

Year 9 Homework – Scholars

Week 1 - 17

Vocabulary	<p>Each week you will have 10 questions based on the vocabulary on the '100 words' page in this booklet. It's your job to <u>do the questions at home</u> and <u>learn the definitions of the words</u> you're asked about each week. The tasks will help you to learn the words.</p> <p>You must also <u>learn the spelling of the vocabulary words</u> each week.</p> <p>In lessons your teacher will test your knowledge of the vocabulary you've learnt. You will have to know <u>how to use the words in a sentence, how to spell the words correctly and what the definition of the words are.</u></p>
Roots/Prefixes	<p>You will need to learn the <u>4 roots and the definitions</u> each week too. Knowing Latin/Greek roots can help with working out the definitions of unfamiliar vocabulary.</p>
Spelling	<p>Make sure you practise the spelling of the vocabulary words that you answer questions on each week. You will be tested on this.</p>

100 words

1. Aberration	23. Cynical	45. Haughty	67. Meticulous	89. Salient
2. Abhor	24. Debase	46. Hypocrisy	68. Modicum	90. Serendipity
3. Acquiesce	25. Decry	47. Impeccable	69. Morose	91. Staid
4. Alacrity	26. Deferential	48. Impertinent	70. Myriad	92. Superfluous
5. Amiable	27. Demure	49. Implacable	71. Nadir	93. Sycophant
6. Appease	28. Deride	50. Implicit	72. Nominal	94. Taciturn
7. Arcane	29. Despot	51. Impudent	73. Novice	95. Truculent
8. Avarice	30. Diligent	52. Incisive	74. Nuance	96. Umbrage
9. Brazen	31. Elated	53. Indolent	75. Oblivious	97. Venerable
10. Brusque	32. Eloquent	54. Inept	76. Obsequious	98. Vociferous
11. Cajole	33. Embezzle	55. Infamy	77. Obtuse	99. Wanton
12. Callous	34. Empathy	56. Inhibit	78. Panacea	100. Zenith
13. Candour	35. Enmity	57. Innate	79. Parody	
14. Chide	36. Erudite	58. Insatiable	80. Penchant	
15. Circumspect	37. Extol	59. Insular	81. Perusal	
16. Clandestine	38. Fabricate	60. Intrepid	82. Plethora	
17. Coerce	39. Feral	61. Inveterate	83. Predilection	
18. Coherent	40. Forsake	62. Jubilant	84. Quaint	
19. Complacency	41. Fractious	63. Lithe	85. Rash	
20. Confidant	42. Furtive	64. Lurid	86. Refurbish	
21. Connive	43. Gluttony	65. Maverick	87. Repudiate	
22. Cumulative	44. Gratuitous	66. Maxim	88. Rife	

Definitions

aberration

(*n*). something that differs from the norm (*In 1974, Poland won the World Cup, but the success turned out to be an aberration, and Poland have not won a World Cup since*).

abhor

(*v*). to hate or detest something

acquiesce

(*v*). to agree to something without protesting: *I acquiesced to her demands*

alacrity

(*n*). eagerness, speed: *move with alacrity*

amiable

(*adj*). friendly

appease

(*v*). to calm, satisfy: *I appeased my teacher by giving in my homework*

arcane

(*adj*). very old, obscure, known only by a few

avarice

(*n*). excessive greed

brazen

(*adj*). excessively bold, brash, clear and obvious

brusque

(*adj*). short, abrupt, dismissive, rude

cajole

(*v*). to urge, coax; persuade someone to do something

callous

(*adj*). harsh, cold, unfeeling

candour

(*n*). honesty, frankness: *speak with candour*

chide

(*v*). to voice disapproval (*Hania chided Gregory for his vulgar habits and sloppy appearance*).

circumspect

(*adj*). cautious, thinking about different options

clandestine

(*adj*). secret, sneaky

coerce

(*v*). to make somebody do something by force or threat: *I coerced him into staying quiet*

coherent

(*adj*). logically consistent, intelligible

complacency

(*n*). a feeling of ease, arrogance, ignoring problems

confidant

(*n*). a person entrusted with secrets

connive

(*v*). to plot, scheme, make a sneaky

cumulative

(*adj*). increasing, building upon itself, a total of everything: *the cumulative effect of all my days being late to work was that I got fired*

cynical

(*adj*). believing the worst of others, especially that all acts are selfish; seeing things in the worst possible way

debase

(*v*). to lower the quality of something; cause something to be seen in a bad way

decry

(*v*). to criticize something openly

deferential

(*adj*). showing respect for another's authority

demure

(*adj*). quiet, modest, reserved, humble

deride

(*v*). to laugh at mockingly, scorn

despot

(*n*). one who has total power and rules brutally

diligent

(*adj*). showing care in doing one's work; thorough, careful

Definitions

elated

(*adj.*). overjoyed, thrilled, very happy

eloquent

(*adj.*). expressive, articulate, moving: *give an eloquent speech*

embezzle

(*v.*). to steal money by falsifying records (The accountant was fired for *embezzling* €10,000 of the company's funds).

empathy

(*n.*). sensitivity to another's feelings; an ability to imagine yourself in someone else's position

enmity

(*n.*). ill will, hatred, hostility

erudite

(*adj.*). learned, clever, academic

extol

(*v.*). to praise something, tell others how good it is

fabricate

(*v.*). to make up, invent

feral

(*adj.*). wild, savage, uncivilised

forsake

(*v.*). to give up, renounce, turn your back on something: *I will never forsake my country*

fractious

(*adj.*). troublesome or irritable, on the verge of causing disruption: *after a long car journey on a hot day the children got fractious*

furtive

(*adj.*). secretive, sly; hoping that no-one will notice

gluttony

(*n.*). overindulgence in food or drink; greediness

gratuitous

(*adj.*). uncalled for, unwarranted, unnecessary

haughty

(*adj.*). disdainfully proud, arrogant, thinking you're above others

hypocrisy

(*n.*). pretending to believe what one does not; doing something one has spoken against

impeccable

(*adj.*). exemplary, flawless (If your grades were as *impeccable* as your brother's, then you too would receive a car for a graduation present).

impertinent

(*adj.*). rude, insolent, disrespectful

implacable

(*adj.*). incapable of being appeased or mitigated

implicit

(*n.*). Implied or understood without being directly stated

impudent

(*adj.*). casually rude, insolent, impertinent

incisive

(*adj.*). clear, sharp, direct; getting to the really important point of something

indolent

(*adj.*). lazy, happy doing nothing

inept

(*adj.*). not suitable or capable, unqualified

Definitions

infamy

(*n*). notoriety, and extremely bad reputation

inhibit

(*v*). to prevent, restrain, stop

innate

(*adj*). inborn, native, inherent

insatiable

(*adj*). incapable of being satisfied

insular

(*adj*). separated and narrow-minded; tight-knit, closed off; not welcoming to others

intrepid

(*adj*). brave in the face of danger

inveterate

(*adj*). in the long-standing habit of something; very experienced

jubilant

(*adj*). extremely joyful, happy, celebrating

lithe

(*adj*). graceful, flexible, supple

lurid

(*adj*). bright and garish; also: ghastly, sensational, having shocking details

maverick

(*n*). an independent, nonconformist person

maxim

(*n*). a common saying expressing a principle of conduct

meticulous

(*adj*). extremely careful with details

modicum

(*n*). a small amount of something

morose

(*adj*). gloomy or sullen, in a sulky or sad mood

myriad

(*adj*). a very great number of something: *she had myriad good ideas*

nadir

(*n*). the lowest point of something

nominal

(*adj*). trifling, insignificant; “in name only”

novice

(*n*). a beginner, someone without training or experience

nuance

(*n*). a slight variation in meaning, tone, expression; a subtlety

oblivious

(*adj*). lacking consciousness or awareness of something; ignorant about others

obsequious

(*adj*). excessively compliant or submissive

obtuse

(*adj*). lacking quickness of sensibility or intellect; slow to realise something

panacea

(*n*). a remedy for all ills or difficulties

Definitions

parody

(*n*). an imitation; something making fun of something else

penchant

(*n*). a tendency, partiality, preference: *I have a penchant for Italian food*

perusal

(*n*). a careful examination, review

plethora

(*n*). an abundance, excess: *my nephew received a plethora of Christmas presents*

predilection

(*n*). a preference or inclination for something

quaint

(*adj*). charmingly old-fashioned

rash

(*adj*). hasty, incautious, not sensible

refurbish

(*v*). to restore, clean up, make something like new: *refurbish an old house*

repudiate

(*v*). to reject, refuse to accept: she *repudiated* my best ideas

rife

(*adj*). abundant, something that appears in many places

salient

(*adj*). significant, conspicuous

serendipity

(*n*). good luck, finding good things without looking for them

staid

(*adj*). sedate, serious, self-restrained, boring

superfluous

(*adj*). exceeding what is necessary

sycophant

(*n*). one who wants to flatter or stay on the good side of someone else

taciturn

(*adj*). not inclined to talk, saying little

truculent

(*adj*). ready to fight, cruel

umbrage

(*n*). resentment, offence: *I take umbrage at your rude suggestion*

venerable

(*adj*). deserving of respect because of age or achievement

vociferous

(*adj*). loud, boisterous, talking a lot about something

wanton

(*adj*). undisciplined, doing things for no good reason; can also mean lewd or lustful

zenith

(*n*). the highest point, the point when something is at its most powerful. Also the point in the sky directly overhead.

