

**English 10 Vocabulary List
Semester One
Mr. Hurst's Class**

Week One
LATIN ROOTS: AM, AMOR (love, liking, friendliness)

1. amateur (n.) person who follows a particular pursuit as a pastime, rather than as a profession
High school students are considered amateur athletes since they do not get paid to compete.
2. amiable (adj.) lovable; good-natured; pleasant and agreeable
The amiable teacher was loved because she is so nice to everyone.
3. amicable (adj.) friendly; neighborly; not quarrelsome
Let us try to settle our problems in an amicable manner.
4. enamored (adj.) inflamed with love; charmed; captivated
The freshman boy became enamored with the senior ASB secretary.
5. amorous (adj.) having to do with love; loving; inclined to love
It can be embarrassing when students get too *amorous* in the hallway.

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Anthem*

1. Revere (v.) to admire
2. Transgress (v.) break law or do wrong
3. Depravity (n.) corruption or corrupt act
4. Vocation (n.) a job or urge to follow a career
5. Vindicate (v.) to justify or remove from blame

Week Two
LATIN ROOTS: ANIM (mind, will, spirit)

1. animosity (n.) ill will; violent hatred (usually leading to active opposition)
It was Sally's animosity that caused her to slash her ex-boyfriend's tires.
2. magnanimous (adj.) showing greatness or nobility of the mind; forgiving;
generous
The teacher excused the late assignment with the warning that she would not be so *magnanimous* the next time.
3. unanimity (n.) oneness of mind; complete agreement
In every discussion some disagreement will exist; we can't expect *unanimity*.
4. animate (adj.) to give life to; to fill with courage or boldness
His weary feet were animated to finish the last quarter mile of the run when he saw the giant coolers of Gatorade that awaited him at the end.
5. animus (n.) ill will (usually controlled)
I have a natural animus toward tomatoes but can usually stomach them in a sandwich.

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Anthem*

6. Perish (v.) die or disappear
7. Mandate (n.) authoritative order
8. Covet (v.) yearn to have or possess
9. Heed (v.) pay attention to advice
10. Sage (n.) a wise person

Week Three
LATIN ROOTS: FIN (end, boundary, limit)

1. affinity (n.) sympathy; liking; attraction
2. confine (v.) keep within the limits; restrict
3. definitive (adj.) conclusive; final; ending an unsettled matter
4. finale (n.) end or final part of a musical composition
5. finis (n.) end; conclusion

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Anthem*

6. Prescribe (v.) order use of medication or remedy
7. Pyre (n.) pile of burning materials
8. Endure (v.) bear hardship or tolerate disagreeable things
9. Reprimand (v.) to tell somebody off or rebuke
10. Atone (v.) make up for a misdeed

Week Four
LATIN ROOTS: FLU, FLUC, FLUX (flow)

1. fluctuate (v.) to change often and irregularly; unsteady
2. fluent (adj.) speaking or writing easily; ready with a flow of word
3. fluid (adj.) not rigid; changing easily
4. flux (n.) continuous flow or changing; unceasing change
5. influx (n.) inflow; inpouring

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Anthem*

6. Wither (v.) shrivel or fade away
7. Yoke (n.) animal harness
8. Ravine (n.) deep, narrow valley
9. Scorn (n.) an object of disdain or contempt
10. Ponder (v.) consider carefully

Week Five
LATIN ROOTS: GEN, GENER, GENIT (birth, kind, class)

1. degenerate (v.) to sink to a lower class or standard; to grow worse; to deteriorate
2. engender (v.) to give birth to; to create; to generate; to produce; to cause
3. genre (n.) kind; sort; category
4. progenitor (n.) ancestor to whom a group traces its birth; forefather
5. regenerate (v.) to cause to be born again; to put new life into; to reform completely

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Anthem*

1. Dictate (v.) speak aloud to be written
2. Dispose (v.) make somebody willing
3. Martyr (n.) somebody put to death; one who makes sacrifices
4. Solemn (adj.) earnest, humorless, formal
5. Whim (n.) passing impulse or desire

Week Six
LATIN ROOTS: GREG (gather, flock)

