
5. The men waited for succor to come, but help never arrived.
6. The lofty lightbulbs were hard to reach, it took 3 men to change them.

Complex sentences (9pts.):

Independent clause + dependent clause -or- dependent clause + comma + independent clause

7. Although the man had paid his dowry to his wife, the family still wanted more money.
8. Prisons should not subject a man to privation, even though the person committed crimes.
9. Monsieur Loisel was in a petulant mood, when she asked him to pass the bread.

Compound Complex sentences (9pts.):

At least 2 independent clauses and at least 1 dependent clause (in any order)

10. The language Ulrich was feeling and the pause ; Georg could hear, was the thing which happened before the men became friends,
11. Joe screamed in anxiety, but no one could hear him, because everyone had left already,
12. The woman's heart beat covetously, and the man smiled, when the salesman lifted the ring.

Your choice (3 pts.)! Kind of sentence: Compound

13. She wished she could be murmuring gallanties, instead of sitting there. Simple
-1



-det from crossword

"The Interlopers" Vocab

Precipitous - The forest lands of Gradwitz were of wide extent and well stocked with game; the narrow strip of precipitous woodland that lay on its outskirts was not remarkable for the game it harboured or the shooting it afforded, but it was the most jealously guarded of all its owner's territorial possessions.

pre·cip·i·tous [prə sɪpɪtəs]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **done rashly:** done or acting too quickly and without enough thought

2. **GEOGRAPHY like precipice:** very high and steep

- *precipitous mountain slopes*

3. **GEOGRAPHY with precipices:** having a number of precipices

- *precipitous terrain*

[Mid-17th century. < French *précipiteux* < Latin *praecipitium* < *praecipit*- "headlong" (see precipitate)]

- **pre·cip·i·tous·ly**adv
- **pre·cip·i·tous·ness**n

Marauders- He strayed away by himself from the watchers whom he had placed in ambush on the crest of the hill, and wandered far down the steep slopes amid the wild tangle of undergrowth, peering through the tree trunks and listening through the whistling and skirling of the wind and the restless beating of the branches for sight and sound of the marauders.

ma·raud [mə raʊd] (*past and past participle* ma-raud·ed, *present participle* ma-raud·ing, *3rd person present singular* ma-rauds)

~~transitive and intransitive verb~~

→ But this could be a verb.
This is the verb form

Definitions:

raid for plunder: to rove around carrying out violent attacks or looking for plunder, or raid a place in search of plunder

A raider + plunder ~~thief~~

[Late 17th century. < French *marauder* < *maraud* "rogue, vagabond"]

- ma·raud·ern
- ma·raud·ingadj

Medley- Relief at being alive and exasperation at his captive plight brought a strange medley of pious thank-offerings and sharp curses to Ulrich's lips.

med·ley [méddlee] (*plural* med·leys)

noun

Definitions:

1. mixture of things: *not normally found together* a mixture or assortment of various things

2. MUSIC musical sequence of different songs: a continuous piece of music consisting of two or more different tunes or songs played one after the other

3. SWIMMING race using different strokes: a swimming race between individual swimmers or relay teams in which sections are swum using different strokes

4. relay race with different lengths: a relay race in which each member of a team runs a different length

[14th century. < Old French *medlee*, variant of *meslee* "melee" < medieval Latin *misculare* "mix thoroughly" < *miscere* "mix"]

Condolence - Only as you will have met your death poaching on my lands I don't think I can decently send any message of condolence to your family."

con·do·lence [kən dōləns] (*plural* con·do·lences)

noun

Definitions:

sympathetic word, card, or message: an expression of sorrow and sympathy, usually to somebody who is grieving over a death (*often used in the plural*)

- con·do·lentadj
- con·do·lent·lyadv

Languor - In the pain and languor that Ulrich himself was feeling the old fierce hatred seemed to be dying down.

lan·guor [lán·gər, lán·gər]

noun

Definitions:

1. **tiredness**: a pleasant feeling of weariness or weakness

in body or mind

2. **listlessness in speech or behavior**: listlessness and indifference in speech or behavior

3. **heaviness in atmosphere**: an oppressive heaviness or sultriness in the air

[13th century. Via French < Latin < *languere* "be weak or faint"]

Succor - In the cold, gloomy forest, with the wind tearing in fitful gusts through the naked branches and whistling round the tree-trunks, they lay and waited for the help that would now bring release and succor to both parties.

suc·cor [sú·kər]

noun (plural suc·cors)

Definitions:

1. **help for somebody or something**: help or relief for somebody or something in a difficult or unpleasant situation

2. **somebody or something giving help**: somebody or something that provides help or relief

transitive verb (past and past participle suc·cored, present participle suc·cor·ing, 3rd person present singular suc·cors)

Definitions:

give help to somebody or something: to provide help or relief to somebody or something in a difficult or unpleasant situation

[13th century. Via Old French *sucurs* < medieval Latin *succursus* < Latin *succurrere* "run under" < *currere* "run"]

- suc·cor·ern



The Invalids Tale Vocab

Prodigious - The fact is that without my suspecting it a prodigious mistake had been made. I was carrying off a box of guns which that young fellow had come to the station to ship to a rifle company in Peoria, Illinois, and he had got my corpse!

pro·di·gious

adjective

Definitions:

1. sizable: great in amount, size, or extent

2. **marvelous**: very impressive or amazing

[Mid-16th century. < Latin *prodigiosus* "marvelous" < *prodigium* "prophetic sign, portent"]

- pro·di·gious·lyadv
- pro·di·gious·nessn

Deleterious - This distressed me more than I can tell, for I could not but feel that it was a mistake. I was sure that the effect would be deleterious upon my poor departed friend.

del·e·te·ri·ous

adjective

Definitions:

harmful: having a harmful or damaging effect on somebody or something

[Mid-17th century. Via medieval Latin < Greek *dēlēterios* "noxious"]

- del·e·te·ri·ous·lyadv
- del·e·te·ri·ous·nessn

Ominous - Soon I noticed that the "Sweet By and By" was gradually fading out; next it ceased altogether, and there was an ominous stillness.

om·i·nous

adjective

being or exhibiting an omen



Revision: B
1/2/2000

The Invalide Tape Voice



88



The Invalide Tape Voice

The Invalide Tape Voice



The Invalide Tape Voice

being or existing or own

Definitions:

threatening: suggesting or indicating that something bad is going to happen or be revealed

- I think it's rather ominous that they haven't replied to your letter.

[Late 16th century. < Latin *ominosus* "of an omen" < *omen* "omen"]

- om·i·nous·lyadv
- om·i·nous·nessn

Judicious - It seemed judicious to enlarge the facts to fit the probabilities; so I said, "Two or three days."

ju·di·cious

adjective

Definitions:

sensible and wise: showing wisdom, good sense, or discretion, often with the underlying objective of avoiding trouble or waste

- a little judicious pruning

[Late 16th century. < French *judicieux* < Latin *judicium* (see judicial)]

- ju·di·cious·lyadv
- ju·di·cious·nessn

Placidly - But it did no good; for Thompson received it with an injured look which plainly said, "Two or three years, you mean." Then he went right along, placidly ignoring my statement, and gave his views at considerable length upon the unwisdom of putting off burials too long.

plac·id

adjective

Serene, free of interruption or disturbance

Definitions:

1. **calm in nature or appearance:** tending or appearing to be calm and not easily excited, upset, or disturbed

2. U.S. **complacent:** too easily satisfied

[Early 17th century. Directly or via French < Latin *placidus* "gentle" < *placere* "to please"]

- pla·cid·i·tyn
- plac·id·lyadv

Several types of interpretation or distortion

Desultory - I was not able to suggest anything; indeed, I had to be swallowing and swallowing, all the time, and did not like to trust myself to speak. Thompson fell to maundering, in a desultory and low-spirited way, about the miserable experiences of this night; and he got to referring to my poor friend by various titles,--sometimes military ones, sometimes civil ones; and I noticed that as fast as my poor friend's effectiveness grew, Thompson promoted him accordingly,--gave him a bigger title.
des·ul·to·ry

adjective

Definitions:

marked by lack
of definite plan, regularity,
or purpose

1. **passing from one thing to another:** aimlessly passing from one thing to another
 - conversing in a desultory fashion
2. **random:** happening in a random, disorganized, or unmethodical way
 - The soldiers were subject to desultory fire from the enemy position.

