

## Teacher's Vocabulary Worksheet: "Home and Hardship"

WORDS	YOUR DEFINITION	DICTIONARY DEFINITION
ague		<i>fever (as malaria) marked by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating that recur at regular intervals</i>
mortality rate		<i>rate of death in a population</i>
tuberculosis		<i>a usually chronic highly variable disease that is caused by a bacterium of the genus Mycobacterium (M. tuberculosis) and rarely in the United States by a related mycobacterium (M. bovis), is usually communicated by inhalation of the airborne causative agent, affects especially the lungs but may spread to other areas (as the kidney or spinal column) from local lesions or by way of the lymph or blood vessels, and is characterized by fever, cough, difficulty in breathing, inflammatory infiltrations, formation of tubercles, caseation, pleural effusion, and fibrosis</i>
immune		<i>not susceptible or responsive ; especially: having a high degree of resistance to a disease</i>
anthrax		<i>an infectious disease of warm-blooded animals (as cattle and sheep) caused by a spore-forming bacterium (Bacillus anthracis), transmissible to humans especially by the handling of infected products (as hair), and characterized by external ulcerating nodules or by lesions in the lungs</i>
epilepsy		<i>any of various disorders marked by abnormal electrical discharges in the brain and typically manifested by sudden brief episodes of altered or diminished consciousness, involuntary movements, or convulsions</i>
seizures		<i>a sudden attack (as of disease) ; especially: the physical manifestations (as convulsions, sensory disturbances, or loss of consciousness) resulting from abnormal electrical discharges in the brain (as in epilepsy)</i>
purging		<i>a sudden attack (as of disease) ; especially: the physical manifestations (as convulsions, sensory disturbances, or loss of consciousness) resulting from abnormal electrical discharges in the brain (as in epilepsy)</i>

## Teacher's Vocabulary Worksheet: "In Sickness and In Health"

WORDS	YOUR DEFINITION	DICTIONARY DEFINITION
dysentery		<i>a disease characterized by severe diarrhea with passage of mucus and blood and usually caused by infection</i>
anthrax		<i>an infectious disease of warm-blooded animals (as cattle and sheep) caused by a spore-forming bacterium (Bacillus anthracis), transmissible to humans especially by the handling of infected products (as hair), and characterized by external ulcerating nodules or by lesions in the lungs</i>
pneumonia		<i>disease of the lungs that is characterized especially by inflammation and consolidation of lung tissue followed by resolution, is accompanied by fever, chills, cough, and difficulty in breathing, and is caused chiefly by infection</i>
rheumatism		<i>any of various conditions characterized by inflammation or pain in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue</i>
absessed		<i>characterized by a localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue</i>
smallpox		<i>an acute contagious febrile disease of humans that is caused by a poxvirus of the genus Orthopoxvirus (species Variola virus), is characterized by skin eruption with pustules, sloughing, and scar formation, and is believed to have been eradicated globally by widespread vaccination</i>
cultivation		<i>the act of raising crops</i>
salve		<i>an unctuous adhesive substance for application to wounds or sores</i>

## Teacher's Vocabulary Worksheet: "At Journey's End"

WORDS	YOUR DEFINITION	DICTIONARY DEFINITION
bloodletting		<i>the letting of blood for transfusion, apheresis, diagnostic testing, or experimental procedures and widely used in the past to treat many types of disease</i>
purgative		<i>a medicine causing evacuation from (as the bowels) or of or from the bowels of</i>
emetic		<i>an agent that induces vomiting</i>
enema		<i>the injection of liquid into the intestine by way of the anus (as for cleansing or examination)</i>
phlebotomy		<i>the letting of blood widely used in the past to treat many types of disease</i>
phlegm		<i>viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity in the respiratory passages</i>
bile		<i>a yellow or greenish viscid alkaline fluid secreted by the liver and passed into the duodenum where it aids especially in the emulsification and absorption of fats</i>
inflammation		<i>a local response to cellular injury that is marked by capillary dilatation, leukocytic infiltration, redness, heat, pain, swelling, and often loss of function and that serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of noxious agents and of damaged tissue</i>
tracheotomy		<i>the surgical operation of cutting into the trachea (the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs) especially through the skin</i>
eulogy		<i>a commendatory oration or writing especially in honor of one deceased</i>