WEEK 1:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
ambi	both	ambiguous, ambidextrous
aqua	water	aquarium, aquamarine
aud	to hear	audience, audition
bene	good	benefactor, benevolent

This week's words:

1. Aberration
2. Abhor
3. Acquiesce
4. Alacrity
5. Amiable
6. Appease

	Statement	Question
1.	Katie was one of the most <u>amiable</u> people you could ever meet.	What does the word amiable reveal about Katie's personality?
2.	Alex supported Manchester United but some people claimed it was because he was trying to <u>appease</u> his older brother.	Which of these answers is implied by the statement? a) Alex's older brother supports Manchester United. b) Alex rarely watches the matches. c) Alex is impressed by his older brother.
3.	The teacher took Lisa to one side after class and told her that she hoped the behaviour she saw in lesson that day was just an <u>aberration</u> .	In your own words explain what the teacher is saying to Lisa.
4.	Olivia really <u>abhorred</u> the way her boyfriend ignored her in front of her friends. After they argued about it, he brought her flowers to <u>appease</u> her.	Rewrite the sentence so it means the same but without using the words abhorred and appease .

WEEK 1:

5.	Write your own sentences using the following words: Amiable Appease	1. 2.
6.	Complete these sentences using the correct words from this week's vocab.	1. I don't just dislike cabbage, I ... 2. Susan bought her daughter some sweets at the supermarket to ... 3. They accepted the offer with...
7.	The presence of cancer cells under a microscope is an aberration that no doctor wants to see.	Explain what the word aberration means in this context.
8.	Write a sentence using the word: Alacrity	
9.	I ___ A ___ the theatre but in order to ___ B ___ my mum I went with her at the weekend.	Which of this week's words fit best in the gaps? A= B=
10.	Only a person with an amiable personality should work as a caregiver in a nursing home.	What does this statement suggest about what kind of qualities are best for workers in care homes?

WEEK 2:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
cent	one hundred	century, percent
circum	around	circumference, circumstance
contra/counter	against	contradict, encounter
dict	to say	dictation, dictator

This week's words:

1. Arcane
2. Avarice
3. Brazen
4. Brusque
5. Cajole
6. Callous

	Statement	Question
1.	The elderly teacher had an <u>arcane</u> way of teaching mathematics.	Rewrite this sentence so it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>arcane</u> .
2.	Simon listened to the man express his <u>brazen</u> opinions and concluded that he was definitely a bigot.	Which of these answers is implied by the statement? a) Simon thinks the man has correct opinions. b) Simon thinks that the man is very open about his prejudiced opinions. c) Simon thinks the man is disgusting.
3.	Scrooge saw himself. He was older now; a man in the prime of life. His face had not the harsh and rigid lines of later years; but it had begun to wear the signs of care and <u>avarice</u> . (A Christmas Carol) (care = worry)	What does this quote suggest about Scrooge?
4.	The ____A____ way Tom had dismissed Amy's concerns upset her. He could sometimes be quite a ____B____ person.	Which of this week's words would fit the gaps best? A= B=

WEEK 2:

5.	Write your own sentences using the following words: Avarice Brusque	1. 2.
6.	Aid workers do their best to <u>cajole</u> rich countries into helping.	What does the word <u>cajole</u> mean in this context?
7.	Write a sentence which has both of these words in it: Brazen Callous	
8.	We played on the beach all day, running back and forth to the edge of the sea as the sun beat down <u>brazenly</u> down on us.	What does the sentence imply about the weather?
9.	The bar's location was so <u>arcane</u> that you had to know someone who had been before just to find it.	What does this statement suggest about the location of the bar?
10.	Many historical despots have been notable for _____	Finish the sentence with a phrase that includes the word <u>brazen or brazenly</u> .

WEEK 3:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
duc/duct	to lead	conduct, induce
fac	to do; to make	factory, manufacture
form	shape	conform, reform
fort	strength	fortitude, fortress

This week's words:

1. Candour
2. Chide
3. Circumspect
4. Clandestine
5. Coerce
6. Coherent

	Statement	Question
1.	Even though the potential investor liked the business proposal, he was <u>circumspect</u> about investing so much money.	In your own words describe how the investor feels about the investment.
2.	The two thieves knew they must be <u>clandestine</u> if they were to stake out the building.	What does the statement suggest about how the thieves must act? a) They must be bold and brave. b) They must be careless. c) They must be sneaky.
3.	His <u>candour</u> , enthusiasm and open tolerance of the opinions of others made him many warm friends.	What synonyms could replace the word candour in this sentence?
4.	Mary knew that things had been very hectic at her husband's job, so she didn't <u> A </u> him for forgetting their anniversary.	Which word would fit best in the gap? A=

WEEK 3:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: Coherent Circumspect	
6.	The army were brought in to <u>coerce</u> the population of the city.	Describe in your own words the job the army needed to do in the city.
7.	Such disturbances are quite numerous in character and extent, and _____, they are large.	Which word is most likely to go in the space?
8.	The celebrity and his girlfriend held a <u>clandestine</u> wedding.	Which of these answers summarises the statement best? a) The couple wanted a romantic wedding. b) The couple wanted a secret wedding. c) The couple had an expensive wedding.
9.	The feedback on Paul's test was that his writing was not <u>coherent</u> .	What do you think the teacher is telling Paul about his work?
10.	I became more <u>circumspect</u> of Lee's actions while he was working at my shop.	What does this suggest about the speaker's attitude towards Lee?

WEEK 4:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
fract	to break	fracture, fraction
ject	throw	projection, rejection
jud	judge	judicial, prejudice
mal	bad	malevolent, malefactor

This week's words:

1. Complacency
2. Confidant
3. Connive
4. Cumulative
5. Cynical
6. Debase

	Statement	Question
1.	Since alcohol can have a <u>cumulative</u> impact on the liver, doctors warn patients against excessive drinking.	Rewrite the sentence so it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>cumulative</u> .
2.	After all of Rosie's dates she was left feeling rather <u>cynical</u> .	What does the sentence imply about Rosie's dates?
3.	The History teacher warned Adam that there was a sense of <u>complacency</u> in his last few sentences.	Explain in your own words what is wrong with Adam's work.
4.	In London he became Pip's intimate <u>confidant</u> .	What does this suggest about Pip's relationship with the man?

WEEK 4:

5.	Write a sentence that includes these two words: CYNICAL CONNIVE	
6.	The governor ____ A ____ himself by lying to the public.	Which of this week's words fits best in the gap?
7.	Despite Laura's feelings, Robbie started to be seen around school with Amy. This he has done with <u>cynical</u> , callous publicity, without effort at concealment, without shame.	What does this suggest about what kind of character Robbie is?
8.	The billionaire did not believe his greedy children would <u>connive</u> to murder him.	Rewrite the sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>connive</u> .
9.	He compared himself to other, more <u>complacent</u> , employees who lacked his energy and therefore did not have his success.	Explain in your own words what this sentence suggests about the other employees?
10.	His need of money led him to <u>debase</u> the currency eighty-one times between 1350 and 1355.	What does the word <u>debase</u> mean in this context?

WEEK 5:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
mater	mother	material, maternity
mit	to send	transmit, admit
mort	death	mortal, mortician
multi	many	multimedia, multiple

This week's words:

1. Decry
2. Deferential
3. Demure
4. Deride
5. Despot
6. Diligent

	Statement	Question
1.	Even though the new employee was quite <u>demure</u> , she was also <u>diligent</u> .	Which answer below correctly summarises the statement? a) The new employee was loud and confident but a good worker. b) The new employee was not a very good worker. c) The new employee was shy and reserved but very good at her job.
2.	He was a successful basketball coach, but many people regarded him as a petty <u>despot</u> .	What does the sentence suggest about the coach's leadership style?
3.	Ere the tiny thing could stammer a word or totter a step it wielded a <u>despot</u> 's sceptre in his heart. Wuthering Heights, Chapter 17	This is a description of a baby. What impression do you get of the baby in this description?
4.	"I entered with the greatest <u>diligence</u> into the search of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life; but the latter soon obtained my undivided attention." Frankenstein, Chapter 2	What impression do you get of the speaker from the word <u>diligence</u> in this sentence?

WEEK 5:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: DERIDE DECRY	
6.	Many historical <u>despots</u> have been notable for.....	Come up with a suitable ending to the sentence.
7.	Maria isn't very sociable, she doesn't often go out with her workmates but when she does she doesn't stay too long and never talks that much.	Rewrite this sentence so it has the same meaning but use the word <u>demure</u> .
8.	The toddler's <u>deferential</u> manners were reinforced by her mother.	What does the statement reveal about the toddler's behaviour?
9.	In her article, she _____ A _____ the pollution of the environment by manufacturers.	Which word from this week would fit best in the gap? You may have to change the form of the word.
10.	The movie critic took every opportunity to <u>deride</u> the A-list actor for making the film.	What does this sentence reveal about the critic's opinion of the film?

WEEK 6:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
pater	father	paternal, paternity
port	to carry	portable, transportation
rupt	to break	bankrupt, disruption
scrib/scribe	to write	inscription, prescribe

This week's words:

1. Elated
2. Eloquent
3. Embezzle
4. Empathy
5. Enmity
6. Erudite

	Statement	Question
1.	When Sarah had spoken to Linda she'd been incapable of compassion or remorse. She refused to admit she'd done anything wrong.	Which word in this sentence is a synonym for EMPATHY ?
2.	The teacher was ____A____ that the students were so ____B____ now they had done some vocabulary practice.	Which of this week's words best fit into the spaces? A= B=
3.	The speaker was extremely eloquent and the audience were listening with great enthusiasm.	Write down 4 different synonyms for the word eloquent that would make sense in this sentence.
4.	Tom planned to embezzle the funds he helped the charity raise.	Explain in your own words what Tom is planning to do with the money?