1. aggregate (adj.) gathered together in one mass; total; collective
2. congregation (n.) flock or gathering of people for religious worship
3. gregarious (adj.) inclined to associate with the flock or group; fond of being with others
4. segregation (n.) separation from the flock or main body; setting apart; isolation
5. aggregation (n.) gathering of individuals into a body or group; assemblage

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Animal Farm*

1. Inscribe (v.) put writing on something
2. Ration (n.) fixed amount allocated to somebody
3. Harvest (v.) gathering of a crop
4. Ensnore (v.) to settle in comfortably
5. Pasture (n.) land for grazing

Week Seven
LATIN ROOTS: HERE, HES (stick)

1. adhere (v.) stick; hold fast; cling; be attached
2. cohere (v.) stick together; hold together firmly
3. coherence (n.) state of sticking together; consistency; logical connection
4. cohesion (n.) act or state of sticking together; union; unity
5. inherent (adj.) (literally *sticking in*) deeply infixed; intrinsic; essential

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Animal Farm*

1. Knoll (n.) a little hill
2. Orchard (n.) area of fruit or but trees
3. Straw (n.) stalks of threshed crops
4. Labour (n.) European spelling of *labor*; to work
5. Quarry (n.) hunted animal or bird

Week Eight
LATIN ROOTS: LATERAL (side)

1. collateral (adj.) situated at the side; accompanying; parallel; additional;
supplementary (we are not talking about the noun form of this word)
2. equilateral (adj.) having all sides equal
3. lateral (adj.) of or pertaining to a side
4. multilateral (adj.) having many sides
5. unilateral (adj.) one-sided; undertaken by one side only

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Animal Farm*

1. Shed (v.) to cause something to flow, or to remove
2. Boar (n.) uncastrated pig
3. Huddle (v.) gather tightly together
4. Chaff (n.) seed coverings removed by threshing
5. Gambol (v.) leap playfully

Week Nine
LATIN ROOTS: LITERA (letter)

1. alliteration (n.) repetition of the same letter or consonant at the beginning of neighboring words
2. literacy (n.) state of being lettered or educated; ability to read and write
3. literal (adj.) following the letters or exact words of the original
4. literary (adj.) having to do with letters or literature
5. literate (adj.) lettered; able to read and write; educated

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: *Animal Farm*

1. Whinny (v.) the sound a horse makes
2. Assemble (v.) collect together
3. Windfall (n.) something obtained unexpectedly
4. Maxim (n.) saying or general rule
5. Cryptic (adj.) ambiguous, obscure, or secret

Week Ten
LATIN ROOTS: LUC, LUM (light)

1. elucidate (v.) to throw light upon; to make clear; to explain
2. lucid (adj.) (literally *containing light*) clear; easy to understand
3. luminary (n.) one who is a source of light or inspiration to others; famous person
4. luminous (adj.) emitting light; shining; brilliant
5. translucent (adj.) letting light through

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: "Julius Caesar"

6. cobbler (n) a person who makes or repairs shoes
7. conscience (n) Sense of right and wrong
8. sole (n) the underside of footwear
9. knave (n) a deceitful and unreliable scoundrel
10. beseech (v) ask for or request earnestly

Week Eleven
LATIN ROOTS: MAN, MANU (hand)

1. emancipate (v.) (literally *taken from the hand* or power of another)
release from bondage; set free; liberate
2. mandate (n.) (literally something *given into one's hand*) authoritative
command; order
3. manipulate (v.) operate with the hands; handle or manage skillfully
4. manual (adj.) relating to, or done with, the hands
5. manacle (n.) handcuff

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: "Julius Caesar"

6. awl (n) a pointed tool for marking surfaces or for punching small
holes
7. meddle (v) intrude in other people's affairs or business
8. Tiber (n) river flowing through Rome
9. concave (adj) curving inward
10. ingratitude (n) a lack of thankfulness

Week Twelve
LATIN ROOTS: PEN, PENS (hang)

1. append (v.) (literally *hang on*) attach; add as a supplement
2. appendix (n.) (literally something *hung on*) matter added to the end of a book or document
3. impending (adj.) overhanging; threatening to occur soon; imminent
4. pendant (n.) hanging ornament
5. pending (adj.) .) (literally *hanging*) waiting to be settled; not yet decided
6. suspense (n.) condition of being left *hanging* or in doubt; mental uncertainty; anxiety

