To the Student

This Vocabulary Power workbook gives you the practice you need to expand your vocabulary and improve your ability to understand what you read. Each lesson focuses on a single vocabulary concept or on a theme that ties together the list of words in the Word Bank. You then have several opportunities to learn the words by completing exercises on definitions, context clues, and word parts.

You can keep track of your own progress and achievement in vocabulary study by using the Student Progress Chart, which appears on page v. With your teacher’s help, you can score your work on any lesson or test. After you know your score, use the Scoring Scale on pages vi–vii to figure your percentage. Then mark your score (or percentage correct) on the Student Progress Chart. Share your Progress Chart with your parents or guardians as your teacher directs.
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Fill in the chart below with your scores, using the scoring scale on the next page.

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### SCORING SCALE

Use this scale to find your score. Line up the number of items with the number correct. For example, if 15 out of 16 items are correct, the score is 93.7 percent (see grayed area).

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### Number Correct

| Number of Items | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | 32  | 33  | 34  | 35  | 36  | 37  | 38  | 39  | 40  |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21              |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 100 |
| 22              |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    95 | 100 |
| 23              |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    91 |    3 | 100 |
| 24              |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    87 | 91  | 95  | 100 |
| 25              |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    84 | 88  | 92  | 96  | 100 |
| 26              | 80.8| 84.6| 88.5| 92.3| 96.2| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 27              | 77.8| 81.5| 85.2| 88.9| 92.6| 96.3| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 28              | 75  | 78.6| 82.1| 85.7| 89.3| 92.9| 96.4| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 29              | 72.4| 75.9| 79.3| 82.8| 86.2| 89.7| 93.1| 96.6| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 30              | 70  | 73.3| 76.7| 80  | 83.3| 86.7| 90  | 93.3| 96.7| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 31              | 67.7| 70.9| 74.2| 77.4| 80.6| 83.9| 87.1| 90.3| 93.5| 96.8| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 32              | 65.6| 68.8| 71.9| 75  | 78.1| 81.2| 84.4| 87.5| 90.6| 93.8| 96.9| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 33              | 63.6| 66.7| 69.7| 72.7| 75.8| 78.8| 81.8| 84.8| 87.8| 90.9| 93.9| 96.9| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 34              | 61.8| 64.7| 67.6| 70.6| 73.5| 76.5| 79.4| 82.4| 85.3| 88.2| 91.2| 94.1| 97.1| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 35              | 60  | 62.9| 65.7| 68.6| 71.4| 74.3| 77.1| 80  | 82.9| 85.7| 88.6| 91.4| 94.3| 97.1| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 36              | 58.3| 61.1| 63.8| 66.7| 69.4| 72.2| 75  | 77.8| 80.6| 83.3| 86.1| 88.9| 91.7| 94.4| 97.2| 100 |     |     |     |     |     |
| 37              | 56.8| 59.5| 62.2| 64.9| 67.6| 70.3| 72.9| 75.7| 78.4| 81.1| 83.8| 86.5| 89.2| 91.9| 94.6| 97.3| 100 |     |     |     |
| 38              | 55.3| 57.9| 60.5| 63.2| 65.8| 68.4| 71.1| 73.7| 76.3| 78.9| 81.6| 84.2| 86.8| 89.5| 92.1| 94.7| 97.3| 100 |     |     |
| 39              | 53.8| 56.4| 58.9| 61.5| 64.1| 66.7| 69.2| 71.8| 74.4| 76.9| 79.5| 82.1| 84.6| 87.2| 89.7| 92.3| 94.9| 97.4| 100 |     |
| 40              | 52.5| 55  | 57.5| 60  | 62.5| 65  | 67.5| 70  | 72.5| 75  | 77.5| 80  | 82.5| 85  | 87.5| 90  | 92.5| 95  | 97.5| 100 |     |
Lesson 1 Using Context Clues
Life is full of transitions—changes from one place, condition, or form to another. Each day, you make the transition from sleeping to waking and from home to school. Each year, you change as you learn new things about life and about yourself. Meanwhile, the world around you is changing, too. Have you ever stopped to notice the way the sky changes throughout a single day or an entire season? The words in this list can help you describe transitions.

EXERCISE A  Context Clues
For each sentence below use context clues, or clues from the surrounding text, to guess the meaning of the boldfaced vocabulary word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. You could hurt yourself badly if you fell off a precipitous cliff.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

2. Pale pink is a subtle color; bright orange is not.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

3. If you put a muzzle over a dog’s mouth, its bark is muted.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

4. When the preacher spoke zealously about her faith, she inspired her listeners.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

5. Spray paint could obliterate a message on a road sign.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

6. Employees who do their work conscientiously are efficient and well-respected.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition
7. A **chronology** of your life lists the main events in the order of occurrence.

   My definition

   Dictionary definition

8. When you peel an orange, its scent will quickly **permeate** the room.

   My definition

   Dictionary definition

9. Nonstop arguing could bring a couple to the **brink** of breaking up.

   My definition

   Dictionary definition

10. In fall, the fluffy seeds of a milkweed pod **disperse** in the wind.

    My definition

    Dictionary definition

### EXERCISE B  Clues Matching

**Write the vocabulary word that best matches the clue.**

1. Could describe a sharp drop in toy sales. ________________

2. Could describe a slightly humorous remark. ________________

3. A time line is an example of one. ________________

4. Music heard from behind a closed door could sound this way. ________________

5. Bombs dropped from an airplane could do this to a bridge. ________________

6. Crowds do this after a football game. ________________

7. An employee who double-checks all information before putting it into a report is said to work this way. ________________

8. A person who passionately pursues something is said to do it this way. ________________

9. Food coloring dropped into clear water will do this in the liquid. ________________

10. The edge of a steep place. ________________

### EXERCISE C  Usage

**Write the vocabulary word that matches each definition.**

1. passionately

2. spread throughout

3. with care and thoughtfulness

4. break up in random fashion
Lesson 2  The Prefixes inter- and intra-
Prefixes, or syllables attached before a root or base word to alter or enhance its meaning, are important tools for understanding and learning new words. The Latin prefix inter- means “between” and the Latin prefix intra- means “within.” For example, the word intercollegiate means “between colleges,” and the word intracollegiate means “within a college.”

Word List
intercom intermediary interrogate intrastate
interj et intermittent intramural intravenous
interlaced interplay

EXERCISE A  Word Association
Read the brief definition of each boldfaced word below. Then, list other words, ideas, or situations you can think of that describe or relate to the vocabulary word.

1. intramural: within an institution
   Related words, situations

2. intercom: device for communicating between rooms
   Related words, situations

3. interlaced: lacing together; intermixed
   Related words, situations

4. interplay: back-and-forth action; action and reaction
   Related words, situations

5. intrastate: within a single state
   Related words, situations

6. interject: insert between two other things
   Related words, situations

7. intermediary: person who acts as a go-between, especially to settle differences
   Related words, situations

8. interrogate: question formally
   Related words, situations

9. intermittent: stopping and starting at intervals
   Related words, situations
10. intravenous: within or into a vein

Related words, situations

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

If the boldfaced word is used correctly, write **correct** above it. If not, draw a line through it and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. Although it was sunny most of the day, **interlaced** showers dampened the field.

2. The patient received **intravenous** medication after the operation.

3. As he worked in the kitchen, Harry used the **interplay** to talk to his brother upstairs.

4. **Intrastate** packages were shipped by truck from Chicago, Illinois, to Naperville, Illinois.

5. Before we vote on the matter, I’d like to **interject** a word of caution.

**EXERCISE C  Context Clues**

Write the vocabulary word that best fits each sentence.

1. The verbal ________________ between the two stand-up comedians was very clever.

2. Their dialogue was ________________ with many references to well-known political figures.

3. The sophomore Pacers beat the senior All-Stars at the ________________ basketball tournament.

4. Next Tuesday, the senators will ________________ several environmental experts on air pollution.

5. The president of Finland served as the ________________ in peace negotiations between the warring parties in Yugoslavia.

6. Miguel heard a(n) ________________ knocking, but each time he went to the door no one was there.

7. The patient cannot eat solid food right after the operation, so this ________________ tube supplies a glucose solution to the bloodstream.

8. He chose to ________________ humorous remarks into serious political commentary.

9. Indiana University and Purdue University are ________________ basketball rivals.

10. Every morning, our principal makes announcements over the ________________.
Lesson 3  Recognizing Base Words and Roots

A base word carries the main meaning of a word. For example, the words *restart* and *startle* share the base word *start*. A root, unlike a base word, cannot stand alone. Many English words have roots that go back to Latin, the language spoken by the ancient Romans. For example, the words *predict* and *dictator* share the Latin root *dict*, which means “say.” Recognizing the base word or the root in an unfamiliar word can often help you figure out the word’s meaning.

### Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dispassionate</th>
<th>infamous</th>
<th>retort</th>
<th>torsion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>protracted</td>
<td>systematic</td>
<td>traction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXERCISE A  Base Words

Each of the boldfaced words below contains a base word that is probably familiar to you. Write the base word. Then, write the dictionary definition of the vocabulary word.

1. dispassionate  
   Dictionary definition

2. infamous  
   Dictionary definition

3. systematic  
   Dictionary definition

4. disposition  
   Dictionary definition

### EXERCISE B  Word Roots

Write the vocabulary words that share the roots listed. Then, look up the meaning of each word in the dictionary and write its definition.

1. tort means “twist”

2. gress means “go” or “wander”
3. *tract* means “draw” or “pull”

**EXERCISE C  Context Clues**

Answer each question with an explanation. Use your understanding of the boldfaced vocabulary word in your answer.

1. Would a car’s tires have good *traction* in deep mud?

2. Is telling a long joke in the middle of a formal speech a *digression*?

3. Is Adolf Hitler regarded as an *infamous* leader?

4. Would the father of someone in a skating competition be a *dispassionate* judge of the performances?

5. Would a *systematic* worker be likely to do a job well?

**EXERCISE D  Multiple-Meaning Words**

Several of the vocabulary words have more than one meaning. Using your understanding of these meanings, write the word that best describes each of the following. Then, write a sentence for each word, using the meaning given.

1. to go back to childhood

2. having a disgraceful reputation

3. a truck’s grip on a muddy road

4. relating to the classifying of species

5. a person’s verbal retaliation in a fight
Lesson 4 Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Definitions
When you encounter a new word in your reading, you can often use the context, or the surrounding words, to help you guess the word’s meaning. Notice that the sentence you just read gives a definition of context. In this case, the word or is a clue that a definition or clarification follows. Some other words that signal a definition are in other words, that is, and which is. However, a definition may be given in the context without the use of such clue words.

**EXERCISE A** Context Clues
In each sentence, underline the part of the sentence that gives a definition of the boldfaced word.

1. The first stop on the city tour is the arboretum, a place where many different trees, shrubs, and other plants are grown for scientific and educational purposes.
2. The shop specializes in nautical supplies; in other words, it stocks everything relating to ships, sailors, or navigation on water.
3. The band ended its concert with a medley, or series, of jazz tunes from the 1930s.
4. The speaker in this poem uses conversational diction; in fact, the choice and use of words is much like that of the poet Robert Frost.
5. The expression on her face was inscrutable; that is, we found it difficult to interpret.
6. The photograph of the valley was panoramic, providing an unbroken view of the entire area.
7. The waters of two rivers converge in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers come together to form the Ohio River.
8. This springlike weather in early February is delectable; I can’t remember when the weather was so delightful.
9. To assume a superior manner or to lower oneself to a level considered beneath one’s dignity is to condescend.
10. The funeral began with the reading of an elegy, which is a poem or song expressing sorrow for the dead.

**EXERCISE B** Context Clues
Write a context sentence for each of the following words. Consult a dictionary if you need to, but express the definition in your own words.

1. inscrutable

2. delectable
Review: Unit 1

**EXERCISE A**
Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. The heart monitors in the intensive-care unit emitted reassuring (intramural, intravenous, intermittent) beeps throughout the long night after surgery.

2. Miles has an easy-going (disposition, digression, interplay), while Zelda gets excited over the slightest things.

3. The vibrant reds in the old painting had been (interrogated, muted, interjected) over time by the bleaching effect of the sun.

4. Ms. Jaworsky served as the (intercom, intermediary, chronology) between the two companies that were working out an agreement to merge.

5. Our dog seems to (retort, interject, regress) to the puppy stage whenever he plays with another dog.

6. The threat of a thunderstorm made the crowd quickly (obliterate, disperse, interrogate) to find shelter.

7. Feel free to (interrogate, permeate, interject) any additional comments you’d like to add as we address the group.

8. The inspector knew that the (chronology, traction, brink) of the events eliminated Wilmuth from being a suspect.

9. Richard worked (dispassionately, zealously, intermittently)—eating little and taking only short naps—until all of the flood victims had been relocated.

10. The (muted, systematic, precipitous) climb up the rock left Carol feeling weak and dizzy.

**EXERCISE B**
Give an example of each idea.

1. an intrastate competition

2. a subtle color

3. a systematic approach

4. an intermittent problem

5. a chronology of events

6. a quick retort
Test: Unit 1

PART A
Circle the letter of the word that best fits each sentence.

1. Erosion from wind and rain could ______ the letters on an old gravestone.
   a. obliterate  b. disperse  c. regress  d. permeate

2. In the middle of his Memorial Day speech, the mayor made a(n) ______ to explain why he got into politics.
   a. chronology  b. digression  c. intermediary  d. retort

3. As the clouds gathered and the day turned less sunny, there was also a(n) ______ change in temperature.
   a. muted  b. subtle  c. dispassionate  d. intravenous

4. Only once during the discussion did the professor from the University of Michigan ______ a remark.
   a. disperse  b. obliterate  c. retort  d. interject

5. The nurse obtained a blood sample using a(n) ______ procedure.
   a. dispassionate  b. intravenous  c. systematic  d. infamous

6. After many years of war, the leaders felt the nation was now on the ______ of a new era of peace and prosperity.
   a. intercom  b. brink  c. traction  d. chronology

7. That ______ company used illegal methods to put its competitors out of business.
   a. muted  b. systematic  c. intermittent  d. infamous

8. The audience enjoyed the ______ between the two rappers as they responded to each other.
   a. intercom  b. digression  c. interplay  d. traction

9. Bob took the engine apart piece by piece in a(n) ______ way.
   a. intermittent  b. precipitous  c. systematic  d. subtle

10. Mr. Kajorski’s Independence Day speech was ______ with glowing terms describing his new country.
    a. permeated  b. interlaced  c. protracted  d. dispersed

PART B
Circle the letter of the word that has the same meaning as the boldfaced word or phrase.

1. interaction
   a. interplay  b. intermediary  c. intercom  d. disposition

2. grip
   a. traction  b. brink  c. torsion  d. chronology

3. unemotional
   a. subtle  b. infamous  c. dispassionate  d. muted
4. spread throughout  
   a. obliterate  
   b. regress  
   c. permeate  
   d. interject

5. periodic  
   a. intermediary  
   b. intermittent  
   c. intrastate  
   d. intravenous

6. typical mood  
   a. digression  
   b. interplay  
   c. disposition  
   d. traction

7. reply quickly or angrily  
   a. permeate  
   b. obliterate  
   c. interject  
   d. retort

8. within an institution  
   a. intrastate  
   b. infamous  
   c. intravenous  
   d. intramural

9. twisting  
   a. traction  
   b. torsion  
   c. interplay  
   d. digression

10. scatter  
    a. disperse  
    b. interrogate  
    c. obliterate  
    d. interject

11. sequence of events  
    a. torsion  
    b. chronology  
    c. traction  
    d. brink

12. disgraceful  
    a. infamous  
    b. interlaced  
    c. intermittent  
    d. protracted

13. muffled  
    a. precipitous  
    b. protracted  
    c. muted  
    d. interlaced

14. question  
    a. retort  
    b. obliterate  
    c. interject  
    d. interrogate

15. extended  
    a. subtle  
    b. muted  
    c. protracted  
    d. infamous
Lesson 5  Using Synonyms

You make choices every day. Some are as simple as whether you will have cereal or toast. Other choices are major ones, such as a choice of career. Still other kinds of choices require that you work with others to arrive at a group choice. For example, when you and your friends go to see a movie, you decide as a group which movie to see. The words in this list relate to making choices.

### EXERCISE A  Synonyms

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Each boldfaced vocabulary word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other words related to the synonym and write them on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **giddy:** dizzy
   - Dictionary definition

2. **interminable:** endless
   - Dictionary definition

3. **wary:** watchful
   - Dictionary definition

4. **convoluted:** complicated
   - Dictionary definition

5. **evade:** escape
   - Dictionary definition

6. **innocuous:** harmless
   - Dictionary definition

7. **enhance:** beautify
   - Dictionary definition

8. **insuperable:** unconquerable
   - Dictionary definition
9. endorse: approve

Dictionary definition

10. impede: delay

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B**  Usage

Complete each sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word.

1. The ____________ trail through the woods winds around and around and crisscrosses several times.

2. The heavy traffic on the freeway at five o’clock will ____________ our getting to the airport.

3. With summer vacation only a day away, the schoolchildren were ____________ with excitement.

4. Because he was smiling as he corrected her, she regarded his remarks as ____________.

5. The baseball game, which went into extra innings and lasted over four hours, seemed ____________.

6. Negative public opinion about the candidate proved to be a(n) ____________ barrier; he lost the election by a large margin.

7. The new lace curtains ____________ the light and airy feeling of the sunny room.

8. In the article, Jolene, who represents Students Against Drunk Driving, will ____________ the idea of an alcohol-free prom night.

9. By pretending to be sick, Yvonne was able to ____________ working on the school clean-up project.

10. Since dark thunderclouds were gathering, we were ____________ of going swimming.
Lesson 6  The Prefix re-
Prefixes are syllables attached before a root or base word to alter or enhance its meaning. They are important tools for understanding and learning new words. The Latin prefix re- means “again” or “back.” For example, the word retry means “try again” and recall means “call back.”

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>recourse</th>
<th>rejuvenated</th>
<th>repel</th>
<th>resigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recuperate</td>
<td>remorse</td>
<td>sentiment</td>
<td>retract</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A**  Prefixes, Roots, and Base Words
Read the brief definition of each boldfaced word. These definitions emphasize the meaning of the prefix and the root or base word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition. Finally, use each vocabulary word in a sentence.

1. rejuvenated: made young again
   - Dictionary definition
   - Sentence

2. repel: force back
   - Dictionary definition
   - Sentence

3. refute: argue back
   - Dictionary definition
   - Sentence

4. retract: pull back
   - Dictionary definition
   - Sentence

5. resigned: giving up; accepting; to renounce or relinquish
   - Dictionary definition
   - Sentence

6. resentment: ill will or rancor directed at a slight
   - Dictionary definition
   - Sentence
7. **re recuperate**: become healthy again
   Dictionary definition: ___________________________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________________________________

8. **re recourse**: a turning to something
   Dictionary definition: __________________________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________________________________

9. **re renowned**: widely known
   Dictionary definition: __________________________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________________________________

10. **re remorse**: repeated gnawing
    Dictionary definition: __________________________________________________________
    Sentence: ____________________________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B**  **Multiple-Meaning Words**

Circle the word in parentheses that best fits each sentence.

1. She was (rejuvenated, resigned, recuperated) to continuing as vice president of the company until the president got another job.

2. The older man (resigned, renowned, rejuvenated) his life by playing in a softball league.

3. Since the hikers had lost their food, they felt their best (recourse, resentment, remorse) was to take the cut-off trail back to camp.

4. She tried hard to (repel, retract, recuperate) his advances without offending him.

**EXERCISE C**  **Context Clues**

Write the vocabulary word that fits each clue.

