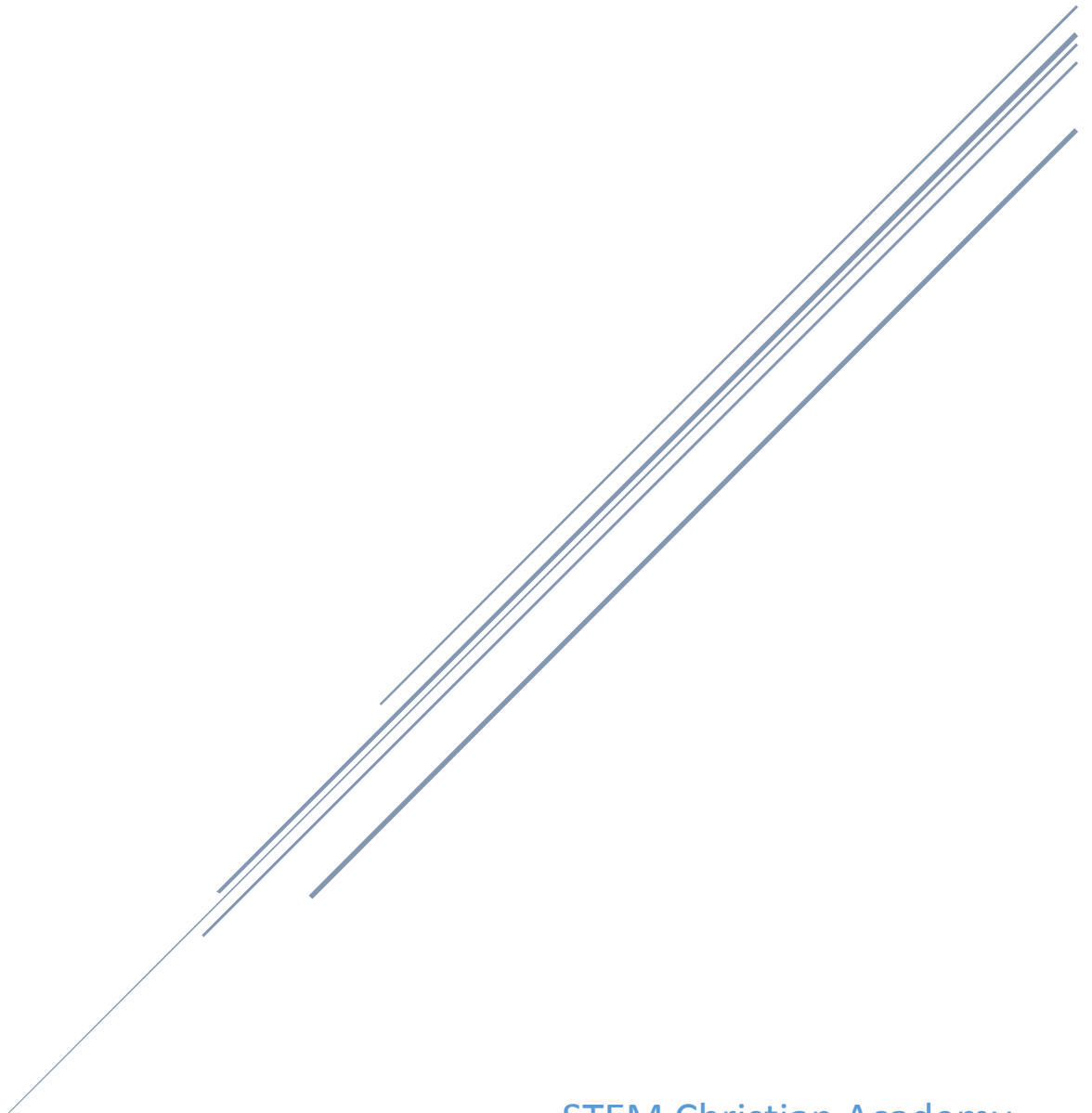


VOCABULARY

American Literature & Composition



STEM Christian Academy
Mrs. Tara Hall

Vocabulary Weekly Assignments

Each week, a list of 10 vocabulary words will be used within a sentence style to be practiced. These words are excellent choices to incorporate into your composition assignments. The sentence styles will help grow your familiarity with varying your lengths, types, openers, and transitions.

