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VOCABULARY
FROM
CLASSICAL
ROOTS™

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EDUCATORS PUBLISHING SERVICE

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LESSONS 1 AND 2

Believing

Directions

1. Each KEY word is listed under a Greek or Latin root. Try to determine how the KEY word and the Familiar Words listed in the margin relate to the meaning of the root.
2. Using the diacritical marks, determine the pronunciation of each KEY word and say it aloud. Refer to the chart on the inside front cover of the book if you need help interpreting the diacritical marks.
3. Learn the definition(s) of each KEY word. Observe how the word is used in the sample sentence(s). Notice that some words have both a concrete and a metaphorical use.
4. Notice whether the KEY word is used as another part of speech or if it has an antonym.
5. Add to your understanding of the KEY words by observing all the additional information given in a lesson: the Latin epigraphs (phrases at the beginning of each lesson), the Challenge Words, and the Nota Bene references.
6. Practice using the words by completing the exercises.

LESSON 1

Crede quod habes, et habes.

Believe that you have it, and you have it.

Key Words

accredit
apotheosis
atheist
credence
creditable

credulous
creed
deify
deity
divine

divinity
pantheism
pantheon
theocracy
theology

Familiar Words

credential
credibility
credit
discredit
incredible

CREDO, CREDERE, CREDIDI, CREDITUM <L. "to believe"

1. **accredit** (ə krəd' ĭt) [*ac = ad* <L. "to," "toward"]
tr. v. To authorize; to certify; to believe.

When the Red Cross **accredits** a lifeguard, it certifies that the person has successfully completed a course in water safety.

accreditation, *n.*; **accredited**, *adj.*; **accreditor**, *n.*

2. **credence** (krē' dəns)
n. Belief; acceptance as true.

In the folk tale "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," the boy has raised so many false alarms that no one gives **credence** to his cries when a wolf really does appear.

3. **creditable** (krəd' ĭ tə bəl)
adj. Deserving praise.

The soloist's **creditable** performance earned her a glowing review from the notoriously harsh critic.

4. **credulous** (krēj' ɔ̄ ləs, krəd' yō̄ ləs)
adj. Believing too easily; gullible.

Tom Sawyer hoodwinks his **credulous** Aunt Polly by offering fantastic excuses for his mischievous adventures.



credulity, *n.*
Antonym: **incredulous**

5. **creed** (krēd)
n. A statement of belief or principle.

In praise of the Mayflower pilgrims, Helen Hunt Jackson wrote, "Find me the men on earth who care / Enough for faith or **creed** today / To seek a barren wilderness / For simple liberty to pray."

DEUS <L. "god"

6. **deify** (dē' ə fy) [*-fy = facere* <L. "to make"]
tr. v. To make a god of.

In order to **deify** themselves and thus gain political power, Egyptian pharaohs claimed descent from Horus, the sun god.

deification, *n.*

7. **deity** (dē' ə tē)
n. A god or goddess.

Astarte, the Phoenician **deity** of love and beauty, bears many similarities to the Greek goddess Aphrodite and the Roman goddess Venus.

Challenge Words

deism
joss

Familiar Word
divine, *adj.*

Challenge Words
diva
divine, *n.*

DIVINO, DIVINARE, DIVINAVI, DIVINATUM

<L. "to foretell"

DIVINUS <L. "divine"

8. **divine** (dīv īn')

tr. v. 1. To foretell by supernatural means.

In some cultures, people seek to cure disease by consulting a shaman, a healer who enters the spirit world to **divine** the cause of illness.

2. To know by intuition or insight.

Without a word my friend **divined** my distress.

divination, *n.*; **diviner**, *n.*

9. **divinity** (dī vīn' ə tē)

n. 1. A god or goddess; a divine being.

The Hindu **divinity** Durga is a warrior goddess who, like the Greek goddess Athena, was born fully grown and armed.

2. The state of being divine.

The **divinity** of the Inca kings of ancient South America, who were worshiped as descendants of the sun god, represented the sacredness of the state.

3. The study of Christian theology.

"A lively and lasting sense of filial duty is more effectually impressed on the mind of a son or daughter by reading *King Lear*, than by all the dry volumes of ethics, and **divinity**, that ever were written."

—Thomas Jefferson



Familiar Words
monotheism
polytheism

THEOS <G. "god"

10. **apotheosis** (ə pōth' ē ō' sīs, ăp' ə thē' ə sīs)

[*apo* <G. "away from"]

n. 1. Making a god of something; deification.

Hawaiian mythology describes how Pele, the goddess of volcanic fire, and her family searched for a pit deep enough to house them all and found it at Mt. Kilauea, where they received their **apotheosis** and now express themselves in fiery forms.

Challenge Words

theism
 theodicy
 theogony
 theophany
 theosophy

2. A glorified ideal; an essence.

For many Britons Queen Victoria was the **apotheosis** of the British Empire, embodying its traditions, values, and power.

apotheosize, *v.*

11. **theocracy** (thē ōk' rə sē) [-cracy = *kratos* <G. "power"]
n. Government by divine power or priests.

Historically, Tibet is a **theocracy** led by the fourteenth Dalai Lama, a monk believed in every successive generation to be the reincarnation of the previous Dalai Lama.

theocratic, *adj.*

12. **theology** (thē ōl' ə jē) [*logos* <G. "word," "study"]
n. The study of religion.

Students of Buddhist **theology** must learn Pali, the language into which many teachings of the Buddha were translated.

theologian, *n.*; **theological**, *adj.*

13. **atheist** (ā' thē ĩst) [*a* <G. "not," "without"]
n. A person who believes there is no god.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was expelled from Oxford University in 1811 for declaring himself an **atheist**.

atheism, *n.*; **atheistic**, *adj.*

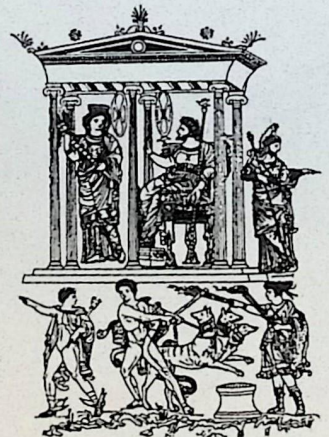
14. **pantheism** (pān' thē ĩz əm) [*pan* <G. "all"]
n. Identifying god with nature; belief in all gods.