1. Get well, please! ________________

2. Oh, the guilt! ________________

3. What a grudge! ________________

4. Fight back! ________________

5. Like new! ________________

6. I've given up! ________________
Lesson 7  The Suffix -ize

A suffix is a word ending that can be added to a word or root that modifies the word’s meaning. The Greek suf-fix -ize means “to become like” or “to treat with.” For example, the word finalize (final + ize) means “to become final,” and computerize (computer + ize) means “to supply with computers” or “to enter on comput-er.” Words ending in -ize are always verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centralize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equalize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Context Clues

Use the information given about the base word or root and the meaning of the suffix to come up with a possible definition for each word. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. The base word is equal.
   Equalize might mean ________________________________
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

2. The base word is central.
   Centralize might mean ________________________________
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

3. The base word is ideal.
   Idealize might mean ________________________________
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

4. Maximum means “the greatest possible quantity or degree.”
   Maximize might mean ________________________________
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

5. Economy can mean “carefulness in spending money or using resources.”
   Economize might mean ________________________________
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

6. Immobile means “unable to move.”
   Immobilize might mean ________________________________
   Dictionary definition ________________________________
7. **Scrutiny** means “close examination.”
   - **Scrutinize** might mean ______________________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

8. **Material** means “having matter or substance.”
   - **Materialize** might mean ______________________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

9. **Mesmer** is the name of a medical hypnotist from the 1700s.
   - **Mesmerize** might mean ______________________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

10. **Rational** means “having the ability to reason.”
    - **Rationalize** might mean ______________________________________________________
    - Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B Usage**

Answer each question with an explanation. Use your understanding of the boldfaced vocabulary word in your answer.

1. Could the repetitious sound and movement of ocean waves **mesmerize** you? ______________________________________________________

2. Can an elephant **materialize** out of thin air? ______________________________________________________

3. Does a person tend to **idealize** someone he or she has fallen in love with? ______________________________________________________

4. Could you **economize** on gas by walking instead of driving to nearby places? ______________________________________________________

5. Could a person **rationalize** by saying, “I don’t really want those juicy-looking grapes that I can’t reach. They’re probably sour anyway.” ______________________________________________________

6. When you sign a contract, should you **scrutinize** the fine print? ______________________________________________________

7. Would buying three lottery tickets **maximize** your chance of winning? ______________________________________________________

8. Can the threat of a volcanic eruption **immobilize** an area? ______________________________________________________
Lesson 8  Using Reference Skills
Using a Dictionary: Etymology

Many words in English have their origins in other languages. In the dictionary, the origin of a word is usually given in square brackets at the beginning or end of the definition. Here are several examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blitz</td>
<td>(blits) n. [from German blitzkrieg : blitz, lightning + krieg, war; a sudden, swift military attack, especially involving air and ground weapons together] 1. A heavy bombardment 2. An intense campaign 3. A rush on the passer by the defensive linebackers in football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensemble</td>
<td>(ä̃ säm’ ˈ bäl) n. [from Latin insimul, at the same time] unit or group of parts that produce a single effect, especially a coordinated outfit or a group of performing musicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kowtow</td>
<td>(kau˙ ˈ tau˙) v. [from Chinese (Mandarin) : kou, to knock + tou, head] 1. To seek favor by adopting a servant-like attitude 2. To kneel and touch the forehead to the ground in expression of deep respect or worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zenith</td>
<td>(zēˈ nith) n. [from Arabic samt (ar-ra’s), path (over the head)] 1. Point in the sky that is directly above the observer 2. Highest point reached by a celestial body in its orbit 3. Point of highest achievement or greatest power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE

Use the sample entries above to answer the following questions about word origins.

1. Which word is derived from Latin? ________________ Explain how the meaning of the English word relates to its source. ________________

2. Blitz is a short form of what German word? ________________ What does the longer German word mean? ________________

3. The election committee for a political candidate might create a media blitz to influence voters. Based on the origin of this word, what might a media blitz be like? ________________

4. How do the meanings of the Chinese words kou and tou help to explain the meaning of the English word kowtow? ________________

5. What basic idea is suggested by the Arabic word that is the source of the English word zenith? ________________
Review: Unit 2

**EXERCISE**

Circle the letter of the word that best fits the definition.

1. argue to disprove  
   a. refute  
   b. repel  
   c. idealize  
   d. endorse

2. too large to overcome  
   a. renowned  
   b. wary  
   c. interminable  
   d. insuperable

3. deep regret  
   a. recourse  
   b. resentment  
   c. maximum  
   d. remorse

4. hypnotize  
   a. economize  
   b. mesmerize  
   c. retract  
   d. enhance

5. reduce spending or avoid waste  
   a. recuperate  
   b. endorse  
   c. economize  
   d. retract

6. regard as perfect  
   a. idealize  
   b. scrutinize  
   c. endorse  
   d. centralize

7. young again  
   a. innocuous  
   b. rejuvenated  
   c. convoluted  
   d. renowned

8. complicated  
   a. innocuous  
   b. interminable  
   c. convoluted  
   d. renowned

9. make more beautiful  
   a. enhance  
   b. mesmerize  
   c. repel  
   d. impede

10. slow the progress of  
    a. maximize  
    b. endorse  
    c. refute  
    d. impede
Test: Unit 2

Part A
Circle the letter of the word that best fits each sentence.

1. The fabric in this rain parka is designed to ______ water.
   a. retract  b. evade  c. refute  d. repel

2. The United States is ______ for its many beautiful national parks.
   a. convoluted  b. renowned  c. innocuous  d. giddy

3. In a baseball game, a batter might feel ______ because of an umpire’s bad call.
   a. resentment  b. remorse  c. recourse  d. giddy

4. A stiff cast is used to ______ a broken bone so it can heal.
   a. impede  b. refute  c. immobilize  d. endorse

5. Hannah was stung by Jean’s comment, but the others thought it was ______.
   a. interminable  b. innocuous  c. insuperable  d. wary

6. Because Celeste had seen bear tracks nearby, she was ______ about leaving the food on the picnic table unattended.
   a. giddy  b. renowned  c. wary  d. insuperable

7. Exhausted and outnumbered by enemy soldiers, the troop’s only ______ was to retreat.
   a. remorse  b. recourse  c. resentment  d. scrutiny

8. Harriet decided to investigate the candidate before she would ______ him.
   a. enhance  b. impede  c. evade  d. endorse

9. Sam proposed that we ______ the recycling program by having everyone bring cans, bottles, and plastic to one location.
   a. mesmerize  b. equalize  c. evade  d. centralize

10. Our vision for a better community will begin to ______ when the new hospital is built.
    a. materialize  b. scrutinize  c. idealize  d. mesmerize

11. If you apply for a desirable job three times and are turned down each time, you might feel ______ to the fact that you would not get the job.
    a. renowned  b. resigned  c. equalized  d. repelled

12. Annie put a sack of groceries in each arm to ______ the weight distribution.
    a. rationalize  b. maximize  c. equalize  d. immobilize
Part B

Circle the letter of the correct definition for each vocabulary word.

1. evade
   a. wash over
   b. send out, usually over the air
   c. avoid, usually by cleverness
   d. vary

2. scrutinize
   a. examine closely
   b. scrub thoroughly
   c. scratch
   d. see

3. maximize
   a. make as small as possible
   b. make equal in size
   c. fascinate or hypnotize
   d. increase to the greatest amount

4. rationalize
   a. give credible but false reasons
   b. present a logical argument
   c. divide into equal parts
   d. apply mathematical reasoning

5. impede
   a. stop
   b. slow down
   c. explode
   d. beg forgiveness

6. enhance
   a. approve or support
   b. increase in beauty or value
   c. avoid or escape
   d. handle carefully

7. recuperate
   a. become wealthy again
   b. become healthy again
   c. become famous again
   d. become young again

8. retract
   a. redraw
   b. grip
   c. take back
   d. pull
Lesson 9 Using Synonyms

In certain parts of the country, people like to say, “If you don’t like the weather, just wait fifteen minutes—it’ll change!” Sometimes, it seems as though the same thing is true of life. The words in this lesson will help you examine life’s twists and turns.

Synonyms

Each boldfaced word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other words related to the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. pestilent: deadly

   Dictionary definition

2. stagnation: motionlessness

   Dictionary definition

3. disdain: scorn

   Dictionary definition

4. pervade: spread throughout

   Dictionary definition

5. impetuous: reckless

   Dictionary definition

6. flaunt: show off

   Dictionary definition

7. sedate: calm

   Dictionary definition

8. curtail: restrict

   Dictionary definition

9. solace: comfort

   Dictionary definition
10. alluring: attractive

EXERCISE B  Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words have several related definitions listed within a single dictionary entry. To explore the multiple meanings of words in the vocabulary list, circle the letter of the item that best completes each statement below. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

1. Sedate can mean “to dose with sedatives,” but it can also mean ______.
   a. having a birthday party
   b. upset or agitated
   c. influencing others
   d. having a quiet, steady attitude

2. Disdain can mean “to look on with scorn,” but it can also mean ______.
   a. contempt
   b. disorderly
   c. approve of
   d. loss of favor

3. Solace can mean “an alleviation of grief or anxiety,” but it can also mean ______.
   a. pity or remorse
   b. to console or soothe
   c. when the sun crosses earth’s axis
   d. to wander aimlessly

4. Flaunt can mean “to wave or flutter showily,” but it can also mean ______.
   a. to parade or treat contemptuously
   b. to undermine
   c. overact in a play
   d. to run incessantly

5. Pestilent can mean “destructive of life,” but it can also mean ______.
   a. relevant
   b. persistent
   c. causing displeasure or annoyance
   d. lending money to relatives

EXERCISE C  Usage

Use your understanding of the boldfaced word to answer each question.

1. What do you think is a good way to avoid stagnation of your mind? ________________________________

2. What is a personal characteristic you look on with disdain? ________________________________

3. What kind of summer vacation would you find the most alluring? ________________________________

4. What activity do you wish your school administrators would curb? ________________________________

5. How do you feel when you see someone flaunt an accomplishment? ________________________________
Lesson 10 Greek Word Roots

In this lesson, you will learn ten useful English words that are based on roots from the Greek language. Knowing the meanings of Greek roots can help you make an educated guess about the meaning of some new words. Occasionally, however, the exact meaning of the new word isn’t clear from the root. It’s always safer to look up new words in a dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anachronism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthropomorphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dehydration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypodermic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Analyzing Word Parts

Read the clues. Then, write in the probable definition of the vocabulary word.

1. *Phery* is a Greek root meaning “carry.” *Peri-* is a Greek prefix meaning “around.” *Periphery* probably means ____________________________

2. *Trauma* is a Greek root meaning “wound.” *Traumatic* probably means ____________________________

3. *Chronos* is a Greek root meaning “time.” *Ana-* is a Greek prefix meaning “back.” A Greek suffix that creates a noun is -ism. *Anachronism* probably means ____________________________

4. *Thanatos* or *thana* is a Greek root meaning “death.” *Eu-* is a Greek prefix meaning “good” or “well.” *Euthanasia* probably means ____________________________

5. *Genea* is a Greek root meaning “race” or “ancestors.” A Greek root meaning “word” or “knowledge of” is *ologia.* *Genealogy* probably means ____________________________

6. *Psych* is a Greek root meaning “mind” or “spirit.” *Patho* is a Greek root meaning “suffering,” “feeling,” or “disease.” *Psychopath* probably means ____________________________

7. *Anthropo* is a Greek root meaning “human.” *Morpho* is a Greek root meaning “form.” *Anthropomorphic* probably means ____________________________

8. *Dermato* is a Greek root meaning “skin.” *Hypo-* is a Greek prefix meaning “under.” *Hypodermic* probably means ____________________________

9. *Hiero* is a Greek root meaning “priestly” or “sacred.” *Archy or arch* is a Greek root meaning “rule” or “government.” *Hierarchy* probably means ____________________________

10. *Hydro* is a Greek root meaning “water.” *De-* is a Latin prefix meaning “remove.” *Dehydration* probably means ____________________________
EXERCISE B  Definitions
Check your definitions in Exercise A by looking up each vocabulary word in a dictionary. Write the meaning. How close did you come to the correct meaning?

1. periphery: ________________________________________________________________
2. traumatic: ________________________________________________________________
3. anachronism: ______________________________________________________________
4. euthanasia: ________________________________________________________________
5. genealogy: ________________________________________________________________
6. psychopath: ______________________________________________________________
7. anthropomorphic: __________________________________________________________
8. hypodermic: ______________________________________________________________
9. hierarchy: ________________________________________________________________
10. dehydration: ______________________________________________________________

EXERCISE C  Context Clues
Draw a line through the italicized phrase. Above it, write the vocabulary word that best fits the sentence.

1. The clock that chimes in Shakespeare’s play, *Julius Caesar*, is a(n) *out-of-its-proper-time-period mechanism* because that kind of clock didn’t exist during Caesar’s time.
2. “All signs indicate that the writer of these letters is a *severely mentally ill person*,” said the police inspector in a worried voice.
3. The first test question was to arrange the animals in a(n) *system ranked with the most important ones at the top*.
4. Have you seen clouds that appeared to be *in human shapes*?
5. The knights marched around the *outer boundary* of the castle, anxiously scanning the horizon for signs of the approaching king.

EXERCISE D  Word Webs
On separate sheets of paper, create word webs for three of the vocabulary words in this lesson. Start by drawing a circle with the word in the center. Then, add as many words as you can that have the same Greek root. Quiz a partner about the meanings of the words you add to your web.
Lesson 11  Word Families
Word families are groups of words that contain the same roots or base words. Base words are roots that are complete words. The root or base word gives a word its main meaning. A prefix or suffix combined with the root or base word gives it a different meaning. In this lesson, you will study words in the same word families.

**EXERCISE A  Definitions**
Look up each of the boldfaced words in a dictionary and write its meaning. Then, use the information in the dictionary entry to underline the root or base word.

1. interrogation: ____________________________
2. cognition: ____________________________
3. elaborate: ____________________________
4. sentiment: ____________________________
5. innovate: ____________________________
6. sonorous: ____________________________
7. transcribe: ____________________________
8. corpulent: ____________________________
9. insoluble: ____________________________
10. dormant: ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Word Root Definitions**
Write the main meaning of the root or base word for each of the ten vocabulary words introduced in this lesson.

1. roga ____________________________
2. cogn ____________________________
3. labor ____________________________
4. sens, sent ____________________________
5. nova, nov ____________________________
6. son
7. script, scribe
8. corp
9. sol, solv
10. dorm

**EXERCISE C  Root and Base Words**
Use the chart to write down other words in the word families of the vocabulary words. First, underline the root or base word in the word in the first column. Then, fill in the row with as many other words as you can that contain the same root or base word. Underline the root or base word in each new word after you write it in the space. The root or base word may appear in your new word in a slightly different form. You may use a dictionary to find words in the word families.

**Word Family Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dormant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insoluble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>corpulent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>elaborate</td>
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<tr>
<td>sentiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>innovate</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>transcribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonorous</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE D  Usage**
On a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence of your own for each vocabulary word.
Lesson 12  Using Reference Skills  
Using a Thesaurus: Synonyms
A thesaurus (from the ancient Greek word for treasure) is a useful reference work that lists synonyms (and often antonyms) for thousands of words. The synonyms vary slightly in meaning and feeling, so you can find just the right word. To use a thesaurus to find synonyms, first look in an index for the word you are researching. A reference number refers you to a listing in the main part of the thesaurus. The most well-known thesaurus, compiled by Peter Roget (row-ZHAY) in the mid-1800s and since updated by others, is organized in this way. Other thesauruses omit the index. In these, you just look up the word, which will be followed by a list of synonyms, and sometimes, antonyms. In the same way that dictionaries define different meanings of a word, thesauruses list synonyms for each different meaning of a word. In this lesson, you will get practice in using a thesaurus to find synonyms.

**EXERCISE**
Entries from a thesaurus are listed below. Look over the entries. Then, answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>corpulent adj. ample, bulky, chubby, fat, heavy, huge, obese, overweight, plump, portly, round, stout, whopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>disdain v. be indifferent to, detest, dislike, mock, reject, scorn, take no interest in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>elaborate adj. complex, complicated, decorated, intricate, involved, laborious, ornate, painstaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>solace n. aid, assistance, alleviation, comfort, consolation, cure, help, relief, respite, sympathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>traumatic adj. damaging, disabling, disturbing, jolting, shocking, upsetting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What does the number in front of each entry probably represent?_________________________________________

2. Which synonyms for *elaborate* might you use if you were writing a report about *elaborate* architecture?

________________________________________
If you were writing a report about *elaborate* literature? __________________________________________

Explain your answers. __________________________________________

3. Which synonym for *traumatic* seems to project the strongest emotion? ________________________________

The mildest? __________________________________________

4. Suppose you are having trouble deciding whether to use *alleviation* or *sympathy* as a synonym for *solace*.

How would you find out exactly how the two words differ in meaning? ________________________________

5. *Disdain* appears here as a verb. The same word can also be a noun. Based on this thesaurus entry, create some synonyms for the noun *disdain*. __________________________________________
Review: Unit 3

**EXERCISE A**
Circle the letter of the word that can replace the word or phrase in italics.

1. The teacher explained that my research paper rambled around the *outer boundary* of the subject without ever addressing the real issue.
   a. disdain  
   b. periphery  
   c. hierarchy  
   d. interrogation

2. “This seemingly *impossible-to-solve* problem has stumped the experts for over a century!” the professor exclaimed.
   a. sonorous  
   b. pestilent  
   c. traumatic  
   d. insoluble

3. In the company *ranking system*, Mr. Winkle stood very near the bottom.
   a. euthanasia  
   b. periphery  
   c. hierarchy  
   d. cognition

4. A dreadful smell began to *fill up* the house as the small black-and-white animal lifted and shook its tail.
   a. sedate  
   b. transcribe  
   c. pervade  
   d. flaunt

5. After five days in the desert, the survivors of the plane crash were suffering from *lack of water*.
   a. dehydration  
   b. genealogy  
   c. euthanasia  
   d. cognition

6. Maria and Li *show off* their report cards whenever they get A’s.
   a. transcribe  
   b. flaunt  
   c. pervade  
   d. curtail

7. That movie about the friendship of a(n) *seriously mentally ill person* and his pet doesn’t appeal to me.
   a. hypodermic  
   b. genealogy  
   c. anachronism  
   d. psychopath

8. If we are to stay within our budget, we must *restrict* our spending.
   a. curtail  
   b. flaunt  
   c. pervade  
   d. innovate

9. If the company is to prosper in the coming year, no *reckless* decisions can be made.
   a. dormant  
   b. elaborate  
   c. sonorous  
   d. impetuous

10. Her love for old books and furniture seems like a(n) *thing out of its proper time period* in the ultra-modern house.
   a. anachronism  
   b. sentiment  
   c. stagnation  
   d. pestilent

**EXERCISE B**
Write sentences using the following vocabulary words.

1. *interrogation*  
2. *sonorous*  
3. *dormant*  
4. *transcribe*
Test: Unit 3

Part A

Circle the letter of the word that best fits the sentence.

1. Many people consider______ and other medical procedures that end life nothing more than murder.
   a. dehydration  b. cognition  c. euthanasia  d. stagnation

2. It was hard to say which delicious item on the dessert buffet table was the most ______.
   a. alluring  b. sedate  c. pestilent  d. impetuous

3. The rank-smelling water at the bottom of the old well was in a state of ______.
   a. anachronism  b. disdain  c. stagnation  d. cremation

4. Three bowls of food every day has made Virginia’s dog, Dodo, more than a little ______.
   a. sonorous  b. anthropomorphic  c. insoluble  d. corpulent

5. The doctor used a ______ needle to inject the polio vaccine.
   a. traumatic  b. corpulent  c. pestilent  d. hypodermic

6. The film created in most of the audience a bittersweet ______.
   a. hierarchy  b. sentiment  c. interrogation  d. solace

7. We all felt that Richard’s plans for decorating the entryway to the dance floor were far too ______.
   a. elaborate  b. pestilent  c. sonorous  d. hypodermic

8. Discovering the old letters his great-grandmother wrote awoke Jim’s interest in his family’s ______.
   a. anachronism  b. euthanasia  c. disdain  d. genealogy

9. Science-fiction writers often create aliens with ______ characteristics.
   a. sedate  b. anthropomorphic  c. corpulent  d. dormant

10. The police officer’s words were little ______ to the father of the injured girl.
    a. disdain  b. cognition  c. hierarchy  d. solace

Part B

Circle the letter of the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. impetuous
   a. clever  b. frightened  c. ridiculous  d. cautious

2. dormant
   a. lazy  b. hard-working  c. active  d. slow

3. sedate
   a. bright  b. excitable  c. calm  d. redundant
4. traumatic
   a. comforting  b. disturbing  c. confusing  d. traveling

5. insoluble
   a. puzzling  b. small  c. friendly  d. solvable

**Part C**

Circle the letter of the word or words that is a **synonym** of the boldfaced word.