WEEK 6:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: ELATED EMPATHY	
6.	If nothing is done to ease the tensions in the war-torn country, eventually the <u>enmity</u> between the civilians and the military will boil over into another war.	Rewrite the sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>enmity</u> .
7.	The <u>erudite</u> student graduated at the top of her class.	What does this statement suggest about the student?
8.	The article was a great resource for learning about the difficult topic.	Rewrite this sentence but this time use the word <u>erudite</u> in it.
9.	Mrs Stowe used the reputation thus won in promoting a moral and religious aversion to slavery.	Rewrite this sentence but using the word <u>enmity</u> .
10.	Finish these sentences with the correct words:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The charity advert was so good that you couldn't help but feel a sense of...2. After passing her exams and getting into university, Alex felt...3. The speaker, despite clearly being a little nervous, was extremely...

WEEK 7:

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
sect/sec	to cut	bisect, section
sent	to feel; to send	consent, resent
spect	to look	inspection, spectator
struct	to build	destruction, restructure

This week's words:

1. Extol
2. Fabricate
3. Feral
4. Forsake
5. Fractious
6. Furtive

	Statement	Question
1.	Despite being <u>feral</u> , the cat was quite affectionate towards strangers.	What does this sentence suggest about the cat's appearance and behavior?
2.	The woman on the bus kept giving me <u>furtive</u> glances throughout the entire journey.	Write one suggestion about why the woman may keep looking at the other passenger in a <u>furtive</u> way.
3.	I got angry when my mother would <u>extol</u> my brother's accomplishments.	What does this statement suggest about the mother's actions?
4.	In the military, you are asked to ___A___ your own needs for the needs of your country.	Which of this week's words would fit best in the gap?

WEEK 7:

5.	<p>Write a sentence using these words:</p> <p>FURTIVE FABRICATE</p>	
6.	<p>Sandra was extremely annoyed at her sons for acting so feral in the living room.</p>	<p>What does this statement suggest about Sandra's son's behaviour?</p>
7.	<p>The word fabricate comes from the Latin verb <i>fabricare</i>, meaning "to construct, fashion or build".</p> <p>To fabricate can mean to construct something or to tell a lie. Fabricated can mean either man-made or fake. A fabrication is a lie.</p>	<p>Write a sentence using two different senses of the word fabricate</p>
8.	<p>It was a harsh period for Grace as her fractious and oftentimes abrasive personality became even more difficult.</p>	<p>What does this suggest about Grace's character?</p>
9.	<p>Men and women who love Harley-Davidson often embrace the entire biker lifestyle, which can extol freedom and Americana.</p>	<p>Rewrite this sentence so it has the same meaning but without using the word extol.</p>
10.	<p>The students had engaged in a ____A____ debate in Politics. Some students had ____B____ facts to back up their opinions.</p>	<p>Which two words from this week would fit best in the gaps? You may need to change the form of one of them.</p>

WEEK 8:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
anthropo	man; human; humanity	anthropologist, philanthropy
auto	self	autobiography, automobile
bio	life	biology, biography
chron	time	chronological, chronic

This week's words:

1. Gluttony
2. Gratuitous
3. Haughty
4. Hypocrisy
5. Impeccable
6. Impertinent

	Statement	Question
1.	Lisa viewed the room and thought that the previous owners of the house had <u>impeccable</u> taste.	What does this statement imply about what Lisa thinks about the house?
2.	Peter had lent Paul ten pounds last month, but Paul was refusing to do the same for him now. This was rank <u>hypocrisy</u> on Paul's part.	Explain why this is an example of hypocrisy.
3.	The king's enormous size could only be down to his own <u>gluttony</u> .	What does this statement suggest about why the king is so large?
4.	She didn't like war films because she found the violence in them <u>gratuitous</u>	Re-write the sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>gratuitous</u> .

WEEK 8:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: HYPOCRISY GLUTTONY	
6.	Anna didn't like the new girl at school, she felt she had a <u>haughty</u> attitude towards her.	What does this suggest about the way the new girl acts towards Anna?
7.	The driver, who had just been pulled over by the police, had previously had an <u>impeccable</u> record.	What does this statement imply about the driver's record before they were stopped?
8.	Sarah never intended her remark to be <u>impertinent</u> .	What does this suggest about Sarah's remark?
9.	Freddy thought the new girl was rather conceited.	Which word from this week would also fit in this sentence?
10.	On arrival, the couple were given a glass of champagne as a <u>gratuity</u> .	What does the word gratuity mean in this context?

WEEK 9:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
dyna	power	dynamic, dynamite
dys	bad; hard; unlucky	dysfunctional
gram	thing written	epigram, telegram
graph	writing	graphic, phonograph

This week's words:

1. Implacable
2. Implicit
3. Impudent
4. Incisive
5. Indolent
6. Inept

	Statement	Question
1.	The little boy was <u>implacable</u> when his parents left him alone with the babysitter.	What does this sentence suggest about the little boy's actions?
2.	Anna's boss was completely <u>inept</u> at his job.	Which answer best describes how Anna's boss is at his job? a) He's amazing at his job b) He hates his job and isn't good at it c) He is useless at his job
3.	As a public speaker his style was <u>incisive</u> , forceful and often eloquent, although he made no effort to practise oratory as an art.	What words could replace <u>incisive</u> in this sentence?
4.	Evidently Peter was determined to tear his son away from a life of <u>indolent</u> ease.	Explain in your own words what this sentence shows us about Peter's son.

WEEK 9:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: INDOLENT INEPT	
6.	The teacher asked us to find the <u>implicit</u> meaning in the quotation.	Explain in your own words what the teacher is asking the pupils to do.
7.	"Don't be <u>impudent</u> Fiona," said her father.	What does this sentence imply about how Fiona is acting? You can't use the word impudent!
8.	One <u>incisive</u> insult is much more powerful than an barrage of name-calling.	Explain what this sentence means in your own words.
9.	He has an <u>implacable</u> hatred for his political opponents.	Rewrite this sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>implacable</u> .
10.	The officials displayed remarkable <u>ineptitude</u> when deciding on the outcome of the game.	What does this imply about the official's decision making?

WEEK 10:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
hetero	different	heteronym, heterogeneous
homo	same	homonym, homogenous
hydr	water	hydration, dehydrate
hypo	below; beneath	hypothermia, hypothetical

This week's words:

1. Infamy
2. Inhibit
3. Innate
4. Insatiable
5. Insular
6. Intrepid

	Statement	Question
1.	The video that the celebrity had shared online was going to make her <u>infamous</u> .	What does the word <u>infamous</u> mean in this context?
2.	It was often argued that Columbus was an <u>intrepid</u> explorer, however others thought him to be a criminal.	What does the word intrepid mean in this context?
3.	The girl was described as <u>inhibited</u> by those who knew her.	Explain in your own words how the girl must act in order for her to be described this way.
4.	Wendy thought that her new work colleague was quite an <u>insular</u> person.	What does this imply about the behaviour or character of the work colleague?

WEEK 10:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: INTREPID INNATE	
6.	Like so many politicians, he had an <u>insatiable</u> desire for power.	Re-write this sentence so it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>insatiable</u> .
7.	Cruelty and treachery seem <u>innate</u> in the whole family.	Explain in your own words what this sentence suggests about the traits within the family.
8.	Tony did not take notice of the <u>insular</u> attitudes of his wife's rural family.	What does the word <u>insular</u> suggest about the attitudes of the family?
9.	To be an astronaut, you must be an <u> A </u> person who craves adventure and is not afraid of heights.	Which of the words from this week would fit best in the sentence? A=
10.	The dog's appetite seemed <u>insatiable</u> .	Re-write the sentence so it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>insatiable</u> .

WEEK 11:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
logy	study of	biology, psychology
meter/metr	measure	thermometer, perimeter
micro	small	microbe, microscope
mis/miso	hate	misanthrope, misogyny

This week's words:

1. Inveterate
2. Jubilant
3. Lithe
4. Lurid
5. Maverick
6. Maxim

	Statement	Question
1.	My grandmother had a wise <u>maxim</u> to help me get through all of my teenage crises.	Which answer best summarises the statement? a) The grandmother often gives lots of praise. b) The grandmother had a wise sayings to help. c) The grandmother always gave the best advice.
2.	He turned and mounted his horse in one <u>lithe</u> movement.	Describe in your own words how the man moved.
3.	Although the policeman was hard-working, his superiors thought him to be a bit of a <u>maverick</u> .	What does this suggest about the policeman's character?
4.	At the end of the war the whole country broke out in <u>jubilant</u> celebrations.	Write three synonyms for the word <u>jubilant</u> that could be used in this sentence

WEEK 11:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: JUBILANT MAXIM	
6.	She didn't like the new wallpaper, it was far too <u>lurid</u> for her tastes.	What does this suggest about how the wallpaper looks?
7.	Gina is an <u>inveterate</u> reader who always has a book in her hands.	Rewrite the sentence in your own words so it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>inveterate</u> .
8.	Alice has said that screen hurt her eyes as it was overly bright.	Rewrite this sentence using the word <u>lurid</u> .
9.	When it came to fashion, Donna was something of a <u>maverick</u> designer.	Re-write this sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>maverick</u> .
10.	Write your own sentence using the word <u>inveterate</u> .	