[Late 16th century. < Latin *desultorius* "leaping" < *desilire* "leap down" < *salire* "leap"]

- des·ul·to·ri·lyadv
- des·ul·to·ri·nessn

Stifling - We went in again after we were frozen pretty stiff; but my, we couldn't stay in, now. So we just waltzed back and forth, freezing, and thawing, and stifling, by turns. In about an hour we stopped at another station; and as we left it Thompson came in with a bag, and said,--

sti·fling

adjective

kill by depriving
of oxygen

Definitions:

1. **too hot:** uncomfortably hot and stuffy
2. **repressive:** repressive in not allowing full expression

- sti·fling·lyadv

of definite level
or below
marked by last level
or below

kill or beginning
of oxygen

11



"The Necklace" Vocab

Dowry - She had no dowry, no expectations, no means of getting known, understood, loved, and wedded by a man of wealth and distinction; and she let herself be married off to a little clerk in the Ministry of Education

dow·ry [dówree] (*plural* dow·ries)

noun

Definitions:

1. **bride's family's gift to bridegroom**: an amount of money or property given in some societies by a bride's family to her bridegroom or his family when she marries
2. **man's gift to bride**: an amount of money or property transferred by a man to his bride when they marry
3. **CHRISTIANITY money paid to enter nuns' order**: a sum of money required for a woman to enter some monastic orders
4. **talent**: a natural talent (*literary*)

[14th century. Via Anglo-Norman *dowarie* < Old French *douaire* (see dower)]

Lofty - She imagined silent antechambers, heavy with Oriental tapestries, lit by torches in lofty bronze sockets, with two tall footmen in knee-breeches sleeping in large arm-chairs, overcome by the heavy warmth of the stove.

loft·y [lóftee] (*comparative* loft·i·er, *superlative* loft·i·est)

adjective

Definitions:

1. **very high**: very high or tall
 - *lofty peaks*

Women's
Pride to men

Character
or spirit -
overbearing
manly

Let up

4/4

2. **exalted**: exalted and refined

3. **high-ranking**: of the highest rank or status

happy

4. **haughty**: behaving in a falsely superior or haughty manner

- loft·i·ly adv
- loft·i·ness n

Anguish - Then, with hesitation, she asked in anguish: "Could you lend me this, just this alone?"

doesn't
know, anxious

an·guish [áng gwish]

noun

Definitions:

pain & distress

extreme anxiety: extreme anxiety or emotional torment

transitive and intransitive verb (*past and past participle* an·guished, *present participle* an·guish·ing, *3rd person present singular* an·guish·es)

Definitions:

feel or cause somebody anguish: to feel or cause somebody to feel anguish

[12th century. < Old French *anguis* < Latin *angustus* "narrow, tight"]

Gallantries - When she sat down for dinner at the round table covered with a three-days-old cloth, opposite her husband, who took the cover off the soup-tureen, exclaiming delightedly: "Aha! Scotch broth! What could be better?" she imagined delicate meals, gleaming silver, tapestries peopling the walls with folk of a past age and strange birds in faery forests; she imagined delicate food served in marvellous dishes, murmured gallantries, listened to with an inscrutable smile as one trifled with the rosy flesh of trout or wings of asparagus chicken.

gal·lant·ry [gálləntree] (*plural* gal·lant·ries)

noun

Definitions:

happy

don't
know

don't know

1. **courage**: bravery, especially in war or in a situation of great danger
2. **courtesy**: courteous and thoughtful behavior, especially toward women
3. **something gallant said or done**: a courageous or chivalrous action or remark (*dated*)

Petulant- Instead of being delighted, as her husband hoped, she flung the invitation petulantly across the table, murmuring: "What do you want me to do with this?"

pet·u·lant [péchələnt]

adjective

Definitions:

sulky: ill-tempered or sulky in a peevish manner

[Late 16th century. Via French < Latin *petulant*- "insolent" < *petere* "seek, go toward"]

- pet·u·lancē
- pet·u·lant·lyadv

Covetous- Suddenly she discovered, in a black satin case, a superb diamond necklace; her heart began to beat covetously. Her hands trembled as she lifted it. She fastened it round her neck, upon her high dress, and remained in ecstasy at sight of herself.

cov·et [kúvvət] (past and past participle cov·et·ed, present participle cov·et·ing, 3rd person present singular cov·ets)

verb

Definitions:

1. *transitive and intransitive verb* want somebody else's property: to have a strong desire to possess something that belongs to somebody else
2. *transitive verb* yearn to have: to want to have something very much

[13th century. < Old French *coveitier* < Latin *cupiditas* (see cupidity)]

1. The first part of the report is a description of the

2. The second part of the report is a description of the

3. The third part of the report is a description of the

4. The fourth part of the report is a description of the

5. The fifth part of the report is a description of the

6. The sixth part of the report is a description of the

7. The seventh part of the report is a description of the

- cov·et·a·bleadj
- cov·et·ern
- cov·et·ing·lyadv
- cov·et·ousadj
- cov·et·ous·lyadv
- cov·et·ous·nessn

Privation- He mortgaged the whole remaining years of his existence, risked his signature without even knowing if he could honour it, and, appalled at the agonising face of the future, at the black misery about to fall upon him, at the prospect of every possible physical privation and moral torture, he went to get the new necklace and put down upon the jeweller's counter thirty-six thousand francs.

pri·va·tion [pri váysh'n] (*plural* pri·va·tions)

(prevashin)

noun

Definitions:

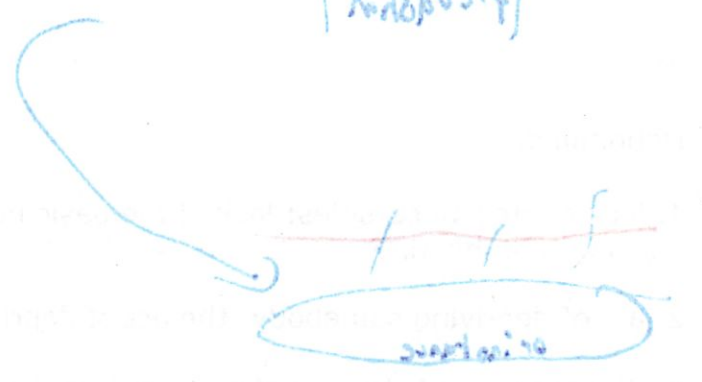
1. lack of life's necessities: lack of the basic necessities of life such as food, housing, and heating

2. act of depriving somebody: the act of depriving somebody of something
or instance

[14th century. < Latin *privation-* < *privare* "deprive, isolate" < *privus* "single, isolated"]

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

1/1/2000





"The Yellow Wallpaper" Vocab

Impertinence - I get positively angry with the impertinence of it and the everlastingness.

im·per·ti·nent [im púrt'nənt]

adjective

Definitions:

1. brash: showing a bold or rude lack of respect, especially to a superior

2. irrelevant: not appropriate or relevant (formal)

- im·per·ti·nencen
- im·per·ti·nent·lyadv

Querulous - I don't feel as if it was worth while to turn my hand over for anything, and I'm getting dreadfully fretful and querulous.

quer·u·lous [kwérrələss, kwérryələss]

adjective

Definitions:

1. tending to complain: inclined to complain or find fault

2. whining: whining or complaining in tone

[15th century. < late Latin *querulosus* < Latin *queri* "complain"]

- quer·u·lous·lyadv
- quer·u·lous·nessn

The fellow (Vallentyne) wrote:

...and the fellow (Vallentyne) wrote:

...and the fellow (Vallentyne) wrote:

...and the fellow (Vallentyne) wrote:

...and the fellow (Vallentyne) wrote:

...and the fellow (Vallentyne) wrote:

always complaining



Fatuity - Looked at in one way each breadth stands alone, the bloated curves and flourishes--a kind of "debased Romanesque" with delirium tremens--go waddling up and down in isolated columns of fatuity.

fa·tu·i·ty [fə too ətee] (plural fa·tu·i·ties)

noun

Something foolish or stupid

Definitions:

1. self-satisfied unintelligence: a lack of intelligence or thought combined with complacency
2. unintelligent action: an action or remark that shows a lack of intelligence or thought combined with complacency

• fa·tu·i·tousadj

Interminable - There is one end of the room where it is almost intact, and there, when the crosslights fade and the low sun shines directly upon it, I can almost fancy radiation after all,--the interminable grotesques seem to form around a common centre and rush off in headlong plunges of equal distraction.

in·ter·mi·na·ble [in túrminəb'l]

adjective

Seemingly endless

Definitions:

having no end

seemingly endless: so long and boring or frustrating as to seem endless

• *interminable delays*

[14th century. Directly or via French < late Latin *interminabilis* "unending" < Latin *terminare* (see terminate)]

- in·ter·mi·na·bil·i·ty [in túrmənə bíllətee] n
- in·ter·mi·na·bly [in túrmənəblee] adv

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

Something foolish or stupid

...the ...