Walt Whitman's **pantheism** is evident in the conclusion of "Song of Myself": "I bequeath myself to the dirt to grow from the grass I love. . . ."

pantheist, *n.*; **pantheistic**, *adj.*

15. **pantheon** (pān' thē ōn) [*pan* <G. "all"]
n. All the gods of a people or religion.
 (When capitalized, Pantheon refers to the circular domed temple in Rome built in 27 B.C. and dedicated to all the gods.)

The ancient Greek **pantheon** was composed of gods and goddesses who were brothers and sisters—like Hera, Zeus, and Hestia—or the offspring of these siblings—like Cupid, Athena, and Persephone.



EXERCISE 1A

Circle the letter of the best SYNONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

1. a respected **theologian** a. pantheist b. theocrat c. accreditor
d. student of divinity e. believer in a deity
2. respected their **creed** a. deity b. fundamental beliefs
c. praise d. customs e. prophecy
3. a(n) **credulous** audience a. skeptical b. faithful c. unbelievable
d. gullible e. restless
4. witness a(n) **apotheosis** a. sacrifice b. pantheon c. creed
d. deification e. accreditation
5. an Aztec **divinity** a. monument b. custom c. creed
d. deity e. religious practice
6. a former **theocracy** a. religious school b. government by priests
c. basic principle d. divine being e. belief in all gods
7. study the Aztec **pantheon** a. temple b. totality of gods
c. belief in all gods d. credence e. creed

Circle the letter of the best ANTONYM for the word(s) in bold-faced type.

8. a(n) **creditable** record a. unbelievable b. falsified c. disgraceful
d. reliable e. consistent
9. a means of **divination** a. staying underwater for long periods
b. foretelling the future c. becoming a god d. becoming divine
e. reviewing the past
10. a result of **atheism** a. belief in god b. aggression c. autonomy
d. nihilism e. disloyalty
11. an **accredited** college a. uncertified b. impoverished
c. infamous d. unprestigious e. ostentatious
12. to **give credence** to someone a. refuse b. believe c. disrespect
d. doubt e. condole with
13. become a **deity** a. theologian b. diviner c. criminal
d. pantheist e. mortal

EXERCISE 1B

Circle the letter of the sentence in which the word in bold-faced type is used incorrectly.

1. a. The Romans practiced **divination** by studying the flight of birds.
b. The Toltec **divination** Quetzalcoatl is represented as a plumed serpent.
c. I **divine** from her manner that she has something to hide.
d. In the Bible, Joseph **divines** the meaning of the Pharaoh's dream, predicting seven plentiful years followed by seven years of famine.

2.
 - a. The bride **deified** tradition and had her mother walk her down the aisle instead of her father.
 - b. In disguise, Rosalind teases the lovesick Orlando about **deifying** her name by carving it on trees and hanging poems about her in the forest.
 - c. Because she passed the difficult tests set by the gods, Psyche was **deified** and brought to live on Mt. Olympus with her lover, Cupid.
 - d. Some parents seem to **deify** their children, regarding them as models of perfection.
3.
 - a. Native peoples of the American Northeast shared a **pantheistic** belief in *manitous*, good and bad spirits that inhabited all nature.
 - b. The Roman Empire practiced **pantheism** in its acceptance of all the gods of the nations it conquered.
 - c. A complete **pantheist**, she excels in sports, academics, and music.
 - d. According to Greek **pantheism**, gods lived in fountains, rivers, and pools.
4.
 - a. Although highly esteemed in our town, this private hospital has never been **accredited** by the state.
 - b. The crew's incompetent performance on the trip suggests we shouldn't **accredit** its report of bad sailing conditions as the cause of the accident.
 - c. The school lost its **accreditation** because of poor instruction and exploitative management.
 - d. I **accredit** my success to both luck and determination.
5.
 - a. Christian **divinity** students usually study Hebrew and Greek in order to read both the Old and New Testaments in their original languages.
 - b. Dagon, the chief **divinity** of the Philistines, was represented as half human and half fish.
 - c. Muslims do not regard Muhammad as a **divinity** but as a mortal man chosen as a prophet by Allah.
 - d. Through skillful **divinity** ancient Mayan astronomers were able to predict eclipses of the moon.

EXERCISE 1C

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from Lesson 1. Use a word or any of its forms only once.

1. P. T. Barnum supposedly said, "There's a sucker born every minute," to support his view that audiences tend to be _____.
2. The _____, the best-preserved temple in Rome, has served as a model for classical architecture.

3. The _____ of most environmental groups might be summed up as "Act now to preserve the future of the planet."
4. The Romans _____ and worshiped many of their emperors, often during their lifetimes.
5. In Hindu _____ a person's fate, or *karma*, is regarded as reward or punishment for behavior in a previous existence.
6. For a(n) _____ to function effectively, all citizens of that state must share the same religion.
7. The cave paintings at Lascaux in southwest France suggest that Stone Age artists had a(n) _____ regard for the animal life around them.
8. Listen to all the candidates, but don't give _____ to everything they promise.
9. Although a professed _____, she was married in a church to appease her religious parents.
10. Many aspiring artists of the nineteenth century regarded Paris as the _____ of cultural life.
11. Although their profession was hardly _____, Mary Read and Anne Bonny won renown as pirates.

EXERCISE 1D

Replace the word or phrase in italics with a key word (or any of its forms) from Lesson 1.

The indigenous people of India worshiped (1) *gods* associated with nature such as the sun, earth, and rain (2) *turned into gods*. When these agricultural communities were invaded by northern tribes around 1500 B.C., their nature (3) *gods* [different word from (1)] were replaced by the sky gods of the nomadic, warlike Aryans. These new gods, which closely resembled those of ancient Greece, included a principal father god who ruled over a (4) *group of all the gods and goddesses of the religion* that included gods of fire, of war, of wisdom, and of metal making.

Over the centuries, however, elements of these two religions merged to form the loosely defined religion known to nineteenth-century British colonials as Hinduism. Its essential (5) *doctrine of belief* stresses the reincarnation of the soul, (6) *the existence of divinity in all natural things*, and a desire for liberation from material desires. Brahmins, the highest rank of the Hindu caste system, were the only members of society permitted to serve as priests or to practice (7) *the study of religion* and read the holy texts in Sanskrit—the ancient language whose very sound was (8) *believed to have* spiritual power.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ with |

LESSON 2

Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus.