WEEK 12:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
mono	one	monologue, monotonous
morph	form; shape	morphology, morphing
nym	name	antonym, synonym
phil	love	philanthropist, philosophy

This week's words:

1. Meticulous
2. Modicum
3. Morose
4. Myriad
5. Nadir
6. Nominal

	Statement	Question
1.	There was a <u>myriad</u> of reasons why the team didn't win the match and they would all have to be explored.	What does this suggest about the team's loss?
2.	After watching the news, Malcolm was left feeling rather <u>morose</u> .	What does this suggest about Malcolm's mood after watching the news?
3.	Frank is wealthy but only gives a <u>nominal</u> amount to charity each year.	What does this suggest about Frank?
4.	Even though we thought we had reached our <u>nadir</u> and would fail to meet the project deadline, we were still able to complete the work on time.	Rewrite this sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>nadir</u> .

WEEK 12:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: MYRIAD METICULOUS	
6.	I was pleased with the overall response and I think we collectively felt a <u>modicum</u> of relief.	Which answer summarises the statement best? a) The person experienced a huge amount of relief. b) The person experience no relief. c) The person experienced a small amount of relief.
7.	Which two words from this week's vocabulary are synonyms of each other?	1 = 2 =
8.	The painter gave a <u>meticulous</u> attention to detail.	Write 3 synonyms that could replace the word <u>meticulous</u> in this sentence: 1. 2. 3.
9.	The announcement of the impeachment caused the president's popularity to fall to its lowest point.	Rewrite the sentence using the word <u>nadir</u> .
10.	The old Latin school had only one main subject, the study of Latin style (combined with a <u>modicum</u> of Greek).	Explain in your own words what the curriculum is at the school.

WEEK 13:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
phobia	fear	claustrophobia, phobic
phon	sound	phone, symphony
photo/phos	light	photograph, phosphorous
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience

This week's words:

- Novice
- Nuance
- Oblivious
- Obsequious
- Obtuse
- Panacea

	Statement	Question
1.	Amanda was <u>oblivious</u> to the facts of the situation.	Which answer summarises the statement correctly? a) Amanda knew the facts clearly. b) Amanda had never heard of the facts. c) Amanda had no awareness of the facts.
2.	Ben had to admit he was a <u>novice</u> when it came to computer programming.	Explain in your own words what <u>novice</u> means in this context.
3.	Stacey was keen to have a <u>nuanced</u> opinion.	What does this imply about the kind of opinion Stacey wants to have? Explain in your own words.
4.	The little girl had <u>obsequious</u> manners.	What does this suggest about the little girl?

WEEK 13:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: OBIVIOUS OBTUSE	
6.	He was rather a mediocre but not altogether <u>obtuse</u> man.	Explain what this implies about the man.
7.	The software patch is supposed to be a <u>panacea</u> for all of the security risks in the program.	Explain in your own words what the software patch was supposed to do.
8.	The light reflected at an <u>obtuse</u> angle.	Explain the meaning of <u>obtuse</u> in this context.
9.	A <u>novice</u> starting a running program will probably jog only two or three times a week, for 15 or 20 minutes.	Re-write this sentence so that it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>novice</u> .
10.	Mr. Harris dealt in <u>nuance</u> , focusing on ideas and details that were often lost in Edward's narrative sweep.	What does this suggest about Mr. Harris?

WEEK 14:

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
psycho	soul; spirit	psychology, psychic
scope	viewing instrument	microscope, telescope
techno	art; science; skill	technique, technological
tele	far off	television, telephone

This week's words:

1. Parody
2. Penchant
3. Perusal
4. Plethora
5. Predilection
6. Quaint

	Statement	Question
1.	The TV show was clearly a <u>parody</u> .	What does this suggest about the TV show? Explain in your own words.
2.	When Sarah visited the village in Prague she thought it was so <u>quaint</u> and lovely.	Describe in your own words what the word <u>quaint</u> suggests about Sarah's opinion of the village.
3.	When Ed came home from work there was a <u>plethora</u> of messages left for him on post-it notes from his wife.	Re-write the sentence so it has the same meaning but without using the word <u>plethora</u> .
4.	My aunt has a <u> A </u> for things that are a bit wacky.	Which of this week's words best fits in the gap?

WEEK 14:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: PENCHANT QUIANT	
6.	The play was so bad that some members of the audience thought it was a <u>parody</u> .	Explain in your own words what the audience members think of the play.
7.	Which of this week's vocabulary words are synonyms of each other?	1. 2.
8.	Izzie's <u>predilection</u> for art is apparent.	What does this suggest about Izzie?
9.	His gentle courtesy and <u>quaint</u> speech won my heart.	What does the word <u>quaint</u> suggest about the man's speech?
10.	A brief <u>perusal</u> of viewer comments online is illuminating.	Write 3 synonyms that could replace the word <u>perusal</u> in this sentence.

WEEK 15:

Prefix	Definition	Examples
anti-	against	anticlimax
de-	opposite	devalue
dis-	not; opposite of	discover
en-, em-	cause to	enact, empower

This week's words:

1. Rash
2. Refurbish
3. Repudiate
4. Rife
5. Salient
6. Serendipity

	Statement	Question
1.	When I look at the house for sale, salient defects such as the broken windows stare back at me.	Rewrite the sentence so it means the same but without using the word salient .
2.	They will then refurbish the computers, if necessary, before passing them on to deserving causes.	Explain in your own words what they will do to the computers.
3.	Because I want to avoid the conflict between my two sisters, I repudiate their argument.	Which answer summarises the statement best? a) The speaker will tell the sisters to stop arguing. b) The speaker will join in the argument. c) The speaker rejects the argument.
4.	An encouraging example is afforded by the remarkable fact that malaria, which was once rife in certain districts has now died out.	Write 3 synonyms that can replace the word rife in the sentence.

WEEK 15:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: SALIENT REFURBISH	
6.	The lottery is something one wins by <u>serendipity</u> not by design.	Explain what this sentence suggest about winning the lottery.
7.	Unlike my sister, I do not find science to be a <u>staid</u> subject that puts people to sleep.	What does the word <u>staid</u> suggest about how her sister feels about science?
8.	Write your own sentence using the word <u>serendipity</u> .	
9.	The pupil had made some <u>salient</u> points about the novel they were reading in her essay.	What does this suggest about the points the pupil has made.
10.	Mike would <u>repudiate</u> all debts incurred by his son.	What does the word <u>repudiate</u> reveal about what Mike will do?

WEEK 16:

Prefix	Definition	Examples
inter-	between; among	interrupt
mid-	middle	midfield
mis-	wrongly	misspell
non-	not	nonviolent

This week's words:

1. Superfluous
2. Sycophant
3. Taciturn
4. Truculent
5. Umbrage
6. Venerable

	Statement	Question
1.	Although my grandfather was a <u>taciturn</u> man, he was a man people readily followed.	What does this sentence reveal about the grandfather?
2.	Harriette took <u>umbrage</u> at my remarks about her hair.	Explain in your own words how Harriette feels.
3.	Since she had worked as a teacher in the school system for over forty years, Mrs. Jenkins was considered a <u>venerable</u> educator.	Rewrite the sentence in your own words but without using the word <u>venerable</u> .
4.	The men behaved in the most high-handed, brutal and <u>truculent</u> manner.	Explain in your own words how the men behaved.

WEEK 16:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: UMBRAGE SYCOPHANT	
6.	While it helps to be a <u>sycophant</u> if you want to excel in politics, you can also go far simply by being straightforward with people.	What does it mean to be a <u>sycophant</u> ?
7.	Isn't it <u>superfluous</u> to have 20 pairs of shoes when you only wear the same 5 pairs?	Rewrite the sentence so it means the same but without using the word <u>superfluous</u> .
8.	When a politician gets a government building named after him it is generally because he is a <u>venerable</u> man.	Write 3 synonyms that could replace the word <u>venerable</u> in the sentence.
9.	In a family filled with <u>taciturn</u> people, Janet stood out by a mile.	What does the sentence suggest about Janet's family?
10.	Because I have already answered your question several times, answering it again would be <u> A </u> .	Which word from this week's vocabulary words would best fit in the gap?

WEEK 17:

Prefix	Definition	Examples
re-	again	rewrite
semi-	half; partly; not fully	semifinal
sub-	under	subway
super-	above; beyond	superhuman

This week's words:

1. Vociferous
2. Wanton
3. Zenith
4. Arcane
5. Avarice
6. Brazen

	Statement	Question
1.	My energy is at its <u>zenith</u> in the morning.	Which answer summarises the statement best? a) The speaker's energy is at its highest in the morning. b) The speaker's energy is at its lowest in the morning. c) The speaker's energy is starting to rise in the morning.
2.	His one act of <u>wanton</u> devastation, the clearing of the New Forest, has been grossly exaggerated.	Write 3 synonyms that could replace the word <u>wanton</u> in this sentence.
3.	Aaron is her most <u>vociferous</u> critic.	In your own word explain what this suggests about Aaron?
4.	The <u>brazen</u> reporter did not hesitate to ask the question.	What does the sentence suggest about the reporter's personality?

