

List 5**SAT Vocabulary Words**

Lots of words in this book are apt to appear on the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), so a good general vocabulary is the best way to get a good score. However, some people actually take the SAT, remember some of the words, write them down, and pass them along to future test-takers. Here are some of those words in case you want to do a quick cram or to have some idea of the type of words encountered on the SAT.

<u>SAT Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
aberration	abnormal, highly unusual
abridge	shorten
accessible	available; ready for use
antidote	something that relieves or prevents; a remedy that counteracts the effects of poison
appease	to make tranquil or quiet, especially by giving into demands; to pacify
arable	(land) suitable for farming
arrogant	overbearing; proud; haughty
aspire	to work toward or to have a goal
austere	having great economy; showing self-control when it comes to foregoing luxuries, frills; stern in manner or appearance
autonomous	independent
berate	to rebuke or scold in a harsh tone
bolster	to support; to strengthen
candor	honesty, sincerity
cantankerous	bad-tempered; quarrelsome
cartographer	map maker
cliché	an idea or expression that has become stale due to overuse
coalesce	unite, grow together, combine
cryptic	hidden; hard to understand; mysterious; obscure
cynical	distrusting motives of others, disparaging
effervescent	lively; full of uplifted spirit; vivacious
egotistical	excessively self-absorbed; very conceited
eloquence	artful ease with speaking; speech that can impact people's feelings
expropriated	take (land, etc.) from the owner
exuberant	overflowing with vitality and good spirits
fastidious	very attentive to detail; fussy; meticulous
gratify	to please or indulge
gregarious	sociable, outgoing
hamper	to hinder; to prevent something from happening
hardy	healthy and strong; robust
homogeneous	of the same kind; alike; uniform
integrity	holding firmly to values, such as honesty; completeness
intrepid	fearless

Minimum U.S. History Terms

- abolitionism**—The belief that slavery should be abolished.
- Alamo**—A fort and battle in 1836 where Texans fought Mexicans for independence. Mexicans won the battle. (*Alamo* is also a Spanish word for a cottonwood tree.)
- Alien and Sedition Acts**—Laws passed during the second presidency (John Adams) that restricted public activities of radicals who sympathized with the French (who were fighting the British in Europe).
- antebellum**—Things and houses built before the Civil War (*ante* = before, *bellum* = war).
- Articles of Confederation**—The 1782 agreement among the states before the Constitution was signed in 1789.
- Battle of Bull Run**—The first battle of the Civil War. The Confederates won.
- Battle of Bunker Hill**—The first battle of the Revolutionary War. The British won.
- Bill of Rights**—The first ten amendments to the Constitution, giving freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly and limiting search and criminal laws.
- Boston Tea Party**—In 1773 colonists threw tea shipment into the harbor, an act moving toward **Revolutionary War**.
- Civil War**—1861–1865, between the Union (northern states) and the Confederacy (southern states). The Union won.
- Declaration of Independence**—This declares the U.S. independent of the British king; adopted July 4, 1776.
- Emancipation Proclamation**—President Lincoln declared all slaves to be free, 1863.
- French and Indian War**—British fought French in America 1754–1763. The British won and kept Canada. Some French people moved to Louisiana.
- Gettysburg**—The greatest Civil War battle and a turning point. The Union won.
- Jamestown**—The first English settlement in America; Virginia, 1607.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition**—President Jefferson sent two explorers to the northwest (later Washington state) to see what he bought from France.
- Mason-Dixon Line**—Essentially was the division between northern (free) and southern (slaveholding) states.
- New Amsterdam**—City founded by the Dutch in 17th century; now called New York.
- Plymouth Rock**—Landing site for early Pilgrims on the *Mayflower* in 1620.
- Revolutionary War**—The thirteen American colonies fought the British for independence 1775–1781. The French helped. Official end was the Treaty of Paris in 1783.
- War of 1812**—U.S. versus the British, a second war of independence. U.S. attacked Canada and lost. British burned the White House, but lost the war.

Fears (-phobias)

Here is an absolutely insane list of phobias. A phobia simply means a fear. It might be a little fear that you can joke about, or a fear that leads to avoidance, or it might be a blood-chilling, serious fear that leads to panic that you ought to see a doctor about.

In any event, it seems like you can take almost any Greek word and add phobia to it. And yes, human beings are so strange that probably somebody, someplace, really does have one of these phobias. However, there is another Greek root you can substitute for *phobia*, and that is *philia*, meaning love. So for every person who has *cynophobia*, a fear of dogs, there are probably ten persons who have *cynophilia*, or a love of dogs. Look at that! We have just doubled the list, but more than that, you can use this list as a list of roots.

Once we have a root like *cyno* for dogs, we can add any number of roots (or combining forms) to make up all sorts of technical-sounding terms. See the following table:

<i>Root</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
-phobia	fear	<i>cynophobia</i>	fear of dogs
-philia	love	<i>cynophilia</i>	love of dogs
-ology	study of, science of	<i>cynology</i>	study of dogs
-ologist	one who studies	<i>cynologist</i>	specialist on dogs
-cide	killing	<i>cynocide</i>	killing of dogs
-mania	madness (for)	<i>cynomania</i>	madness of dogs

Bathophobia, which is the fear of depth, is used in **bathysphere**, which is a round-shaped submarine used in exploring the extreme ocean depths. Although the ancient Greeks certainly did not have a bathysphere, as it wasn't invented until 1930, we see that those marine explorers did what scientists do all the time—invent new words from Greek roots when they need a new word for something. So these roots are useful for naming anything from bugs to drugs and all sorts of diseases and phenomena in between.

