

JUNIOR VOCABULARY MASTER DOCUMENT

Expository Writing Vocabulary #1

Latin Roots

Root #1: Natus – birth/born

Innate – present at birth, natural as opposed to brought about through experience
Naturalism – in art and literature, trying to show things as they really are (e.g. Steinbeck)
Neonatology – the study of newborns
Prenatal – before birth
Nascent – emerging; just coming into existence
Renaissance – a rebirth of ideas and beliefs from a different era.

Root #2: Fero (also, Latus) – to bear, to carry

Conifer – a tree that keeps its seeds in a cone
Confer – to give someone something, especially an honor to bear.
Referendum – a direct popular vote, where the people bear the responsibility
Relate – (one definition) to report using descriptive language
Transfer – to move a burden/responsibility from one place to another

Melancholy – sadness; a depression of spirits; a pensive and thoughtful gloom
Marginalization – the act of being sent/held to a lower level or to the margins
Schism – a split or separation or division due to discord
Ambiguity – (n) the state of being vague, unclear, or open to interpretation
Rapport – a relationship of mutual trust and respect
Stoic – not showing signs of pleasure, pain, or distress
Misogynistic – having a hatred or aversion to women or to the concerns of women
Sentient – capable of having feelings and thoughts

Literary Humor Vocabulary

Key Concepts

1. Anecdote – a short humorous story (like a fable or a parable, only with some humor to it) that has some truth or meaning beyond the story.
2. Burlesque – is a broad, often risqué parody of the conventions of literature, theatre, music or art. This usually has a strong contrast between the subject and the style. An example would be like making a person who is great with public speaking someone that needs to read from a card all of the time. It is entirely humorous.
3. Caricature – a description of a person using exaggeration of some characteristics and oversimplification of others—just like the portraits at Disneyland, only using words instead.

4. Hyperbole – a figure of speech in which statements are exaggerated. It can also mean an exaggerated feeling about something.
5. Irony – an unintended connection with truth, that goes strikingly beyond the most simple and evident meaning of words or actions.
“Irony, where the surface meaning and the underlying meaning of what is said are not the same” – Henry Watson Fowler, 1906
6. Parody – the reworking of one text or composition into another: often, but not always, to humorous effect.
7. Satire – the use of humor to ridicule or criticize certain individuals, institutions, types of behavior, etc. Its purpose is to promote change.
8. Realism – a movement in which writers, artists and musicians were concerned with capturing the reality of America as it was.
9. Naturalism – a style of writing, often viewed as pessimistic, which sought to view the literary world as scientific.

Greek and Latin Roots

10. *Mono* – (Greek) meaning “one”
11. Monarchy –n- having one ruler
12. Monochrome –n- having one color
13. Monocle –n- a single eyeglass
14. Monogamous –adj- taking a single mate
15. Monolith –n- one large rock.
16. Monologue –n- one voice speaking
17. Monopoly –n- a market where only one business is capable of sales
18. Monosemy –n- having a single meaning
19. Monotheism –n- the belief in one god.
20. Monotone –n- only taking a single tone; expressionless.

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn - Vocabulary #1

Context Vocabulary

Abolish –to do away with

Brazen - bold

Dissipation – (noun) wasteful spending; squandering; dispersing; vanishing

Furl – to wrap or roll something closely around something else

Gaunt – excessively thin or angular

Loquacious – overly talkative

Histrionic (noun/adj) used as a noun or an adjective to describe actions that are overly theatrical

Muse – to ponder

Stealthy – silently, evading notice

Greek Root

Apo – (Greek root/prefix) – away from

Apocalyptic – to reveal or take the cover off (usually associated with the end of the world)

Apogee – the furthest point a satellite has from its axis

Apology – words that remove oneself from past actions or writings

Apoplexy – an umbrella term for medical issues that cause a loss of consciousness and can result in death. Also, seizures or spasms that result from or end with a loss of consciousness.

apostle – a person who is sent off to share the ideas/work of his or her leader

Apostrophe – in speeches, brief segments of a speech that turn away from the whole to focus on individuals

Apotheosis – glorification; deification (i.e. making someone godlike)

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Vocabulary 2

Pathos – Greek, meaning suffering

1. Pathos – the art of evoking emotions from an audience.
2. Antipathy – long-standing dislike, repugnance, distaste or hatred.
3. Empathy - understanding another person's point-of-view or thoughts and feelings.
4. Pathetic – Arousing pity, sympathy, scorn, contempt or compassion often due to woeful inadequacy.
5. Patient – not bothered or suffering due to inconvenience or waiting
6. Pathology – the study of human suffering, especially disease and its causes and processes.
7. Pathogen – any organism or substance capable of causing widespread human suffering, especially bacteria, viruses, protozoa, or fungi.
8. Sympathy - A feeling of pity or sorrow for the suffering of others
9. Psychopathy – a personality disorder that has a lack of concern, understanding, or sympathy for the suffering of others

Context Vocabulary

10. Afoot – (adverb/adjective) in progress

11. Calamity – (noun) the results of a disaster
12. Didactic – (adjective) excessively moralizing; preachy
13. Divination – (noun) the act of foretelling the future
14. Hues – (noun) shades of color; facets of a personality
15. Ponderous – (adj) extremely clumsy; an awkward and heavy weight
16. Recondite – (adj) difficult to understand
17. Salient – (adj) relevant or prominent
18. Sublime – (adj/noun) noble and majestic; impressive and awe-inspiring.