WEEK 17:

5.	Write a sentence using these words: BRAZEN VOCIFEROUS	
6.	A band was playing in an underground location.	Rewrite the sentence but add the word <u>arcane</u> .
7.	Finish these sentences using words from this week's vocabulary.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. During the theft trial, evidence was presented to show the greedy defendant's....2. Before her ended, Meredith published six best-selling books.3. Fred has showed disregard for his family's feelings.
8.	Write your own sentence using the word <u>brazen</u> .	
9.	The new boss was extremely _____A_____about what was wrong with the company.	Which of this week's words best fits in the gap?
10.	With <u>avarice</u> , you could have everything in the world and it all still would not be enough.	Explain in your own words the problems with <u>avarice</u> .

Some weeks
have 2 parts
across 2 pages so
make sure you
check the pages!

Year 9 Homework – Scholars

Week 18 - 38

Vocabulary

In the following weeks you will be practising the vocabulary you have been learning so far. There will be a variety of tasks to complete each week in order to test your memory of the 100 words. Try to complete these without looking back at the definitions if you can!

In class your teacher will test your knowledge of the words you have been practising that week by asking you for the synonyms, definitions or an example of the word in context.

Roots/Prefixes

You will also be practising the roots you have learnt so far. Again, there will be a variety of tasks for you to complete each week.

In class your teacher will test your knowledge of the roots in a particular week by asking you for definitions and/or examples of words containing them.

Spelling

Make sure you practise the spelling of the vocabulary words that you answer questions on each week. You will be tested on this too.

WEEK 18:

Match up the root to the meaning	
ambi	throw
aqua	bad
aud	judge
bene	break
fract	good
ject	water
jud	both
mal	To hear

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these roots. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
aqua		
bene		
mal		

Find and write 3 synonyms for each of these words.

- 1. Brusque
- 2. Amiable
- 3. Abhor
- 4. Avarice
- 5. Appease

Match these words to their definitions	
Clandestine	Express disapproval
Cajole	To calm/satisfy
Appease	Kept secret or done secretly, sneaky
Chide	Urge, coax, persuade
Coherent	Logical, intelligible
Brazen	To agree to something without protest
Acquiesce	Bold and without shame

WEEK 19:

Match up the root to the meaning	
Circum	Many
Rupt	Strength
Dyna	To break
Multi	Power
Fort	Far off
Tele	To say
Counter	Around
Dict	Against

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these root. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Multi		
Counter		
Tele		

Find and write 3 synonyms for each of these words.

- 1. Diligent
- 2. Deride
- 3. Erudite
- 4. Extol
- 5. Empathy

Match these words to their definitions	
Complacency	Showing care in work, careful
Avarice	Feeling of ease, arrogance, ignoring problems
Diligent	Excessive greed
Alacrity	Honesty, frankness
Cynical	Eagerness, speed
Candour	Clever, academic
Erudite	Seeing things in the worst way

WEEK 20:

Match up the root to the meaning	
Spect	To feel/send
Homo	Water
Hetero	Self
Bio	To look
Chron	Different
Sent	Same
Hydra	Life
Auto	Time

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these roots. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Spect		
Auto		
Bio		

Write a paragraph that includes these words: Eloquent, Demure, Elated, Meticulous, Myriad
It must be at least 100 words long and (of course) must make sense!

WEEK 21 Part 1:

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

“I can so clearly distinguish between the criminal and his crime; I can sincerely forgive the first while I abhor the last.”
Jane Eyre, Chapter 6

In your own words summarise the speaker’s attitude towards criminals.

JULIET: O, here comes my nurse,
And she brings news; and every tongue that speaks
Fair Romeo’s name speaks heavenly eloquence.
Romeo and Juliet, Act 3

What feelings about Romeo is Juliet expressing here?

The celebrated actor Meryl Streep has said “empathy is at the heart of the actor’s art.”

What do you think she means? Why is empathy important for actors?

WEEK 21 Part 2:

Find 3 synonyms for each of these words:

- 1. Gratuitous
- 2. Haughty
- 3. Hypocrisy
- 4. Impertinent
- 5. Incisive

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these root. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Form		
Rupt		
Chron		

WEEK 22

Match up the root to the meaning	
Logy	Small
Nym	Form/shape
Micro	One
Morph	Study of
Meter	Name
Mono	Measure
Mis/miso	Love
Phil	Hate

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these root. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Logy		
Micro		
Mono		

Find and write 3 synonyms for each of these words.

- 1. Indolent
- 2. Gluttony
- 3. Feral
- 4. Fabricate
- 5. Gratuitous

Match these words to their definitions	
Oblivious	Subtlety, variation in tone or meaning
Lithe	Lowest point
Nuance	Graceful, flexible
Nadir	A small amount of something
Modicum	A person new to and inexperienced in a job or situation.
Myriad	Not aware of or concerned about what is happening.
Novice	A countless or extremely great number of people or things/having countless or very many elements or aspects

WEEK 23 Part 1:

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

At times we left the world behind and entered into the solemn great deeps and rich gloom of the forest, where furtive wild things whisked and scurried by and were gone before you could even get your eye on the place where the noise was.

A Connecticut Yankee In King Arthur's Court, Chapter 12

What does the word 'furtive' tell you about the wild things and what impression does it give you of the place in this description?

PAGE: My lord, I know a discontented gentleman,
Whose humble means match not his haughty mind.

Richard III, Act 4

What do you learn about the gentleman from the Page's words?

My mother said, "I was quite an intrepid traveler when I was younger you know."
I asked her if she could help tidy my bedroom.
"I'm not that intrepid," she said.

What is the mother suggesting about the speaker's bedroom?

WEEK 23 Part 2:

Find 3 synonyms for each of these words:

- 1. Maxim
- 2. Meticulous
- 3. Intrepid
- 4. Innate
- 5. Jubilant

Find 2 examples of words that begin with each of these prefixes. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Prefix	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Re -		
Semi -		
Sub -		

WEEK 24 Part 1

<p>Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:</p>
<p>The sun shone brightly through my bedroom curtains, <u>chiding</u> me for staying in bed so late.</p> <p>How does the speaker here feel about being woken up?</p>
<p>I walked with the utmost <u>circumspection</u>, to avoid treading on any stragglers who might remain in the streets, although the orders were very strict, that all people should keep in their houses, at their own peril. -- <i>Gulliver's Travels</i>, Chapter 4</p> <p>Gulliver is a normal man in a world of tiny people just a few inches high. How is he walking, and why?</p>
<p>A winding, narrow path led me into the forest, past twisted old trees that seemed to <u>coerce</u> me onwards into the darkness. It was the ideal place for a <u>clandestine</u> meeting.</p> <p>What emotions does the speaker in this description feel in the forest?</p>

WEEK 24 Part 2:

Find 3 synonyms for each of these words:

- 1. Reurbish
- 2. Rash
- 3. Superfluous
- 4. Taciturn
- 5. Staid

Find 2 examples of words that begin with each of these prefixes. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Prefix	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Inter -		
Mid -		
Non -		

WEEK 25 Part 1:

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

Art has made us myriad-minded.

- Oscar Wilde

What point about art is Oscar Wilde making?

“Christmas is a humbug, uncle!” said Scrooge’s nephew. “You don’t mean that, I am sure?”

“I do,” said Scrooge. “Merry Christmas! What right do you have to be merry? What reason do you have to be merry? You’re poor enough.”

“Come then,” returned the nephew gaily. “What right do you have to be dismal? What reason do you have to be morose? You’re rich enough.”

A Christmas Carol, Chapter 1

What point is Scrooge’s nephew trying to make about Scrooge’s money?

Even at night, the river was speckled with lanterns, and lurid fires.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood, Chapter 15

In this story, people are searching for Edwin’s body. What atmosphere is created in this sentence?

WEEK 25 Part 2:

Find 3 synonyms for each of these words:

- 1. Quaint
- 2. Plethora
- 3. Parody
- 4. Obtuse
- 5. Obsequious

Find 2 examples of words that begin with each of these prefixes. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Prefix	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Sub -		
Inter -		
Mid -		

WEEK 26 Part 1:

<u>Match up the prefix to the meaning</u>	
Re -	Against
Semi -	Opposite
Sub -	Above, beyond
Super -	Cause to
Anti -	Not, opposite of
De -	under
Dis -	again
En – em -	Half, partly

Complete the sentences using the word in the bracket.

E.G.

There was a feral man living in the woods near my home, and...

(infamous)

he became infamous for walking around our streets at night.

I thought I had an amiable relationship with my cousin, but...

(connived)

Because of my enmity with the boy who used to be my friend...

(decried)

Maggie normally lived an insular life, but...