You will handwrite the sentences on notebook paper. Skip lines between each new sentence. Underline the vocabulary word and number the sentences 1-10. Points will be taken off for sentences that do not match the assigned style, spelling of the vocabulary word and/or proper usage. Points will not be taken off for spelling other than the vocabulary word.

Once assignments are graded, please return them to the folder in order...some weeks may build on the previous.

Week One

Simple Sentence: a sentence with one independent clause and no dependent clause. (Subject/Verb)

Example: The mother tried to pacify the angry toddler.

Words	Definitions	ACT/SAT
1. engender	to bring into existence; give rise to	cause to exist
2. vitiate	to reduce the value or impair the quality of	make impure
3. pacify	to ease the anger or agitation of	calm someone down
4. dearth	a scarce supply; a lack	lack
5. indolence	being disinclined to exert oneself; habitually lazy	lazy
6. marred	damaged, especially disfiguring damage	damaged or bruised
7. indolent	disinclined to exert oneself; habitually lazy	lazy
8. supercilious	feeling or showing haughty disdain	haughty
9. squander	to spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate	waste
10. ardent	expressing or characterized by warmth of feeling; passionate	passionate

Week Two

Compound Sentence: A sentence with multiple independent clauses but no dependent clause.

Example: The quarterback avoided the sack, and he ran for the two point conversion.

11. beset	to trouble persistently; harass	harass
12. countenance	appearance-especially the expression of the face	the face
13. cursory	performed with haste and scant attention	haste
14. charisma	a rare personal quality attributed to leaders who arouse fervent popular devotion and enthusiasm	magical attractiveness
15. demagogue	a leader who obtains power by means of impassioned appeals to the emotions and prejudices of the populace	rabble-rousing leader
16. placate	to allay the anger of, especially by making concessions; appease	pacify
17. indigenous	intrinsic; innate	native
18. labyrinth	an intricate structure of interconnecting passages through which it is difficult to find one's way	maze
19. exacerbate	to increase the severity, violence, or bitterness of; aggravate	make worse
20. incense	to cause to be extremely angry; infuriate	make very angry

Week Three

Complex Sentence: A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

Example: Although social media has become increasingly more popular, teenagers should strive to communicate verbally with their peers.

21. daunt	to abate the courage of; discourage	make fearful
22. rudimentary	of or relating to basic facts or principles; elementary	basic
23. credulous	disposed to believe too readily; gullible	eager to believe
24. lucid	easily understood; intelligible	easy to understand
25. sacrosanct	regarded as sacred and inviolable	sacred
26. docile	ready and willing to be taught; teachable	easily taught
27. impartial	not partial or biased; unprejudiced	fair
28. precedent	an act of instance that may be used as an example in dealing with subsequent similar instances	earlier example
29. figurative	based on or making use of figures of speech; metaphorical	based on figures of speech
30. reiterate	to say or do again or repeatedly	say again

Week Four

Compound/Complex Sentence: A sentence with multiple independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Example: *Catch-22* is widely regarded as Joseph Heller's best novel, and because Heller served in World War II, which the novel satirizes, the zany but savage wit of the novel packs an extra punch.

31. prudent	careful in regard to one's own interest; provident	careful
32. negligence	failure to exercise the degree of care considered reasonable under the circumstances; carelessness	carelessness
33. innocuous	having no adverse effect; harmless	harmless
34. lax	lacking in rigor, strictness, or firmness; careless	careless; not diligent
35. precipitate	to cause to happen, especially suddenly or prematurely	cause to happen abruptly
36. equivocate	to avoid making an explicit statement	say confusing things
37. assiduous	constant in application or attention; diligent	hard working
38. aptitude	an inherent ability, as for learning; a talent	natural ability
39. circumspect	heedful of circumstances and potential consequences; prudent	cautious
40. metamorphosis	a transformation, as by magic or sorcery	magical change in form

Week Five

Linked Using Subordination: Each sentence has two ideas that are linked using a subordinate conjunction. Use the following conjunctions: after, although, as, before, even, if, rather than, whereas, whether, and which.