1. psychopath
   a. mentally ill person  c. genius
   b. person out of proper time period  d. strange road

2. pestilent
   a. insect-like  c. lacking water
   b. harmful  d. incessant

3. curtail
   a. expand  c. admire
   b. make longer  d. reduce

4. transcript
   a. something out of its proper time period  c. written record
   b. play  d. railway ties

5. disdain
   a. approve  c. prevent
   b. reject  d. reclaim
Lesson 13 Using Context Clues
What does it take to meet life’s challenges? What qualities can help you overcome some of the hurdles you might encounter? What are the best ways to address a problem, examine its likely consequences, and then make them work in your favor? The words in this lesson relate to these questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beguile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obscurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagacious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidebound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resilient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equanimity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Synonyms
Each boldfaced word is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other related words and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **resilient**: flexible  
   Dictionary definition

2. **sagacious**: wise  
   Dictionary definition

3. **equanimity**: composure  
   Dictionary definition

4. **fortitude**: strength  
   Dictionary definition

5. **obscurity**: vagueness  
   Dictionary definition

6. **beguile**: deceive  
   Dictionary definition

7. **demure**: shy  
   Dictionary definition

8. **hidebound**: narrow-minded  
   Dictionary definition

9. **tumult**: commotion  
   Dictionary definition
10. laud: praise

Dictionary definition

EXERCISE B  Context Clues

Answer each question based on your understanding of the boldfaced word.

1. Do you think Michael Jordan spent his basketball career in obscurity? Why or why not? ________________

2. How do you think a resilient person would react to getting a bad grade on a math exam? ________________

3. Is it a good characteristic for professional comedians to be demure? Explain your answer. ________________

4. What is one thing your school does to laud students? ________________

5. Do you think it would be easy to beguile skilled magicians? Why or why not? ________________

6. Could a tumult occur in your town’s sports arena if one of the teams won a championship by one point? Why or why not? ________________

7. Name someone you feel is hidebound. What evidence do you have for feeling this way? ________________

8. If a customer throws a temper tantrum when the clerk overcharges him ten cents, does his behavior show equanimity? Explain your answer. ________________

9. Is it a sagacious decision to jaywalk on a crowded downtown street? Why or why not? ________________

10. Which two words in this lesson do you think are nearly opposite in meaning? Explain your answer. ________________
**Lesson 14 Using Multiple-Meaning Words**

As you start new classes, make new friends, move to a new area, or experience inner changes, you let go of the old and encounter the new. You greet the new with a mixture of feelings—forthrightness and uncertainty, fearlessness and fearfulness, attraction and distress. Often, you have help from parents, teachers, other adults, and peers in dealing with new situations. The words in this lesson will help you to understand and express your feelings about these changes in your life.

---

### EXERCISE A  Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words have several related definitions listed within a single dictionary entry. Look up each boldfaced word in the dictionary and write its meaning(s). Then, write a sentence using one of the definitions for each word.

1. tentative: __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

2. dauntless: __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

3. patronize: __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

4. pall: ______________________________________________
   ______________________________________________

5. tribulation: _________________________________________
   ______________________________________________

6. abhor: _____________________________________________
   _____________________________________________

7. candor: ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

8. insinuation: _________________________________________
   ______________________________________________
9. volatile: ____________________________
   ____________________________

10. suppress: ____________________________
   ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Write the vocabulary word that best fits each sentence.

1. The candidate’s narrow loss threw a ________________ over the election night party.
2. The opposing coach’s ________________ that our players were out of shape was false.
3. We watched as the new calf took its first ________________ steps.
4. Northerners and Southerners suffered great ________________ during the Civil War.
5. Marcus considers his ________________ to be honest and virtuous, but everyone else regards it as rudeness.
6. The brutal dictator tried unsuccessfully to ________________ the freedom movement.
7. “I ________________ all kinds of cruelty to animals!” the animal-rights speaker proclaimed.
8. Because of Sharon’s ________________ nature, her friends avoid her when things go badly.
9. The retired chef promised to ________________ the new restaurant to help build a customer base.
10. Jeff’s dog is ________________—he allows no one he doesn’t know on the property.

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

Below you’ll find the titles of five new books. Write a descriptive sentence for each title using a different vocabulary word from this lesson for each one.

1. Please, Sir, I Want Some More by Oliver Twist ____________________________
   ____________________________

2. How to Get Rich by Cheating Your Friends and Relatives by Arnold Worthless ____________________________
   ____________________________

3. My Unhappy Life by Sylvia Weeper ____________________________
   ____________________________

4. Cooking with Jalapeño Peppers by Jorge Caliente ____________________________
   ____________________________

5. Hanging Around Famous People by Ima Toady ____________________________
   ____________________________
Lesson 15  Prefixes Meaning “For” and “Against”

Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you discover the meanings of unknown words. The Latin prefix pro- means “for” or “in favor of.” The following Latin prefixes mean “against” or “opposed to”: counter-, contra-, or con-; anti-; and ob- or op-. These prefixes also have other meanings; not all words that begin with these letter combinations have the meanings of the prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antibiotic</td>
<td>contraband</td>
<td>obstruct</td>
<td>oppugn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antipathy</td>
<td>contradictory</td>
<td>obtrude</td>
<td>proponent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antithesis</td>
<td>counterweight</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Definitions

Underline the prefix in each of the ten boldfaced words. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. obstruct: __________________________
2. counterweight: ______________________
3. antipathy: __________________________
4. oppugn: ____________________________
5. contraband: _________________________
6. obtrude: ____________________________
7. antithesis: _________________________
8. antibiotic: _________________________
9. contradictory: ______________________
10. proponent: _________________________

EXERCISE B  Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that best matches the clue.

1. Politicians try to do this to each other’s positions on the issues. _________________________
2. A person who is one of these argues in favor of something. ____________________________
3. You’d look for this if you were a customs agent. ________________________________
4. Doctors and veterinarians use this frequently. ________________________________
5. A big dog in a small hallway can easily do this. ________________________________
6. This allows some types of bridges to be raised.

7. Many people have this in regard to snakes and spiders.

8. Evidence in a murder trial is often presented in this way.

9. A slang synonym for this word is butt in.

10. In many ways, communism is this when compared with capitalism.

**EXERCISE C** Usage

Write a sentence of your own using each boldfaced word.

1. antithesis

2. oppugn

3. contradictory

4. counterweight

5. contraband

6. obtrude

7. proponent

8. antibiotic

9. obstruct

10. antipathy

**EXERCISE D** Prefixes

Prefixes meaning “for” and “against” appear often in newspapers and magazines. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of words you find using these prefixes. After each word, use the context or the dictionary to define the word.
Lesson 16  Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Examples
Context, or the environment in which a word appears, can offer many clues to the meaning of an unknown word. One technique is to look for examples of the unknown word that can give a hint about the meaning of the word. For example, imagine that a paragraph describes zebras, pigs, and tigers as quadrupeds and states that humans, insects, and spiders are not quadrupeds. You can use the context clue of examples to figure out that \textit{quadruped} probably means “four-legged.” This lesson will give you practice in using examples to find the meanings of unfamiliar words.

\textbf{EXERCISE}

Read each sentence. Circle the examples that help you define the boldfaced word. Then, write a possible definition of the term on the line.

1. Volunteers for the clean-up crew were as \textit{sparse} as hen’s teeth, fish fur, or pig feathers! \textit{Sparse} probably means \underline{__________}.

2. The first \textit{malicious} rumor she spread was that I had cheated on the exam; then, she charged that I had used a computer to change my grade! \textit{Malicious} probably means \underline{__________}.

3. The \textit{wanton} destruction caused by such famous villains as Ghengis Khan and Attila the Hun has gone down as the worst in history. \textit{Wanton} probably means \underline{__________}.

4. The hurricane in Japan was just the latest in a long series of \textit{cataclysms}, including a flood, a volcanic eruption, and an earthquake. \textit{Cataclysm} probably means \underline{__________}.

5. Our team’s most \textit{formidable} opponents in the race for the Super Bowl were the Denver Broncos, the San Francisco Forty-Niners, and the Green Bay Packers. \textit{Formidable} probably means \underline{__________}.

6. For the North, the \textit{nadir} of the Civil War was, no doubt, the crushing defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in 1862 and 1863, respectively. \textit{Nadir} probably means \underline{__________}.

7. Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush were Bill Clinton’s \textit{predecessors} in the White House. \textit{Predecessor} probably means \underline{__________}.

8. Among the greatest \textit{accolades} authors can receive are the Nobel Prize for Literature, the Pulitzer Prize, and the National Book Award. \textit{Accolade} probably means \underline{__________}.

9. The \textit{opulent} resort featured lavish suites, first-class entertainment and meals, a half-dozen swimming pools, and, not surprisingly, sky-high prices. \textit{Opulent} probably means \underline{__________}.

10. Tourists love Vermont’s \textit{picturesque} country villages, old white churches, and small dairy farms with black-and-white Holstein cows. \textit{Picturesque} probably means \underline{__________}.
Review: Unit 4

**Exercise**

Circle the letter of the word that can replace the word or words in italics.

1. Corey’s uncle is one of the most **narrow-minded** people I’ve ever had the displeasure to meet.
   a. resilient  b. hidebound  c. dauntless  d. demure

2. Her **natural dislike** for snakes was made worse when her sister was bitten by a copperhead while on a camping trip.
   a. antibiotic  b. antithesis  c. antipathy  d. candor

3. Everyone knew Sean was **able to bounce back**, but we were all amazed at how quickly he recovered from the accident.
   a. dauntless  b. volatile  c. sagacious  d. resilient

4. At first, the governor’s support for the prison reform was **unsure**, but after a few months, her enthusiasm for it increased.
   a. tentative  b. resilient  c. hidebound  d. dauntless

5. Being a former soldier, he was a(n) **strong supporter** of a powerful military.
   a. proponent  b. counterweight  c. contraband  d. antithesis

6. The **uproar** created in the department by the surprise announcement affected morale.
   a. equanimity  b. pall  c. tumult  d. fortitude

7. The chimp looked so ridiculous in the ballerina costume that I couldn’t **hold back** my laughter.
   a. abhor  b. suppress  c. laud  d. oppugn

8. “Must you always **force** your way into the conversation? When we want your opinion, we’ll ask for it!”
   a. oppugn  b. obstruct  c. obtrude  d. patronize

9. Through her skill and speed, the magician was able to **deceive** the crowd into thinking the motorcycles had disappeared.
   a. beguile  b. laud  c. suppress  d. abhor

10. One of my sisters is quite **shy**, but the other one is a big show-off.
    a. contradictory  b. sagacious  c. volatile  d. demure
Test: Unit 4

Part A

Circle the letter of the word that best fits the sentence.

1. “Please don’t ______ me, Madam,” cried the offended painter. “I don’t appreciate being talked down to!”
   a. laud  
   b. patronize  
   c. beguile  
   d. abhor

2. His reasons for making the difficult decision were hidden in ______; we never unearthed them.
   a. obscurity  
   b. counterweight  
   c. equanimity  
   d. fortitude

3. “It is my duty to inform you, sir, that you are under arrest for the smuggling of ______,” announced the inspector.
   a. contraband  
   b. fortitude  
   c. insinuation  
   d. obscurity

4. The ______ of the island residents was caused by the hurricane.
   a. candor  
   b. fortitude  
   c. equanimity  
   d. tribulation

5. The researcher announced the discovery of a powerful new ______ for the treatment of pneumonia.
   a. antithesis  
   b. antibiotic  
   c. antipathy  
   d. contraband

6. A deep, dark ______ settled over the crowd as the sun set over the hills.
   a. tribulation  
   b. tumult  
   c. candor  
   d. pall

7. The votes of the liberals must be considered an important ______ to those of the conservatives.
   a. proponent  
   b. fortitude  
   c. counterweight  
   d. antibiotic

8. Amanda became much more ______ about the issue of pollution after her petition was suppressed.
   a. resilient  
   b. volatile  
   c. hidebound  
   d. demure

9. In his argument, Jason presented the complete ______ of the one I had presented earlier.
   a. antipathy  
   b. obscenity  
   c. antithesis  
   d. counterweight

10. When the lawyer continued to make her sarcastic ______ that the witness knew much more than he was admitting, the judge charged her with contempt.
    a. insinuation  
    b. proponent  
    c. tribulation  
    d. tumult

11. “No one enjoys it when you ______ into every conversation, especially when you haven’t been asked for your opinion!” I whispered to Melanie.
    a. oppugn  
    b. suppress  
    c. obtrude  
    d. laud

12. Thousands of supporters had gathered at the train station to ______ the soldiers returning after the battle.
    a. laud  
    b. abhor  
    c. patronize  
    d. suppress

13. Your ______ and courage about the matter are certainly refreshing, even if they could get you into trouble!
    a. obscurity  
    b. candor  
    c. proponent  
    d. antipathy
14. By tackling him, I managed to ______ the robber’s escape for a few minutes until the police arrived.
   a. oppugn    b. obtrude    c. beguile    d. obstruct

15. His older sister takes quite an interest in his study of bats, but his younger brothers ______ the winged creatures.
   a. abhor    b. suppress    c. oppugn    d. laud

16. The CEO told the interviewer, “I have never been a ______ of higher corporate taxes, and I do not intend to support them in the future.”
   a. counterweight    b. contraband    c. proponent    d. candor

17. The actress did not lose her ______, even when the set collapsed as she was on stage.
   a. candor    b. equanimity    c. obscurity    d. pall

18. The religious leader was well-known for his ______ advice, which he distributed freely.
   a. demure    b. resilient    c. tentative    d. sagacious

19. She was able to ______ others into supporting her get-rich-quick scheme.
   a. beguile    b. laud    c. obtrude    d. suppress

20. The firefighters showed their ______ by reentering the burning building to rescue the child.
   a. contraband    b. fortitude    c. insinuation    d. antipathy

**Part B**

Circle the letter of the word that is a synonym for the boldfaced word.

1. hidebound
   a. open-minded    b. inflexible    c. cheerful    d. morose

2. antipathy
   a. sympathy    b. communication    c. dislike    d. obscurity

3. tribulation
   a. hardship    b. membership    c. pride    d. concern

4. tumult
   a. stillness    b. candor    c. display    d. disorder

5. oppugn
   a. approve    b. criticize    c. evaluate    d. appreciate
Lesson 17 Using Context Clues
Remembering can involve memorizing information for a test or recalling an event when you smell popcorn or hear a song. Whether you are trying to recover a lost fact or a forgotten name on the tip of your tongue, you are making every effort to locate something that you have stored in your brain. The words in this lesson will help you to write and speak about the process of remembering.

**EXERCISE A** Context Clues
Write the vocabulary word that best matches each clue below.

1. This type of person would take the time needed to recall information accurately. He or she is hardworking and careful. ____________________________

2. Mouthwatering cakes and pies displayed behind the window of a closed bakery might do this to some people. ____________________________

3. This kind of person may not have any difficulty remembering facts, places, or people. He or she is very skilled or proficient. ____________________________

4. Having to spell an unfamiliar word might do this to a contestant in a spelling bee. ____________________________

5. This kind of experience is one you remember because it surpasses all others. ____________________________

6. This information is an established rule, principle, or law that is universally recognized. ____________________________

7. This kind of activity will help uncover information that is deeply buried. ____________________________

8. Your final exam may be considered this when it combines material from last semester with what you have studied this semester. ____________________________

9. This is something that completes something else or brings it to perfection. ____________________________

10. This kind of person is frequently right on target. He or she tends to be sure and exact when doing something. ____________________________

**EXERCISE B** Multiple-Meaning Words
Consider the multiple definitions of the vocabulary words in the following sentences. Circle the word in each set of parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. She told Stan he was a(n) (cumulative, axiom, diligent) helper.

2. The Law of Gravity is a(n) (axiom, complement, superlative) that you can easily test for yourself.
3. An attractively set table can (delve, confound, complement) a well-prepared meal.

4. Geometry and physics seemed to (tantalize, delve, confound) Martin because he could not visualize what he did not see in front of him.

5. He is considered highly (axiom, adept, cumulative) in his field of psychology.

6. The (complement, axiom, confound) of soldiers marched impressively at his back.

7. In an attempt to (delve, complement, confound) his pursuers, the fugitive swam the river.

8. Joe has often said that attending the rock opera, *Tommy*, was a(n) (unerring, superlative, diligent) experience in the theater.

9. The Marantzes were (adept, unerring, superlative) enough to do the tango but too shy to do it at their daughter’s wedding.

10. Many medications have a(n) (adept, superlative, cumulative) effect, because they are stored in the body for several weeks until they start working correctly.

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

**Draw a line through the italicized word or phrase. Above it, write the correct vocabulary word that can replace it.**

1. Einstein’s formula E=MC\(^2\) is a(n) *universally recognized truth*.

2. Genealogists use old diaries and documents to *dig or search* into past and present family connections.

3. Mrs. Jacobson liked to *tease* the cat with chicken and pieces of hot dog.

4. Diving in water with poor visibility can *perplex* even the most experienced divers because it is difficult to distinguish up from down.

5. A 30\(^\circ\) angle can *complete* a 60\(^\circ\) angle to form a right angle.

6. Once you become *very skilled* at waltzing you will probably not need to count the steps so carefully.

7. Debbie could not think of enough comments that were *superior to all others* to explain her appreciation of the author’s discussion.

8. The librarians are looking for *hardworking* volunteers who will not be distracted from their work.

9. Because of Carmichael’s dedication and his *faultless* sense of style, the house was gorgeously redecorated.

10. The final exam is not *increasing in size by successive additions*; it covers only the material we have studied this semester.
Lesson 18  Compound Words

Whenever a new invention or a new situation requires a new word to describe it, people often turn to compound words to do the job. A compound word is a word formed from two or more words to express a single idea. Compound words can take one of three different forms: separate words, as in sleeping bag; hyphenated words, as in baby-sitter; and single words, as in turtleneck or onlooker. No simple rule explains the difference. Instead, you need to check a dictionary for the correct form of compound words.

EXERCISE  Context Clues
Read the sentences below. Then, circle the letter of the correct definition of the boldfaced word.

1. To cut costs, the company chose to **outsource** their software detailing.
   a. transfer data from one location to another
   b. send work to an outside resource
   c. moved employees from one place to another
   d. send workers to lunch

2. Being shorter and lighter than her opponent, Sandy was considered the **underdog** in the wrestling competition.
   a. one that is expected to lose
   b. person who has an advantage
   c. person who draws attention away from the intended issue
   d. at the back of the pack

3. With the school administration refusing to spend any more money and the seniors adamant about needing more decorations for the dance, work on the prom had reached a **gridlock**.
   a. a state of nervous irritability
   b. a complete lack of movement or progress
   c. an informal meeting for the exchange of views
   d. uncertainty in cost limits

4. Eileen was well-known for her **common sense** until she left the car running all night.
   a. sixth sense
   b. confusion
   c. speed
   d. sound judgment

Word List

- backlash
- benchmark
- common sense
- gridlock
- outsource
- superhighway
- underdog
- tip-off
- wind chime
- overkill
- common sense
- overkill
- wind chime
5. Many people like to travel on a divided **superhighway**, but I prefer the more scenic two-lane roads.
   a. high-speed telecommunication networks that link millions of sources
   b. an expressway that has four or more lanes for traffic
   c. something attached as a permanent appendage or apparatus
   d. a road above all other roads

6. My parents thought the extra banners, giant balloons, and circus clowns were **overkill**, but I liked everything.
   a. more of something than is necessary or appropriate
   b. a superficial impression of brilliance
   c. entirely without fault or imperfection
   d. an action performed perfectly

7. Professor Jeeves collects **wind chimes** from Asian and European countries.
   a. boxes of knickknacks
   b. hanging decorations that make noise when there is a breeze
   c. the sound the wind makes as it passes over pipes
   d. organ pipes and the noises they make

8. Those who had voted for the town pool never imagined the **backlash** from residents who don’t use it.
   a. foolish chatter
   b. a place or situation regarded as isolated or backward
   c. an antagonistic reaction to an earlier action
   d. uncertain reaction to an event

9. Detective Smits successfully broke up the smuggling ring with the help of a **tip-off** from one of his most trusted sources.
   a. confidential disclosure
   b. official document issued by city police
   c. written note intended as an explanation
   d. blank piece of paper

10. The quality of Mrs. Monahan’s sixth period class projects will serve as a **benchmark** for this class.
    a. something consumed to produce energy
    b. seat for only Mark to sit on
    c. the amount of time between two specified events
    d. a standard in measuring or judging a quality or characteristic
Lesson 19  The Latin Roots *frag* and *fract*

The Latin roots *frag* and *fract* come from the Latin verb *frangere*, which means “to break or shatter.” These roots are used in a number of English words. A *fracture*, for example, is a break in bone or cartilage. Something that is *fragile* is easily shattered. All of the words in this lesson have something to do with breaking apart.