Holy, holy, holy.—Revelation 4:8

Key Words

consecrate	impious	sacrosanct
execrate	piety	sanctimonious
expiate	pittance	sanction
hierarchy	sacrament	sanctity
hieroglyphic	sacrilege	sanctuary

Familiar Words

sacred
sacrifice
sacrificial
Sacramento

Challenge Words

desecrate
sacral
sacristan
sacristy

SACER <L. "sacred"

1. **consecrate** (kŏn' sə krāt) [*con* = *cum* <L. "with"]
tr. v. 1. To make or declare something sacred.

"In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot **consecrate**, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have **consecrated** it far above our poor power to add or detract."—Abraham Lincoln

2. To dedicate something to a goal.

The March of Dimes **consecrates** its resources to research on birth defects.

consecrated, *adj.*; **consecration**, *n.*; **consecrative**, *adj.*;
consecrator, *n.*; **consecratory**, *adj.*

2. **execrate** (ĕk' sĭ krāt) [*ex* <L. "from," "out of"]
tr. v. To denounce as vile or evil; to curse; to detest.

Archaeologists **execrate** the destruction of Inca works of art by Spanish conquistadores, who melted priceless gold objects into ingots for easy shipment back to Spain.

execrable, *adj.*; **execrative**, *adj.*; **execrator**, *n.*; **execratory**, *adj.*

3. **sacrament** (săk' rə mənt)
n. Something considered to have sacred significance.
 "Susanna's music / . . . plays / On the clear viol of her memory, /
 And makes a constant **sacrament** of praise."—Wallace Stevens
sacramental, *adj.*
4. **sacrilege** (săk' rə līj) [*legere* <L. "to gather," "to steal"]
n. Disrespect to something regarded as sacred.
 "The existing industrial order tends to recklessness and **sacrilege** in the
 treatment of natural resources. . . ."—William Temple
sacrilegious, *adj.*
5. **sacrosanct** (săk' rō sāngkt) [*-sanct = sanctus* <L. "holy"]
adj. Sacred (often used ironically).
 In *Bless Me, Ultima* the Luna family of traditional farmers regards the
 earth as **sacrosanct**.

Challenge Words

sanctum
 sanctum sanctorum
 Sanctus

SANCTUS <L. "holy"

6. **sanctimonious** (sāngk' tə mō' nē əs)
adj. Pretending to be righteous.

I resented his **sanctimonious** allusions to my laziness
 when he led such a sedentary life himself.

sanctimoniousness, *n.*

7. **sanction** (sāngk' shən)
n. 1. Approval; support; permission.

A young person under eighteen must have written parental **sanction** to
 serve in the military.

2. (usually plural) A penalty for breaking with law or custom.

The senator called for **sanctions** against companies that continued to
 pollute the Great Lakes.

tr. v. To approve; to encourage.

Before a new medicine can be sold in the United States, the Food and
 Drug Administration must **sanction** it as safe.

NOTA BENE: The meanings of *sanction* can be confusing. Used as a
 verb or a singular noun, it has positive connotations, meaning "to
 approve," such as "The principal *sanctioned* a special school holiday
 to celebrate our town's centennial," or meaning "approval," such as



"We won the principal's *sanction* for the special school holiday." Used as a plural noun, however, its connotations are negative, meaning "a penalty to force obedience or compliance." Sanctions may be economic, such as a boycott against a firm or country that fails to obey certain requirements. Sanctions may also be social, such as public condemnation or ostracism against an offending person or group. Whatever the method, imposing *sanctions* on something or someone is intended to change policy or behavior.

8. **sanctity** (sǎngk' tǝ tē)
n. Godliness; holiness.

In "High Flight" John Gillespie Magee, Jr., a nineteen-year-old member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, wrote ". . . with silent, lifting mind I've trod / The high, untrespassed **sanctity** of space, / Put out my hand, and touched the face of God."



9. **sanctuary** (sǎngk' chōō ər ē)
n. A sacred place; any place of refuge.

During the uprising of peasants the royal family took **sanctuary** in an abbey.



NOTA BENE: The medieval institution of *sanctuary* allowed a fugitive to take refuge in a church. In some churches the fugitive had to touch a particular object such as the altar, the bishop's throne, or the knocker on the church door to claim the right of sanctuary. After forty days the fugitive could either be prosecuted or forced to leave the country forever.

By the sixteenth century the rise of centralized governments and the Reformation began to erode this ecclesiastical privilege. In England sanctuary was abolished for all crimes in 1723, by which time civil law was sufficiently developed to protect citizens from unjust punishment.

Challenge Words
 hieratic
 hierophant

HIEROS <G. "holy," "sacred," "supernatural"

10. **hierarchy** (hī'ə rār kē, hī' rār kē)
 [-archy = *arkhein* <G. "to rule"]
n. A group organized by rank.

In the **hierarchy** of the British nobility, a duke or duchess ranks above a baron or baroness.

hierarchical, *adj.*; **hierarchic**, *adj.*

11. **hieroglyphic** (hīr' ə glīf' ĭk, hī'rə glīf' ĭk)
[-glyph <G. *gluphein* "to carve"]
adj. 1. Written with pictures to represent sounds or meanings of words.

Although scholars have deciphered only a few ancient Mayan **hieroglyphic** forms, they can recognize those representing dates: one picture indicates the name of the ruler and another the year of that ruler's reign.

2. Hard to read.

Please type your essays! Your **hieroglyphic** handwriting obscures your good ideas.

hieroglyph, *n.*



Challenge Words

pieta
pietism
inexpiable

PIO, PIARE, PIAVI, PIATUM <L. "to appease," "to purify (with sacred rites)"

12. **expiate** (ĕk' spē āt) [*ex* <L. "from," "out of"]
tr. v. To make amends for; to atone for.

Since World War II, many Germans have attempted to **expiate** Nazi atrocities against Jews by both public and private support of Israeli institutions.

13. **piety** (pī' ə tē)
n. Religious devotion; great respect toward something, especially parents.

"The Child is father of the Man; / And I could wish my days to be / Bound each to each by natural **piety**."—William Wordsworth

Antonym: **impiety**



14. **impious** (ĭm' pē əs, ĭm pī' əs) [*im* = *in* <L. "not"]
adj. Sacrilegious; profane; lacking appropriate reverence or respect.

Many Native Americans regard displays of their ancestors' bones and burial artifacts in museums as an **impious** disturbance and are demanding their return to the earth.

Antonym: **pious**

15. **pittance** (pīt'əns)

n. A meager portion of anything, especially an allowance or salary.

Although paid only a **pittance** for a twelve-hour day, agricultural workers flocked to England's nineteenth-century mill towns rather than face starvation on the farm.