(brazenly)

WEEK 26 Part 2:

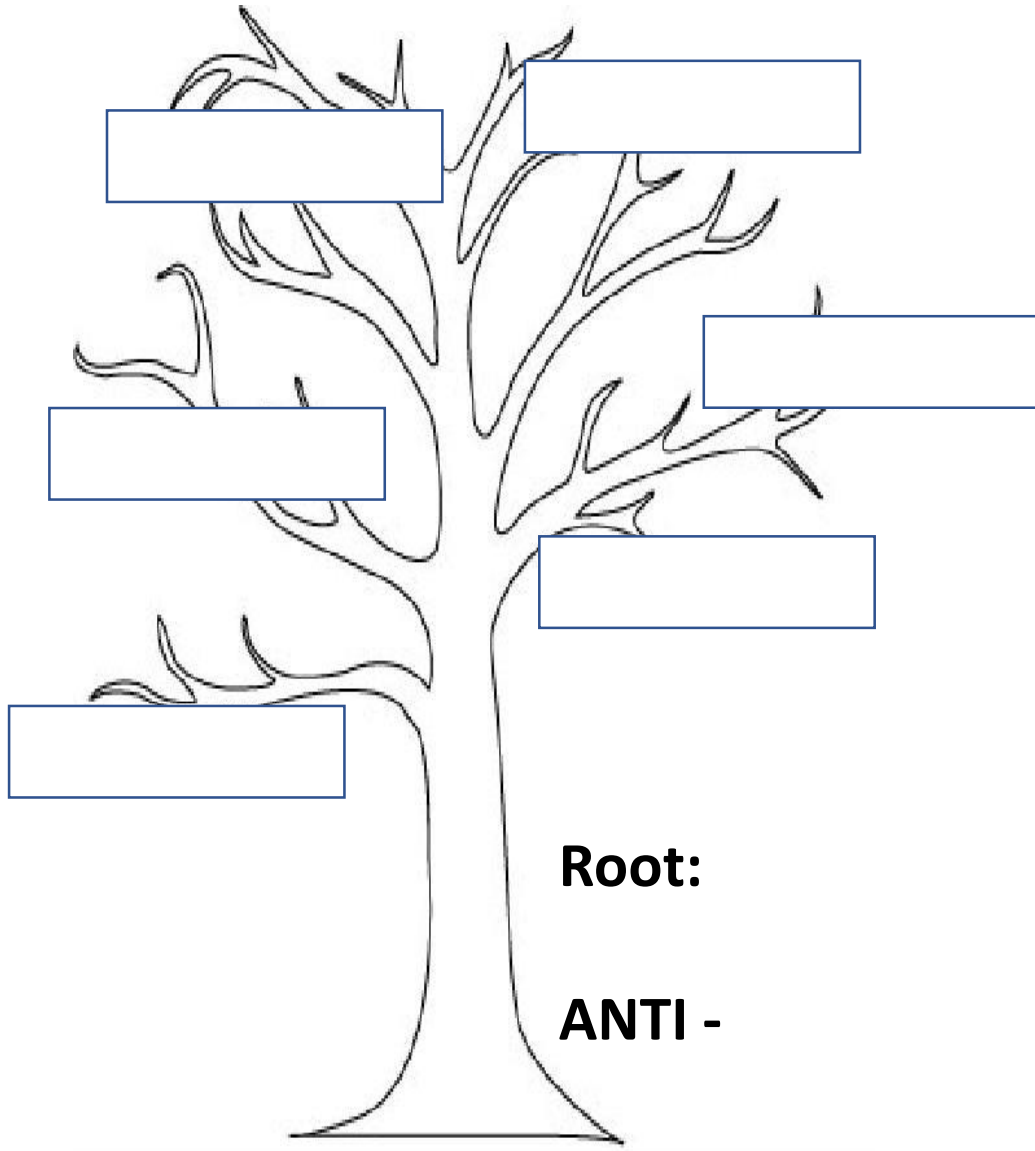
Write your own paragraph that includes the following words (it must be at least 100 words) :

- 1. Novice
- 2. Lithe
- 3. Intrepid
- 4. Innate
- 5. Modicum

Find 2 examples of words that begin with each of these prefixes. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Prefix	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Re -		
Dis -		
De -		

WEEK 27 Part 1:



Fill in the root word tree with words that stem from the root ANTI.

Write the definitions too!

E.G.

Anti-establishment

Antibiotics

List the 5 most common words with ANTI that you use:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WEEK 27 Part 2:

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

She had an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy; but her manners were excellent.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Chapter 4

What does this description reveal about the woman?

“We must have our sing, in the good old way, for we are all together again once more,” said Jo, feeling that a good shout would be a safe and pleasant vent for the jubilant emotions of her soul.

Little Women, Chapter 43

What sort of emotions is Jo experiencing?

The word insular originally meant “of/ belonging to an island” – from the Latin word for island, insula.

Can you explain how this etymology led to the modern meaning of separated, narrow-minded, unwelcoming?

WEEK 28 Part 1:

Match up the word to the definition

Morose	Increasing, building upon itself
Elated	Gloomy, sullen
Cumulative	Troublesome or irritable
Decry	Someone who has total power and rules brutally
Despot	Criticise openly
Furtive	Steal money by falsifying records
Embezzle	Overjoyed
Fractious	Secretive

Complete the sentences using the word in the bracket.

It's easy to deride someone who...

(gluttonously)

The most erudite people often have...

(penchant)

I often want to say something impertinent when...

(haughty)

Feeling like a maverick, the soldier

(alacrity)

WEEK 28 Part 2:

Write your own sentences that includes the following words:

- 1. Repudiate
- 2. Predilection
- 3. Perusal
- 4. Sycophant
- 5. Serendipity

**Find 2 examples of words that include these roots.
Write the definitions of the words you find too.**

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Morph		
Phil		
Miso		

WEEK 29 Part 1

<p>Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:</p>
<p>The hot weather made my children, and our battered old family car, equally <u>fractious</u>.</p> <p>In your own words, what experience is the narrator having?</p>
<p>Mrs Smith has taught at my school for years. She taught my father when he was fourteen, and now she teaches me. At parents’ evening she said to my father, “Before I taught your son I didn’t know that <u>impertinence</u> was hereditary.”</p> <p>What is Mrs Smith suggesting about the speaker and his father?</p>
<p><u>Implacable</u> November weather. -- <i>Bleak House</i>, Chapter 1</p> <p>Bleak House is a novel set in London. What might you expect from “implacable November weather” in London?</p>

WEEK 29 Part 2:

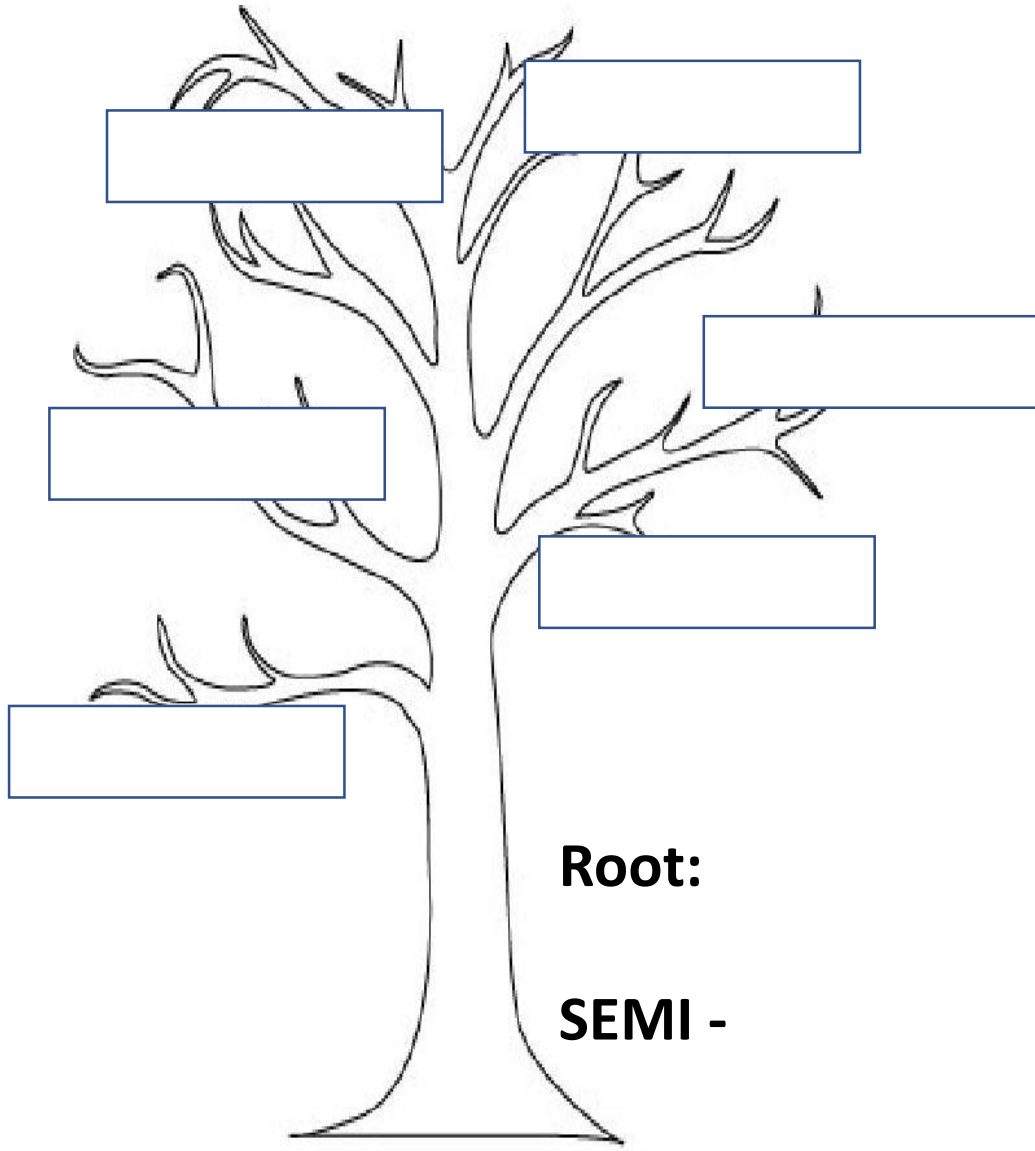
Find 3 synonyms for each of these words:

1. Truculent
2. Umbrage
3. Venerable
4. Vociferous
5. Wanton

Write a sentence for each of these words:

1. Taciturn
2. Panacea
3. Zenith
4. Predilection
5. Salient

WEEK 30 Part 1:



Fill in the root word tree with words that stem from the root SEMI.