...the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

Seemingly ends
having no end

...the ...

...the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...

Arabesque - The outside pattern is a florid arabesque, reminding one of a fungus.

ar·a·besque [àrrə bésk] (*plural* ar·a·besques)

noun

Definitions:

1. **BALLET** formal pose of ballet dancer: a ballet position in which the dancer stands on one leg with the other extended back and both arms stretched out, usually one forward and the other backward

2. ornate design: an intricate and often symmetrical design incorporating curves, geometric patterns, leaves, flowers, and animal shapes

3. **MUSIC** classical music with ornate melody: a piece of classical music characterized by decorative melodies, especially one written for solo piano

[Early 17th century. Via French < Italian *arabesco* "in the Arabian style"]

Convolutions - If you can imagine a toadstool in joints, an interminable string of toadstools, budding and sprouting in endless convolutions--why, that is something like it.

con·vo·lu·tion [kònvə loósh'n] (*plural* con·vo·lu·tions)

noun

Definitions:

1. twisted shape: a curve, coil, or twist

2. twisted ridge on brain surface: a ridged fold on the surface of the brain

3. intricacy: a complexity or intricacy, especially one of many
 • *The plot had so many convolutions it was difficult to follow.*

- con·vo·lu·tion·aladj
- con·vo·lu·tion·ar·yadj



both



form or shape that is folded + curved



Bulbous - All those strangled heads and bulbous eyes and waddling fungus growths just shriek with derision!

bul·bous [búlbəss]

adjective

having a bulb

Definitions:

1. rounded: rounded and swollen-looking
2. growing from bulb: growing from a plant bulb

- bul·bous·lyadv
- bul·bous·nessn

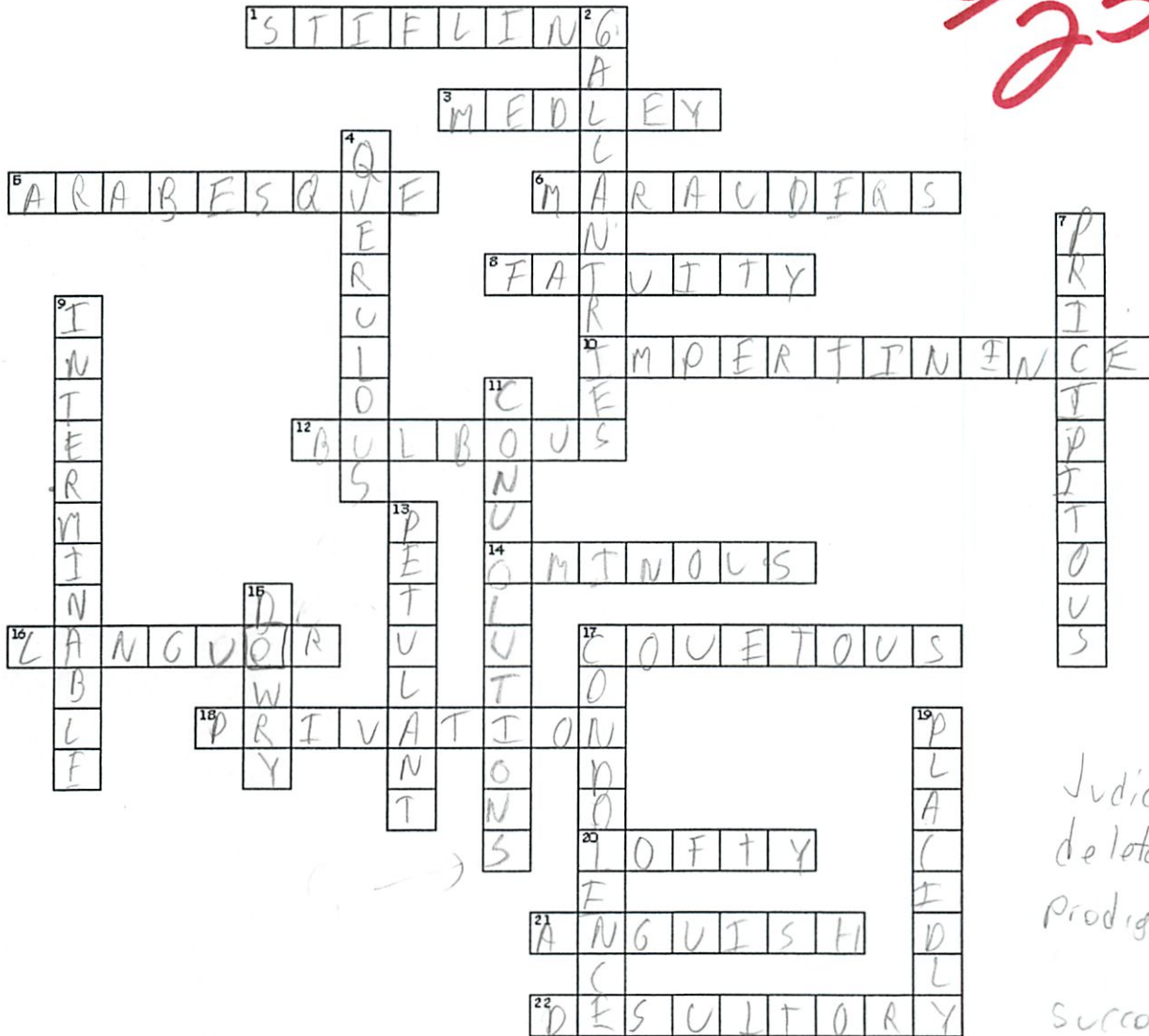
having a wild

Name: Michael Plasmeier

2/13

Honors Short Story Vocabulary

23/23



Judicious
deleterious
prodigious

succor

Across

1. to kill by depriving of oxygen
3. a mixture of things not usually found together
5. intricate pattern of interlaced lines; a posture in ballet 3 : an elaborate or intricate pattern
6. raiders, pillagers
8. something foolish or stupid
10. not pertinent : IRRELEVANT
12. having a bulb : growing from or bearing bulbs
14. being or exhibiting an omen
16. weakness or weariness of body or mind
17. marked by inordinate desire for wealth or possessions or for another's possessions
18. an act or instance of depriving
20. elevated in character and spirit; having a haughty overbearing manner
21. extreme pain, distress, or anxiety
22. marked by lack of definite plan, regularity, or purpose

Down

2. an act of marked courtesy b : courteous attention to a lady
4. habitually complaining
7. very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging in rise or fall
9. having or seeming to have no end; especially : wearisomely protracted
11. a form or shape that is folded in curved or tortuous windings
13. insolent or rude in speech or behavior
15. the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband in marriage
17. an expression of sympathy with a grieving person
19. serenely free of interruption or disturbance

Name: Michael Plasmeyer
Short Story Vocabulary Quiz
25 pts.

2/03
Honors English 9
Ms. L. Kaiser

Directions: Read the definition and write the letter of the word that fits that definition on the line.