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**

Choose the vocabulary word that best matches each clue. Then, on the lines provided, write your own definition of the word and the dictionary definition.

1. This word comes from the Latin *refractus*, meaning “broken up.” Although it may be used to describe substances that are difficult to melt, shape, or work with, it is generally used to describe behavior. ________________  
   My definition: ________________________________  
   Dictionary definition: ________________________________

2. This word comes from the Latin *fragmentum*, meaning “a piece broken off.” It can be used as a noun or a verb. ________________  
   My definition: ________________________________  
   Dictionary definition: ________________________________

3. This word comes from the Latin *infractus*, meaning “destroyed.” If you are guilty of one of these, you may be punished. ________________  
   My definition: ________________________________  
   Dictionary definition: ________________________________

4. This word comes from the Latin *frangere*, meaning “to break or shatter.” It is a synonym for *fragile*. ________________  
   My definition: ________________________________  
   Dictionary definition: ________________________________

5. This word comes from the Latin *ossifraga*, meaning “bone breaker.” It was mistakenly applied to this bird that eats its catch whole. ________________  
   My definition: ________________________________  
   Dictionary definition: ________________________________

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>defray</th>
<th>fragment</th>
<th>infraction</th>
<th>osprey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fractional</td>
<td>frail</td>
<td>infringe</td>
<td>refractory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fractious</td>
<td>fritter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. This verb comes from the Latin word *infringere*, meaning “to break off.” People who do this to their neighbors’ property would not be popular.______________
   My definition: ________________________________
   Dictionary definition: ____________________________

7. This verb comes from the French *fritter*, meaning “fragment” or “to break into small pieces.” People who do this are considered to be wasteful.______________
   My definition: ________________________________
   Dictionary definition: ____________________________

8. This word comes from the prefix *de-*, meaning “from” or “off,” and the Latin word *fractum*, meaning “broken.” A politician needs his campaign contributors to do this.______________
   My definition: ________________________________
   Dictionary definition: ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

If the boldfaced word is correctly used in the sentence, write *correct* above it. If not, draw a line through it and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. Luanne committed an infraction of school policy when she left the building during lunch without permission.

2. Increased property taxes for the next five years will help fritter the cost of the new pool.

3. The refractory mule planted his feet firmly in the dust and refused to go any farther.

4. By the time all the wedding guests had been served, only a fragment of the lavish cake was left.

5. With no structured activities planned for summer, Jill and Mark decided to infringe away their time by swimming, bicycling, and watching videos.

6. Recovering from surgery, Grandfather tired easily and looked frail for several weeks.

7. By building the fence to enclose their property, the Killiams accidentally infringed on the protected wetlands.

8. The twins, who had had a long day, were so fractional that they were nearly uncontrollable.

**EXERCISE C  Shades of Meaning**

The synonyms *frail, fragile, and frangible* all come from the same Latin root. Look up the three words in the dictionary; then, write a paragraph explaining both the similarities and the differences in meaning. Provide example sentences for each word to show its typical usage.
Lesson 20  Using Reference Skills
Using a Dictionary: Multiple Meanings

Many words in the dictionary have more than one definition. When you look up a word, you must decide which
definition fits the meaning of the sentence in which the word is being used. The following procedure will help
you determine which meaning is most appropriate for your purpose.

1. Read all the definitions in an entry.
2. If there is more than one entry for a word, read each entry completely. Some words are homographs—
   they are spelled the same way but are completely different in meaning, origin, and, sometimes, pro-
   nunciation. Homographs have separate dictionary entries, each printed with a raised number. For
   example, suppose that you do not know what barrage means in this sentence.
   
   A barrage of criticism greeted Anthony as he entered the room.

   When you look up barrage in the dictionary, you will find that it is a homograph.

   1barrage  (bär’jij) n. An artificial obstruction built in a watercourse to increase its depth or to divert its
   flow.

   2barrage  (bär’zhij) n. 1 a: A heavy curtain of artillery fire directed in front of allies to protect
   them  b: rapid, concentrated missile discharge  2 An overwhelming outpouring, as of words.

3. Read the sentence in which you found the word, substituting each definition for the word. The one
   that makes the most sense is the correct definition:

   An overwhelming outpouring, as of words, greeted Anthony as he entered the room.

EXERCISE

In a dictionary, find the appropriate definition of the italicized word in each of the following
sentences. First, write the definition; then, write a sentence of your own in which you use the
definition.

1. Not even a new stuffed animal could console Damita, who had dropped her stuffed seal out the car window.
   Definition: __________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________

2. Dad keeps change, maps, and pens in the narrow console between the car seats.
   Definition: __________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________

3. When Sasha is overtired, the dark circles under her eyes stand out against her pallid face.
   Definition: __________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________

4. I used to enjoy that writer’s fiction, but his prose has become pallid and his characters boring.
   Definition: __________________________________________
   Sentence: ____________________________________________
Review: Unit 5

**EXERCISE**

Circle the letter of the phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. You might expect a superlative meal to be ______.
   a. mediocre in ingredients and preparation   c. high in fat and carbohydrates
   b. superior in quality and taste   d. skimpy with only a few dishes

2. Someone might feel sorry for the underdog because he or she ______.
   a. is not expected to win   c. doesn’t know how the game is played
   b. lacks the stamina and courage to win   d. has no desire to win

3. A fractious person might be expected to ______.
   a. be good at cooking   c. make friends easily
   b. leave a party well before it is over   d. be hard to get along with

4. If you have been confounded by a math problem, you ______.
   a. cannot understand the problem   c. finished it quickly
   b. did not try to solve it   d. can explain it to others

5. A diligent person tends to ______.
   a. give up easily   c. work hard at a challenging task
   b. lose his or her temper frequently   d. tell stories to entertain others

6. An infraction of the rules at the community center may lead to ______.
   a. more food service   c. global warming
   b. the perpetrators losing privileges   d. the opening of additional centers

7. You might use the statistics of a favorite baseball player as the benchmark to ______.
   a. rate other players   c. make a lot of money
   b. understand why he entered professional sports   d. see the contrast between baseball and football

8. If your club plans to defray its operating costs, it intends to ______.
   a. spend them on other necessities   c. collect charitable contributions
   b. conduct a bake sale to earn money   d. pay the money for those costs

9. An ice cream store would tantalize you because ______.
   a. the prices are so expensive   c. of all the delicious flavors
   b. the employees are helpful   d. you are allergic to ice cream

10. An example of a gridlock would be ______.
    a. a city map   c. one move from winning a chess game
    b. a distracting noise   d. a traffic jam
Test: Unit 5

Part A
Circle the letter of the word that best fits each sentence.

1. Much to the embarrassment of his mother, the ______ child had a tantrum in the middle of the store.
   a. fractious  b. common sense  c. frail  d. unerring

2. At football games, Alan always cheers for the ______, the one who is not expected to win.
   a. fragment  b. infraction  c. backlash  d. underdog

3. Many people use possessions, such as homes, cars, clothing, and jewelry, as the ______ of their success.
   a. overkill  b. benchmark  c. infraction  d. axiom

4. Whenever Gwen was enthusiastic about anything from a vacation to a new article of clothing, she used a(n) ______ in every other sentence.
   a. axiom  b. complement  c. superlative  d. tip-off

5. If you have good grades and superior recommendations, a scholarship is a helpful way to ______ enormous college expenses.
   a. complement  b. delve  c. infringe  d. defray

6. The benefits of exercise are ______, affecting the body gradually over time.
   a. cumulative  b. adept  c. common sense  d. fractional

7. Noah was so ______ at packing boxes that he didn’t stop to eat.
   a. fractious  b. adept  c. diligent  d. unerring

8. Dismissal from the team seems like excessive punishment for a(n) ______ like not getting a haircut.
   a. infraction  b. backlash  c. superlative  d. osprey

9. The many twins and triplets in today’s elementary schools can ______ even the most observant teachers.
   a. delve  b. confound  c. infringe  d. fritter

10. The family was furious when their great-uncle died and left them only a ______ portion of his enormous estate.
    a. refractory  b. commonplace  c. cumulative  d. fractional

11. Three vegetable dishes, five salads, and four main courses are ______ for a normal family dinner.
    a. overkill  b. backlash  c. axiom  d. benchmark

12. It should be ______ for people to turn off their cellular telephones and beepers while at the movies.
    a. overkill  b. gridlock  c. common sense  d. superlative

13. The storm boasted such strong winds that my brass ______ cracked.
    a. osprey  b. underdog  c. outsource  d. wind chime
14. There is nothing a mystery fan likes better than the opportunity to ______ into a batch of new facts about a particular case.
   a. outsource  b. delve  c. infringe  d. fritter

15. Pillows and ceramics in different shades of aqua ______ the earth tones in the family room.
   a. confound  b. complement  c. infringe  d. defray

Part B
Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the boldfaced word.

1. fritter
   a. help  b. stop  c. waste  d. communicate

2. gridlock
   a. standstill  b. corruption  c. promise  d. decision

3. frail
   a. stubborn  b. hopeless  c. ready  d. weak

4. tantalize
   a. test  b. tempt  c. insist  d. resist

5. superhighway
   a. street  b. channel  c. passageway  d. expressway

6. unerring
   a. exact  b. shy  c. preventable  d. worthless

7. refractory
   a. trite  b. cautious  c. resistant  d. dependable

8. axiom
   a. work  b. principle  c. circle  d. permit

9. adept
   a. stubborn  b. stupid  c. proficient  d. careless

10. infringe
    a. inform  b. occupy  c. linger  d. overstep
Lesson 21 Using Context Clues
By their very nature, human beings strive to push back boundaries and to stretch their minds and bodies into the unknown. Quests and encounters are opportunities to reach, strive, seek, succeed, and even fail. The words in this lesson will help you to share your ideas about different kinds of challenges.

**Word List**
- abyss
- agenda
- ephemeral
- equilibrium
- expend
- grapple
- ideology
- palatable
- fortuitous
- transient

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**
For each sentence below, use context clues, or clues from the surrounding text, to determine the meaning of the boldfaced vocabulary word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. To early explorers, the Grand Canyon was a frightening abyss that seemed to continue forever.
   
   Your definition
   
   Dictionary definition

2. The committee miscalculated the number of tasks on their agenda; instead of needing only an afternoon, they really should have set aside an entire day to cover all of them.
   
   Your definition
   
   Dictionary definition

3. Summer flowers like day lilies and morning glories are surprisingly delicate and ephemeral; even when the weather is cool, they do not last long.
   
   Your definition
   
   Dictionary definition

4. People who have been on a boat for an extended period often experience difficulty regaining their equilibrium once they return to the land.
   
   Your definition
   
   Dictionary definition

5. After working for hours on her project, Ellie did not have energy to expend on her other homework.
   
   Your definition
   
   Dictionary definition
6. Although we had been separated in traffic, it was fortuitous that we reconnected with the Allens at the county fair.
   Your definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ______________________________________________________

7. Midge is finding her part-time job difficult to grapple with because of homework, cross-country running, and volunteering at the hospital.
   Your definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ______________________________________________________

8. Political ideology has led many groups to leave their homes seeking peace and freedom in foreign lands.
   Your definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ______________________________________________________

9. The child’s fear was palpable in his wide eyes, shaking limbs, and trembling mouth.
   Your definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ______________________________________________________

10. Very few young people understand how transient their youth and energy really are.
    Your definition ____________________________________________________________
    Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B**  Usage

Draw a line through the italicized phrase and, above it, write the vocabulary word that can replace the phrase.

1. The discovery of penicillin was happening by chance; the staphylococcus germ Dr. Alexander Fleming was cultivating accidentally became contaminated with mold that stopped the growth of bacteria.
2. Denise was relieved to discover that her boredom and listlessness were only temporary.
3. As the polls closed, the tension at the senator’s campaign center became obvious.
4. Tulip magnolias are lasting for a markedly brief time; one spring rain scatters the delicate petals.
5. In spite of our efforts to get our recycling drive on the town council’s program of things to be considered, it may be months before any discussion or voting can take place.
Lesson 22 Using Definitions

Literature is filled with tales of quests. From the lofty search for the Holy Grail by the knights of the Round Table to the tender journey of animal companions attempting to find their way home, characters hunt, explore, seek, scout, and experience. The words in this lesson will help you to dramatize their pursuits and yours.

**Word List**

fraught    momentum    torrid    vigilant
frivolous    narrate    ultimate    wend

**EXERCISE A Definitions**

Circle the letter for the correct definition of the boldfaced word.

1. The football player’s **momentum** carried him over the goal line for a touchdown.
   a. teammates    b. personal code    c. impulsive behavior    d. force of motion

2. “This undertaking is **fraught** with danger, but if anyone can rescue the princess, it is you, sire,” the magician told the prince.
   a. filled    b. turned aside by    c. influenced by    d. encouraged

3. The children stayed close to the path as they **wended** their way through the forest.
   a. lost    b. muddled    c. proceeded along    d. stumbled

4. While most people ignored the sign that read “Serious Requests,” hopeful consumers lined up in front of the banner that read “**Frivolous** Wishes.”
   a. lighthearted    b. charitable    c. unmistakable    d. familiar

5. Considering that he rarely pays attention to anything other than fish, Lowell’s discovery of the gold doubloon while scuba diving in Mexico could be attributed only to **serendipity**.
   a. good eyesight    b. luck    c. careful planning    d. divine protection

6. Lani exhibited the **ultimate** courage when she returned to the burning barn to rescue the kittens.
   a. welcome    b. least possible    c. greatest possible    d. surprising

7. The work of the club members means that the community will have a day-care center, which will **gratify** many club members.
   a. horrify    b. please    c. defeat    d. embarrass

8. Many people in the audience could not determine the point of view from which the story was **narrated**.
   a. brought to a close    b. classified    c. expected to begin    d. told

9. The **vigilant** security guard noticed the open window and thwarted the burglary.
   a. watchful    b. untrained    c. careless    d. distracted
10. While some soap opera fans appreciate the complicated story lines, others tune in regularly because of the **torrid** love scenes.
   a. silly  
   b. passionate  
   c. unrealistic  
   d. brave

**EXERCISE B  Context Clues**

If the boldfaced word is correctly used in the sentence, write *correct* above it. If not, draw a line through it and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. It was pure **momentum** that brought the twins together after twenty years of being raised separately.
2. Traveling to Central America is more practical during January and February before the days become too **torrid** for enjoyable exploring.
3. If you are very **frivolous**, you might spot a rare scarlet macaw.
4. Many parents are taking a more active role in what their children do on the computer, censoring games **fraught** with violence.
5. Instead of going straight to dinner, we decided to **narrate** our way through the charming, old streets that surrounded the square.
6. Hector mentally prepared for the **gratified** test of his courage—leaping from the tiny ledge into the rushing water twenty feet below.
7. The court system is filled with **frivolous** lawsuits, such as those brought by prisoners who want better food and more movies.
8. Once the mountain climbers rested in the meadow, they lost their **momentum** and decided not to push on for the peak.
9. As we listened to Maria **narrate** the story of her life, we were struck by the number of coincidences that had influenced her decisions.
10. With the government’s help to **gratify** his request, Mr. Sokaler was able to find his daughter.

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

Many English words derive from place names. Using a dictionary, identify the origin of the word **serendipity**. Write a brief overview of your findings in the space below. Based on this information, explain the modern usage of the word.
Lesson 23  Prefixes That Tell Where

Knowing prefixes that tell where can help you build your vocabulary. For example, if you know that the Latin prefix *circum*- means “around” or “about,” you can more easily figure out the meaning of *circumference* or *circumnavigate*. When you know that *inter-,* from Middle French and Latin, can mean “between” or “among,” you are halfway to understanding words like *intercede* and *intercept*. The Latin prefixes *sub-,* meaning “below,” “under,” “beneath,” or “secondary,” and Greek *mid-,* meaning “middle,” can be instrumental in understanding such words as *subsequent*, *subservient*, *midsummer*, and *midriff*.

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**

Choose the word from the word list that best matches each clue. On the lines provided, write the word and your own definition of the word, and then check it against a dictionary.

1. This word combines the prefix *mid-* with the Latin root *continere*, meaning “to hold together.” It refers to something that might occur in Europe or Asia. ________________
   
   My definition ________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

2. In this word, the prefix *sub-* combines with the Latin root *mergere*, meaning “to plunge.” It can be used figuratively to describe hiding something from view. ________________
   
   My definition ________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

3. In this word, the prefix *circum-* is added to the Latin root *loqui*, meaning “to speak.” It applies to a comment that is not direct. ________________
   
   My definition ________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

4. This word blends the prefix *inter-* with the root *venir*, meaning “to come.” It can refer to a helpful or harmful action. ________________
   
   My definition ________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ________________________________

**Word List**

- circumlocution
- circumstance
- intersperse
- intervention
- midlife
- subconscious
- submerge
- substandard
- interact
- midcontinent
5. The prefix *sub-* joined with the root *standan*, meaning “to stand,” produces a word that has to do with something that is below average. ________________
   My definition ____________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

6. When *circum-* is added to the root *stare*, meaning “to stand,” the word that results is a synonym for event or condition. ________________
   My definition ____________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

7. In this word, the prefix *inter-* is added to the root *spargere*, meaning “to scatter.” The word that results is a synonym for sprinkle. ________________
   My definition ____________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

8. The prefix *inter-* plus the root *actus*, meaning “doing, act,” produces this word, which has to do with people enjoying each other’s company and their surroundings. ________________
   My definition ____________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

9. When the root *scire*, meaning “to know,” is added to the prefix *sub-*, the resulting word has to do with one’s level of awareness. ________________
   My definition ____________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

10. The prefix *mid-* added to the Old English word *lif*, meaning “continuance,” refers to something that may happen when a person is in his or her forties. ________________
    My definition ____________________________________________________________________
    Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B**  Prefixes

There are many other prefixes that refer to a place or direction. Choose one of the prefixes below and find five words that make use of the prefix. Write a definition for each one; then, use each one in a sentence.

*trans-* = across  *peri-* = around  *ad-* = to, toward

1. _______________________________________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________________________________
5. _______________________________________________________________________________
Lesson 24 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Contrasts

A sentence that contains an unfamiliar word may also include a word or phrase that is opposite in meaning to the unfamiliar word. This built-in clue is a context clue called contrast or opposition, and it can take one of three forms: an antonym; the words not, no, no one, nobody, or nothing; or transitional expressions used to signal contrast, such as although, but, however, nevertheless, rather, in contrast, still, unless, despite, or rather than.

Antonym  Diffident as a child, Diane is now self-confident and outgoing.

Diffident, self-confident, and outgoing are all adjectives modifying Diane. The opposite of outgoing and self-confident is shy. Diffident is defined as “shy and timid; lacking in self-confidence.”

Opposite Words  Ralph’s attempts to calm union members were misunderstood as escalation, not mitigation.

The word not and the sentence structure tell you that mitigation contrasts with escalation. If Ralph attempted to calm or to mitigate the situation, then escalation must be the opposite. Escalation is defined as “the action of increasing or intensifying.”

Transitional Expressions  In spite of agreeing not to censure their colleague, the committee could not endorse his behavior.

The clues tell you that censure and endorse are opposites, meaning “to criticize severely; express official disapproval” and “to give approval or support to.”

EXERCISE

Use context clues to write your own definition of the boldfaced word. Then, check it against the dictionary definition.

1. Michelle’s management style made her firm and decisive, rather than equivocal.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

2. Unwilling to confront the rumors, J.D. seemed more disposed to pretend that they did not exist.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

3. No one could say that Liam was humble, for his actions and attitudes were often pretentious.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

4. Although they had once been financially comfortable, when the store closed, the owner’s family became destitute.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

5. Emboldened by the success of her short stories, Lydia worked feverishly on her first novel.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition
Review: Unit 6

**EXERCISE**

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best explains the boldfaced word.