Example: *Clash of Clans* is popular among teens and pre-teens, while *Jake the Pirate* is popular with toddlers.

41. substantive	not imaginary; actual; real	having substance
42. nepotism	favoritism shown or patronage granted to relatives, as in business	favoritism
43. solicitous	marked by or given to anxious care and often hovering attentiveness	eager and attentive
44. inclement	stormy; showing no clemency; unmerciful	bad, as in weather
45. obscure	not clearly understood or expressed; ambiguous or vague	hard to understand
46. jeopardy	risk of loss or injury; peril or danger	danger
47. nebulous	lacking definite form or limits; vague	vague
48. diverse	differing one from another	varied
49. stratum	a horizontal layer of material, especially one of several parallel layers arranged one on top of another	layer
50. anarchy	absence of any form of political authority	lawlessness

Week Six

Who/Which Clause: Relative pronouns (who/which) used to restate or help clarify the subject.

Example: The Savior, who gave His life, arose again.

51. acrimonious	bitter, sharp, ill-natured animosity, especially as it is exhibited in speech or behavior	harsh
52. abstruse	difficult to understand; recondite	hard to understand
53. elusive	difficult to define or describe	hard to pin down
54. taciturn	habitually untalkative	naturally untalkative
55. ephemeral	lasting for a markedly brief time	lasting very short time
56. quantitative	of or relating to number or quantity	having to do with quantity
57. relegate	to send to a place of exile; banish	banish
58. conciliatory	to make or attempt to make compatible; reconcile	making peace
59. appropriate	to take possession of or make use of exclusively for oneself, often without permission	take without permission
60. concurrent	happening at the same time	parallel

Week Seven

Eliminate 'to be' verbs: Find ten sentences you have previously written that use a 'to be' verb. Change the 'to be' verb to a more descriptive verb: is, are, was, were, be, being, been, etc. (No vocabulary for this week, just reuse the old ones!)

Example: *Clash of Clans* is popular among teens and pre-teens, while *Jake the Pirate* is popular with toddlers.

Revised: *Clash of Clans* remains popular among teens and pre-teens, while *Jake the Pirate* attracts the toddler-aged crowd.

(You may need to re-word the original sentence for improved flow)

Week Eight

Prepositional Openers: Begin each sentence with a new and different prepositional opener: Across, Against, Beneath, Beside, Between, Despite, During, Until, Under, and Inside.

Example: Beneath the deep blue sea, remarkable and fantastic creatures roam.

61. complicity	involvement as an accomplice in a questionable act or a crime	participation in wrongdoing
62. lampoon	a broad satirical piece that uses ridicule to attack a person, a group or an institution	satirize
63. reparation	the act or process of making amends	paying back
64. parochial	narrowly restricted in scope or outlook; provincial	narrow in point of views
65. monolithic	something suggestive of a large block of stone, as in immovability, massiveness, or uniformity	massive and unyielding
66. patriarch	a man who rules a family, or tribe	male head of family
67. sensory	of or relating to the senses of sensation	having to do with the senses
68. qualitative	of, relating to, or concerning quality	having to do with quality
69. misanthropic	hating or mistrusting humankind	hating mankind
70. felicity	great happiness; bliss	happiness

Week Nine

Very Short Sentence: Use the vocabulary word in a sentence with less than or equal to six words.

Example: Delight yourself in the Lord. (Psalms)

71. obsequious	full of or exhibiting servile compliance; fawning	fawning
72. equitable	marked by or having equity; just and impartial	fair
73. expropriate	to deprive of possession officially	take property officially
74. noxious	harmful to living things; injurious to health	harmful
75. chivalrous	demonstrating the qualities idealized by knighthood, bravery, courtesy, honor, and gallantry toward women	gallant
76. asperity	sharpness or harshness of manner	harsh manner
77. bane	a person or thing that destroys or causes harm	thing that does harm
78. buffoon	a person who often makes attempts to be funny	a clown
79. garish	excessively bright and flashy; tastelessly glaring	excessively glaring
80. imbue	to fill completely with a feeling or idea; to inspire	to inspire

*Week Ten**

WWW.ASIA.B openers: A handy reference for adverbial openers to add details to your writing. (when, while, where, as, since, if, although, because, and two more...whether and unless)

Example: Whether it rains or shines, the world remains a glorious creation.

