

Unit 3.6: Vocabulary Puzzle

- 1 NIALSTONMAI 17
- 2 GIZNIIRUVNALSE GILNOERI 5
- 3 LEOREC 17
- 4 MUOCST 17
- 5 BUBNORTEH 17
- 6 HENTIC CEENVLA 18
- 7 CISNOEB 31
- 8 PAPLURO LURCUTE 4
- 9 ACRE 17
- 10 HNRACB 10
- 11 POTSMEYLIH 12
- 12 XCTENTI GUENAGLA 15
- 13 RALGOMGO 17
- 14 TEINOMHOMS 17
- 15 GIAMOITNCSS 17
- 16 BAHIT 17
- 17 NYEHIICTT 16
- 18 GOEROTAICGNN 7
- 19 NISSOMIRAY 32
- 20 DINPIG 17
- 21 MASMIIN 17
- 22 COGDENIE 17
- 23 HEITNC SNLEIGANC 8
- 24 KITBAINAANOZL 14
- 25 DUNNAALEIMFSTM 2

- 26 RIRTERO 6
- 27 SOLSIGSO 27
- 28 MISSOATIINAL 17
- 29 TOATYALINNI 17
- 30 LOFK TECURLU 17
- 31 LIAGUN CARNAF 17
- 32 TETOHG 9
- 33 SCCEYRTNI 11
- 34 CESTA 13
- 35 NDTOINOMNIEA 24
- 36 TEECATIRLPN REFCO 3
- 37 NUOLKBICSBGT 21
- 38 MARSIC 22
- 39 PVLEENIGDO GEALANGU 23
- 40 TOBAO 17
- 41 MHIESAT 26
- 42 LEIGGPAMIR 28
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- 44 HIACEHLAIRRC LIOREGNI 1
- 45 NULTATCARIOUC 19
- 46 DDTARNAS NEGGAULA 20
- 47 HIPGSLNA 30
- 48 CEIDALT 17
- 49 HAITEDRAP 25

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32							

Unscramble each of the clue words.
Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

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#	CLUE (DEFINITION)	#	CLUE (DEFINITION)
1	Loyalty and devotion to particular nationality.	26	The contributions of a location's distinctive physical features to the way food tastes.
2	A religion that attempts to appeal to all people, not just those living in a particular location.	27	A boundary that separates regions in which different language usages predominates.
3	A language that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with the indigenous language of the people being dominated.	28	The process of giving up cultural traditions and adopting the social customs of the dominant culture.
4	The frequent repetition of an act.	29	Identity with a group of people who share legal attachment to a particular country.
5	A suburban area with a cluster of a particular ethnic population.	30	Culture traditionally practiced by a small, homogeneous, rural group living in relative isolation from other groups.
6	A place with a high concentration of an ethnic group that is distinct from those in the surrounding areas.	31	A language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages.
7	A dialect spoken by some African-Americans.	32	(middle ages) A neighborhood to be inhabited by Jews. (Today) A neighborhood inhabited by minority groups because of social, legal, or economic pressure.
8	Culture found in large heterogeneous society that shares certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics.	33	Combining several religious traditions.
9	Identity with a group of people who are perceived to share a physiological trait, such as skin color.	34	The class or distinct hereditary order in which a Hindu is assigned, according to religious law.
10	A large and fundamental division within a religion.	35	The division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations into a single legal and administrative body.
11	Belief in or worship of more than one god.	36	An attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.
12	A language that was once used by people but is no longer used.	37	A process by which real estate agents convince white property owners to sell their houses at low prices because of fear that persons of color will soon move into the neighborhood.
13	A symbol that represents a word rather than a sound.	38	The belief that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.
14	The doctrine of or belief in the existence of only one God.	39	A language spoken in daily use with a literary tradition that is not widely distributed.
15	The belief that the existence of God can't be proven empirically.	40	A restriction on behavior imposed by social custom.
16	A repetitive act performed by a particular individual.	41	The belief that God does not exist.
17	Identity with a group of people who share cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth.	42	A journey to a place considered sacred for religious reasons.
18	The local assembly of persons brought together from common religious worship.	43	A religion that does not have a central authority but shares ideas and cooperates informally.
19	An individual who helps to diffuse a universalizing religion.	44	A religion in which a central authority exercises a high degree of control.
20	A form of speech that adopts a simplified grammar and limited vocabulary of a lingua franca.	45	The process of adjustment to the dominant culture.
21	The belief that objects, such as plants, stones, and natural events have a discrete spirit and conscious life.	46	The form of language used for official government business, education, and mass communication.
22	The mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence.	47	A combination of Spanish and English.
23	A purposeful policy designed by one ethnic or religious group to remove another ethnic group by violent or terror inspiring means.	48	A regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.
24	A process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities.	49	Laws (no longer in effect) in South Africa that physically spread different races into different areas.
25	Literal interpretation and strict adherence to basic principles of a religion.		

KEY TERMS

Apartheid (p. 245) Laws (no longer in effect) in South Africa that physically separated different races into different geographic areas.

Balkanization (p. 256) A process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities.

Balkanized (p. 256) A small geographic area that cannot successfully be organized into stable countries because it is inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, long-standing antagonisms toward each other.

Blockbusting (p. 243) A process by which real estate agents convince white property owners to sell their houses at low prices because of fear that persons of color will soon move into the neighborhood.

Centripetal force (p. 247) An attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.

Ethnic cleansing (p. 252) A purposeful policy designed by one ethnic or religious group to remove

by violent and terror-inspiring means the civilian population of another ethnic or religious group from certain geographic areas.

Ethnic enclave (p. 236) A place with a high concentration of an ethnic group that is distinct from those in the surrounding area.

Ethnicity (p. 230) Identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth.