EXERCISE 2A

Circle the letter of the best SYNONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

1. such **hieroglyphic** signs a. carved b. poetic c. out-of-date
d. ossified e. illegible
2. of great **sanctity** a. scarcity b. impiety c. sanity
d. sanctimoniousness e. holiness
3. a(n) **sacrosanct** custom a. common b. sacred c. secret
d. catholic e. avant garde
4. to **consecrate** a building a. deluge b. enlarge c. curse
d. bless e. excavate
5. a group that is **hierarchic** a. revolutionary b. exclusive
c. organized by rank d. condemned by others
e. famous in history
6. such a(n) **sacrilege** a. error b. insult c. act of devotion
d. act of disrespect e. creditable act

Circle the letter of the best ANTONYM for the word(s) in bold-faced type.

7. a(n) **impious** act a. unselfish b. consecrated c. pathetic
d. unexpected e. sacrilegious
8. offer a **pittance** a. sympathy b. a generous amount c. a share
d. credence e. sanctions
9. enact **sanctions** on a country a. penalties b. jeopardy
c. rewards d. trust e. war
10. **execrable** behavior a. creditable b. sacrilegious c. vigilant
d. erratic e. pedantic
11. a place of **sanctuary** a. sacrosanction b. holiness c. danger
d. derision e. circumspection
12. show **piety** a. credence b. distrust c. disrespect
d. generosity e. fidelity
13. an act of **expiation** a. accreditation b. consecration
c. credulity d. desperation e. revenge

EXERCISE 2B

Circle the letter of the sentence in which the word in bold-faced type is used incorrectly.

1. a. The United Nations imposed **sanctions** against South Africa.
b. The Pope refused to **sanction** the marriage of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
c. The goalie's protest to the referee carried the **sanction** of her entire team.
d. This wildlife **sanction** contains many endangered species of birds.
2. a. The church **sanctuary** is decorated with beautiful stained glass windows.
b. England became a **sanctuary** for aristocrats fleeing the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution.
c. Pursued by an angry mob, Esmerelda took **sanctuary** in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame.
d. Her **sanctuary** attitude led me to consider her very pious.
3. a. In *The Scarlet Letter* the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale's **sanctimonious** appearance conceals a secret guilt.
b. The **sanctimoniousness** of the Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi won him the profound respect of both Hindus and Muslims.
c. Some politicians **sanctimoniously** attend church only during election campaigns.
d. Although he himself evaded taxes, he **sanctimoniously** accused those who voted against tax increases of lacking public spirit.
4. a. A **sacrilege** by a priest, a minister, and a rabbi begins every U.S. presidential inauguration.
b. "Comparing Mozart to rock is a **sacrilege!**" she cried.
c. King Duncan's murder by Macbeth is **sacrilegious** because kings were considered to be divinely appointed.
d. Because Hindus oppose the taking of animal life, wearing leather shoes or belts in a temple is considered a **sacrilege**.
5. a. I refuse to make my plans a **sacrament** to your ambition.
b. Baptism, confirmation, and marriage are three principal Christian **sacraments**.
c. Many religions require that people cover their heads on **sacramental** occasions.
d. The Hopis consider planting and harvesting **sacramental** acts.
6. a. The new superintendent of schools **consecrated** her energies to improving math and science education in the district.
b. The great Shinto shrine at Ise is **consecrated** to Amaterasu Omikami, the sun goddess who is considered the ancestor of the Japanese imperial family.
c. Rather than trust a bank, she **consecrates** her life savings under the bricks of her hearth.
d. In *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, Michael Henchard asks not to be buried in **consecrated** ground because of his guilty conscience.

EXERCISE 2C

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from Lesson 2. Use a word or any of its forms only once.

1. Marisa Bellisario rose through the corporate _____ of the Olivetti Corporation of America, starting in 1960 as a systems analyst and becoming the chief executive officer in 1979.
2. The teachings of Confucius stress _____ toward elder family members living and dead.
3. Members of Congress regard their right to send free mailings as a(n) _____ privilege.
4. Jews celebrate Passover with a _____ meal, the Seder.
5. The lettering on the weathered headstones in the Confederate cemetery had become so _____ that they could be read only with difficulty.
6. Despite Evelyn Waugh's _____ criticism of modern morals, he delighted in hearing all the latest London scandal.
7. In Aeschylus' trilogy *The Oresteia*, the goddess Athena helps Orestes _____ his guilt for the murder of his mother.
8. Because members of the Thai royal family are regarded as sacred, any criticism of them is considered _____.
9. Although I _____ her viewpoint, I believe she has a right to express it.
10. To supplement the _____ they received as salary, rural teachers often had to take room and board with local families.
11. The "Living Goddess" of Nepal is considered to embody such _____ that her feet are never allowed to touch the earth.

EXERCISE 2D

Replace the word or phrase in italics with a key word (or any of its forms) from Lesson 2.

The role of women as leaders in some Christian churches is the subject of controversy. When Barbara Harris was ordained a bishop in the Episcopal Church in 1989, she became the first woman to enter the upper (1) *order of rank* in that church. Although officially (2) *approved*, her ordination was (3) *denounced as evil* by many who oppose the entry

of women into the leadership of the church. This controversy over the role of women in Christianity has become increasingly vehement during the twentieth century. Although for centuries women in the Roman Catholic Church have (4) *dedicated* their lives to holy service as nuns, only men may conduct mass, the primary (5) *act of sacred significance*. Protestant denominations differ widely in the roles assigned to women. In some churches women serve equally with men, but in others a woman minister would be considered a(n) (6) *impiety*.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

REVIEW EXERCISES FOR LESSONS 1 AND 2

1 Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. *deus* : *theos* : :
 - a. mortal : immortal
 - b. *sacer* : *sanctus*
 - c. god : holy
 - d. *sanctus* : *hieros*
 - e. credulity : incredulity
2. *Divinare* means
 - a. "to foretell" b. "to be sacred" c. "to be a god" d. "to defy"
 - e. "to deify"
3. *Crederere* means the opposite of
 - a. "to have cash" b. "to doubt" c. "to foretell" d. "to be unholy"
 - e. "to condemn"
4. *sanctus* : unholy : :
 - a. *divinus* : mortal
 - b. *sacer* : sacred
 - c. *deus* : god
 - d. *theos* : atheist
 - e. unholy : *hieros*

2 Matching: On the line at the left, write the letter of the word that is a synonym.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|
| _____ | 1. deity | A. apotheosis |
| _____ | 2. credulity | B. belief |
| _____ | 3. impiety | C. approval |
| _____ | 4. execration | D. divinity |
| _____ | 5. sanctity | E. sacrilege |
| _____ | 6. accreditation | F. gullibility |
| _____ | 7. deification | G. detestation |
| _____ | 8. sanction | H. holiness |
| _____ | 9. credence | I. certification |
| _____ | 10. expiation | J. atonement |

3 Fill in the blank with a word from Lesson 1 or Lesson 2 that means the same as the word or words in parentheses. Use the correct form of the word.