1. If someone’s communication style is to use **circumlocutions**, you might expect ______.
   a. few direct expressions  
   b. many foreign and technical words  
   c. arguments and accusations  
   d. word images and figures of speech

2. If you try to regain your **equilibrium** after an embarrassing situation, you are trying to recover your ______.
   a. sense of humor  
   b. reputation  
   c. sense of values  
   d. balance or poise

3. When someone speaks about the **torrid** days of summer, he or she is referring to ______ days.
   a. final  
   b. intensely hot  
   c. first  
   d. rainy and humid

4. An **agenda** is a useful tool because it ______.
   a. keeps people organized and on task  
   b. guarantees freedom  
   c. keeps people honest  
   d. encourages firm decisions

5. A **frivolous** remark is most likely to be ______.
   a. hurtful  
   b. sympathetic  
   c. inappropriately silly  
   d. awkward and hypocritical

6. If something is **interspersed**, it is ______.
   a. arranged in an orderly manner  
   b. distributed at intervals  
   c. lined up in a row  
   d. placed in large clumps

7. A **submerged** rock could be dangerous because it is ______.
   a. sharp and pointed  
   b. deep  
   c. slippery  
   d. covered from view

8. A **fortuitous** event is ______.
   a. planned in advance  
   b. accidental  
   c. scheduled randomly  
   d. a bad omen

9. A roller coaster with **momentum** will ______.
   a. make it easily over the next hill  
   b. swerve off the track  
   c. stop before the top of the hill  
   d. sit at the station

10. A **vigilant** person would be trusted to ______.
    a. disrupt others  
    b. watch over someone  
    c. entertain others  
    d. teach someone
Test: Unit 6

PART A

Circle the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.

1. At certain times in history, the ______ of socialism or communism has appealed to downtrodden people who see it as a chance to get their fair share.
   a. equilibrium  
   b. midcontinent  
   c. ideology  
   d. serendipity

2. The open-water check-out dive is the ______ test of a novice diver's proficiency and confidence in the water.
   a. ultimate  
   b. torrid  
   c. interspersed  
   d. ephemeral

3. Carrie denies her habit, but she obviously has the ______ need and desire to bite her nails.
   a. substandard  
   b. vigilant  
   c. frivolous  
   d. subconscious

4. Phil's many offers of employment force him to ______ with the decision of which job to accept.
   a. interact  
   b. grapple  
   c. gratify  
   d. submerge

5. Parents often find their children's infancy much too ______, and they mourn its passing.
   a. transient  
   b. fortuitous  
   c. palpable  
   d. fraught

6. The roller coaster gained ______ as it sped down into the ______ from which there seemed to be no escape.
   a. agenda, substandard  
   b. momentum, abyss  
   c. ideology, intervention  
   d. midlife, serendipity

7. Superheroes thrive on situations ______ with danger so that they can flaunt their powers and exercise their skills.
   a. interspersed  
   b. narrated  
   c. expended  
   d. fraught

8. With the Monroe Doctrine, the United States promised not to ______ in the affairs of European nations.
   a. submerge  
   b. gratify  
   c. intervene  
   d. expend

9. Wealth and fame do not result from ______; most people generally have to work for their success.
   a. serendipity  
   b. momentum  
   c. agendas  
   d. ideologies

10. Although most people would have to ______ their way through a maze, using trial and error, some individuals have the ability to choose the correct path immediately.
    a. grapple  
    b. gratify  
    c. intersperse  
    d. wend

11. If the subject of widening Moose Hill Road is not on the city council's ______, the issue will not be discussed in this month's meeting.
    a. equilibrium  
    b. abyss  
    c. agenda  
    d. ideology
12. “Under no ______ should dogs be allowed to roam free,” the dog catcher of Branford is known to insist loudly, even when his views are unpopular.
   a. circumlocution  
   b. ideology  
   c. circumstances  
   d. serendipity

13. Neither teasing nor jokes at her expense could unsettle Nita’s ______.
   a. equilibrium  
   b. abyss  
   c. circumstance  
   d. momentum

14. In the Odyssey, Homer skillfully ______ the misfortunes of Ulysses after the Trojan War.
   a. grapples  
   b. submerges  
   c. narrates  
   d. wends

15. Someone in a(n) ______ crisis might buy a sports car to feel younger.
   a. torrid  
   b. ephemeral  
   c. fortuitous  
   d. midlife

**PART B**

For each boldfaced word, circle the letter of the word most nearly opposite in meaning.

1. frivolous
   a. serious  
   b. flowery  
   c. pliant  
   d. influential

2. fortuitous
   a. lazy  
   b. heavy  
   c. transparent  
   d. inevitable

3. ephemeral
   a. essential  
   b. constant  
   c. common  
   d. lavish

4. gratify
   a. participate  
   b. honor  
   c. perform  
   d. withhold

5. submerge
   a. devote  
   b. accept  
   c. uncover  
   d. bend

6. circumlocution
   a. conciseness  
   b. conflict  
   c. affection  
   d. privilege

7. vigilant
   a. minor  
   b. sociable  
   c. oblivious  
   d. rare

8. palpable
   a. experienced  
   b. imperceptible  
   c. prominent  
   d. common

9. interact
   a. compromise  
   b. provoke  
   c. enjoy  
   d. withdraw

10. expend
    a. conserve  
    b. entice  
    c. linger  
    d. reminisce
Lesson 25 Using Synonyms

Love, whatever its nature, can be many things—wonderful, bewildering, mysterious, complicated. A powerful life force, love helps to make us who and what we are. Like everything else, however, love does not always run smoothly. Because humans are capable of love, we are also subject to its loss and to the feelings associated with such a loss. The words in this lesson help us to express the lessons that are an integral part of loving.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>revel</th>
<th>solitude</th>
<th>unify</th>
<th>wan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reverence</td>
<td>stalwart</td>
<td>unrequited</td>
<td>whet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rift</td>
<td>suave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A Synonyms**

Each boldfaced vocabulary word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other words related to the meaning of the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. whet : stimulate
   
   Dictionary definition

2. wan : pale
   
   Dictionary definition

3. unrequited : not returned
   
   Dictionary definition

4. stalwart : strong
   
   Dictionary definition

5. suave : polished
   
   Dictionary definition

6. solitude : seclusion
   
   Dictionary definition

7. revel : party
   
   Dictionary definition

8. reverie : daydream
   
   Dictionary definition
9. **unify** : consolidate __________________
   Dictionary definition __________________
10. **rift** : break __________________________
    Dictionary definition __________________

**EXERCISE B | Usage**

Draw a line through the italicized word or phrase and, above it, write the vocabulary word that can replace it.

1. After sharing a bedroom with three sisters, Marilyn appreciated the *isolation* of her own tiny apartment.
2. Allen wrote to his cousin Peter, but nothing he did helped to heal the *break in friendly relations* between them.
3. Holly longed to celebrate New Year’s Eve with her love, Gary, but her feelings were *not reciprocated*.
4. “Could you move your car?” the officer asked the driver, who was lost in a *state of abstracted musing*.
5. The smells of garlic and parmesan *stimulated* the appetite of the crowd waiting patiently for the festival to begin.
6. As the personnel director, Mack is looking for a *smoothly agreeable and courteous* salesman.
7. The elaborate floats moved slowly by as residents and tourists *took much pleasure* in the beauty of Mardi Gras.
8. Marcia’s already *pallid* face became deathly white as she fainted and fell off her chair.
9. Etienne was a *brave and valiant* knight whose efforts helped to change the course of history.
10. The citizens rallied behind the president as he tried to *join* political divisions.
Lesson 26  The Prefixes *mono*- and *bi-*

When the prefixes *mono-* and *bi-* are combined with a variety of roots, the result is a countless number of new words. For example, the prefix *mono-*, meaning “single,” when combined with the root *oculus*, meaning “eye,” provides us with the word *monocle*, an eyeglass for one eye. A monogram is the initials of a name combined in a single design. In the same way, the prefix *bi-*, meaning “two,” when combined with the root *caput*, meaning “head,” produces the word *biceps*, a muscle with two points of origin. All of the words in this lesson share the meaning of “single” or “double.”

**EXERCISE A   Definitions**
Write the word from the list that best matches each clue. On the line provided, write your own definition of the word; then, check it against the dictionary definition of the word.

1. This word is made up of the prefix *bi-* and the root *gamos*, meaning “marriage.” The person involved in this commits a crime. __________
   
   Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________________

2. This word is made up of the prefix *mono-* and the root *lith*, meaning “stone.” You might find one of these at Stonehenge in England. __________
   
   Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________________

3. The prefix *bi-* is attached to a root meaning “sharp points.” If you had trouble with what this word names, you might see a dentist. __________
   
   Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________________

4. The prefix *mono-* and the root *theism*, meaning “deity,” combine to form the word that describes the religion practiced by Muslims, Christians, and Jews. __________
   
   Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________________

5. This word is formed by joining the prefix *bi-* with the root *annum*, meaning “year.” It may apply to the lifetime of a plant or the frequency of events. __________
   
   Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________________

6. This word, formed by uniting the prefix *mono-* and the root *logue*, meaning “talk,” refers to monopolizing the conversation. __________
   
   Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________________
7. Adding the prefix bi- to the root *lingua*, or “language,” makes a word that refers to something that interpreters need to be.

Dictionary definition

8. The prefix mono-, when added to the root tone, or “sound,” applies to the way some people speak.

Dictionary definition

9. The prefix bi- plus the root latera, meaning “sides,” produces a word that can apply to triangles or symmetry.

Dictionary definition

10. The prefix mono- plus the root gamos, meaning “marriage,” is the legal relationship most people are familiar with.

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

If the boldfaced word is correctly used in the sentence, write **correct** above it. If not, draw a line through it and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. The orthodontist promised that braces would align my **bicuspids** with the rest of my teeth.

2. The massive obelisk was sculpted from a **monologue**.

3. Students from Asia or South America whose English skills are just developing often benefit from **biennial** classes that reinforce the old language while teaching the new.

4. The ancient Greeks did not believe in **monotheism**; instead, they worshipped various gods and goddesses.

5. Although many bird species have several mating partners throughout their lifetimes, the cardinal practices **bigamy**.

6. Although we celebrate our birthdays each year, my cousin and I like to have a **bilateral** party so that we can see each other’s friends and get twice as many gifts.

7. The **monotony** of the announcer’s voice put everyone to sleep on a hot Friday afternoon.

8. Comedians who deliver effective and funny **monologues** have to be masters of timing and invention.

9. Israel and Iraq signed a **bilateral** agreement that ensured peace and prosperity for both nations for at least ten years.

10. In the event that Mrs. Cardon’s divorce did not go through as planned, she decided to postpone her second marriage for several weeks so that she did not accidentally commit **monogamy**.
Lesson 27  The Roots string and strict

The Latin word stringere, which means “to draw tight” or “to bind,” usually appears in English words as the root strin. However, it can also be spelled stra and stric. For example, something that is astringent draws together body tissues and stops the flow of blood or other secretions. Something restricted is confined within limits. Regardless of their spelling, all the words from this root share a similar meaning, “being pulled together.”

EXERCISE A  Multiple-Meaning Words

Use context clues to determine which meaning of the boldfaced word is used in each sentence. Then, write the dictionary definition that applies.

1. Julia used her prestige to control the meeting, which was threatening to get out of hand.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

2. Ellen tried to stress the importance of algae for the oceanic ecosystem.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

3. Bee stings cause a stricture of Janine’s trachea, making it hard for her to breathe.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

4. Jim practiced an aikido move that was supposed to constrict a nerve.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

5. Computer programmers take advantage of the restrained proliferation of computer programs.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

6. My grandmother is very stringent with her budget because she is not working.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

7. The sailor shot flares in the air to communicate the ship’s distress to any nearby ships.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

8. The police officer had to put handcuffs on the male suspect to constrain him.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

9. She showed great restraint by not retorting to the belligerent salesman.

   Dictionary definition ____________________________
10. The man in the water was obviously in dire **straits** as he floundered helplessly.

Dictionary definition

---

**EXERCISE B**  Usage

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. **Explain the reasons for your choice.**

1. The Cunninghams withdrew their application for membership in the golf and tennis club when they learned about (unrestrained, stringent, strictured) regulations that governed everything from behavior to attire.

2. We had no idea what dire (straits, restraint, prestige) meant until we exceeded our credit card limit, lost our apartment, and couldn’t even afford to shop for groceries on a regular basis.

3. Rosalie chose to (distress, constrain, constrict) her enthusiasm for her cause at the town meeting when she was confronted by the opposition.

4. Rubber bands worn on wrists can be good reminders so long as they are not so tight that they (stress, distress, constrict) blood flow.

5. Too many tight deadlines added to Steve’s (prestige, restraint, stress).

6. The children’s (distressed, stringent, unrestrained) laughter is a good sign that they are recovering from their ordeal.

7. Connie found the (stress, strictures, prestige) of boarding school unbearable and asked her parents if she could return home.

8. Kyle learned how valuable pet (restraint, straits, distress) could be when he saw an unleashed dog bite a child at the park.

9. Lucy didn’t care about the (distress, prestige, restraint) of designer labels; she just sought well-made clothes that would last for years.

10. “We won’t cause Mom added (stricture, distress, prestige) on the night before her speech,” said Dad. “We’ll tell her about the car after the fundraiser.”
Lesson 28  Using Reading Skills

Connotation

Many words have another kind of meaning beyond their surface meaning. Even a simple color can have a wide range of possible meanings, depending on how it is used. The word *black*, for example, denotes “the darkest color” or “a complete lack of light.” Going beyond denotation, or the dictionary definition, you can understand that “black is beautiful” and that operating a business “in the black” is positive, while being the “black sheep in the family” or having a “black heart” is not desirable. This is what is meant by *connotation*—the implied or suggested meaning of a word.

Knowing the connotations of words helps you understand language more fully. All of the following words denote a thoroughfare, yet all have different connotations:

- **alley** a narrow passage through the middle of a block giving access to the rear of lots or buildings.
- **boulevard** a broad, often landscaped thoroughfare, named after a notable person or event, and located in an area relevant to the name.
- **road** an open way outside of an urban district, formerly for horseback travel, between distant places or for travelers, vehicles, and animals in rural areas, now used interchangeably for urban and rural thoroughfares.
- **street** a paved public means of access through a city, town, or village with sidewalks, buildings, and availability to traffic.

Although the above words have similar denotative meanings, the words have different connotations. For example, referring to the world-famous Champs-Élysées Boulevard in Paris as a “road” would be inappropriate. This landmark consists of palaces and some of the finest hotels and restaurants in the world. Awareness of differences in word meanings can help you in reading, speaking, and writing.

**EXERCISE A  Usage**

Explain the meaning of each sentence based on the connotations and denotations of the boldfaced words.

1. Lynn is a *mediocre* singer.  
   Lynn is an *average* singer.  
   Lynn is an *adequate* singer.

2. Dwight seems *pleased* with his new car.  
   Dwight seems *elated* with his new car.  
   Dwight seems *ecstatic* with his new car.

**EXERCISE B  Word Association**

Journalists generally try to be neutral; that is, they avoid words with either strong positive or negative connotations. Novelists and other authors, however, usually want to use words with powerful connotations to evoke certain emotions in their readers. Choose one newspaper story and one page from a favorite novel or short story. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of six words from each piece of writing. Rate the words on the basis of connotation, using plus for positive, minus for negative, or X for neutral.
Review: Unit 7

EXERCISE Circle the letter of the phrase that best explains the boldfaced word.

1. If you are looking for solitude, you are probably in need of ______.
   a. good reading material that will keep you amused
   b. a secluded place where you can have peace and quiet
   c. a low calorie but nutritious meal
   d. a crowded dance floor where you can show off your moves

2. If you purchase a biennial magazine subscription as a gift, you can expect that ______.
   a. the magazine will probably go out of business in a few months
   b. the price will go up when it is time for renewal
   c. the recipient will receive the magazine twice a year
   d. the recipient will receive the magazine for two years

3. Clothes that constrict your body during hot weather are not advisable because they ______.
   a. bind or squeeze
   b. are too big
   c. are too colorful
   d. absorb too much perspiration

4. People who lose themselves in reverie are said to be ______.
   a. unaware of responsibility
   b. unbalanced and overly emotional
   c. daydreamers
   d. gluttons for punishment

5. Bilingual books are helpful to someone learning a new language because they ______.
   a. are written in two languages
   b. have study questions that cover all the material
   c. have exciting plots and believable characters
   d. follow a magazine format with many pictures and little writing

6. Someone suffering from the effects of stress might experience ______.
   a. a guilty conscience
   b. sore muscles and aching joints
   c. broken promises
   d. sleep and appetite disturbances

7. If you saw a friend looking particularly wan, you might ______.
   a. offer him or her a ride
   b. suggest that he or she see a doctor
   c. laugh at his or her facial expression
   d. ignore him or her

8. Readers and viewers of plays can learn much from an actor’s monologue because this ______.
   a. long speech reveals character
   b. short dialogue moves the action
   c. emotional message is the climax
   d. series of puns lightens the mood
Test: Unit 7

PART A

Circle the letter of the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Rick finds that the _____ of tea parties and formal dances makes for the most interesting photographs.
   a. bicuspid       b. monotony       c. restraint       d. solitude

2. While Leslie benefited from the structured nature of the dance program, she did not enjoy the _____ of the demanding practice schedule.
   a. strictures     b. revels         c. straits         d. rifts

3. _____ is the most accepted form of marriage in the West.

4. In Edgar Allan Poe’s “The Mask of the Red Death,” the characters ______ at a costume ball until the clock strikes midnight and a surprise guest arrives.
   a. whet           b. revel          c. constrain       d. constrict

5. Even though it was not carved from a single block of stone, the Washington Monument is considered a _____ because it is a tall, thin column.
   a. monolith       b. stalwart       c. solitude        d. restraint

6. Not being able to find his father caused the young boy much _____.
   a. prestige       b. revel          c. monotony        d. distress

7. After ten days of sightseeing in New York City, Kim was happy to return to the _____ of her house in the countryside, where she could hear the birds sing.
   a. stricture      b. solitude       c. monogamy        d. reverie

8. Enamel seems to wear off each _____ because of the wear and tear during eating and brushing.
   a. bicuspid       b. structure      c. rift            d. monolith

9. The cruise ship was forced to detour around the _____, which had been narrowed considerably by heavy silt deposits during the storm.
   a. monotony       b. straits        c. solitude        d. monolith

10. _____ is not present in Hinduism since the religion recognizes a multitude of deities.

11. Alicia dozed in her chair, caught halfway between sleep and ______.
    a. stress         b. distress       c. prestige        d. reverie

12. The _____ in their relationship would take years to heal.
    a. whet           b. monologue     c. rift            d. reverie
13. The ______ education requirement has been changed in our school district so that all immigrants take an intensive English course.
   a. unrequited    b. bilingual    c. stringent    d. bilateral

14. Some plants are considered ______ because they live for just two years.
   a. suave    b. unrestrained    c. biennial    d. wan

15. Not only was the former police chief charged with fraud, but he was also accused of ______: he had three families in three different cities.
   a. bigamy    b. monogamy    c. stress    d. reverie

**PART B**

Circle the letter of the word that means most nearly the *opposite* of the boldfaced word.

1. whet
   a. depress    b. excite    c. bend    d. influence

2. suave
   a. legible    b. positive    c. uncouth    d. handsome

3. restraint
   a. memory    b. freedom    c. respect    d. perfection

4. monotony
   a. uncertainty    b. illumination    c. guarantee    d. diversity

5. prestige
   a. disgrace    b. bewilderment    c. confidence    d. elegance

6. wan
   a. unnatural    b. ruddy    c. calm    d. obedient

7. constrict
   a. extinguish    b. disguise    c. loosen    d. promise

8. rift
   a. unification    b. falsehood    c. sanctuary    d. severity

9. monologue
   a. argument    b. conversation    c. lecture    d. compliment

10. bilateral
    a. square    b. triangular    c. two-dimensional    d. one-sided
Lesson 29  Using Multiple-Meaning Words

Who are you—a son, a student, a sister, a customer, an athlete, a friend? Your identity depends not only on the behavioral and personal characteristics that define your individuality but also on the times in which you live and the people whom you meet. The words in this lesson will help you to identify, understand, and express the parts of your life that affect who you are.