Ethnoburb (p. 237) A suburban area with a cluster of a particular ethnic population.

Genocide (p. 258) The mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence.

Nationalism (p. 247) Loyalty and devotion to a particular nationality.

Nationality (p. 230) Identity with a group of people who share legal attachment to a particular country.

Race (p. 230) Identity with a group of people who are perceived to share a physiological trait, such as skin color.

Racism (p. 232) The belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.

Racist (p. 232) A person who subscribes to the beliefs of racism.

Sharecropper (p. 242) A person who works fields rented from a landowner and pays the rent and repays loans by turning over to the landowner a share of the crops.

Triangular slave trade (p. 240) A practice, primarily during the eighteenth century, in which European ships transported slaves from Africa to Caribbean islands, molasses from the Caribbean to Europe, and trade goods from Europe to Africa.

KEY TERMS

Acculturation (p. 138) The process of adjustment to the dominant culture.

Assimilation (p. 138) The process of giving up cultural traditions and adopting the social customs of the dominant culture of a place.

Custom (p. 112) The frequent repetition of an act, to the extent that it becomes characteristic of the group of people performing the act.

Folk culture (p. 112) Culture traditionally practiced by a small, homogeneous, rural group living in relative isolation from other groups.

Habit (p. 112) A repetitive act performed by a particular individual.

Popular culture (p. 112) Culture found in a large, heterogeneous society that shares certain

habits despite differences in other personal characteristics.

Taboo (p. 127) A restriction on behavior imposed by social custom.

Terroir (p. 126) The contribution of a location's distinctive physical features to the way food tastes.

KEY TERMS

Agnosticism (p. 185) The belief that the existence of God can't be proven empirically.

Animism (p. 193) The belief that objects, such as plants and stones, or natural events, like thunderstorms and earthquakes, have a discrete spirit and conscious life.

Atheism (p. 185) The belief that God does not exist.

Autonomous religion (p. 211) A religion that does not have a central authority but shares ideas and cooperates informally.

Branch (p. 188) A large and fundamental division within a religion.

Caste (p. 218) The class or distinct hereditary order into which a Hindu is assigned, according to religious law.

Congregation (p. 188) A local assembly of persons brought together for common religious worship.

Cosmogony (p. 214) A set of religious beliefs concerning the origin of the universe.

Denomination (p. 188) A division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations into a single legal and administrative body.

Ethnic religion (p. 185) A religion with a relatively concentrated spatial distribution whose principles are likely to be based on the physical characteristics of the particular location in which its adherents are concentrated.

Fundamentalism (p. 220) Literal interpretation and strict adherence to basic principles of a religion (or a religious branch, denomination, or congregation).

Ghetto (p. 205) During the Middle Ages, a neighborhood in a city set up by law to be inhabited only by Jews; now used to denote a section of a city in which members of any minority group live because of social, legal, or economic pressure.

Hierarchical religion (p. 210) A religion in which a central authority exercises a high degree of control.

Missionary (p. 200) An individual who helps to diffuse a universalizing religion.

Monotheism (p. 194) The doctrine of or belief in the existence of only one God.

Pilgrimage (p. 212) A journey to a place considered sacred for religious purposes.

Polytheism (p. 194) Belief in or worship of more than one god.

Solstice (p. 217) An astronomical event that happens twice each year, when the tilt of Earth's axis is most inclined toward or away from the Sun, causing the Sun's apparent position in the sky to reach its most northernmost or southernmost extreme, and resulting in the shortest and longest days of the year.

Syncretic (p. 192) Combining several religious traditions.

Universalizing religion (p. 185) A religion that attempts to appeal to all people, not just those living in a particular location.

KEY TERMS

Creole (or creolized) language (p. 167) A language that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with the indigenous language of the people being dominated.

Deutsch (p. 159) A combination of *Deutsch* (the German word for German) and *English*.

Developing language (p. 147) A language spoken in daily use with a literary tradition that is not widely distributed.

Dialect (p. 164) A regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.

Ebonics (p. 167) A dialect spoken by some African Americans.

Extinct language (p. 177) A language that was once used by people in daily activities but is no longer used.

Franglais (p. 159) A combination of *français* and *anglais* (the French words for French and English, respectively).

Institutional language (p. 147) A language used in education, work, mass media, and government.

Isogloss (p. 166) A boundary that separates regions in which different language usages predominate.

Isolated language (p. 176) A language that is unrelated to any other languages and therefore not attached to any language family.

Language (p. 146) A system of communication through the use of speech, a collection of sounds understood by a group of people to have the same meaning.

Language branch (p. 147) A collection of languages related through a common ancestor that can be confirmed through archaeological evidence.

Language family (p. 147) A collection of languages related to each other through a common ancestor long before recorded history.

Language group (p. 147) A collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary.

Lingua franca (p. 160) A language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages.

Literary tradition (p. 147) A language that is written as well as spoken.

Logogram (p. 161) A symbol that represents a word rather than a sound.

Official language (p. 147) The language adopted for use by a government for the conduct of business and publication of documents.

Pidgin language (p. 160) A form of speech that adopts a simplified grammar and limited vocabulary of a lingua franca; used for communications among speakers of two different languages.

Received Pronunciation (RP) (p. 165) The dialect of English associated with upper-class Britons living in London and now considered standard in the United Kingdom.

Spanglish (p. 159) A combination of *Spanish* and *English* spoken by Hispanic Americans.

Standard language (p. 165) The form of a language used for official government business, education, and mass communications.

Subdialect (p. 164) A subdivision of a dialect.

Vigorous language (p. 147) A language that is spoken in daily use but that lacks a literary tradition.

Vulgar Latin (p. 156) A form of Latin used in daily conversation by ancient Romans, as opposed to the standard dialect, which was used for official documents.