The story of Cupid and Psyche illustrates belief in the Greek mythology that a mortal might undergo (a) _____ (deification). Psyche, a mortal woman, was married to Cupid, the (b) _____ (god) who was the son of Venus, the goddess of love. Although married, Cupid and Psyche met only at night, and Psyche was warned never to try to see her husband. Despite these warnings, she tried to steal a look at Cupid while he was sleeping, but hot wax from her candle awoke him and he (c) _____ (denounced) her for breaking the commandment. To (d) _____ (make up for) her disobedience, Psyche had to perform many labors. However, when she faithfully completed these tasks, she was (e) _____ (changed into a goddess) and taken to live on Mt. Olympus, home of the Greek (f) _____ (family of gods).

Historians regard sixteenth century New England as (a) _____ (government ruled by clergy). Although most of the Puritan settlers had fled England to find freedom from religious persecution, their ministers imposed severe (b) _____ (penalties for breaking a law) on (c) _____ (nonbelievers) or those whom they considered (d) _____ (disrespectful to something sacred).

4 Writing or Discussion Activities

1. Write two sentences for each of the following words to illustrate two different meanings of the word.
a. sanction b. consecrate c. divinity d. hieroglyphic
2. Many jokes and stories are based on a credulous person's being fooled. In a paragraph relate a situation in which you or someone else credulously believed something that later proved to be false. Use *credulous* or *credulity* in your paragraph.
3. The word *execrate* expresses strong feeling. In a paragraph describe something you execrate. Include some of the reasons for your execration.
4. Most human institutions, from nursery school to the United Nations, have some kind of hierarchy, whether formal or implied. In a paragraph describe the hierarchy of any group with which you are familiar.

LESSONS 3 AND 4

Thinking and Knowing

LESSON 3

Cogito, ergo sum.

I think; therefore I am.—RENÉ DESCARTES

Key Words

agnostic
amnesty
arraign
criterion
dogma

dogmatic
frenetic
heterodox
hypocrisy
mnemonic

physiognomy
prognosis
rationale
rationalize
schizophrenia

Challenge Word
doxology

DOKEIN <G. "to appear," "to seem," "to think"
DOXA <G. "opinion," "judgment"

1. **dogma** (dôg' mə, dōg' mə)
n. A system of doctrines put forward by an authority, especially a church, to be absolute truth.

The pedantic schoolmaster Mr. Gradgrind adheres to the utilitarian **dogma** that only useful information is worth teaching.



2. **dogmatic** (dôg măt' ĩk, dôg măt' ĩk)
adj. 1. Pertaining to dogma.

In traditional Marxism, class conflict is **dogmatic** and is the principal explanation for historical change.

2. Expressed in an authoritative or arrogant manner.

The children of Huxley's *Brave New World* are conditioned by having **dogmatic** statements like "Spending is better than mending" repeated to them while they sleep.

dogmatism, n.; dogmatist, n.; dogmatize, v.

3. **heterodox** (hět' ər ə dôks)
[hetero <G. "other," "another," "different"]
adj. Not in agreement with accepted beliefs; holding unorthodox opinions.

Although the medical establishment once scorned them as radically **heterodox**, Sigmund Freud's ideas about the psyche have become generally accepted today.

heterodoxy, n.

Antonym: **orthodox**



Familiar Word
diagnosis
diagnostic

Challenge Words
gnomon
gnosis

GIGNOSKEIN <G. "to know"

4. **agnostic** (ăg nōs' tĭk) [a <G. "not," "without"]
n. A person who believes nothing can be known about the existence of a god.

Unlike the atheist, who does not believe in a god, the **agnostic** simply finds no tangible evidence for belief.

adj. Relating to the belief that the existence of a god is unknowable.

Despite her **agnostic** views, she often attends the worship services of many different faiths.

agnosticism, n.

5. **physiognomy** (fĭz'ē ōg' nə mē, fĭz'ē ōn'ə mē)
[physio = phusis <G. "nature" and gnomon <G. "one who knows"]
n. The art of judging human character by facial features; facial features when regarded as revealing character.

The **physiognomy** of her face implied that she was intelligent and well read.

physiognomic, adj.; physiognomical, adj.; physiognomist, n.

6. **prognosis** (prŏg nō' sīs)
[*pro* <G. "before," "for"]
n. A prediction of the outcome of a disease; any forecast or prediction.

Thanks to modern drugs, the **prognosis** for sufferers of tuberculosis is now favorable.

prognostic, *adj.*; **prognosticate**, *v.*;
prognostication, *n.*



Familiar Words

crisis
critic

KRINEIN <G. "to separate," "to decide,"
"to judge"



7. **criterion** (krī tîr'ē ən; plural **criteria**: krī tîr' ē ə)
n. A standard, rule, or test on which a decision or judgment can be made.

According to U.S. law, a person's age, sex, or race cannot be a **criterion** for being hired for a job.

(*Criteria* can be used only as a plural, as in "Three *criteria* for college admission are grades, scores, and activities.")

8. **hypocrisy** (hĭ pŏk' rə sē) [*hupo* <G. "below," "beneath"]
n. Pretending to have feelings, beliefs, or virtues that one does not have.

In her novel *The House of Mirth*, Edith Wharton execrates the **hypocrisy** of "high society," in which a lack of money is a more serious fault than a lack of morality.

hypocrite, *n.*; **hypocritical**, *adj.*

NOTA BENE: Another classical root, related to thinking rather than knowing, is the Latin verb *cogitare*, which means "to ponder" or "to reflect upon." This same sense is carried in the English word *cogitate*, which means "to ponder carefully and slowly." You might *think* about what to order at a restaurant or *rationalize* that you need a second dessert to help you study, but you would *cogitate* about world hunger. *Cogitation* implies that the subject is serious enough to merit this kind of intense concentration. As the seventeenth-century French mathematician and philosopher René Descartes declares in the epigraph for this lesson, our cogitation has the gravity to define our existence.