EXERCISE A  Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words have several related definitions listed within a single dictionary entry. Read the sentences below; then, circle the letter of the correct definition of the boldfaced vocabulary word.

1. After climbing the face of Mt. Coria and rappelling down the back side, Gretchen felt invincible.
   a. intensely excited  
   b. incapable of being overcome or defeated  
   c. worthy of imitation  
   d. liable to change

2. William Randolph Hearst was once considered eccentric because of his collection of wild animals.
   a. concerned with the ordinary and practical  
   b. being the only one of its kind  
   c. departing from an established norm  
   d. having great stature or enormous strength

3. The book about Pacific cultures will disillusion Mary, who had hoped to find unsophisticated groups untouched by the West.
   a. deprive of a false or erroneous belief  
   b. establish exact limits for  
   c. make cross or discontented  
   d. cause to have a prejudiced view

4. In order to be a successful entertainer, a person should have a dynamic personality.
   a. nervous and impatient  
   b. marked by intensity and vigor  
   c. difficult to understand  
   d. lacking in discipline

5. Historian Barbara Tuchman is esteemed for both her scholarship and her writing style.
   a. called attention to boastfully  
   b. accused with evil intent  
   c. regarded with respect  
   d. set forth for consideration

6. The tourists were naive, believing that there were bargains still to be found in London flea markets.
   a. showing resourcefulness in difficult situations  
   b. lacking experience or judgment  
   c. lacking social grace  
   d. recklessly wasteful
7. Despite his addiction to video games, Steve maintained a **temperate** diet and a regular exercise schedule.
   a. involving moderation and self-restraint  
   b. designed to shock or thrill  
   c. marked by eagerness  
   d. without exception or qualification

8. She was considered a violin **virtuoso** at a very young age.
   a. eccentric player  
   b. convincing performer  
   c. hesitant performer  
   d. excellent performer

9. Craig tried his best to **manipulate** the system so that he would be pitted against the weakest golfers, but his attempts were soon discovered.
   a. seize by force or authority  
   b. subject to uniformity  
   c. tamper with for personal gain  
   d. substitute for another

10. Wendy was such an **impressionable** young woman that she tended to believe anything she was told.
    a. modest and reserved in manner and behavior  
    b. easily influenced or convinced  
    c. moodily introspective  
    d. having no imperfections

**EXERCISE B  Synonyms and Antonyms**

Circle the letter of the word that has the meaning that is the same as (a synonym) or opposite to (an antonym) that of the vocabulary word.

1. manipulate:  (synonym)
   a. handle  
   b. expose  
   c. withdraw  
   d. grieve for

2. disillusion:  (antonym)
   a. arrange  
   b. satisfy  
   c. enchant  
   d. pierce

3. temperate:  (synonym)
   a. exaggerated  
   b. moderate  
   c. unfamiliar  
   d. qualified

4. naive:  (antonym)
   a. sophisticated  
   b. biased  
   c. open  
   d. inferior

5. impressionable:  (synonym)
   a. broad-minded  
   b. gullible  
   c. immature  
   d. proper

6. eccentric:  (antonym)
   a. calm  
   b. appropriate  
   c. unashamed  
   d. ordinary

7. dynamic:  (synonym)
   a. sneaky  
   b. active  
   c. merciless  
   d. impatient

8. invincible:  (antonym)
   a. vulnerable  
   b. wise  
   c. useful  
   d. anguished
Lesson 30 Using Context Clues

As we progress from infancy toward old age, we continually experience change. Who we are is constantly refined and redefined. That’s why the passage from youth to maturity may be less a matter of age than a journey from unknowing into awareness, or from innocence into experience. The words in this lesson will help you to express different facets of the search for identity.

Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accentuate</th>
<th>nonchalant</th>
<th>pensive</th>
<th>perseverance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>affront</td>
<td>obnoxious</td>
<td>perception</td>
<td>stupor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that best matches each clue below.

1. If someone intentionally insults you, he or she would be guilty of committing this.________________
2. A person who is lively and spirited.________________
3. This kind of person might be found daydreaming about tomorrow’s problems.________________
4. A person might be in this state if he or she gets bad news or a terrible shock.________________
5. This person accepts things without objection or resistance.________________
6. Someone who is coolly unconcerned about appearance could be described with this adjective.________________
7. The person who has this never gives up, regardless of how difficult things may be.________________
8. A person who emphasizes the good points of something does this to the positive.________________
9. Few people want to spend time with someone like this who talks loudly and says offensive things.________________
10. Everyone has highly individual reactions to experiences due to this, brought to each person through his or her senses.________________

EXERCISE B Usage

If the boldfaced word is correctly used in the sentence, write correct above it. If not, draw a line through it and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. Noel enjoys the obnoxious prank of calling people on the telephone and hanging up when they answer.
2. The survivors of the bus accident stood around in a perception, their eyes dazed and empty.
3. Although they tend to look sad and depressed, passive people are just wistful; sometimes they get so lost in their thoughts that they neither see nor hear others.

4. Miss Peabody viewed the use of slang and idioms as a personal affront to her dignity.

5. Ryan pretends to be nonchalant about his scholarship to Yale Drama School, but he is really totally ecstatic.

6. Nadia’s perception and patience make her the perfect person to input the records into the computer; she will barely take a break until she completes her task.

7. “But that’s just your stupor, Ed,” said Jill impatiently. “You may not understand the entire story about the Chinese farmers because you were raised in a different country and social class.”

8. Some would say that passive people are easy to get along with, while others see them as easy to control.

9. An animated smile spread across Del’s face and his eyes sparkled with good humor and excitement.

10. The speaker accentuated the first syllables of all his words, creating a strange verbal rhythm.

**EXERCISE C** Synonyms

Circle the letter of the word that means most nearly the same as the boldfaced word.

1. perseverance
   a. power          b. laziness         c. normality         d. persistence

2. nonchalant
   a. unconcerned b. noisy           c. uncomfortable d. tempted

3. affront
   a. surprise     b. management     c. insult          d. torrent

4. pensive
   a. thoughtful   b. nauseous       c. angry          d. guilty

5. stupor
   a. crisis       b. daze           c. outcome        d. habit

6. obnoxious
   a. harmful      b. efficient      c. objectionable d. willful

7. accentuate
   a. evaluate     b. criticize      c. emphasize     d. legislate

8. animated
   a. lively        b. uncertain     c. excellent     d. prescribed

9. perception
   a. agreement    b. dilemma       c. inclination  d. awareness

10. passive
    a. sickly       b. inactive      c. vibrant       d. disdainful
Lesson 31 The Roots nym and nom

Both the Greek root *nym* and the Latin root *nom* mean “name” or “word.” Thus, the English word *synonym* is built from the prefix *syn-*, meaning “same” or “similar,” and *onymum*, meaning “name.” As you know, a synonym has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. In the same way, the English word *nominate* comes from the Latin *nomen*, meaning “name,” and is defined as “to propose by name as a candidate, especially for election.” The words in this lesson share a common derivation and meaning.

### Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anonymous</th>
<th>Homonym</th>
<th>Nomenclature</th>
<th>Pseudonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antonym</td>
<td>Ignomy</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>Renown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denomination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXERCISE A Etymology

Choose the word from the list that best matches each clue. On the lines provided, write your own definition of the word and the dictionary definition.

1. This word comes from the prefix *mis-*, meaning “wrongly,” and the root *nomen*. Iceland and Greenland are two examples of this.
   My definition ____________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________

2. The combination of the prefix *pseudo-*, meaning “false,” and the root *nomen* produces this word that an author might choose to protect his or her identity.
   My definition ____________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________

3. This word derives from the root *nomen* in combination with the word *calare*, meaning “to call.” You might use this system in biology class.
   My definition ____________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________

4. The prefix *anti-*, meaning “against,” and the root *nomen* produce a word applied to pairs, such as high and low.
   My definition ____________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________

5. Built from the prefix *de-*, meaning “from,” and *nominare*, meaning “to call,” this word might apply to a stack of one-dollar bills.
   My definition ____________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________
6. This word comes from the prefix *homo-*, meaning “same” or “like,” and the root *nomen*. These words are spelled the same but have different meanings.
   
   **My definition**
   
   **Dictionary definition**

7. This word comes from *nominalis*, meaning “of names.” The Queen of England is this kind of leader.
   
   **My definition**
   
   **Dictionary definition**

8. Referring to an unknown, this word comes from the prefix *an-*, meaning “without,” and *unuma*, meaning “name.”
   
   **My definition**
   
   **Dictionary definition**

9. Built from the prefix *re-*, meaning “anew,” and the root *nomer*, meaning “to name,” this word categorizes people like Michael Jordan and Madeleine Albright.
   
   **My definition**
   
   **Dictionary definition**

10. This word comes from the prefix *in-*, meaning “not,” and the root *nomen*, meaning “name.” This word involves a ruined reputation.
   
   **My definition**
   
   **Dictionary definition**

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

**Underline the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.**

1. Mrs. Hughes decided that the (antonym, pseudonym, homonym) game was perfect for trips in the car; thinking of opposites would certainly keep her two children and their friends busy.

2. The bald brother of the Three Stooges was given the (pseudonym, nomenclature, misnomer), “Curly.”

3. It took Rafi several weeks to familiarize himself with the (denomination, renown, nomenclature) of computer programming.

4. Lutheranism is a (nomenclature, homonym, denomination) of the Protestant religion.

5. The (anonymous, renown, nominal) caller tipped off the police that a crime was about to take place.

6. The charitable deeds of the land developer won him (ignominy, renown, nomenclature) that lasted for decades.
Lesson 32 Using Reference Skills
Using the Thesaurus: Antonyms

In addition to providing a list of synonyms, or words that mean the same or nearly the same as another word, some thesauruses also provide a list of antonyms. Look at the following modified entries from a thesaurus.

Checking both synonyms and antonyms in a thesaurus can help you to develop your vocabulary and your writing skills. Words with opposite meanings increase your awareness of how language is used. Using antonyms in the right place can clarify meaning, help create an image, or emphasize a point, as these examples show.

The king rewarded conformity, not disobedience.
The new baby appeared delicate next to her older and more robust cousin.

EXERCISE
Using a thesaurus, find five synonyms and five antonyms for the word defiance to fill in the word web below.
**Review: Unit 8**

**EXERCISE**

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best explains the boldfaced vocabulary word.

1. If someone has a reputation for being impressionable, you might expect her to be ______.
   a. conceited and difficult to get along with for extended periods
   b. easily fooled by appearance
   c. hopelessly depressed
   d. uncertain about her future

2. Someone’s perception of a situation is bound to be different from yours because ______.
   a. of the way people interpret sensory stimuli
   b. of the way the senses defy accuracy
   c. people always agree on what they see and hear
   d. the senses of taste and touch are less well developed than the other senses

3. A writer might adopt a pseudonym if ______.
   a. he or she enjoys being recognized
   b. he or she wants a large garden
   c. he or she needs the manuscript edited
   d. he or she wants to try out a new writing style

4. Obnoxious people probably have few friends because they ______.
   a. have poor communication skills
   b. tend to offend other people
   c. cannot be honest
   d. are conscious of their social status

5. The name “Hope” seems like a misnomer for someone who is as ______.
   a. dejected as she is
   b. intelligent as she is
   c. uncooperative as she is
   d. elegant as she is

6. An invincible hero is a person who tends to be ______.
   a. more literary than real-life
   b. conniving, sneaky, and unkind
   c. easily lost and frustrated
   d. brave, strong, and undefeated

7. Dynamic characters are more interesting than flat characters because dynamic characters ______.
   a. change and grow
   b. treat others poorly
   c. are the same at the end as they are at the beginning of a story
   d. are modeled after people that the author actually knows
Test: Unit 8

PART A

Circle the letter of the word that best completes the sentence.

1. To give himself the freedom to try different genres without influencing his audience, author Stephen King sometimes writes under the ______ Richard Bachman.
   a. homonym    b. pseudonym    c. perception    d. stupor

2. It’s incredibly frustrating to argue with a(n) ______ person because he or she refuses to participate.
   a. demure    b. eccentric    c. anonymous    d. passive

3. The instructor was hard on her film students in order to shatter their incorrect ______ of the film industry.
   a. perceptions    b. dynamics    c. virtuosos    d. affronts

4. AnneMarie’s ______ was infectious; anyone who spent an hour with her was invigorated and enthusiastic.
   a. pensiveness    b. animation    c. eccentricity    d. perseverance

5. The agency is looking for a(n) ______ employee to contribute new ideas and change old procedures.
   a. eccentric    b. nonchalant    c. dynamic    d. ignominious

6. Sisyphus, a character in Greek literature, is a model for ______; each time he rolls a large rock to the top of a hill, it rolls down, and he must start anew.
   a. demureness    b. perseverance    c. esteem    d. passiveness

7. As a temporary employee, Sandy has to learn a different ______ for each new job.
   a. nomenclature    b. pseudonym    c. perception    d. renown

8. I’d like to introduce you to my colleague of ______, about whom you have heard so much.
   a. passive    b. impressionable    c. obnoxious    d. renown

9. Lucy checks every ______ to find out what the writer meant.
   a. pseudonym    b. misnomer    c. stupor    d. homonym

10. For his part in finding the wallet, Glen received a(n) ______ reward.
    a. ignominious    b. nonchalant    c. nominal    d. animated

11. Carpal tunnel syndrome, in which the nerves in the wrists and hands are damaged, causes difficulty in the ______ of an object like a computer mouse.
    a. manipulation    b. perception    c. nomenclature    d. homonym

12. “Lucky” was an unfortunate ______ for a dog that had been hit by a truck and lost by an airline.
    a. homonym    b. perseverance    c. misnomer    d. ignominy
13. People with eye problems sometimes lose their ______ of depth, distance, and space.
   a. nomenclature  b. dynamic  c. misnomer  d. perception
14. Having won all of their games for the past two seasons, the team believed they were ______.
   a. passive  b. invincible  c. temperate  d. naive
15. Audrey and James have the same religion, but each belongs to a different ______.
   a. antonym  b. denomination  c. manipulation  d. perception

PART B
Circle the letter of the word that means most nearly the opposite of the boldfaced vocabulary word.

1. eccentric
   a. bold  b. hesitant  c. conventional  d. lost
2. nonchalant
   a. indifferent  b. formal  c. sickly  d. worried
3. renown
   a. goodness  b. humor  c. laziness  d. obscurity
4. dynamic
   a. lethargic  b. energetic  c. alone  d. relaxed
5. affront
   a. faze  b. compare  c. compliment  d. describe
6. stupor
   a. reason  b. animation  c. coma  d. plan
7. anonymous
   a. poor  b. weak  c. rigorous  d. known
8. temperate
   a. unrestrained  b. hateful  c. angry  d. clear
9. accentuate
   a. de-emphasize  b. comprehend  c. complicate  d. destroy
10. antonym
    a. pseudonym  b. misnomer  c. synonym  d. homonym
Lesson 33 Using Synonyms

When you walk out your front door in the morning, what do you see, hear, and smell? When you have an argument or a conversation with a friend, how do you feel? Our language is filled with words to describe every detail of our surroundings, the people we know, and the feelings or thoughts that we have. Learning new descriptive words can help to express feelings and observations in the most vivid, specific ways possible. The words in this list relate to observations and expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aesthetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balmy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Synonyms
Each boldfaced word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other related words or situations and write them on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. poignant: moving
   Dictionary definition

2. benign: favorable
   Dictionary definition

3. grotesque: abnormal
   Dictionary definition

4. gaudy: flashy
   Dictionary definition

5. balmy: mild
   Dictionary definition

6. resplendent: brilliant
   Dictionary definition

7. obtuse: rounded; dull-witted
   Dictionary definition

8. mundane: common
   Dictionary definition

9. aesthetic: beautiful
   Dictionary definition
10. wanton : reckless ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

**EXERCISE B**  Usage

Draw a line through the italicized phrase. Above it, write the vocabulary word that can replace
the phrase.

1. A *strange and distorted* statue stood on the lawn outside the vacant house.
2. Their first meeting was tense and uncomfortable, but their last two meetings were *friendly and pleasant*.
3. The talented designer's *artistic and elegant* creations impressed the guests at the fall fashion review.
4. We decided that the flowered wallpaper was too *bright and showy* for our simple tastes.
5. The art was supposed to be new and fresh, but I found it quite *ordinary*.
6. Some people wept at the *emotional and heartfelt* tribute to the victims.
7. After a very cold winter, we appreciated yesterday afternoon’s *warm and fair* conditions.
8. The driver sped through the narrow streets with a *willful and careless* disregard for pedestrians and other drivers.
9. The joke was not clever, but *confusing and rather unintelligent*.
10. Tourists always looked forward to *bright and intense* sunsets over the water.

**EXERCISE C**  Antonyms

Write the vocabulary word that is opposite in meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. hurtful</th>
<th>2. unemotional</th>
<th>3. tasteful</th>
<th>4. unique</th>
<th>5. beautiful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE D**  Multiple-Meaning Words

To explore the multiple meanings of words in the vocabulary list, select the word that correctly
completes each statement below. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

1. Her ____________ perfume wafted through the airplane, overpowering me six rows away.
2. The ____________ climate of Spain was great for Larry's lungs.
3. By giving her child anything he wanted, he had grown ____________ in his teenage years.
4. The ____________ drawings on the cave walls in Italy were painted by ancient cave dwellers.
5. She tried hard to emulate the modernist ____________ of Pablo Picasso.
Lesson 34 Malapropisms

Have you ever confused two words that sound alike? This isn’t hard to do—in the English language many words look and sound alike but are completely unrelated in meaning. Malapropism is a term that describes the misuse, especially the humorous misuse, of certain words. The list below contains pairs of words often used in malapropisms.

Word List

- anecdote
- epitaph
- progeny
- vivacious
- antidote
- epithet
- reprehend
- voracious
- apprehend
- prodigy

EXERCISE A Context Clues

For each sentence below, use context clues to determine the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. My great-grandparents are proud of their progeny, which include four generations.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

2. The child pianist, who performed in packed concert halls, was regarded as a musical prodigy.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

3. Not only were his actions not praised, but one opponent even labeled him with an insulting epithet.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

4. The poet was asked to write an epitaph for the great leader’s tombstone.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

5. She began her graduation speech by telling an anecdote about a personal high school experience.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

6. Scientists worked to develop an antidote to the poison.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________
7. Police officers hoped to **apprehend** the bank robbery suspects before the end of the day.

   My definition ____________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

8. In public reports, environmentalists have begun to publicly **reprehend** businesses that pollute waterways.

   My definition ____________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

9. Guests admired their **vivacious** host, who welcomed, greeted, and introduced people all night.

   My definition ____________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

10. The cooks could hardly make enough food to satisfy the **voracious** appetites of the volunteer workers.

    My definition __________________________________________________________

    Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Word Association**

For each group of words, write the vocabulary word that belongs.

1. genius, intellect, wonder ________________

2. memorial, monument, remembrance ________________

3. remedy, cure, medicine ________________

4. name, slur, insult ________________

5. grab, capture, catch ________________

6. energetic, lively, active ________________

7. offspring, family, descendants ________________

8. accuse, blame, criticize ________________

9. story, tale, narrative ________________

10. greedy, starved, devouring ________________

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

Sometimes, actors and comedians deliberately use malapropisms to make audiences laugh. With a partner, use a separate sheet of paper to write a short skit that uses some of the malapropisms above in humorous ways. Think about humorous and confusing situations that could arise if people do not communicate clearly or if they say one thing but mean something completely different. If you think of any additional words that might make for humorous malapropisms, feel free to add them to your skit.
Lesson 35  The Greek Roots *chron* and *micro*

The root *chron* comes from the Greek word *chronos*, which means “time.” The root *micro* comes from the Greek word *mikros*, which means “small.” You can use your understanding of these roots to figure out the meanings of a variety of words. The words in the following list contain the root *chron* or *micro*.