Phobias: A

acaraphobia: mites
acrophobia: heights
acustophobia: noise
aerophobia: air, flying
aichurophobia: being touched
 by pointed objects
algophobia: pain
aleurophobia: cats
alychiphobia: failure
amathophobia: dust
amaxophobia: riding in vehicles
ambulophobia: walking
androphobia: men
anemophobia: cyclones, wind

Anglophobia: the English
anthophobia: plants, flowers
anthropophobia: people
antlophobia: floods
anuptaphobia: staying single
aplophobia: bees
arachnophobia: spiders
asthenophobia: weakness
astraphobia: lightning, thunder
astrophobia: stars
ataxiophobia: disorder
automysophobia: being dirty
auroraphobia: northern lights
aquaphobia: water

Here are some common roots with relatively common examples. Each root and its examples might be about right for a single vocabulary lesson. See the simple old-fashioned vocabulary lesson at the end of Chapter 9. Also see the Master List of Roots, List 191 in Chapter 10.

audi = hear

audible
audiometer
auditor
inaudible

audibly
audit
auditorium

audience
audition
auditory

bon, bonus = good

bona fide
bonny
bounteous
debonair

bonanza
bon voyage
bountiful

bonbon
boon
bounty

cap = head

capital
capitalize
captain
recapitulate

capitalism
capitol
decapitate

capitalist
capitulate
per capita

cor = heart

accord
courage
encourage

accordance
discord
record

cordial
discourage

corp = body

corporate
corpse
incorporate

corporation
corpulent
unincorporated

corps
corpuscle

dec = ten

decaliter
decathlon
decibel
decimation

Decalogue
decagon
decimal
decimeter

decameter
December
decimate

dic = say

addict
contradict
diction
indict
judicious
predict
vindictive

benediction
dictate
dictionary
interdict
jurisdiction
verdict

condition
dictator
edict
judiciary
malediction
vindicate

List 77 Scientific Roots

In many lessons in this book and in our Master List of Roots, List 191, there are quite a few different general language roots. But this list is a subsection of roots used in science. This is a very useful list for budding scientists.

<u>Root</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example Word</u>
aero-	relating to air	aerodynamics
ante-	before	antenatal
anti-	against	antibiotics
arche-	ancient	archaeology
arthr-	relating to joints	arthritis
auto-	self	automobile
-blast	bud	osteoblast
brachi-	arm	brachiopod
bronch-	windpipe	bronchitis
bryo-	moss	bryophytes
-cardo	relating to the heart	pericardial cavity
cephalo-	relating to the head	cephalopod
cerebro-	of the brain	cerebrospinal
chemo-	drug	chemotherapy
chrom-	colored	chromotography
cortico-	outer part	corticoid
cyto-, -cyte	relating to cells	cytoplasm
-derm	skin or outer covering	dermatology
dent-, dont-	relating to teeth	dentist, orthodontist
ecto-	outside	ectoderm
-ectomy	removal	hysterectomy
-emia	blood condition	anemia
endo-	inside	endoderm
epi-	upon or on the outside	epidermis
eu-	true	eusocial animal
-fer, -fers	bearing	conifer
gam-	breeding, mating	gamete
gastro-	relating to the stomach	gastroenteritis
-gen	producing, growing	pathogen
geo-	to do with the earth	geography
-germ	relating to reproduction	germination
gyne-	relating to women	gynecology
hemo-	to do with blood	hemoglobin
herbi-	relating to plants	herbivore
hetero-	others	heterotroph
homeo-	similar	homeostasis
hydro-	to do with water	hydrology
hyper-	excessive	hyperbaric chamber
hypo-	below, deficient	hypothalamus
-itis	inflammation	neuritis
-karyo	cell	prokaryote
lact-	to do with milk	lactation
laparo-	abdomen	laparoscopy
litho-	stone	lithosphere
meso-	middle	mesoderm
micro-	small	microscope

METHODS

- Method 1 **Read**
- Method 2 **Pay Attention to New Words**
- Method 3 **Direct Instruction**
- Method 4 **Time**
- Method 5 **Integrate Vocabulary Instruction with Every Subject**
- Method 6 **The Teachable Moment**
- Method 7 **Systematic Self-Instruction**
- Method 8 **Teacher Enthusiasm and Fun**
- Method 9 **Use**
- Method 10 **Glossing**
- Method 11 **Testing**
- Method 12 **Reward**
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- Method 15 **Flashcards**
- Method 16 **Depth of Knowledge**
- Method 17 **Polysemy—Multiple Meanings**
- Method 18 **Ways to Define a Word**
- Method 19 **Vocabulary on the Internet**
- Method 20 **Graphic Organizers**
- Method 21 **Vocabulary Workbooks**
- Method 22 **Visualization**
- Method 23 **Simple, Old-Fashioned Vocabulary Lesson**
- Method 24 **Word-a-Day**