Write the definitions too!

List the 5 most common words with SEMI that you use:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WEEK 30 Part 2:

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

Dr. Sprague was superfluously tall; his trousers got creased at the knees, and showed an excess of boot.

Middlemarch, Chapter 28

What impression does this description give of Dr. Sprague?

The country is lovely, and most interesting; if only we were under different conditions, how delightful it would be to see it all. To stop and see people, and learn something of their life, and to fill our minds and memories with all the colour and picturesqueness of the whole wild, beautiful country and the quaint people!

Dracula, Chapter 26

The character Mina Harker is travelling through Europe. What does she think of the country around her?

He was alone in the dark. Beyond the reach of his torchlight lay nothing but endless, oblivious forest.

What effect does the word oblivious have in this description?

WEEK 31

Unscramble these anagrams and write the definition in your own words next to it

E.G. amy fin	Infamy - being well known for something bad
Disney tripe	
Cleo intrepid	
Evie natter	
ems roo	
Ann cue	
at nine	
bio soil uv	

Write 2 different sentences for each word below:

Word	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Impertinent		
Fabricate		
Wanton		

Match these words to their definitions

Deferential	Quiet, humble, reserved
Incisive	A person entrusted with secrets
Demure	Clear, getting to the point
Feral	Showing respect for another's authority
Confidant	Incapable of being appeased
Inept	Wild, savage, uncivilized
Implacable	Not suitable or capable

WEEK 32: Part 1

Match up the root to the meaning	
aud	many
cent	To hear
circum	To send
fort	One hundred
mal	To break
fract	around
mit	strength
multi	bad

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these roots. Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Fract		
Mit		
Cent		

Write sentences for each of these words:

Gratuitous

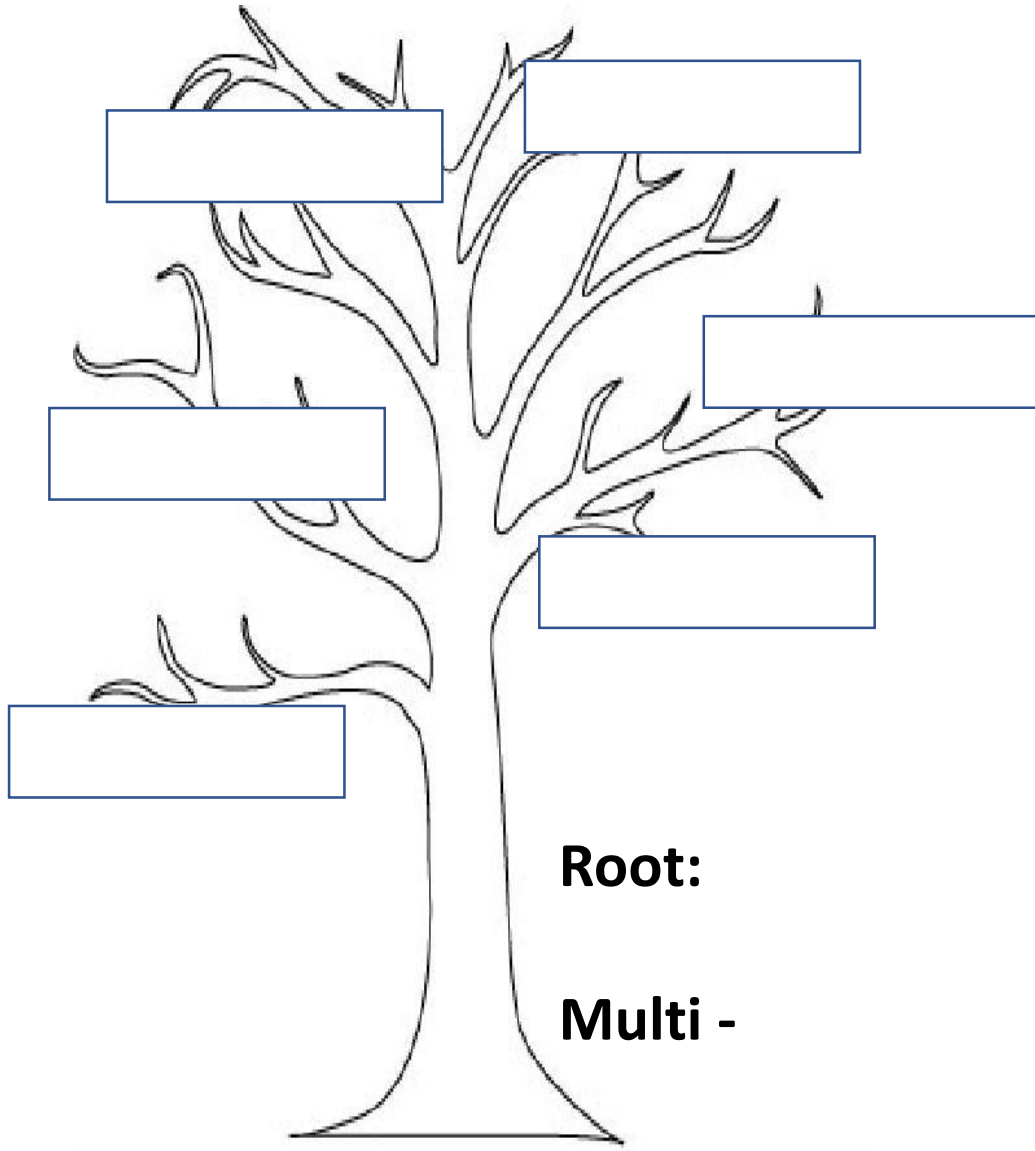
Maxim

Novice

Oblivious

Lurid

WEEK 32 Part 2:



Fill in the root word tree with words that stem from the root Multi.

Write the definitions too!

List the 5 most common words with Multi that you use:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WEEK 33 Part 1:

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

Our brains ache, in the merciless iced east winds that knife us...
Wearied we keep awake because the night is silent...
Low drooping flares confuse our memory of the salient...

Exposure, Wilfred Owen

The poem was written by a soldier who had served in WW1. It describes the experience of waiting for a battle in the extreme cold. What effect do these conditions have on the speaker?

“Life appears to me too short to be spent in nursing animosity or registering wrongs.”

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre

Explain the speaker’s attitude on life.

Mr. Heathcliff forms a singular contrast to his abode and style of living. He is a dark-skinned gypsy in aspect, in dress and manners a gentleman, that is, as much a gentleman as many a country squire: rather slovenly, perhaps, yet not looking amiss with his negligence, because he has an erect and handsome figure—and rather morose.

Wuthering Heights, Emily Bronte

What impression does this description give you about Heathcliff?

WEEK 33 Part 2:

Match up the word to the definition

Staid	A remedy for difficulties
Panacea	A preference for something
Predilection	Sedate, serious, self-restrained
Truculent	Deserving of respect because of age or achievement
Venerable	Separated, closed off
Vociferous	Ready to fight, cruel
Maverick	Loud, boisterous
Insular	Independent, non-conformist

Complete the sentences using the word in the bracket.

Were the objects in the museum real or fabricated? I...

(perusal)

My parents planned a beautiful dinner party for my 16th birthday, but it was rather debased in my opinion by...

(gratuitous)

“Even for someone as naturally lithe as you,” my coach said, “...

(rash)

Some people repudiate the idea that there is such a thing as a “best movie ever”, but...

(extol)