1. _____ A mixture of things not usually found together
a. condolence b. marauders c. medley d. languor
2. _____ injurious; harmful to health or well-being
a. deleterious b. desultory c. prodigious d. lofty
3. _____ marked by inordinate desire for wealth or possessions or for another's possessions
a. precipitous b. judicious c. prodigious d. covetous
4. _____ a form or shape that is folded in curved or tortuous windings
a. convoluted b. privation c. succor d. dowry
5. _____ habitually complaining
a. deleterious b. querulous c. covetous d. ominous

Directions: Read each sentence and Choose the word that best describes the underlined word's meaning IN THE SENTENCE.

6. _____ Dijana's anguish is caused by an immense amount of tests and projects.
a. torment b. relief c. sympathy d. complaining
7. _____ However, Melanie placidly completes her homework and thanks her teachers when they give her more.
a. petulantly b. pointlessly c. calmly d. foolishly
8. _____ As Ms. Behl was telling the story of her exciting weekend, the bulbous eyes of the students let her know that they were impressed.
a. bulky b. amazing c. round d. desirous
9. _____ Della had to make a judicious decision: cut her hair and sell it, or not have a gift for Jim.
a. difficult b. careful c. harmful d. foolish
10. _____ Mr. Smith's privation forced him to tap dance for money in order to eat.
a. privacy b. relief c. judgment d. poverty
11. _____ Jeff was covetous of Kelly's innovative use of the word "like."
a. Scornful b. desirous c. unaware d. proud

Directions: True or False:

12. F A dowry is a fabric softener.
13. T Raiders and marauders are synonyms.

True or False continued:

14. T If someone loses a family member, people often send their condolences.
15. T A bed is a succor for languor.
16. F A gallantry will often show fear, especially when it comes to the ladies.
17. F Being a waiter is often considered loftier than being the president of a company.

Follow the directions for each:

18. What is something you consider interminable (don't you dare write English class!)? (1 pt.)

A really big maze that takes forever to solve
and seems endless.

19. Draw a picture of something that can be considered arabesque. (1 pt.)



Oh come on

↓ See me
to voice
your
concerns

20. Describe something that you consider stifling (don't you dare write English class!). (2 pts.)

An airplane where the HVAC system breaks.
That is a very repressive feeling. oh yeah!

21. When were you ever involved in something desultory? (2 pts.)

Something random? Why that is hard. I guess
I would say I would but I can't remember when
I did something really random and unexpected.

I had to rewrite a story, it was too random + not

22. Use petulant in a complex sentence. (2 pts.)

Since that ball bounces weird, it is acting in
a petulant manner.

Name: _____

Eng. 9

Quiz 5/8

know ETY!

The Chocolate War Vocabulary

Directions: Before beginning each ten chapters, the vocabulary for those chapters will be due. Please do the following:

1. Write the word
2. Write the definition of the word along with the part of speech in which it is used in the play

(Typed or VERY NEATLY written! Or it will be handed back to you for a do-over!)

Required

3. ~~Extra credit~~—Write the ETYMOLOGY of each word. One resource you will find useful is: www.etymonline.com

Chapters 1-10 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. uncanny —2. surreptitiously — *3. perusals —4. ingratiating — *5. condone —6. audacity —7. irrevocable —8. caricature —9. sacrilegious —10. edifice —	Chapters 11-20 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. bedlam —2. havoc —3. consecutive —4. intimidate —5. pandemonium —6. discrepancy —7. commiseration — *8. vulnerability —9. inhibition —10. haggard —
Chapters 21-30 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. resonance —2. scapegoat —3. precarious —4. malingerer —5. incredulous — *6. perennial —7. camaraderie —8. crusade —9. averted —10. stalemate —	Chapters 31-39 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. receding —2. oblivion —3. incapacitated —4. desecrated — *5. obliterate —6. sanctimoniously — *7. tempo —8. defections —9. parody —10. floundering — *



Chocolate War Vocab Chapters 1-10

Uncanny

un·can·ny [un kánnee] (comparative un·can·ni·er, superlative un·can·ni·est)

adjective

Definitions:

1. eerie: too strange or unlikely to seem merely natural or human

2. keen: unexpectedly accurate or precise

• *an uncanny resemblance to the president*

• un·can·ni·lyadv

• un·can·ni·nessn

Seeming to have supernatural
character or origin

40
40

Surreptitiously

sur·rep·ti·tious [sùr əp tishəss]

adjective

adverb

Definitions:

trying to avoid being noticed: done in a concealed or underhand way to escape notice, especially disapproval

[15th century. < Latin *surreptitius* < *surripere* "seize secretly," literally "seize from beneath" < *rapere* "seize"]

• sur·rep·ti·tious·lyadv

• sur·rep·ti·tious·nessn

Perusals

pe·ruse [pə róoz] (past and past participle pe·rused, present participle pe·rus·ing, 3rd person present singular pe·rus·es)

Choc kate War Vocab Chapters 1-10

Revision 1

2012 2006

100%

40/40

Learning to live separately

1. The first step in the process of learning to live separately is to understand the concept of separation.

2. The second step is to understand the concept of separation.

3. The third step is to understand the concept of separation.

4. The fourth step is to understand the concept of separation.

5. The fifth step is to understand the concept of separation.

6. The sixth step is to understand the concept of separation.

7. The seventh step is to understand the concept of separation.

8. The eighth step is to understand the concept of separation.

9. The ninth step is to understand the concept of separation.

10. The tenth step is to understand the concept of separation.

transitive verb

Definitions:

1. read something carefully: to read or examine something, usually in a careful and thorough way or taking time to do it
2. read something quickly: to read through or scan something quickly

[Mid-16th century. < Latin *per-* "thoroughly" + *use*]

- pe·rus·a·bleadj
- pe·rus·aln
- pe·rus·ern

Ingratiating

in·gra·ti·at·ing [in gráyshee àyting]

adjective

Definitions:

seeking to please somebody: designed to win somebody's approval, especially in order to gain an advantage

- in·gra·ti·at·ing·lyadv

giving favor of
favorable acceptance for a
deliberate effort

Condone

con·done [kən dŏn] (past and past participle con·doned, present participle con·don·ing, 3rd person present singular con·dones)

transitive verb

Definitions:

be willing to overlook something: to regard something that is considered immoral or wrong in a tolerant way, without criticizing it or feeling strongly about it

- condoning violence

[Mid-19th century. < Latin *condonare* "give up" < *donare* (see [donation](#))]

- con·don·a·bleadj
- con·do·na·tion [kòndə náysh'n, kòn dō náysh'n] n
- con·don·ern

pardon

want to not condone

Section 1
Introduction

1. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The study will be conducted in a controlled environment and will involve a group of participants who will be assigned to two different groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group will be used as a baseline for comparison with the experimental group. The experimental group will be exposed to the proposed system and their performance will be measured. The results of the study will be used to determine the effectiveness of the proposed system and to make recommendations for its implementation.

Section 2
Methodology

2.1. Participants

2.2. Design

2.3. Data Collection

2.4. Data Analysis

2.5. Results

Section 3
Conclusion

3.1. Summary of Findings

3.2. Implications

3.3. Limitations

3.4. Future Research

3.5. Acknowledgments

3.6. References

3.7. Appendix

Doing favor of
favorable acceptance for a
desirable effect

Audacity

audacity

au·dac·i·ty [aw dás·sə·tee]

noun

Definitions:

1. boldness or daring: daring or willingness to challenge assumptions or conventions or tackle something difficult or dangerous
2. impudence: lack of respect in somebody's behavior toward another person

bold or arrogant disregard
of normal restraints

Irrevocable

ir·rev·o·ca·ble [i ré·vvəkəb'l]

adjective

Definitions:

impossible to revoke: impossible to revoke, undo, or change

[14th century. Directly or via French < Latin *irrevocabilis* "that cannot be recalled" < *revocare* (see [revoke](#))]

- ir·rev·o·ca·bil·i·ty [i ré·vvəkə bíl·lee] n
- ir·rev·o·ca·ble·ness [i ré·vvəkəb'lnəs] n
- ir·rev·o·ca·bly adv

Caricaturecar·i·ca·ture [kárrəkə chóor, kárrəkəchər] (*plural* car·i·ca·tures)noun

Definitions:

1. comic exaggeration: a drawing, description, or performance that exaggerates somebody's or something's characteristics for humorous or satirical effect
2. travesty: a ridiculously inappropriate or unsuccessful version of or attempt at

something

3. art of caricatures: the art of creating caricatures

[Mid-18th century. < Italian *caricatura* < *caricare* "exaggerate, load" < late Latin *carricare* (see *cargo*)]

- car·i·ca·turevt
- car·i·ca·tur·istn

Sacrilegious

sac·ri·lege [*sákrəlij*]

noun

Definitions:

1. treating holy thing without respect: the violation, desecration, or theft of something considered holy or sacred

2. disrespect: the disrespectful or irreverent treatment of something other people consider worthy of respect or reverence

[14th century. Via French < Latin *sacrilegium* "temple robbery" < *sacrilegus* "collector of sacred things" < *sacr-* "sacred" + *legere* "collect"]

- sac·ri·le·gious [*sàkrə líjjəss*] adj
- sac·ri·le·gist [*sàkrə léejist*] n

Gross irreverence toward a
sacred/hallowed person,
place, or thing

Edifice

ed·i·fice [*édəfiss*] (*plural* ed·i·fices)

noun

Definitions:

1. building: a building, especially a large or impressive one

2. structure: a large or complex structure or organization

- *the edifice of government*

[14th century. Via French < Latin *aedificium* < *aedificare* "build" (see *edify*)]

Chocolate War Vocab Chapters 11-20

Bedlam

bed·lam [béddləm] (*plural* bed·lams)

noun

Definitions:

1. **chaos**: a place or situation full of noise, frenzied activity, and confusion
2. (*archaic*)
Same as psychiatric hospital (*sometimes offensive*)

[15th century. Alteration of Bethlehem]

"scene of mad confusion," 1667, from colloquial pronunciation of "Hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlehem" in London, founded 1247 as a priory, mentioned as a hospital 1330 and as a lunatic hospital 1402; converted to a state lunatic asylum on dissolution of the monasteries in 1547.

Havoc

hav·oc [hávvək]

noun

Definitions:

1. **devastation**: widespread damage, destruction, or devastation
 - *the havoc wreaked by the storm*
2. **chaos**: a condition or situation of disruptive chaos

adjective

Definitions:

Malaysia difficult to control: difficult to control, manage, discipline, or govern (*informal*)

- *Her kids look really havoc!*

[15th century. < Anglo-Norman (*crier*) *havok* "(to cry) havoc," signal to an army to seize plunder, alteration of Old French *havo(t)* "pillage"]

1419, from Anglo-Fr. havok in phrase crier havok "cry havoc" (1385), a signal to soldiers to seize plunder, from O.Fr. havot "plundering, devastation" (fr. avoir), from a Gmc. source (see hawk (n.)), or from L. habere "to have, possess." General sense of "devastation" first recorded c.1480.

Consecutive

con·sec·u·tive [kən sékyətiv]

adjective

Definitions:

One after the other

1. **successive**: following one after another without interruption or break

- *He hasn't shown up for work for three consecutive days.*

2. **following logical sequence**: following a logical or chronological sequence

[Early 17th century. Via French < medieval Latin *consecutivus* < Latin *consecut-*, past participle of *consequi* (see consequent)]

- con·sec·u·tive·lyadv
- con·sec·u·tive·nessn

1611, from Fr. consécutif (fem. consécutive), from M.Fr., from M.L. *consecutivus*, from L. *consecutus* "following closely," pp. of *consequi* (see consequence).

Intimidate

in·tim·i·date [in tím-mə dàyt] (*past and past participle* in·tim·i·dat·ed, *present participle* in·tim·i·dat·ing, *3rd person present singular* in·tim·i·dates)

transitive verb

Definitions:

to make timid or fearful

1. **persuade or dissuade by frightening**: to frighten somebody into doing or not doing something, e.g. by means of violence or blackmail

2. **daunt**: to create a feeling of fear, awe, or inadequacy in another person

[Mid-17th century. < medieval Latin *intimidat-*, past participle of *intimidare* "put in fear" < Latin *timidus* "fearful"]

- in·tim·i·da·tion [in tím-mə dáysh'n]n
- in·tim·i·dat·orn
- in·tim·i·da·to·ry [in tím-mədə tàwree]adj

1646, from M.L. intimidatus, pp. of intimidare "to frighten, intimidate," from L. in- "in" + timidus "fearful" (see timid).

Pandemonium

pan·de·mo·ni·um [pāndə mŏnee əm] (*plural* pan·de·mo·ni·ums)

noun

Definitions:

1. chaos: wild uproar and chaos
2. **noisy confused place**: a place or situation that is noisy and chaotic

[Late 18th century. < Pandaemonium, capital of Hell in Milton's *Paradise Lost* < modern Latin, "home of all the demons" < Greek *daimōn* "divine power, guiding spirit"]

- pan·de·mo·ni·acadj
- pan·de·mon·ic [pāndə mŏnnik jadj

1667, Pandæmonium, in "Paradise Lost" the name of the palace built in the middle of Hell, "the high capital of Satan and all his peers," coined by John Milton (1608-74) from Gk. pan- "all" + L.L. dæmonium "evil spirit," from Gk. daimonion "inferior divine power," from daimon "lesser god" (see demon). Transferred sense "place of uproar" is from 1779; that of "wild, lawless confusion" is from 1865.

Discrepancy

dis·crep·an·cy [di skréppənee] (*plural* dis·crep·an·cies)

noun

Definitions:

failure to match: a distinct difference between two things such as sets of figures that should match or correspond

- *found a discrepancy in the figures*

[Early 17th century. < Latin *discrepantia* < *discrepare* "differ" < *crepare* "to rattle"]

- dis·crep·antadj
- c.1425 (discrepance), from L. discrepantia, from discrepantem, prp. of discrepare "sound differently, differ," from dis- "apart, off" + crepare "to rattle, crack."

Commiseration

com·mis·er·a·tion [kə mizzə ráysh'n]

noun

Definitions:

sympathy: a feeling of sympathy for and understanding of the troubles of somebody else

plural noun com·mis·er·a·tions

Definitions:

sympathetic words: expressions of sympathy or sorrow

1585, from L. commiserationem "act or fact of pitying," from commiserari "to pity," from com-intens. prefix + miserari "bewail, lament," from miser "wretched."

Vulnerability

vul·ner·a·ble [vùlnərəb'l]

adjective

Definitions:

1. without adequate protection: open to physical or emotional harm
2. extremely susceptible: easily persuadable or liable to give in to temptation
3. physically or psychologically weak: unable to resist illness, debility, or failure
4. MILITARY open to attack: exposed to an attack or possible damage
5. BRIDGE liable to increased stakes: in bridge, liable to higher penalties as well as bonuses after winning one game of a rubber

[Early 17th century. < late Latin *vulnerabilis* < Latin *vulnerare* "to wound" < *vulnus* "wound, injury"]

- vul·ner·a·bil·i·ty [vùlnərə bíllətee]n
- vul·ner·a·ble·ness [vùlnərəb'lnəss]n
- vul·ner·a·bly [vùlnərəblee]adv

Inhibitionin·hi·bi·tion [ìnnə bísh'n, ìnhə bísh'n] (*plural* in·hi·bi·tions)

noun

Definitions:

- inner impediment to free activity, expression*
- 1. feeling that inhibits somebody:** a feeling or belief that prevents somebody from behaving spontaneously or speaking freely
 - 2. something that inhibits:** something that inhibits something, or the act of inhibiting something *stops*
 - 3. PSYCHOLOGY inhibited mental state:** a mental state in which somebody's activity or behavior is stifled or obstructed
 - 4. PSYCHOLOGY diminished response to stimulus:** in Pavlovian conditioning, the progressive weakening of a response to a stimulus after repeated presentations of the stimulus
 - 5. CHEMISTRY prevention of chemical reaction:** the slowing down or prevention of a chemical reaction
 - 6. PHYSIOLOGY obstruction of bodily process or organ:** the suppression or blocking of a bodily process or the action of an organ

[14th century. Via French < Latin *inhibition-* < *inhibere* (see inhibit)]

c.1375, from O.Fr. *inibicion*, from L. *inhibitionem* (nom. *inhibitio*) "a restraining," from stem of *inhibere* "hold in, restrain, hinder," from *in-* "in, on" + *habere* "to hold" (see *habit*). Psychological sense of "involuntary check on an expression of an impulse" is from 1876.