**Word List**
- chronic
- chronological
- microfilm
- synchronicity
- chronicle
- microbe
- microscopic
- synchronize
- chronograph
- microbiology

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**

For each sentence below, use context clues to determine the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. She was upset to learn that she had a **chronic**, not temporary, condition.
   - My definition ____________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition _____________________________________

2. We decided to start at the beginning and explain events in **chronological** order.
   - My definition ____________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition _____________________________________

3. At the festival, it is a tradition to **synchronize** the start of the music with the opening of the fireworks display.
   - My definition ____________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition _____________________________________

4. Students put together a **chronicle** of the school from its earliest days to the present.
   - My definition ____________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition _____________________________________

5. They will use some type of **chronograph**, such as a stopwatch, to analyze the speed of their equipment.
   - My definition ____________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition _____________________________________

6. The **synchronicity** of having several family members receive good news at the same time made us feel lucky.
   - My definition ____________________________________________
   - Dictionary definition _____________________________________
7. At the library, we found some of the magazines in print and some on **microfilm**.
   
   My definition
   
   Dictionary definition
   
8. In **microbiology**, Lena analyzes organisms that cause certain diseases.
   
   My definition
   
   Dictionary definition
   
9. Back at the lab, we will study some of the **microscopic** animal life in the pond water.
   
   My definition
   
   Dictionary definition
   
10. The doctor was able to isolate the **microbe** that was causing the illness.
    
    My definition
    
    Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

**Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.**

1. To illustrate chronological order, you might use a ______.
   
   a. microscope  
   b. stopwatch  
   c. time line  
   d. road map

2. A person most likely to need a chronograph would be a ______.
   
   a. clerk  
   b. runner  
   c. mail carrier  
   d. map maker

3. A type of microbe is a ______.
   
   a. germ  
   b. clock  
   c. microscope  
   d. small mammal

4. A chronic disease is one that ______.
   
   a. strikes quickly and severely then disappears  
   b. recurs and lasts a long time  
   c. is easily cured in a short amount of time  
   d. is usually not noticeable

5. A good example of a chronicle is a ______.
   
   a. short poem  
   b. history book  
   c. scale  
   d. meter

6. You might synchronize ______.
   
   a. a disease  
   b. two books  
   c. two watches  
   d. a germ

7. You are most likely to find microfilm ______.
   
   a. in a library  
   b. in a test tube  
   c. on the surface of a pond  
   d. at a track meet
Lesson 36 Using Reference Skills
Using a Dictionary: Homographs
A homograph is a word that is spelled like another but that has a different meaning, origin, and, sometimes, pronunciation. Unlike multiple meanings of the same word, homographs are listed as separate entries in a dictionary. Look at the sample entries below for the word *fret*.

The multiple meanings are related by origin and meaning and are listed in the same entry. Homographs, on the other hand, have separate origins and meanings and have separate entries in a dictionary.

\[\text{fret}^1\] (fret) *vt.* [ME (Middle English) *freten*<OE (Old English)<*fretan*, to devour] 1. to eat away; gnaw
2. to wear away by gnawing or rubbing 3. to form by wearing away 4. to make rough 5. to annoy or worry—*vi.* 1. to gnaw 2. to become eaten or worn 3. to become disturbed 4. to become annoyed—*n.* 1. a wearing away 2. a place that is worn 3. an annoyance

\[\text{fret}^2\] (fret) *n.* [ME *frette*, probably from OFr (Old French) *frete*, interlaced work, with OE *frætwa*, ornament] 1. an ornamental net, often worn by women as a headdress 2. an ornamental pattern of small bars that join at right angles, used as a border or decoration

\[\text{fret}^3\] (fret) *n.* [OFr *frette*, a band] 1. any of several narrow ridges across the neck and fingerboard of a banjo, guitar, or other similar stringed instruments to regulate fingering—*vt.* 1. to press strings against a fret 2. to place frets on an instrument

**EXERCISE A**
Write five sentences using the word *fret*. Three of your sentences should demonstrate the meanings of the three homographs, and two of your sentences should show multiple meanings of the same homograph.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

**EXERCISE B**
Consult a dictionary to find homographs and multiple meanings of the following words. For each homograph, list origins, multiple meanings, and parts of speech.

1. *calf* 
2. *bow* 
3. *hop* 
4. *hold* 
5. *lap*
Review: Unit 9

**EXERCISE A**

Circle the letter of the word that means the opposite of the boldfaced word.

1. balmy
   a. dull       b. frigid      c. uncertain       d. harmless
2. wanton
   a. disorderly b. brilliant    c. quiet          d. careful
3. obtuse
   a. sharp      b. simple      c. impressive     d. complicated
4. vivacious
   a. angry      b. greedy      c. old           d. lazy
5. apprehend
   a. criticize  b. tire        c. lose          d. grasp
6. poignant
   a. quiet      b. boring      c. entertaining   d. emotionless
7. mundane
   a. temporary  b. unique      c. painful       d. simple
8. prodigy
   a. family     b. genius      c. dullard       d. friend
9. resplendent
   a. cold       b. complicated c. intelligent   d. gloomy
10. chronic
    a. small      b. comfortable c. short-lived  d. painful

**EXERCISE B**

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. They had to (chronicle, synchronize, reprehend) their watches for the game.
2. There was a (chronic, grotesque, microscopic) film of soap over the lens.
3. My (chronograph, microfilm, microbe) has a light and stopwatch as well.
4. Grandmom’s (progeny, antidote, anecdote) had us falling off our chairs laughing.
5. Please arrange these phone calls in (chronological, microscopic, benign) order.
Test: Unit 9

PART A
Circle the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.

1. My grandfather told an interesting ______ about growing up on a farm.
   a. antidote       b. progeny       c. anecdote       d. prodigy

2. Because of his ______ appetite, the family’s grocery bills were usually quite high.
   a. voracious       b. resplendent   c. vivacious       d. gaudy

3. One gifted student was labeled a(n) ______, destined for success.
   a. synchronicity   b. prodigy       c. epithet         d. epitaph

4. The ache in her knee was ______ and affected her most on cold or damp mornings.
   a. obtuse          b. chronological d. benign

5. For the funeral, family members created a(n) ______ that would be engraved on a plaque.
   a. chronicle       b. epithet       c. chronograph    d. epitaph

6. A degree in ______ would allow him to study organisms in bodies of water.
   a. microfilm       b. microbiology  c. synchronicity  d. chronograph

7. We used a ______ to measure our running time before the big track meet.
   a. chronograph     b. synchronicity d. microbe

8. The teacher told us to arrange our essays in a folder in ______ order.
   a. microscopic     b. obtuse       c. chronic        d. chronological

9. For the surprise party, we will have to ______ our arrival times so that everyone is present before the guest of honor arrives.
   a. chronicle       b. chronograph  c. synchronize    d. microbe

10. The explosion was loud but ______, as it didn’t cause any damage.
    a. chronic         b. resplendent c. grotesque      d. benign

PART B
For each boldfaced word, circle the letter of the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning.

1. microscopic
   a. immense         b. scattered    c. complicated   d. long

2. aesthetic
   a. smooth          b. unsightly   c. frightening   d. unfit

3. gaudy
   a. tasteful        b. old         c. polite        d. orderly
4. balmy  
a. simple  
b. wet  
c. humid  
d. cold  

5. resplendent  
a. dull  
b. stormy  
c. lively  
d. small  

6. grotesque  
a. intelligent  
b. beautiful  
c. hopeless  
d. simple  

7. poignant  
a. small  
b. unemotional  
c. complicated  
d. tasteful  

8. obtuse  
a. dull  
b. intelligent  
c. cloudy  
d. minute  

9. reprehend  
a. praise  
b. insult  
c. avoid  
d. capture  

10. wanton  
a. intelligent  
b. foolish  
c. reckless  
d. careful  

**PART C**

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. A mundane job would probably ______.  
a. bring fame  
b. be exciting  
c. be routine and ordinary  
d. require special and rare equipment  

2. Being labeled with an epithet is likely to make someone feel ______.  
a. appreciated  
b. hopeful  
c. honored  
d. hurt  

3. A vivacious person is likely to ______.  
a. be stricken with illness  
b. be a genius  
c. have a great deal of energy  
d. eat too much  

4. You are most likely to see progeny at a ______.  
a. family reunion  
b. business meeting  
c. science conference  
d. library  

5. A chronicle of a town ______.  
a. builds its homes  
b. establishes its government  
c. tells its history  
d. studies its recent illnesses
Lesson 37  Using Synonyms

When you think of the word *loyalty*, what words and images come to mind? Perhaps you think about good friends who always stand up for one another. You might think of a soldier who fights for his or her country. You might think of a business, cause, or product that you like to support. The words in the following list relate to the idea of having, showing, or experiencing loyalty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefactor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

Each boldfaced vocabulary word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other words related to the meaning of the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. absolve : forgive
   Dictionary definition

2. prevail : overcome
   Dictionary definition

3. delude : mislead
   Dictionary definition

4. comrade : companion
   Dictionary definition

5. fidelity : faithfulness
   Dictionary definition

6. kindred : related
   Dictionary definition

7. advocate : supporter
   Dictionary definition

8. martyr : victim
   Dictionary definition

9. partisan : one-sided
   Dictionary definition
10. benefactor : helper

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B**  Usage

Draw a line through the italicized word or phrase. Above it, write the vocabulary word that can replace the word or phrase.

1. Her person conferring a benefit spoke to her about going to New York City for an art opening.
2. Even during difficult times, I could always count on support from my close friend.
3. The ex-con decided to deceive the cops by stealing a driver’s license.
4. The worshippers pledged faithfulness and loyalty to their religion and to their community church.
5. Some believed that members of the House of Representatives voted in a biased manner.
6. The soldiers faced a difficult challenge, but they vowed to control the situation.
7. When the organization needed support, leaders turned to a well-known promoter of their cause.
8. At the trial, the defendants were confident that the jury would completely clear them of all guilt.
9. According to legend, Joan of Arc was a person who sacrificed her life for her beliefs.
10. They realized that they were closely related spirits when it came to their values and interests.

**EXERCISE C**  Word Association

For each group of words, write the vocabulary word that belongs.

1. forgive, pardon, clear
2. associate, friend, partner
3. bluff, betray, deceive
4. truth, steadfastness, faithfulness

**EXERCISE D**  Multiple-Meaning Words

Write the vocabulary word that best describes each of the following people or situations.

1. how well a stereo reproduces sound
2. similar in spirit or character
3. supporter of a cause
4. to triumph over a difficulty
5. a person assigned to harass an enemy
Lesson 38 Using Context Clues

The opposite of loyalty is betrayal. What words and images do you think of when you picture a person abandoning someone or something? Different reasons are involved in acts of betrayal, and such acts have a variety of consequences. The words in the list below all relate to betrayal in some way.

**Word List**
- arrogance
- caustic
- disconsolate
- founder
- repulse
- sordid
- ostentatious
- solitary
- predator
- treachery

**EXERCISE A Context Clues**

Each of the following sentences contains context clues that can help you with the meanings of the boldfaced word. Write what you think the word means. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. A spy posed as a loyal subject to the king. When the king learned of this *treachery*, he punished the spy severely.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________

2. Arrogance led the young woman to believe she didn't need friends or associates in her life.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________

3. His theft of money from the company is likely to *repulse* many fellow workers.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________

4. Firing the entire staff was an *ostentatious* display of power by the new office manager.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________

5. The *sordid* tale of her decline from heiress to homeless beggar became a bestseller.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________

6. Though trained to perform in a circus, the tiger was still considered a *predator*.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition __________________________
7. The ship began to **founder** in the rough sea.

   My definition

   Dictionary definition

8. When their key player signed with another team, the athletes were **disconsolate**.

   My definition

   Dictionary definition

9. Since he was used to a **solitary** existence, the elderly man had trouble dealing with large crowds.

   My definition

   Dictionary definition

10. The judge leveled a **caustic** attack at the lawyers and their inconclusive evidence.

    My definition

    Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B**  **Context Clues**

Write the vocabulary word that best matches the clue.

1. This word describes the existence of a person who is always alone. ________________

2. Actions that are vile and shameful are described in this way. ________________

3. A sharp and stinging remark can be described as this. ________________

4. This word describes a person who is beyond comfort. ________________

5. Something disgusting or highly offensive might affect you in this way. ________________

**EXERCISE C**  **Word Association**

For each group of words, write the vocabulary word that belongs.

1. collapse, fall, sink ________________

2. boastful, loud, glittery ________________

3. stalker, enemy, hunter ________________

4. pride, self-importance, smugness ________________

5. dishonesty, falseness, corruption ________________

**EXERCISE D**  **Word Sketch**

Each of the vocabulary words expresses a strong emotion or idea. On a separate sheet of paper, create a sketch that illustrates one of the words.
Lesson 39  The Prefixes e- and ex-

The prefixes e- and ex- are related and usually mean “out,” “beyond,” “away from,” or “upward.” The Latin prefix e- is usually used before the letters b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, or v. You can use your understanding of these prefixes to figure out the meanings of a variety of words, including those in the following list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eminent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhilarate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expertise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expunge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Prefixes and Meanings

Use both your understanding of the prefixes e- and ex- and the context of each sentence to determine the meanings of the boldfaced words below. Use a dictionary to check your understanding of each word; then, write its dictionary meaning.

1. They knew something was wrong with the car when it began to emit an acrid smell.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition ______________________

2. The reporter tried to elicit information from people working on the case, but no one would divulge any.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition ______________________

3. Having worked in many animal shelters, she is regarded as an eminent authority on stray animals.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition ______________________

4. We believe letting him complete the task on his own will empower him to take control of his life.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition ______________________

5. The evocative movie stirred strong feelings among those who remembered World War II.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition ______________________

6. The surgeon decided to excise the diseased part of her foot.
   - My definition __________________________
   - Dictionary definition ______________________
7. The **exposition** of the novel spelled out details of the story’s main characters.

   My definition ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ________________________________________________________

8. They are willing to **expunge** the crime from his record if he does community service for two years.

   My definition ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ________________________________________________________

9. I guarantee that a ride in the fresh air on a sailboat will **exhilarate** you.

   My definition ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ________________________________________________________

10. The piano teacher shared his musical **expertise** with his students.

    My definition ______________________________________________________________

    Dictionary definition ______________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B**  **Antonyms**

Circle the letter of the word that most clearly means the **opposite** of the boldfaced word.

1. emit
   a. scatter  b. order  c. discharge  d. gather

2. empower
   a. disable  b. determine  c. assist  d. strike

3. exhilarate
   a. help  b. cleanse  c. depress  d. frighten

4. excise
   a. drop  b. inject  c. extract  d. surprise

5. eminent
   a. wealthy  b. careless  c. lowly  d. famous

**EXERCISE C**  **Prefixes and Meaning**

If you can learn to recognize how a prefix affects the meaning of a word, you can understand a variety of words. Choose two of the vocabulary words. On a separate sheet of paper, explain how the meaning of **e-** or **ex-** is related to the meanings of these words.
Lesson 40 Using Test-Taking Skills

Analogies

You are likely to encounter word analogies when you take a standardized vocabulary test. This type of question asks you to look at the relationships between a word pair and then create another pair having a similar relationship. Here are some tips to help you answer these types of questions.

A. Examine carefully the relationship between the given pair of words. Decide how the words are related. For example, does one word name an action and the other word a person who completes the action? Are the words synonyms, or similar in meaning? Are they antonyms, or opposite in meaning?

B. Notice the part of speech of each word in the given pair. For example, is the pair a noun/verb combination? An adjective/adjective combination? A noun/noun combination? The pair that is the correct answer will usually represent the same parts of speech.

C. First, eliminate the answers that you are sure are wrong. For example, look for a misleading answer, different parts of speech in the given pair, or a relationship that is obviously different from the one expressed by the example pair.

D. Use your knowledge of prefixes, suffixes, and word roots to figure out the meanings of any words you don’t recognize.

E. Choose the pair that is MOST like the given pair. More than one pair may seem correct. If you are confused or undecided, always refocus on the relationship between the two words in the example. Remember, you are trying to match the relationship of the given pair.

EXERCISE

Choose the letter of the word pair that best completes each analogy.

1. laugh : smile :: ______
   a. smile : joke       b. shout : mouth       c. cry : frown       d. sobbing : frowning

2. tower : height :: ______
   a. ditch : depth     b. length : width     c. truck : distance    d. building : tall

3. exactly : precisely :: ______
   a. quickly : slowly   b. quickly : rapidly  c. rudely : abruptly  d. generously : kindly

4. wind : air :: ______
   a. thunder : water   b. breath : lungs     c. heat : fireplace    d. current : water

5. wing : bird :: ______
   a. eye : face        b. cat : claw             c. fin : fish         d. arm : finger

6. hiss : snake :: ______
   a. chirp : cricket   b. thunder : storm     c. gallop : horse     d. voice : song
**Review: Unit 10**

**EXERCISE A**

Circle the letter of the word that most clearly means the *opposite* of the boldfaced word.

1. sordid
   a. energized  
   b. tired  
   c. pure  
   d. thrilled

2. fidelity
   a. evil  
   b. health  
   c. brilliance  
   d. falseness

3. delude
   a. upset  
   b. comfort  
   c. deceive  
   d. guide

4. prevail
   a. criticize  
   b. fail  
   c. conquer  
   d. invite

5. exhilarate
   a. depress  
   b. energize  
   c. describe  
   d. anger

6. advocate
   a. backer  
   b. opponent  
   c. friend  
   d. family

7. expunge
   a. add  
   b. erase  
   c. distort  
   d. fight

8. arrogance
   a. speed  
   b. danger  
   c. pride  
   d. modesty

9. solitary
   a. alone  
   b. social  
   c. simple  
   d. bipolar

10. caustic
    a. severe  
    b. quiet  
    c. rude  
    d. gentle

**EXERCISE B**

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. Most people won’t be impressed by a(n) (caustic, ostentatious, sordid) show of wealth and power.

2. During the violent windstorm, the boat began to (repulse, absolve, founder).

3. We don’t want the decision to be based on ideas that are (kindred, disconsolate, partisan).

4. The filthiness of the old apartment building is sure to (repulse, empower, emit) potential tenants.

5. The teacher worked tirelessly to (expunge, elicit, repulse) excited responses from the tired group of students.
**Test: Unit 10**

**PART A**

Circle the letter of the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Although the family had a great deal of money, they wanted their home to be simple and tasteful, not ______.
   a. ostentatious  
   b. sordid  
   c. solitary  
   d. evocative

2. The dean promised to ______ her of the charge that she had cheated on the test.
   a. repulse  
   b. absolve  
   c. elicit  
   d. emit

3. The play was so ______ that the actors could hear sobs rising from the audience.
   a. ostentatious  
   b. kindred  
   c. evocative  
   d. eminent

4. Renaldo was ______ for many weeks after his best friend moved across the country.
   a. sordid  
   b. disconsolate  
   c. caustic  
   d. kindred

5. In appointing a chairman, board members had to decide who had shown the greatest ______ toward the company.
   a. fidelity  
   b. exposition  
   c. expertise  
   d. solace

6. Students elected to have the ______ scholar speak at their graduation in the spring.
   a. kindred  
   b. solitary  
   c. caustic  
   d. eminent

7. The scientist looked for ______ thinkers who might back her research project with money and interest.
   a. sordid  
   b. kindred  
   c. ostentatious  
   d. solitary

8. The car began to ______ loud squealing sounds after Sal drove through the huge puddle.
   a. emit  
   b. expunge  
   c. elicit  
   d. excise

9. The ______ of the brilliant Brazilian rock climber was highly regarded.
   a. arrogance  
   b. treachery  
   c. expertise  
   d. founder

10. The race was moving along smoothly, but then runners began to ______ in the intense heat.
    a. empower  
    b. founder  
    c. excise  
    d. repulse

**PART B**

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. To be solitary is to be ______.
   a. biased  
   b. alone  
   c. unhappy  
   d. excited

2. A caustic comment is likely to ______.
   a. impress  
   b. honor  
   c. sting  
   d. bore

3. One type of exposition is ______.
   a. an election  
   b. a ballet recital  
   c. an experiment  
   d. a good friend
4. A martyr is someone who ______.
   a. tries to impress people with wealth
   b. runs for public office
   c. tricks innocent people
   d. suffers for a cause
5. A partisan decision ______.
   a. protects the interests of everyone
   b. pleases only one group of people
   c. puts personal beliefs above all else
   d. is one that is made quickly
6. To empower someone is to ______.
   a. give authority
   b. recognize an unusual talent
   c. believe in and respect one's self
   d. bar someone from your home
7. An example of treachery is ______.
   a. wanting to be alone
   b. cheating people who trust you
   c. extreme devotion to a religion
   d. suffering for a cause
8. To prevail is to ______.
   a. fail
   b. triumph
   c. trick people
   d. suffer
9. An example of a comrade is ______.
   a. a flashy home
   b. an illness
   c. a best friend
   d. an extraordinary skill
10. If something begins to repulse you, you ______.
    a. try to get closer to it
    b. want to get away from it
    c. decide to imitate it
    d. invite other people to enjoy it

**PART C**

Circle the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The hawk is a fearsome ______ to its prey—the mouse.
   a. exposition
   b. founder
   c. predator
   d. martyr
2. Because of her lobbying for it, she is the group's strongest ______.
   a. advocate
   b. martyr
   c. predator
   d. exposition
3. What kind of reaction were you able to ______ from the trustees?
   a. prevail
   b. repulse
   c. emit
   d. elicit
4. When it comes to working with computers, Jonathan wishes he had Gena's ______.
   a. treachery
   b. expertise
   c. exposition
   d. benefactor
5. We had to ______ a tree stump when we were clearing the field.
   a. repulse
   b. elicit
   c. empower
   d. excise
Lesson 41 Using Synonyms

What does the word heroism mean to you? Some people think of death-defying feats; others think of everyday actions requiring courage. All the words in this list are related somehow to heroism.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>altruism</th>
<th>endeavor</th>
<th>persevere</th>
<th>undaunted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chivalry</td>
<td>intrepid</td>
<td>prowess</td>
<td>vanquish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confront</td>
<td>laudable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A Synonyms**

Each boldfaced vocabulary word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other words related to the meaning of the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. confront : challenge
   Dictionary definition

2. vanquish : defeat
   Dictionary definition

3. prowess : strength
   Dictionary definition

4. intrepid : fearless
   Dictionary definition

5. undaunted : unafraid
   Dictionary definition

6. chivalry : nobility
   Dictionary definition

7. altruism : selflessness
   Dictionary definition

8. laudable : praiseworthy
   Dictionary definition

9. persevere : persist
   Dictionary definition

10. endeavor : effort
    Dictionary definition
EXERCISE B  True or False

Read each sentence below. Decide whether it is true or false based on the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write true or false on the line provided and briefly explain your answer.