Realism Vocabulary #1

Acro- Greek - a height or summit

Acrophobia – noun - a fear of heights

Acronym – noun - a name using the initial letters (or few letters) of words that is, itself, pronounced as a word.

Acromegaly – noun - a disease that causes a person to gain a substantial amount of height or size, usually in adulthood

Acromion – noun - the tip of the shoulder blade

Scrutinium – Latin – a search or an inquiry

Scrutiny – noun - intense study of someone or something

Scrutinize – verb - to examine something with great care

Inscrutable – adj - difficult or impossible to comprehend, fathom or interpret

Perscrutation – noun - a thorough search or inquiry

Words found on the SAT

1. allocation – noun – the act of distributing or setting things aside for a purpose. *e.g. the amount of money you put into the bank.*
2. crass – adj – coarse, crude, unrefined, dense
3. defray – verb – to pay off debts
4. envoy – noun – representative, diplomat, messenger

- 5.vicarious – adj – experienced or gained through another person
- 6.admonish – verb – to advise against wrong things; to gently, but seriously, warn
- 7.lassitude – noun – fatigue; lethargy; lack of energy
- 8.plight – noun - struggle
- 9.presumptuous – adj – going against what is right or proper because of arrogance. Thinking that one is better than or above the rules
- 10.vacuous – adj – showing a lack of thought or intelligence

Context Vocabulary: A Streetcar Named Desire (pages in parentheses)

1. raffish (13) adj-vulgar; showy
2. attenuate (13) v-decrease
3. incongruous (15) adj-incompatible; unsuitable
4. feverish (18) adj-emotional; passionate
5. vivacity (18) n-energy; cheer
6. dubious[ly] (22) adj [adv]-doubtful; untrustworthy
7. reproach (25) v-condemn; criticize
8. ominously (33) adv-threateningly; forebodingly
9. gander (34) n-a quick look
10. swindle (35) v-cheat; deceive

Greek and Latin Roots

Chronos (Greek root) – Time

- 11. Anachronism** (noun) something that either is or appears to be in the wrong time period.
- 12. Crony** – (noun) a close friend of especially long standing. Note: This is usually used with negative connotation to describe someone who is allied with your enemy.
- 13. Chronometer** (noun) – a device to measure time
- 14. Chronic** – (noun) over a period of time; “from time to time”
- 15. Chronograph** – (noun) a device to measure and record time.

Hypnos (Greek root) - Sleep

16. **Hypnology** – (noun) the study of sleep
17. **Hypnotic** – (adj) tending to induce a sleep-like state.
18. **Hypnophobia** - (noun) a fear of sleep
19. **Hypnopædia** – (noun) in theory, a form of learning or brain-washing that occurs when the subject is asleep
20. **Hypnopompic** – (adj) relating to the period of sleep just before waking up
21. **Hypnos** – (noun) the god of sleep in Greek mythology.

Modernism Vocabulary #2

Context Vocabulary – A Streetcar Named Desire (Part II)

1. **affected** (adj) artificial; phony
2. **dote** (verb) indulge
3. **morbid** (adj) grim; gruesome
4. **vanity** (noun) conceit; egotism
5. **coquettishly** (adv) flirtatiously
6. **neurasthenic** (adj) fatigued; loss of memory; feelings of inadequacy
7. **demureness** (n) modesty; shyness
8. **reproving** (adj) scolding
9. **deluded** (adj) deceived; fooled
10. **saccharine** (adj) overly sweet in attitude, tone or character

Greek Roots

Astron - (Greek) star

11. **Astronomer** – one who names the stars
12. **Astronaut** – star sailor
13. **Disaster** – separation from the good influence of friendly stars
14. **Astral** – pertaining/belonging to stars (adj)

Lithos - (Greek) stone

15. **Megalith** – a large stone
16. **Lithology** – the study of rocks or stones
17. **Lithosphere** – the rocky crust of the earth's sphere, made of or pertaining to stone.
18. **Neolithic** – belonging to the the new or late stone age

Dokein – (Greek) to appear, to seem, to think

19. **Decent** – appearing or thought of as suitable for the circumstances
20. **Doctrine** – a teaching about beliefs; a religious belief
21. **Indoctrinate** – to teach with a one-sided or biased belief
22. **Dogma** – a set of beliefs relating to morality and

MODERNISM VOCABULARY #3

Greek Roots 4

Kaustos - burnt

Cauterize – to burn part of a body to remove or close off part of it.

Holocaust – “to burn all” – This refers to periods of time in which a large mass of people or organisms are destroyed.

Caustic – capable of burning, corroding, or destroying organic tissue

- sharp, bitter, scorching language (capable of burning with words)

cauldron – a large bowl-shaped pot used for boiling over an open flame

Krites – judge

Hypocrite – a person who is below the standard by which they measure others
(i.e. they don't do what they say others should do)

Criterion (pl. criteria) – a standard or test under which things can be measured

Critical – extremely important; relating to judgement

Crisis – the point of judgement; a crucial or decisive point in a series of events, a situation, a life, or a story.

Petros – stone

Petrify – to make into stone

Petroleum – oil taken from stone

Petroglyph – carvings or pictures made on stone

Petrous – hard, stone-like, rocky

Context Vocabulary – A Streetcar Named Desire

Amiability- noun- pleasantness; friendliness

Aperture – noun - an opening; an open space; a gap, cleft, or chasm;

callous - adj- heartless; unfeeling

Colloquy - n- conversation

Myriad – noun or adjective– a countless number; a ton; very many of something

Sinuous -adj- curving; snaky; twisting