Haggard

hag·gard [hággərd]

adjective

Definitions:

- having a worn or emaciated appearance*
- 1. tired-looking:** showing signs of tiredness, anxiety, or hunger on the face, e.g. dark rings around the eyes
 - 2. unruly:** wild and unruly in appearance
 - 3. BIRDS unmanageable:** in falconry, used to describe a hawk that has reached maturity before being captured and is therefore wild and unmanageable

noun (*plural* hag·gards)

Definitions:

hawk: in falconry, a captured wild adult hawk

[Late 16th century. < French *hagard* "untamed" (used of hawks)]

- **hag·gard·ly** [hággərdlee]adv
- **hag·gard·ness** [hággərdnəss]n
1567, "wild, unruly," from M.Fr. haggard, probably from O.Fr. *faulcon hagard* "wild falcon," lit. "falcon of the woods," from M.H.G. *hag* "hedge, copse, wood," from P.Gmc. **khag-*. Sense perhaps reinforced by Low Ger. *hager* "gaunt, haggard." Sense of "with a haunted expression" first recorded 1697, that of "careworn" first recorded 1853. Sense infl. by association with *hag* (q.v.).

Chocolate War Vocab Chapters 21-30

Resonance

res·o·nance [rézzənəns] (*plural* res·o·nances)

noun

Definitions:

1. **underlying meaning:** the effect of an event or work of art beyond its immediate or surface meaning
2. **amplified sound:** an intense and prolonged sound produced by sympathetic vibration
3. **ringing quality of instrument or voice:** an amplification of a sound, e.g. that of an instrument or the human voice, caused by sympathetic vibration in a chamber such as an auditorium or a singer's chest
4. **PHYSICS large oscillation at natural frequency:** increased amplitude of oscillation of a mechanical system when it is subjected to vibration from another source at or near its own natural frequency
5. **ELECTRICITY oscillation in electrical circuit:** a state of oscillation that occurs at a very specific frequency in an electrical circuit consisting of inductive and capacitive components
6. **MEDICINE sound when body cavity is tapped:** the sound heard during tapping percussion of a healthy chest or abdomen
7. **CHEMISTRY property of some chemical compounds:** the property of some chemical compounds of having simultaneously the characteristics of two or more structures that differ in the arrangement of electrons
1491, from M.Fr. resonance (15c.), from L. resonantia (echo) "echo," from resonare (see resound).
Resonate is first recorded 1873, from L. resonatum, pp. of resonare.

Scapegoat

scape·goat [skáypp gòt]

noun (*plural* scape·goats)

Definitions:

somebody made to take blame: somebody who is made to take the blame for others

great job!
Mike
40
40

transitive verb (*past and past participle* scape·goat·ed, *present participle* scape·goat·ing, *3rd person present singular* scape·goats)

Definitions:

make somebody take blame: to force somebody to take the blame for others

[Mid-16th century. < scape²; because in Jewish ritual the goat, having had the sins of the people symbolically laid on it, was allowed to "escape" into the desert]

1530, "goat sent into the wilderness on the Day of Atonement, symbolic bearer of the sins of the people," coined by Tyndale from scape (n.) + goat, to translate L. caper emissarius, a mistranslation in Vulgate of Heb. 'azazel (Lev. xvi:8,10,26), which was read as 'ez ozel "goat that departs," but is actually the proper name of a devil or demon in Jewish mythology (sometimes identified with Canaanite deity Aziz). Jerome's mistake also was followed by Martin Luther (der ledige Bock), Symmachus (tragos aperkhomenos), and others (cf. Fr. bouc émissaire). The Revised Version (1884) restores Azazel. Meaning "one who is blamed or punished for the mistakes or sins of others" first recorded 1824; the verb is attested from 1943.

Precarious

pre·car·i·ous [prə kərree əss]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **unsafe:** dangerously unstable, unsteady, uncertain, or insecure
2. **not well founded:** based on uncertain premises or unwarranted assumptions (*formal*)

[Mid-17th century. < Latin *precarius* "depending on entreaty, uncertain"]

- pre·car·i·ous·lyadv
- pre·car·i·ous·nessn

1646, a legal word, "held through the favor of another," from L. *precarius* "obtained by asking or praying," from *prex* (gen. *precis*) "entreaty, prayer." Notion of "dependent on the will of another" led to sense "risky, dangerous, uncertain" (1687).

Malingering

ma·lin·ger [mə lín gər] (*past and past participle* ma·lin·gered, *present participle* ma·lin·ger·ing, *3rd person present singular* ma·lin·gers)

intransitive verb

fake illness (to avoid work)

Definitions:

feign illness: to pretend to be ill, especially in order to avoid work

[Late 18th century. < French *malinger* "sickly"]

- ma·lin·ger·ern

1785 (implied in malingering), from Fr. *malingrer* "to suffer," perhaps also "pretend to be ill," from *malingre* "ailing, sickly," possibly a blend of *mingre* "sickly, miserable" and *malade* "ill." *Mingre* is itself a blend of *maigre* "meager" + *haingre* "sick, haggard," possibly from Gmc. (cf. M.H.G. *hager* "thin"). The sense evolution may be through notion of beggars with sham sores.

Incredulous

in·cred·u·lous [in kréjjələss]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **unwilling to believe**: unable or unwilling to believe something or completely unconvinced by it
2. **showing disbelief**: showing or characterized by disbelief

- in·cred·u·lous·lyadv
- in·cred·u·lous·nessn

1412, from L. *incredibilis* "that cannot be believed," from *in-* "not" + *credibilis* "worthy of belief" (see *credit*). *Incredulity* "disbelieving frame of mind" first attested 1430; *incredulous* "unbelieving" is from 1579.

Perennial

per·en·ni·al [pə rénnee əl]

adjective

Definitions:

1. **lasting over 2 years**: ^{+more} describes a plant that lasts for more than two growing seasons, either dying back after each season, as some herbaceous plants do, or growing continuously, as some bushes do
2. **recurring or enduring**: constantly recurring, or lasting for an indefinite time

Shakespeare, confused w/ incredible

Recurring Great Year

- the perennial problem of litter

noun (*plural* per-en-ni-als)

Definitions:

1. **perennial plant:** a plant that lasts for more than two growing seasons
2. **something happening again and again:** something that recurs or appears to recur yearly or on a continuing basis

[Mid-17th century. < Latin *perennis* "through the year" < *annus* "year"]

- per-en-ni-al-lyadv

1644, "evergreen," formed in Eng. from L. *perennis* "lasting through the year (or years)," from per- "through" + *annus* "year." Botanical sense of "Remaining alive through a number of years" is attested from 1672; fig. meaning of "enduring, permanent" is from 1750.

Camaraderie

ca-ma-ra-der-ie [kāmə rāadəree, kāmmə ráddəree]

noun

friendly good fellowship

Definitions:

friendship: a feeling of close friendship and trust among a group of people

[Mid-19th century. < French < *camarade* (see comrade)]

1840, from Fr., from *camarade* "comrade."

Crusade

cru-sade [kroo sáyde]

noun (*plural* cru-sades)

religious war

Definitions:

1. **concerted effort:** a vigorous concerted action to promote or eliminate something
2. **religiously motivated effort:** a war or campaign that is religiously motivated, e.g. one with papal sanction

3. religious war: in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, a military expedition by European Christians to retake areas in the Holy Land captured by Muslim forces

intransitive verb (*past and past participle* cru·sad·ed, *present participle* cru·sad·ing, *3rd person present singular* cru·sades)

Definitions:

1. campaign vigorously: to make a vigorous or concerted effort to promote or eliminate something

2. fight for religion: to fight in a religious crusade

[15th century. < medieval Latin *cruciata* < Latin *crux* "cross"]

1706, respelling of croisade (1577), from M.Fr. *croisade*, Sp. *cruzada*, both from M.L. *cruciata*, pp. of *cruciare* "to mark with a cross," from L. *crux* (gen. *crucis*) "cross." Figurative sense of "campaign against a public evil" is from 1786.