Challenge Words

diacritic
endocrine
exocrine

Familiar Word
amnesia

MNEMONIKOS <G. "mindful"

9. **amnesty** (ăm' nəs tē) [*a* <G. "not," "without"]
n. A general pardon for offenders, especially for political offenses.

The city council granted **amnesty** for overdue parking tickets to people who paid them by the first of the year.

Challenge Word
Mnemosyne

10. **mnemonic** (nī mōn' ĭk)
adj. Relating to or assisting the memory.

"Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November" is a **mnemonic** device for remembering the number of days in each month.

n. A device used in remembering.

I rely upon **mnemonics** like "i before e except after c," to help me spell words correctly.

Familiar Words
frantic
frenzy

PHREN, PHRENOS <G. "heart," "mind," "midriff"

11. **frenetic** (frə nēt' ĭk)
adj. Frantic; frenzied.

Charlie Chaplin's classic comedy *Modern Times* captures the **frenetic** pace of work on assembly lines.



Challenge Words
phrenic
phrenocardia
phrenology

12. **schizophrenia** (skīt' sə frē' nē ə, skīt' sə frēn' ē ə)
[*schizo* = *skhizo* <G. "to split"]
n. 1. A severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way, often with delusions and withdrawal from relationship.

His lifelong struggle with **schizophrenia** made it difficult to maintain a relationship with his family.

2. A situation of extreme conflict between choices, loyalties, or ways of life.

In her autobiographical novel *Lucy*, Jamaica Kincaid describes the cultural **schizophrenia** of a woman born in the Caribbean but living in North America.

schizophrenic, *adj.*

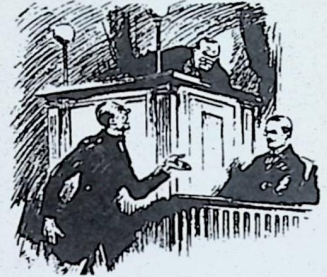
Familiar Words

irrational
ratify
ratio
ration
rational
rationality
reasonable

Challenge Word
ratiocination**RATIO** <L. "reason"**REOR, REORI, RATUM** <L. "to calculate," "to think"

13. **arraign** (ə rān') [*ar = ad* <L. "to," "toward"]
tr. v. 1. (legal) To call to court to answer charges.

After officials had **arraigned** Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of President John Kennedy, Oswald was himself murdered before he could be charged or tried.



2. To accuse; to charge with wrongdoing.

Legislation protecting Native American rights was passed in 1887 as a result of the fiery lectures of Inshtateamba, daughter of an Omaha chief, who **arraigned** the U.S. government for its forcible removal of Native Americans from their lands.

arraignment, *n.*

14. **rationale** (rāsh' ə nāl')
n. The reasons underlying something, often presented as a statement (used with *for*).

The lack of noontime business was the **rationale** for closing the restaurant for lunch.

15. **rationalize** (rāsh' ən əl īz)
tr. v. To provide a rational basis for something, often by false or self-serving reasoning.

In 1850 the Harvard Medical School **rationalized** its rejection of Harriot K. Hunt saying "no woman of true delicacy" would wish to learn what they taught and they did not wish to be in the company of an immodest woman.

rationalization, *n.*; **rationalizer**, *n.*

EXERCISE 3A

Circle the letter of the best SYNONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

- a general **amnesty** a. reputation b. awareness c. pardon
d. aptitude e. condemnation
- arraigned** for one's conduct a. charged b. restrained
c. execrated d. commended e. apotheosized
- a **mnemonic** device a. memory aid b. hearing aid
c. wheelchair d. sleep aid e. visual aid

4. your remarkable **physiognomy** a. prognosis b. creed
c. resemblance d. facial features e. physical development
5. suffer from **schizophrenia** a. persecution b. severe delusions
c. rejection d. execration e. sanctions
6. explain the **rationale** a. mystery b. underlying reasons
c. overwhelming need d. plan of action e. charges

Circle the letter of the best ANTONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

7. their **heterodox** lifestyle a. radical b. liberal c. conventional
d. weird e. pantheistic
8. a(n) **dogmatic** style of speaking a. canine b. unassertive
c. aggressive d. precocious e. considerate
9. to call **frenetically** a. calmly b. sanguinely c. mellifluously
d. dogmatically e. repeatedly
10. a(n) **hypocritical** smile a. sinister b. genuine c. credulous
d. incredulous e. sanctimonious
11. a poor **prognosis** a. self-image b. profile c. past record
d. decision e. doctrine
12. offer a(n) **rationalization** a. accreditation b. lame excuse
c. sound argument d. alibi e. alternative

EXERCISE 3B

Circle the letter of the sentence in which the word in bold-faced type is used incorrectly.

1. a. "There is not a god," said the **agnostic**.
b. Because of her growing **agnosticism**, she resigned her position as chaplain.
c. Many philosophers of the Enlightenment held **agnostic** views, trusting only material evidence of the existence of anything.
d. Atheists believe they know the truth; **agnostics** always remain in doubt.
2. a. Such a **dogmatist** will never make a good diplomat.
b. In "Mending Wall" Robert Frost is less sure about the need for walls than is his **dogmatic** neighbor, who believes that "Good fences make good neighbors."
c. Polonius gave his son a long **dogmatic** as he departed for the university, ending with "To thine own self be true."
d. Most dictators gain control with both military force and persistent **dogmatism**.
3. a. Jane Austen pokes fun at the **hypocrisy** of General Tilney, who abruptly rejects Catherine Morland as a suitable wife for his son