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: "Julius Caesar"

7. Basest (adj) lowest
8. Lupercal (n)old Roman fertility celebration, celebrated on February 13th
9. vulgar (adj) lacking refinement or cultivation or taste
10. servile(adj) submissive or fawning in attitude or behavior

Week Thirteen
LATIN ROOTS: PON, POS (put)

1. depose (v.) .) (literally *put down*) put out of office; dethrone
2. impose (n.) put on as a burden, duty, tax, etc.; inflict
3. postpone (v.) .) (literally *put after*) put off; defer; delay
4. superimpose (v.) put on top of over; attach as an addition
5. transpose (v.) .) (literally *put across*) change the relative order of;
interchange

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: "Julius Caesar"

6. barren (adj)not bearing offspring
7. ides(n) the middle (usually of March when Julius Caesar was murdered.)
8. soothsayer(n) someone who makes predictions of the future (usually on
the basis of special knowledge)
9. hinder (v) be a hindrance or obstacle to
10. construe (v) make sense of

Week Fourteen
LATIN ROOTS: SCRIB, SCRIPT (write)

1. conscript (v.) enroll (write down) into military service by compulsion; draft
2. inscription (n.) something inscribed (written) on a monument, coin, etc.
3. prescribe (v.) .) (literally *write before*) 1. order; dictate; direct 2. order as a remedy
4. scribe (n.) person who writes; author; journalist
5. script (n.) written text of a play, speech, etc.
6. subscriber (n.) one who writes his or her name at the end of a document, thereby indicating approval

WORDS FROM THE TEXT: "Julius Caesar"

7. cogitations (n) thoughts
8. lamented (v) mourned or grieved for
9. immortal (adj) living forever
10. fawn (v) try to gain favor by cringing or flattering
11. virtue (n) the quality of doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong

Debate Terms

status quo The way things are _____

ex: Assault weapons are legal.

resolution A statement of desired _____, AGAINST status quo, using the word "should."

ex: Assault weapons should be outlawed.

affirmative (aff) side Supports the _____

ex: Assault weapons should be outlawed.

negative (neg) side Attacks _____ and, therefore, supports the _____.

ex: Assault weapons must remain legal.

contentions _____ used to support a position, usually gives a _____ for the position. Does NOT give evidence.

ex: Assault weapons cause tragic deaths.

evidence Supports a _____. Includes evidence, examples, analogies, etc.

ex: Last year, over 3,000 people were killed by assault weapons like AK-47s and UZIs (Johnson 96).

Burden of rejoinder Says that each side must respond to the _____ of the other. Failure to do so amounts to AGREEMENT with the opposition. If your opponent fails to respond to one of your contentions, be sure to point that out to the judge.

Concession to the opposition giving a little bit to the _____, strengthening one's own position in the long run.

Ex: "Although the right to keep and bear arms holds a place in one of our most sacred documents, The Bill of Rights, we have to remember..."

Sign posting Providing a good _____ for your partner, opponent, and judges.

Ex: "Contention 1, Evidence 2..."

Generalization Any statement that begins with "I _____," "We all know" "_____ believes," "Anyone can _____." This stuff is pure garbage. Be sure to jump all over it during Cross-Examination and Rebuttals.

Credibility When looking for credibility, ask the question: "Should we take this _____ seriously?"

ex: "How can we take an NRA citation seriously when they say that there should be no control on guns?"

Types of Evidence

- ❑ *Statistics and numbers*
- ❑ *Journalistic comment*
- ❑ *Expert Opinions*
- ❑ *The law*

Flowing The process of note taking during opponent's opening. This is used to shape cross-examination and rebuttal.

Cross-Examination Occurs right after the opposition presents their case. Each team asks their opponents any questions that _____ in the opponent's case.

Closing Speeches/Rebuttals Respond to the opponent's case
(_____) and rebuild own case
(_____). Then close by
_____ asking the judges for their
_____. Remember to point out if the opposition
agreed due to _____.