Averted

a·vert [ə vûrt] (*past and past participle* a·vert·ed, *present participle* a·vert·ing, *3rd person present singular* a·verts)

transitive verb

Definitions:

1. prevent something from happening: to prevent something from occurring, especially something harmful

2. look away: to turn your eyes away from something

[14th century. Via French < Latin *avertere* "turn away" < *vertere* "turn"]

• a·vert·i·bleadj

Stalemate

stale·mate [stáyl màyt]

noun (*plural* stale·mates)

Definitions:

1. situation with no potential winners: in a contest, a situation in which neither side can

take any further worthwhile action

2. CHESS chess situation with no winner: in chess, a situation in which no winner is possible because neither player can move a piece without placing the king in check

transitive verb, (*past and past participle* stale·mat·ed, *present participle* stale·mat·ing, *3rd person present singular* stale·mates)

Definitions:

put somebody or something into stalemate: to put somebody or something into a situation in which no further worthwhile action is possible (*often passive*)

[Mid-18th century. < obsolete stale (< Anglo-Norman *estale* "fixed position" < Germanic) + mate²]

1765, in chess, from stale "stalemate" (1425) + mate "checkmate" (see checkmate). M.E. stale is probably from Anglo-Fr. *estale* "standstill" (see stall (2)). A misnomer, since a stale is not a mate. "In England from the 17th c. to the beginning of the 19th c. the player who received stalemate won the game" [OED]. Fig sense is recorded from 1885.

Chocolate War Vocab Chapters 31-40

Receding

re·cede [ri séed] (*past and past participle re·ced·ed, present participle re·ced·ing, 3rd person present singular re·cedes*)

intransitive verb

Definitions:

1. **go back:** to go back or down from a point or level
 - *waiting for the flood waters to recede*
2. **get farther away:** to become more distant or unlikely
 - *As the ship gathered speed, the island receded in the distance.*
3. **slope:** to slope backward
 - *a receding forehead*
4. **go bald:** to gradually go bald from the front of the head backward (*refers to hair or a person*)
 - *a hairline that was slowly receding*
5. **become less:** to become less in value or quality
6. **withdraw:** to engage in a retreat

[15th century. Directly or via French < Latin *recedere* "go back" < *cedere* "give away"]
1480, from M.Fr. *receder*, from L. *recedere* "to go back, withdraw," from re- "back" + *cedere* "to go" (see *cede*).

Oblivion

o·bliv·i·on [ə blívvee ən]

noun

Definitions:

1. **state of being forgotten:** a state of being completely forgotten
2. **state of forgetting:** a state of complete forgetfulness or unawareness

3. LAW overlooking of past offenses: the deliberate overlooking of past offenses

[14th century. Via Old French < Latin *oblivion-* < *oblivisci* "forget"]

1390, "state or fact of forgetting," from L. *oblivionem* (nom. *oblivio*) "forgetfulness," from *oblivisci* (pp. *oblitus*) "forget," originally "even out, smooth over," from *ob* "over" + root of *levis* "smooth." Oblivious is c.1450, from L. *obliviosus* "forgetful," from *oblivio*. It has lost its original sense, however, and now means simply "unaware" (1862).

Incapacitated

in·ca·pac·i·tate [ìnkə pássi tàyt] (*past and past participle* in·ca·pac·i·tat·ed, *present participle* in·ca·pac·i·tat·ing, *3rd person present singular* in·ca·pac·i·tates)

transitive verb

Definitions:

- 1. deprive of effectiveness:** to deprive somebody or something of power, force, or effectiveness
- 2. officially rule somebody out:** to disqualify somebody or make somebody legally ineligible

• **in·ca·pac·i·ta·tion** [ìnkə pássi táysh'n]n

Desecrated

des·e·crate [déssə kràyt] (*past and past participle* des·e·crat·ed, *present participle* des·e·crat·ing, *3rd person present singular* des·e·crates)

transitive verb

Definitions:

- 1. insult something holy:** to damage something sacred, or do something that is offensive to the religious nature of something
- 2. damage something revered:** to damage something that is held dear or revered

[Late 17th century. < de- + consecrate]

- **des·e·crat·ern**
- **des·e·cra·tion** [déssə kráysh'n]n
- **des·e·cra·torn**

Obliterate

o·blit·er·ate [ə blíttə ràyt, ɔ blíttə ràyt] (*past and past participle* o·blit·er·at·ed, *present participle* o·blit·er·at·ing, *3rd person present singular* o·blit·er·ates)

transitive verb

Definitions:

1. **destroy utterly:** to destroy something so that nothing remains
2. **erase or obscure:** to erase or obscure something completely, leaving no trace

[Late 16th century. < Latin *oblitterat-*, past participle of *oblitterare* "remove letters" < *littera* "letter"]

- o·blit·er·a·tion [ə blíttə ráysh'n, ɔ blíttə ráysh'n]n
- o·blit·er·a·tiveadj
- o·blit·er·a·torn
1600, from L. *obliteratus*, pp. of *obliterare* "cause to disappear, efface," from *ob* "against" + *littera* "letter, script" (see *letter*), abstracted from phrase *litteras scribere* "write across letters, strike out letters."

Sanctimoniously

sanc·ti·mo·ni·ous [sàngktə mǒnee əss]

adjective

Definitions:

holier-than-thou: making an exaggerated show of holiness or moral superiority

[Early 17th century. < Latin *sanctimonia* "sanctity" < *sanctus* "holy" (see *saint*)]

- sanc·ti·mo·ni·ous·lyadv
- sanc·ti·mo·ni·ous·nessn
- sanc·ti·mo·ny [sàngktə mǒnee]n

Tempo

tem·po [témpō] (*plural* tem·pi [témpē] or tem·pos)

noun

Definitions:

1. **music's speed:** the speed at which a musical composition or passage is performed
2. **pace:** the pace or rate of something
 - *the tempo of urban life*

[Mid-17th century. Via Italian < Latin *tempus* "time"]

"relative speed of a piece of music," 1724, from It. *tempo*, lit. "time" (pl. *tempi*), from L. *tempus* (gen. *temporis*) "time." Extended to non-musical senses 1898.

Deflections

de·flec·tion [di fléksh'n] (*plural* de·flec·tions)

noun

wrong def.

Definitions:

1. **change of course:** a change of course that results from hitting somebody or something
2. **amount something deflects:** the amount or distance by which something is deflected
3. **act of diverting attention:** the act of directing people's attention or criticism away from something
4. **movement of needle away from zero:** a definite movement of the indicator on a measuring instrument
5. **ENGINEERING movement of structure under load:** the movement of a structure or a part of a structure when it is bearing a load

Parody

par·o·dy [párrədee]

noun (*plural* par·o·dies)

Definitions:

1. **amusing imitation:** a piece of writing or music that deliberately copies another work in a comic or satirical way
2. **parodies in general:** parodies as a literary or musical style or genre

3. **poor imitation:** an attempt or imitation that is so poor that it seems ridiculous

transitive verb (*past and past participle* par·o·died, *present participle* par·o·dy·ing, *3rd person present singular* par·o·dies)

Definitions:

imitate somebody or something comically: to write or perform a parody of somebody or something

[Late 16th century. Via late Latin < Greek *parōidia* < *para* "secondary, indirect" + *ōidē* "song"]

- pa·rod·ic [pə ród·dík] adj
- pa·rod·i·cal [pə ród·dík'l] adj
- pa·rod·i·cal·ly adv
- par·o·dist [párrədíst] n

1598 (first used in Eng. by Ben Jonson), from or in imitation of L. *parodia* "parody," from Gk. *paroidia* "burlesque song or poem," from *para-* "beside, parallel to" (in this case, "mock-") + *oide* "song, ode." The meaning "poor or feeble imitation" is from 1830. The verb is attested from c.1745.

Floundering

floun·der [flówndər] (*past and past participle* floun·dered, *present participle* floun·der·ing, *3rd person present singular* floun·ders)

intransitive verb

Definitions:

1. **make uncontrolled movements:** to make clumsy uncontrolled movements while trying to regain balance or move forwards
2. **hesitate in confusion:** to act in a way that shows confusion or a lack of purpose
3. **be in serious difficulty:** to have serious problems and be close to failing

[Late 16th century. Origin ?]