- when he discovers that she is not wealthy.
- b. "A wolf in sheep's clothing" describes a **hypocrite**.
 - c. Chaucer satirizes the Pardoner, who preaches that money is the root of evil but **hypocritically** cheats and embezzles to get rich.
 - d. My English teacher is extremely **hypocritical**, finding fault with everything from my spelling to my handwriting.
4. a. Economists use changes in the gross national product and the balance of payments to make their **prognostications**.
 - b. If you will quit smoking and exercise regularly, the **prognosis** for your recovery is excellent.
 - c. No **prognosis** in French is possible unless we practice every day.
 - d. Entranced, the Delphic Oracle **prognosticated** while she sat upon a sacred three-legged stool.
5. a. My grandfather's social **dogma** includes rules such as "a gentleman never takes his coat off" and "a lady never eats on the street."
 - b. Werner Heisenberg discovered new physical **dogma** about how phenomena behave once they have been observed.
 - c. Because Anne Hutchinson's preaching on the freedom of the individual conscience contradicted Puritan **dogma**, she was tried for heresy and forced to leave Massachusetts.
 - d. Personal sacrifice for the collective good is **dogma** in many totalitarian states.
6. a. No **criterion** for success is as important as hard work!
 - b. Don't judge a child's art by the same **criteria** as those for an adult's.
 - c. Only one **criteria** seems to count in politics: charisma.
 - d. You must choose your own **criteria** for selecting a college.
7. a. Because of his **heterodox** political views, the eighteenth-century philosopher Voltaire was forced into exile by the French monarchy.
 - b. Only a **heterodox** could believe in ghosts and witches.
 - c. Because of his **heterodox** religious views, John Bunyan, author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, spent many years in prison.
 - d. Little **heterodoxy** is permitted by authoritarian governments.
8. a. After a **frenetic** year of campaigning, presidential candidates feel exhausted.
 - b. The **frenetic** pace of life these days makes me long for a vacation.
 - c. Trading on the floor of the Chicago Commodities Exchange is usually **frenetic**, with brokers excitedly shouting orders.
 - d. A Swiss scientist developed the pseudoscience of **frenetics**—assessing one's character according to the shape of the skull.
9. a. **Arraign** your outbursts, or you will be ejected from the courtroom.

- b. Although Harriet Vane was **arraigned** for homicide, charges against her were dropped when Lord Peter Wimsey discovered the true murderer.
- c. Reformer Dorothea Dix **arraigned** the government for neglecting its prisons and mental institutions.
- d. She was served with a court summons that stated the charges against her and the place and date scheduled for her **arraignment**.

EXERCISE 3C

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from Lesson 3.

1. "Spring forward and fall back" is a(n) _____ device for remembering how to change the clock for daylight saving time.
2. When the new government came to power, it announced a general _____, releasing all political prisoners.
3. Because of the patient's irrational behavior and inability to communicate, the illness was diagnosed as _____.
4. Some slaveholders _____ slavery with biblical passages like Noah's curse on his grandson, "He will be a slave to his brothers."
5. Although for most of his life he was a(n) _____, never certain of what to believe, Ralph Vaughn Williams wrote some of the twentieth century's most inspiring church music.
6. When tennis was introduced in the United States in 1874 by Mary Ewing Outerbridge, men at first rejected the game with the _____ that it was a "women's sport."
7. According to _____, a square chin indicates stubbornness.
8. The Shahada, which states "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet," sums up the most important doctrines of Islamic _____.
9. One _____ for the presidency of the United States is that the candidate be born in the U.S.

EXERCISE 3D

Replace the word or phrase in italics with a key word (or any of its forms) from Lesson 3.

Societies vary greatly in their tolerance of opinions and behavior that are (1) *not in conformity with accepted standards*. Societies that permit a wide

range of behavior are termed liberal. Others that are more (2) *authoritative in manner*, demanding close adherence to rules and expectations, are termed conservative. A person may be (3) *accused of misbehavior* in a conservative society for actions that might be readily accepted in a liberal society.

All societies, however, are subject to (4) *offering self-serving excuses for their actions* and (5) *pretending to uphold values in which they do not actually believe*. This contrast between professed standards and accepted practice can produce a kind of moral (6) *conflict between ways of life*, especially for young people who are trying to understand their society's (7) *standards on which decisions can be made*.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | |

LESSON 4

Scire ubi aliquid invenire possis, ea demum maxima pars eruditionis est.
To know where you can find a thing is in fact the greatest part of learning.

Key Words

cognition
cognizant
compute
connoisseur
conscientious

impute
notorious
plebiscite
presage
prescience

putative
repute
sagacious
sage
sapient

Familiar Words

savor
savvy

SAPERE <L. "to taste," "to perceive," "to be sensible or wise"

1. **sapient** (sā' pē ənt)
adj. Wise; insightful (often used ironically).

The word *sophomore*, which means "wise fool" in Greek, is applied to students in their second year of school, a time when they think they are **sapient** but, in fact, don't realize how much they need to learn.

sapience, *n.*

Challenge Words

sapid
sapor
savant

2. **sage** (sāj)
n. A person, usually elderly, who is honored for wisdom and experience.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's fame as a philosopher won him the epithet "The **Sage** of Concord."

adj. Wise; judicious.

When Wonder Woman presses the star at the center of her tiara, she can get advice from her **sage** mother, Queen Hippolyte.



Familiar Words

acquaint
note
notify
notion
quaint
recognize

NOSCO, NOSCERE, NOVI, NOTUM

<L. "to get to know," "to get acquainted with"

3. **cognition** (kög' nīsh' ən) [*co = cum* <L. intensifier]
n. The act of perceiving or knowing.

Researchers in artificial intelligence seek to use the computer to reproduce human **cognition**.

cognitive, *adj.*

4. **cognizant** (kög' nə zənt) [*co = cum* <L. intensifier]
adj. Aware; having knowledge of something.

Although **cognizant** of the rumors circulating about her favorite, Rasputin, Czarina Alexandra dismissed them as envious slander.

cognizable, *adj.*; **cognizance**, *n.*

5. **connoisseur** (kōn' ə sūr')
[*con = cum* <L. intensifier]
n. An expert or very discriminating person, especially in matters of art and taste.

Museum director and **connoisseur** Adelyn Breeskin organized the first American exhibition of the work of the Impressionist painter Mary Cassatt.

6. **notorious** (nō tōr' ē əs, nō tōr' ē əs)
adj. Widely and unfavorably known; infamous.

Cape Hatteras, on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, is **notorious** for the number of shipwrecks that occur there.

notoriety, *n.*; **notoriousness**, *n.*



Familiar Words
amputate
computer
count
dispute

Challenge Word
depute

PUTO, PUTARE, PUTAVI, PUTATUM

<L. "to settle," "to consider," "to reckon"

7. **compute** (kəm pyōōt') [*con* = *cum* <L. "with"]
tr. v. To determine by mathematics.

Using a calculator, a student can **compute** square roots quickly.

8. **impute** (īm pyōōt') [*im* = *in* <L. "in"]
tr. v. To attribute or ascribe a quality, especially a fault, to a person.

His enemies **imputed** many crimes to the philosopher Socrates, including corruption of the youth of Athens by his sacrilegious opinions.

imputable, *adj.*; **imputation**, *n.*; **imputative**, *adj.*

9. **repute** (rī pyōōt') [*re* <L. "back," "again"]
tr. v. To assign a reputation to (usually used with *to be*).

Finnish is **reputed** to be one of the most difficult languages in the world to learn.

reputation, *n.*; **repute**, *n.*

10. **putative** (pyōō' tə tīv)
adj. Supposed; reputed.