Ten EASY PEASY words...but a challenge to spell!	
81. accommodate	remember this word is large enough to accommodate both a double 'c' and a double 'm'
82. acquire	the c must buddy with the q
83. committed	double 'm' double 't'
84. conscientious	just remember it! ☺
85. definitely	don't drop that 'e' before the 'ly'
86. embarrassment	double 'r' double 's'
87. judgment	the poor middle 'e' was judged and found wanting...removed!
88. mischievous	i before e except after c!
89. perseverance	don't add an extra 'r'..just two
90. principle	It's the principle that matters (thing not a person)

*Warning: Spelling test potential for this week's words.

Week Eleven

Transitionals: Avoid the common ones (therefore, although, however) choose more descriptive transitions: Accordingly, After all, Consequently, Meanwhile, Moreover, On the Contrary, Otherwise, Regardless, Similarly, Yet, and Indeed.

Example: On the contrary, dogs are smarter than cats. 😊

91. instigate	verb	to stir up or urge on; to provoke
92. penchant	noun	a strong attraction or leaning
93. hierarchy	noun	a group or system in which positions of power are ranked lowest to highest
94. extrovert	noun	a person whose attention is focused on others and on what is going around her or him, rather than on her or his own feelings.
95. doleful	adj.	mournful or full of sorrow; causing grief
96. rambunctious	adj.	behaving in a wild and unruly manner
97. rudiment	noun	(usually plural-rudiments) a basic principle or skill
98. undermine	verb	to weaken or ruin by degrees
99. unremitting	adj.	not stopping or slowing down; constant
100. repertoire	noun	the list of pieces an actor, musician, etc. is ready to perform

Week Twelve

Differing Lengths: Vary your lengths for each sentence! First sentence within 5-7 word length, second sentence between 11-14 words, third sentence should be greater than 20 words.

Example: ¹This is an example. ²While this example may be brief, it is sufficiently long enough. ³In my opinion, sentences should vary in length to add diversity and depth to a composition; reducing redundancy is key to keeping your reader's attention.

venerable	adj.	worthy of respect because of advanced age, dignity, etc.
puerile	adj.	foolish for a grown person to say or do
levity	noun	lack of proper seriousness; improper gaiety
frugal	adj.	thrifty; not wasteful
antipathy	noun	feeling of intense dislike
avocation	noun	a hobby; supplementary occupation
charlatan	noun	one who poses as an expert in a skill or profession for which he is not qualified
doughty	adj.	brave; strong and able
elucidate	verb	to make clear; explain
indolent	adj.	lazy

Week Thirteen

Semicolon: Use a semicolon when you link two independent clauses with no connecting words. You can also use a semicolon when you join two independent clauses together with one of the following conjunctive adverbs (adverbs that join independent clauses): however, moreover, therefore, consequently, otherwise, nevertheless, thus, etc.

Example: The snow came down in great drifts; however, the horses charged through the barriers with ease.

callow	adj.	young and inexperienced, immature
blithe	adj.	merry, cheerful, happy
nepotism	noun	favoritism shown to relatives, especially in securing jobs
malign	verb	to speak evil of, to slander
posthumous	adj.	occurring after death; published after the author's death
heinous	adj.	outrageously evil or wicked
clandestine	adj.	kept secret or hidden especially for some illegal purpose
refute	verb	to disprove or demonstrate the falsity of something
cursory	adj.	hasty, hurried or not thorough
arduous	adj.	difficult, strenuous, or hard to achieve

Congratulations! You have completed the vocabulary section for this course!

Reference back to these words when you need strong choices for future compositions next semester.

Have a joyous and blessed Christmas with your families! See you in January!