1592, perhaps an alteration of *founder* (q.v.), infl. by Du. *flodderen* "to flop about," or native verbs in *fl-* expressing clumsy motion.

Name: Michael Plasencia

—Answers

The Chocolate War Vocabulary List 1,2,3—not 4

Red don't know
needed list

1 COMMISERATION
2 N
3 UNCAANY
4 BEDLAM
5 PERENNIAL
6 RUSADE
7 REFLECTORS
8 HAGGAD
9 HIBITION
10 SACRILEGIOUS
11 DICTATOR
12 CUD
13 CHAQUO
14 CRABAPPLE
15 PANDEMONIUM
16 IRRESPONSIBLE
17 UNKINDLY
18 HAVOC
19 MALIGNANT
20 VULNERABILITY
21 SCALING
22 CY
23 PREFER
24 SURREPTITIOUSLY

Had to use word lengths

Across

- ✓ 1. to feel or express sympathy
- ✓ 3. seeming to have a supernatural character or origin
- ✓ 6. to pardon or overlook voluntarily
- ✓ 9. an inner impediment to free activity, expression
- ✓ 12. bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints
- ✓ 13. exaggeration by means of often ludicrous distortion
- ✓ 14. a spirit of friendly good-fellowship
- ✓ 16. not possible to revoke
- ✓ 17. to make timid or fearful
- ✓ 18. something that may be seen in a bedlam
- ✓ 21. from "goat sent into the wilderness on the Day of Atonement, symbolic bearer of the sins of the people"
- ✓ 22. following one after the other in order
- ✓ 23. things read over in an attentive or leisurely manner
- ✓ 24. synonym for furtively

Down

- X ✓ 2. Although Shakespeare used this word, many people think it is a result of confusion with incredible, which is still the usual word in this sense.
- ✓ 4. from colloquial pronunciation of "Hospital of Saint Mary of Bethlehem" mentioned as a lunatic hospital
- ✓ 5. from per- "through" + annus "year." Botanical sense of "Remaining alive through a number of years" is attested from 1672; fig. meaning of "enduring, permanent" is from 1750.
- ✓ 6. respelling of croisade: "to mark with a cross"
- ✓ 7. dependent on chance circumstances, unknown conditions, or uncertain developments
- ✓ 8. having a worn or emaciated appearance
- ✓ 10. gross irreverence toward a hallowed person, place, or thing
- ✓ 11. the state of being at variance
- ✓ 15. in "Paradise Lost" the name of the palace built in the middle of Hell, "the high capital of Satan and all his peers," coined by John Milton (1608-74)
- ✓ 17. gaining favor or favorable acceptance for by deliberate effort

✓ 19. to pretend incapacity to avoid duty or work

✓ 20. The state of being open to attack or damage

~~audacity~~
~~sacrilegious~~
edifice
~~discrepancy~~
resonance
~~precious~~
averted
stalemate

50541446450

Name Michael Plasmeier
Date 5/10

Honors English 9
Vocabulary Quiz
The Chocolate War
50 pts.

55/50

great job!
Mike!

Synonyms:

Circle the identifying letter of the item that most nearly means the same as the boldface word or expression in the introductory phrase.

1. a **precarious** situation
a. stable b. safe c. uncertain d. settled
2. reached a **stalemate**
a. deadlock b. old friend c. boring situation d. climax
3. **condone** your behavior
a. punish b. allow c. overlook d. commend
4. **haggard** appearance
a. bright b. cautious c. exhausted d. clever
5. an **uncanny** occurrence
a. judicious b. destructive c. common d. supernatural

Antonyms:

Circle the identifying letter of the item that most nearly means the opposite of the introductory word in boldface type.

6. **consecutive**
a. alternating b. repeated c. uninterrupted d. following
7. **sacrilegious**
a. irreverent b. disrespectful c. forgetful d. worshipful
8. **defection**
a. turn traitor b. loyalty c. faithlessness d. imperfection
9. **camaraderie**
a. hostility b. greediness c. generosity d. companionship
10. **irrevocable**
a. flexible b. permanent c. final d. unclear

Etymology:

Write the word from your vocabulary list that fits the etymology given.

11. bedlam "scene of mad confusion," 1667, from colloquial pronunciation of "Hospital of Saint Mary of *Bethlehem*" in London, founded 1247 as a priory, mentioned as a hospital 1330 and as a lunatic hospital 1402; converted to a state lunatic asylum on dissolution of the monasteries in 1547.
12. crusade 1706, respelling of *croisade* (1577), from M.Fr. *croisade*, Sp. *cruzada*, both from M.L. *cruciata*, pp. of *cruciare* "to mark with a cross," from L. *crux* (gen. *crucis*) "cross." Figurative sense of "campaign against a public evil" is from 1786.
13. Pandemonium in "Paradise Lost" the name of the palace built in the middle of Hell, "the high capital of Satan and all his peers," coined by John Milton (1608-74).
14. Scapegoat "goat sent into the wilderness on the Day of Atonement, symbolic bearer of the sins of the people."
15. perennial Botanical sense of "Remaining alive through a number of years" is attested from 1672; fig. meaning of "enduring, permanent" is from 1750.

Definitions:

Write the word from your vocabulary list that fits the definition given.

16. Caricature exaggeration by means of often ludicrous distortion of parts or characteristics. (Think: boardwalk artists)
17. Receding to move back or away; to grow less or smaller (Think: some people's hairlines)
18. malingering to pretend incapacity (as illness) so as to avoid duty or work (Think: Molly Maguire; also used in "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock")
19. Commiserate to feel or express sympathy (Think: if your friend is miserable, you feel pity for him or her).
20. havoc great confusion and disorder (Think: what may exist in a bedlam; this word has NOT been used yet).

Answer each of the questions in the space provided:

21. Give an example of a *parody*

anytime the words of a song are changed - usually with holiday and folk songs

22. Name a character in *The Chocolate War* who has *inhibitions* and explain why:

Goobar - wants to fight back + protest, but doesn't do it visibly because he is scared - he holds back

23. How might you *ingratiate* a teacher?

hand in extra credit, pick up something off the floor, turn your HW in on time, help the teacher carry something

24. What is something that *intimidates* you? Explain why:

Baseball + catching - I can't catch good, I am a bad player, the better kids would get mad at me.

25. Draw an *edifice*:



26. Briefly describe an *incredulous* situation:

I found it incredulous that Jack would confuse *incredulous* and *incredibly*. They sound nothing alike! (A like the twinkle of irony)

27. Use "*discrepancy*" in a simple sentence (please use context clues):

I noticed a discrepancy between the grade on my test and my progress report.

28. Use "*incapacitated*" in a compound sentence (please use context clues):

The principal was in a car accident and the vice principal took over for the incapacitated principal.

29. Use "*surreptitious*" in a complex sentence (please use context clues):

Because the cobbler was surreptitious, I decided to let him go and I admired his sneaky skills.

30. Choose any **two** words from any of your vocabulary lists (past or present) and use **both in one** sentence. Please use context clues and underline the vocabulary words.

Who has the audacity to create havoc and bedlam in our classroom. (The vigils do)

Matching:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 31. <u>E</u> obliterate | A. open to attack or damage |
| 32. <u>C</u> perusals | B. to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance |
| 33. <u>I</u> audacity | C. to read over in an attentive or leisurely manner |
| 34. <u>A</u> vulnerability | D. rate of motion or activity |
| 35. <u>F</u> resonance | E. destroy utterly all trace, indication, or significance of |
| 36. <u>B</u> averted | F. a quality of evoking response; making a sound |
| 37. <u>D</u> tempo | G. something violated of sanctity |
| 38. <u>G</u> desecrated | H. to struggle to move or obtain footing; thrash about wildly |
| 39. <u>J</u> oblivion | I. bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints |
| 40. <u>H</u> floundering | J. the fact or condition of forgetting or having forgotten |

Extra Credit:

One of your 40 words was not used. For five extra credit points, name the word and give the definition. _____

Oh Seee

+5

Santamoniously - holier-than-thou
pretending to be more holy
than someone/something else