It was later discovered that the **putative** inventor had falsified the results of his experiment.



SAGIO, SAGIRE <L. "to perceive acutely or keenly with the senses or mind"

11. **presage** (prēs' ij) [*pre* <L. "before"]
n. A sign or feeling concerning some future event; omen; foreboding.

According to folk belief, a groundhog's ability to see its shadow on February 2 is a **presage** of six more weeks of winter weather.

(prī sāj') *tr. v.* To give a sign or warning about the future.

Because a comet was thought to **presage** the birth of a great hero, Shakespeare's Owen Glendower brags that "at my birth. . . heaven was full of fiery shapes."

12. **sagacious** (sə gā' shəs)
adj. Shrewd; having good judgment; perceptive.

Nancy Ward, a principal Cherokee chief who held the title of "Beloved Woman" in the early nineteenth century, repeatedly gave her people this **sagacious** advice: "Work for peace. Never sell the land."

sagacity, *n.*

NOTA BENE: Although *sage*, *sagacious*, and *sapient* share the general meaning "wise," they differ in subtle ways. *Sage* means "wise in insight and accumulated understanding" while *sagacious* means "shrewd, sharp, or keen." When used sincerely, *sapient* has about the same meaning as *sage*, but *sapient* is often used ironically to describe foolish people who think that they are wise.

Familiar Words

conscience
conscious
nice
omniscient
science
subconscious
unconscionable
unconscious

Challenge Words

nescient
scilicet
sciolism
scire facias

SCIO, SCIRE, SCIVI, SCITUM <L. "to know,"
"to understand"

13. **conscientious** (kŏn' shē ěn' shəs) [*con* = *cum* <L. "with"]
adj. 1. Guided by one's sense of right and wrong.

Because warfare is against their beliefs, members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, are considered **conscientious** objectors to military service.

2. Thorough; with careful attention.

Michelangelo's frescos on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel have been cleaned with **conscientious** concern for their original colors.

NOTA BENE: Don't confuse *conscious*, meaning "aware" or "responsive," with *conscience*, "an understanding of right and wrong." The two words look and sound similar because both derive from *scire*.

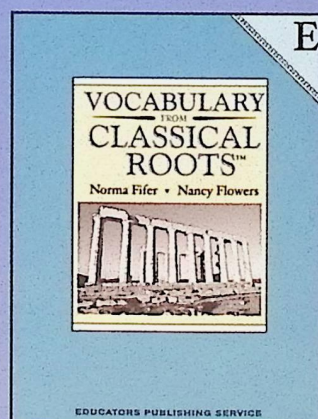
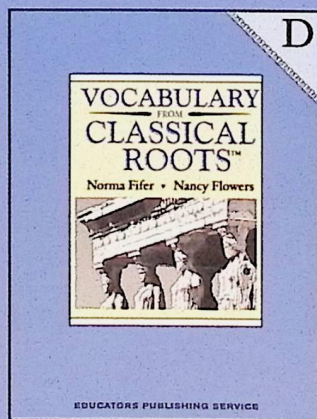
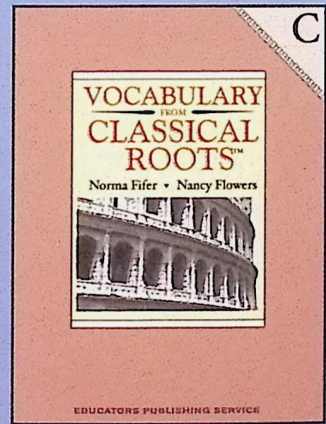
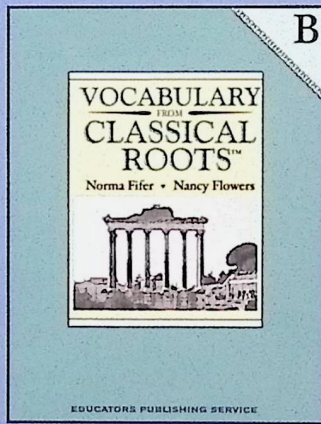
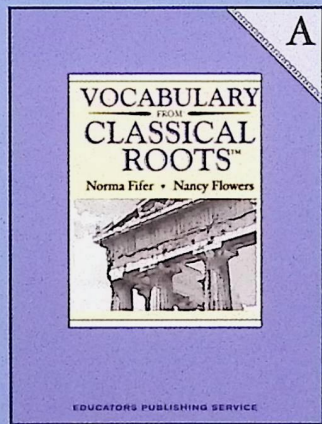
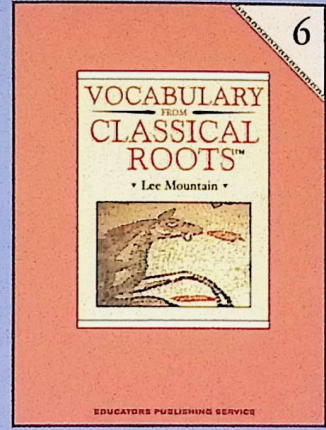
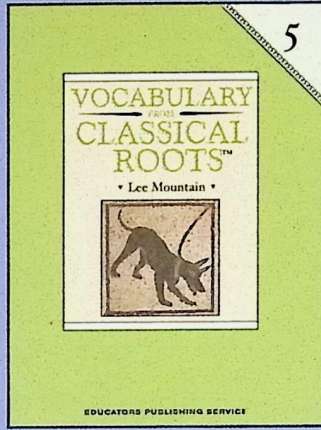
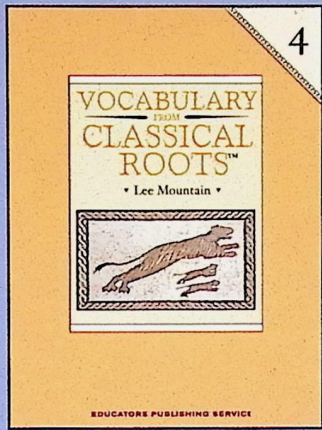
14. **plebiscite** (plĕb' ə sīt) [*plebs* <L. "common people"]
n. A direct vote of all the people of a country or district on an important matter; a referendum.

In a 1987 **plebiscite**, Corazon Aquino became president of the Philippines.

15. **prescience** (prĕ' shē əns, prĕsh' ē əns) [*pre* <L. "before"]
n. Knowledge of events before they occur; foresight; foreknowledge.

One criterion for a great batter is **prescience** about what the pitcher is going to throw.

prescient, *adj.*



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