WEEK 34 Part 1

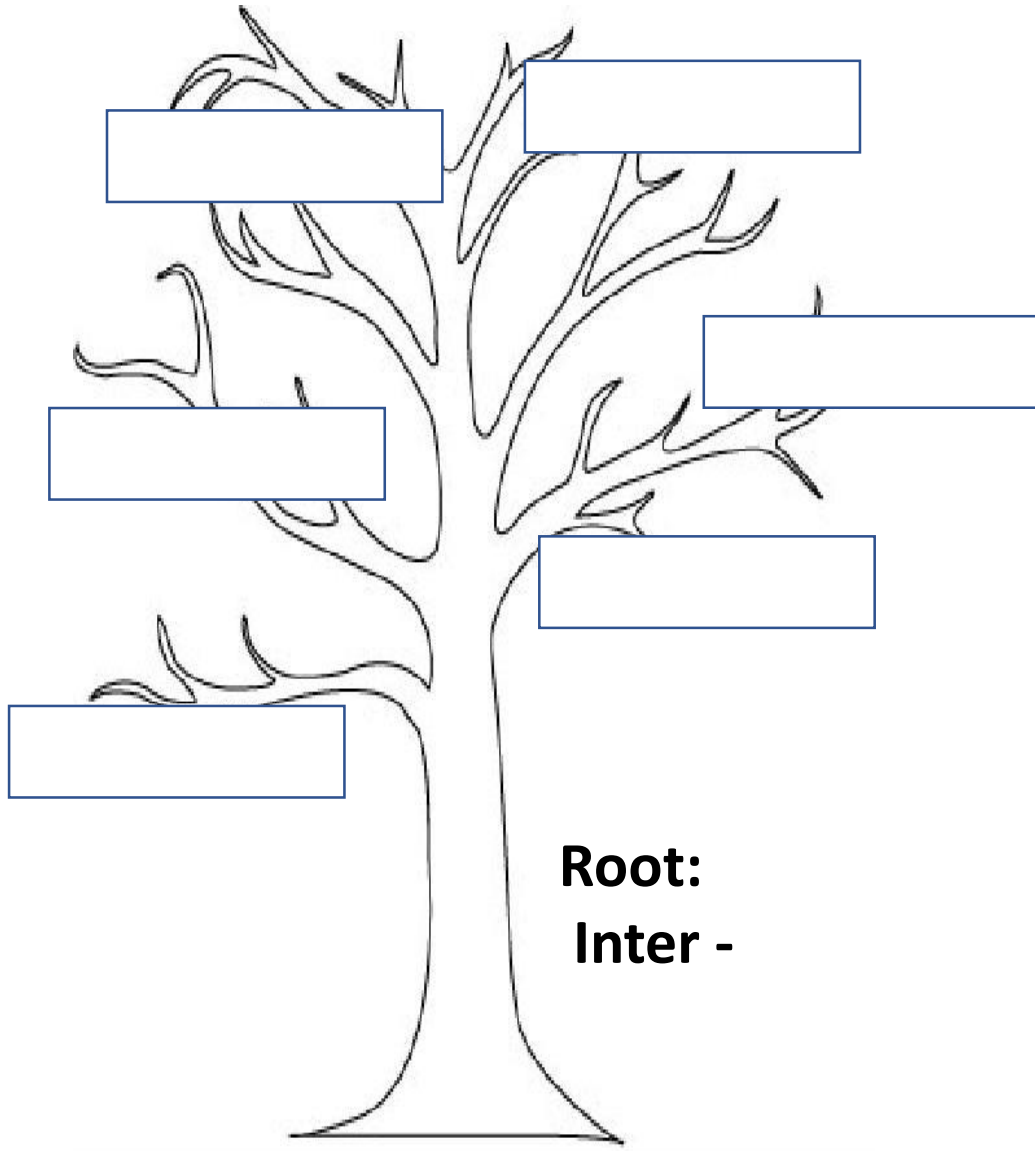
Unscramble these anagrams and write the definition in your own words next to it

chirpy soy	
Dino lent	
log nutty	
bicep camel	
min yet	
afield enter	
card uno	
med rue	

Write 2 different sentences for each word below:

Word	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
Myriad		
Enmity		
Superfluous		

WEEK 34 Part 2:



Fill in the root word tree with words that stem from the root Inter.

Write the definitions too!

List the 5 most common words with Inter that you use:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WEEK 35

Match up the root to the meaning	
Mono	Love
Phil	Study of
Logy	Different
Hetero	Power
Graph	Self
Dyna	Human
Anthropos	Writing
Auto	One

Find 2 examples of words that include each of these roots.
Write the definitions of the words you find too.

Root	Example + definition 1	Example + definition 2
Graph		
Mono		
Dyna		

Complete the sentences using the word in the bracket.

I was an indolent teenager, who thought...

(superfluous)

The zombie virus was rife; ...

(intrepid)

There were myriad reasons to be angry with the school bully, but...

(empathy)

WEEK 36 Part 1:

Write sentences for each of these words:

Hypocrisy

Demure

Despot

Circumspect

Chide

Brazen

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

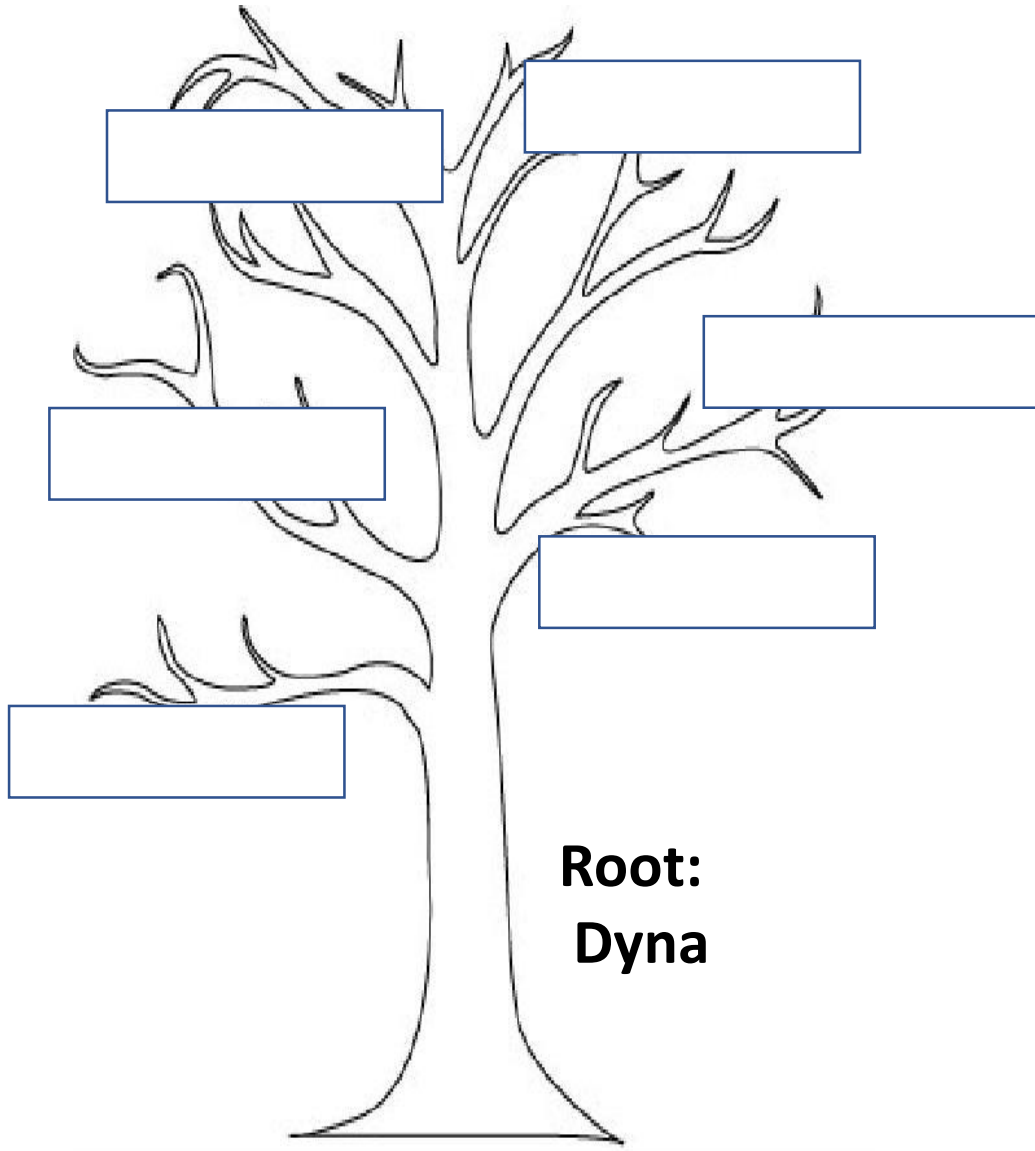
From what I saw, all these buccaneers were as callous as the sea they sailed on.
-- *Treasure Island*, Chapter 23

What is the speaker suggesting about the buccaneers (pirates), and about the sea?

Her words were rapid, incoherent, unintelligible, for the burning weight of grief almost stopped her utterance.
-- *The Count of Monte Cristo*, Chapter 73

What does the word incoherent tell you about the woman's emotions?

WEEK 36 Part 2:



Fill in the root word tree with words that stem from the root Dyna.

Write the definitions too!

List the 5 most common words with Dyna that you use:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WEEK 37 Part 1

Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:

I shunned the face of man; all sound of joy or complacency was torture to me; solitude was my only consolation—deep, dark, deathlike solitude.
--*Frankenstein*, Chapter 9

In your own words, what sort of feelings does the speaker hate in other people?

“In the course of your future life you will often find yourself elected the involuntary confidant of your acquaintances’ secrets.”
-- *Jane Eyre*, Chapter 14

In your own words, what do you think the speaker means by “involuntary confidant”? Is it a good thing or a bad thing?

We had a beautiful daytrip planned by boat up the river; the weather connived against us, and we travelled a cumulative total of three hundred metres.

In your own words, explain what happened on the day of the planned boat trip.

WEEK 37 Part 2

<p>Answer the questions below about the vocabulary words in as much detail as possible:</p>
<p>I was sent away to boarding school in what looked like a crumbling old castle in the countryside. It was very different to my old school: I spent the first term learning my way around its twisting, maze-like corridors and the <u>arcane</u> rituals that governed every moment of the day.</p> <p>What does the word <u>arcane</u> tell you about the school in the description?</p>
<p>With a mocking smile, he placed one hand upon my shoulder and, holding me tight, bared my throat with the other, saying as he did so, “First, a little refreshment to reward my exertions. You may as well be quiet; it is not the first time, or the second, that your veins have <u>appeased</u> my thirst!” -- <i>Dracula</i>, Chapter 21</p> <p>The character of Dracula is a vampire. What does he mean by telling another character “your veins have appeased my thirst”?</p>
<p>It was not in Jane’s nature to question the veracity of a young man of such <u>amiable</u> appearance as Wickham -- <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>, Chapter 17</p> <p>What do you learn about the way Jane judges people? (veracity = honesty / truthfulness)</p>

WEEK 38

LAST HOMEWORK CHALLENGE

Try to write a few paragraphs that contain as many of the 100 words as you can!

WEEK 38