1. An intrepid cyclist would probably avoid busy roads for fear of being hit by a car.

2. A warrior who had vanquished the enemy would be welcomed home as a hero.

3. A knight could demonstrate his chivalry by fleeing a battle.

4. Finding a cure for cancer would be a laudable achievement.

5. An animal rights activist will persevere in a campaign to stop animal experiments despite opposition.

EXERCISE C  Multiple-Meaning Words

Several of the vocabulary words have more than one meaning. Read each sentence below and look up the definition of the boldfaced word. If the word is used correctly, write correct. Then, write the definition on the line provided. Otherwise, write incorrect.

1. Although Jennifer felt like screaming, she vanquished her emotions and spoke calmly.

2. Simon demonstrated his prowess in baseball by hitting a home run in every game.

3. The commander defeated his foes by using the medieval military strategy of chivalry.

4. Patrice endeavored to raise money for the scholarship fund by selling her hand-carved birdhouses.

5. Jono realized that the animals in the pet shop would persevere if they were not rescued from the fire, so he bravely rushed into the building.
Lesson 42  The Suffixes -ant and -ent

A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word. Here’s an example of how suffixes work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Word</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hero</td>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>heroic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“a person noted for feats of courage or nobility”)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(“of or relating to”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>heroic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(“of or relating to a hero”; “showing the qualities of a hero”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that adding the suffix -ic changes not only the meaning of the base word hero, but also the part of speech from noun to adjective. The words in the list below are formed with the suffixes -ant and -ent. In these words, the suffixes mean either “being in a specified state or condition” or “a person who performs a specified action.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incessant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luxuriant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indulgent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combatant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(<em>“a person noted for feats of courage or nobility”)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**

Read each sentence below. Use context clues, or clues from the surrounding text, to determine the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. This fascinating program about World War II shows the experience of the war through the eyes of one combatant, a French soldier.
   - My definition: ________________________________
   - Dictionary definition: ________________________

2. The villain from my favorite novel has no confidant; he keeps all his evil secrets to himself.
   - My definition: ________________________________
   - Dictionary definition: ________________________

3. The company’s founder was an adherent of the idea that company profits should be returned to the community, so he left all his money to a community organization.
   - My definition: ________________________________
   - Dictionary definition: ________________________

4. I wonder how Kevin can study with that incessant music playing next door.
   - My definition: ________________________________
   - Dictionary definition: ________________________
5. Her luxuriant black hair fell to her waist.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________

6. The TV biography failed to create a coherent picture of the rock star's life; for example, I didn't understand how other artists influenced his musical career.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________

7. Margie has been chosen as a contestant on her favorite game show; she'll have a chance to compete for fabulous prizes!
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________

8. As the camera panned slowly over the centuries-old stained-glass windows, the narrator described the history of the church in reverent tones.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________

9. The exultant winners of the World Cup leaped joyfully around the field.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________

10. It seems rather indulgent to buy a second home in the country when so many people are homeless.
    My definition ____________________________________________________________
    Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Word Association**

For each group of words, write the vocabulary word that best fits.

1. follower, believer, devotee
   ____________________________

2. unceasing, constant, persistent
   ____________________________

3. fighter, soldier, warrior
   ____________________________

4. joyful, celebrating, jubilant
   ____________________________

5. respectful, worshipful, adoring
   ____________________________
Lesson 43  The Latin Root *scrib/script*

The Latin root *scrib* or *script*, meaning “to scratch” or “to write,” is the basis for a large family of words in English. A few of these words are listed below. Look through the list for words that you know. Can you see how these words are related to the meaning of the Latin root?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inscribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**

Read each sentence and use context clues to develop a working definition of the boldfaced vocabulary word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write the definition that best fits the meaning of the sentence.

1. After hearing the author talk about her new book, I bought a copy and asked her to *inscribe* it.
   
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

2. Many books in the Christian Bible are also part of the Jewish sacred *scripture*.
   
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

3. After an unfortunate incident in the cafeteria, Ms. Jackson posted some new rules that *proscribe* throwing food from one table to another.
   
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

4. To improve your performance in school, I would *prescribe* rest, quiet, and a regular study schedule.
   
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

5. Peter would most likely *scribble* his term paper if his teacher did not require neatly typewritten essays.
   
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

6. Lee Ann marveled at the work involved in the ancient handwritten *manuscript*.
   
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________
7. Because the postscript was in different handwriting, I became suspicious.

My definition ____________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________

8. The cost to subscribe to the symphony seems high, but we will enjoy all the concerts next year.

My definition ____________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________

9. If you hear a radio program that you especially like, you can order a transcript and read the material yourself.

My definition ____________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________

10. Some public buildings have an inscription carved into the cornerstone that gives the date of construction.

My definition ____________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _____________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Context Clues**

Write the vocabulary word that matches each clue.

1. Computers make it easier for authors to create this. _____________________________

2. A sacred writing is an example of this. _____________________________

3. If you forget to say something in your letter, you can add it here. _____________________________

4. When a community does this, it is setting a rule against something. _____________________________

5. A doctor may do this so that you can get the medicine you need. _____________________________

**EXERCISE C  Word Roots**

Many other English words derive from the Latin root scrib/script, although their spelling may not always reveal this. Use your dictionary to solve this puzzle: All the words in the following list—except one—are derived from scrib/script: scribe, sculpture, strive, circumscribe. Which one does not belong? _____________________________

What is the root of this word, what does it mean, and what are some other English words derived from the same root?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Review: Unit 11

**EXERCISE A**
Circle the word in each set of parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. Watching the (intrepid, incessant, indulgent) gushing of water over the falls, Melinda wondered how many gallons must flow through there each year.
2. Arnav is my closest friend and (adherent, combatant, confidant); I trust him completely and tell him all my secrets.
3. Even after losing his leg, Paul, (undaunted, laudable, luxuriant), trained for a marathon.
4. It’s obvious that you should not drop chewing gum on the court, although the rules of tennis do not specifically (prescribe, proscribe, subscribe) this behavior.
5. The ideals of (chivalry, prowess, altruism) include courage, nobility, honor, and courtesy toward women.
6. The (laudable, exultant, luxuriant) trees lined the avenue.
7. Although it was nearly midnight, Sally’s determination to finish the novel in time to discuss it at the book club meeting helped her to (persevere, confront, inscribe).
8. The deadline for all short-story (inscriptions, contestants, manuscripts) is the end of the month.
9. Taking a bubble bath twice a day could be considered (intrepid, laudable, indulgent).
10. It takes courage to (confront, subscribe, persevere) someone whose behavior is hurting you, but often it is the only way to make the person realize the effects of his or her actions.

**EXERCISE B**
For each boldfaced word, circle the letter of the word that has most nearly the same meaning.

1. vanquish
   a. disappear  
   b. surrender  
   c. flee  
   d. conquer
2. altruism
   a. courage  
   b. selflessness  
   c. determination  
   d. sadness
3. incessant
   a. constant  
   b. pleasing  
   c. cruel  
   d. occasional
4. proscribe
   a. embrace  
   b. medicate  
   c. forbid  
   d. erase
5. laudable
   a. foolish  
   b. commendable  
   c. brave  
   d. loud
Test: Unit 11

PART A
Circle the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Key ingredients of a good television game show include a host with an appealing personality, a game that is easy to understand, and at least one enthusiastic ______.
   a. adherent  b. contestant  c. confidant  d. combatant

2. Most worthwhile goals require you to ______ despite obstacles.
   a. vanquish  b. confront  c. proscribe  d. persevere

3. Building the pyramids in ancient Egypt was a(n) ______ that required brilliant engineering and the labor of millions of slaves.
   a. altruism  b. scripture  c. endeavor  d. inscription

4. The costs to ______ to the club far outweigh any benefits we might receive.
   a. prescribe  b. persevere  c. subscribe  d. confront

5. Geena's letter contained at least one ______ too many; she might as well have written a second letter!
   a. manuscript  b. postscript  c. transcript  d. adherent

6. Despite the thin air and frigid wind near the top of Mount Everest, the climbers remained ______ as they began the last and most treacherous part of their journey.
   a. coherent  b. indulgent  c. reverent  d. undaunted

7. The ______ gale-force winds caused the ship to founder.
   a. incessant  b. luxuriant  c. intrepid  d. exultant

8. The principal mailed a(n) ______ of the student's grades to her new high school.
   a. transcript  b. manuscript  c. inscription  d. postscript

9. The noisy children were warned to show a more ______ attitude at temple.
   a. intrepid  b. reverent  c. coherent  d. exultant

10. Angelo's speech was ______; all his examples clearly supported his main idea.
    a. undaunted  b. coherent  c. incessant  d. indulgent

PART B
Circle the letter of the item that best completes each sentence.

1. The scriptures of a religious faith are important because ______.
   a. they provide a place where the faithful can gather to worship  
   b. they are the sacred writings on which the faith is based  
   c. they contain a current listing of the people in the community  
   d. they are the leaders to whom others in the community look for guidance
2. A landscape described as luxuriant would probably look ______.
   a. brown and withered, with few plants or animals
   b. cold and windswept, with a dazzling cover of bright white snow
   c. crowded with people, cars, and many shops and restaurants
   d. green and moist, bursting with healthy vegetation

3. An example of prowess is ______.
   a. winning a professional golf tournament
   b. having the courage to enter a writing contest even though you are unlikely to win
   c. letting your little sister beat you at checkers
   d. winning the lottery

4. One way to vanquish your fear of something is to ______.
   a. avoid situations that make you feel afraid
   b. never tell anyone you have felt afraid
   c. face the thing that frightens you until you are no longer afraid of it
   d. try to make others feel afraid of that thing too

5. You might call a child intrepid if she ______.
   a. hides behind her parents whenever strangers enter the room
   b. spends most of her time alone in her room with her stuffed animals
   c. bites her fingernails when she feels afraid of something
   d. faces new experiences bravely

**PART C**

Analogies show relationships between things or ideas. For example, in the analogy *drop : break :: ignite : burn*, the relationship in each pair is “cause to effect.” If you drop something, you cause it to break; if you ignite something, you cause it to burn. Complete each analogy by determining the relationship between the first pair of words. Then, choose the letter of the word that creates the same relationship in the second pair.

1. undaunted : fearful :: coherent : ______
   a. sensible  
   b. whole  
   c. inconsistent  
   d. sloppy

2. combatant : fight :: adherent : ______
   a. talk  
   b. believe  
   c. reject  
   d. rejoice

3. chivalry : honor :: altruism : ______
   a. stubbornness  
   b. self-sacrifice  
   c. ignorance  
   d. sweetness

4. sketch : painting :: manuscript : ______
   a. gravestone  
   b. sculpture  
   c. letter  
   d. book

5. argument : coherent :: confidant : ______
   a. trustworthy  
   b. sneaky  
   c. kind  
   d. fair
Lesson 44 Using Context Clues

“What’s so funny?” is a very personal question. Your sense of humor is as unique as your fingerprints. It’s fun to share a laugh with a friend or even with a complete stranger. Laughter brings people together. The words in this list all have something to do with comic perspectives.

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Read each sentence below and use context clues to determine the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. The story I read to my little brother last night featured a droll elf whose strange behavior made us laugh.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

2. Joanne enjoyed the play because she likes farcical humor, but the plot was too far-fetched and the characters too exaggerated for my taste.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

3. The Three Stooges were masters of slapstick humor; they were forever tripping over things, chasing one another around the room, or hitting one another over the head.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

4. At first, I thought Dad was disappointed with the clay pot I’d made for him in art class, but the twinkle in his eye made me realize that his remark was facetious.
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

5. A well-known witticism of Mark Twain is, “It is better to keep your mouth shut and appear stupid than to open it and remove all doubt.”
   My definition __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________
6. In his *satire*, *Gulliver's Travels*, Jonathan Swift creates the inhabitants of four imaginary nations to criticize human pride, greed, selfishness, and dishonesty.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

7. Robert’s performance will be a *parody* of a political speech; he will discuss several fictitious issues, using the language and hand gestures of a politician.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

8. Myra’s *jocular* Uncle Fred loves to clown around by pretending to pull coins from the ears of her little sisters.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

9. Stella’s a real *wag* and can liven up any party with her jokes.
   My definition ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

10. Writers of fantasy books must have very *whimsical* imaginations; their characters revel in the unexpected.
    My definition ____________________________________________________________
    Dictionary definition ____________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Analogies**

Analogies show relationships between things or ideas. For example, in the analogy *soldier : fight :: chef : cook*, the relationship in each pair is “actor to action.” (A soldier fights; a chef cooks.)

Complete each analogy below by determining the relationship between the first pair of words. Then, circle the letter of the word that creates the same relationship in the second pair.

1. facetious : serious :: whimsical : ______
   a. predictable   b. funny   c. old   d. brave

2. storyteller : tale :: wag : ______
   a. song   b. dog   c. joke   d. lie

3. puzzle : confusion :: witticism : ______
   a. disdain   b. criticism   c. surprise   d. humor

4. whimsy : whimsical :: farce : ______
   a. facetious   b. paradoxical   c. farcical   d. jocular
Lesson 45  The Prefixes sym- and syn-

A prefix is a word part that appears at the beginning of a word. Because a prefix has its own meaning, it changes the meaning of the base word or root to which it is added. For example, the Greek prefix sym-, which can also be spelled syn-, can mean “together,” “with,” “same,” or “similar.” Study the words in the list below, all of which have the prefix sym- or syn-. Do you know any of these words? If so, can you see how their meanings are related to the meaning of the prefix?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>symbiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetrical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Context Clues

For each sentence below, use context clues to determine the meaning of the boldfaced vocabulary word. Write your definition of the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. The heads of several companies formed a **syndicate** to bring a new stadium to the city.

   My definition ____________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________

2. Some **symbiotic** relationships involve two species that benefit each other; for example, a bee takes pollen from one flower and pollinates another.

   My definition ____________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________

3. Most writing follows standard rules of **syntax**; that is, word arrangement.

   My definition ____________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________

4. Recycled plastic is a **synthesis** of several kinds of plastic combined to form a new product.

   My definition ____________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________

5. The wings on the child’s homemade angel costume were not **symmetrical**—one wing was larger than the other.

   My definition ____________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________

6. Symptoms including depression, feelings of guilt, flashbacks to combat experiences, and sensitivity to loud noises are part of a **syndrome** known as post-traumatic stress disorder that afflicts many war veterans.

   My definition ____________________________
   Dictionary definition ____________________
7. Every time she thought about her friend’s broken ankle, Karen experienced *sympathetic* pain in her own ankle.

   My definition __________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________
   
8. When the two companies began working together, their *synergy* helped them double their profits.

   My definition __________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________
   
9. Do you know if “quip” is *synonymous* with “witticism,” or do the two words have slightly different meanings?

   My definition __________________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________
   
10. Jason’s book report was so vague that his teacher wondered if he had read only a *synopsis*.

    My definition __________________________________________________________
    
    Dictionary definition __________________________________________________
    
**EXERCISE B**  Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the root word. The word *sympathetic*, for example, has the Greek root *pathos*, meaning “feeling.” A dictionary entry for *sympathetic* lists several different meanings, but all of them are related to the root meaning. Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *sympathy* as it is used in each sentence below.

1. She made a *sympathetic* gesture toward the sick child.

   ________________________________________________________________
   
2. The lab students observed the reaction of the frog’s *sympathetic* nervous system.

   ________________________________________________________________
   
3. When the violinist plucked the major chords, certain minor chords sounded by *sympathetic* vibration.

   ________________________________________________________________
   
4. Various health organizations banded together in a *sympathetic* association.

   ________________________________________________________________
   
**EXERCISE C**  Word Roots

You already know that *syn-* means “together” or “with.” Can you explain how the meaning of this prefix relates to the meaning of the word *synopsis*? Use a dictionary to research the origin of *synopsis*. What is its root, and from what language is this root? Use the back of this sheet to answer these questions.
Lesson 46  The Root spec

The Latin root spec, meaning “to look at,” is the basis for a large family of words in English. Think of all the different ways we use the idea of looking. For example, you can view something with your eyes or examine it with your mind. You can look up to someone or down on someone. The words in the list below all come from the root spec.

Word List
conspicuous
despicable
espionage
introspection
perspective
perspicacious
prospective
retrospective
specter
speculate

EXERCISE A  Synonyms
Each boldfaced word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Brainstorm other words related to the meaning of the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. perspective : outlook
   Dictionary definition

2. speculate : reflect
   Dictionary definition

3. specter : ghost
   Dictionary definition

4. perspicacious : shrewd
   Dictionary definition

5. espionage : spying
   Dictionary definition

6. prospective : likely
   Dictionary definition

7. conspicuous : obvious
   Dictionary definition

8. introspection : self-examination
   Dictionary definition

9. retrospective : remembering
   Dictionary definition
10. *despicable* : hateful  

Dictionary definition  

**EXERCISE B** Usage  
Read each sentence and decide whether it is true or false based on the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write *true* or *false* on the line provided and briefly explain your answer.  

1. A *perspicacious* person is likely to overlook things that are obvious to other people.  

   ____________________________________________________________  

2. A person who engages in *introspection* probably has a deep understanding of his or her own feelings.  

   ____________________________________________________________  

3. If you are trying to blend in with a crowd of people, you should wear *conspicuous* clothing.  

   ____________________________________________________________  

4. A weather forecast is a *retrospective* look at what the weather might be in the coming days and weeks.  

   ____________________________________________________________  

**EXERCISE C** Usage  
Circle the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.  

1. A person who was caught stealing secrets from one company and giving the information to another company would be accused of industrial _____.  
   a. introspection  
   b. specter  
   c. perspective  
   d. espionage  

2. We expect to interview all _____ candidates by Friday.  
   a. conspicuous  
   b. prospective  
   c. despicable  
   d. perspicacious  

3. A career choice is difficult for many young people, but some degree of _____ can help them.  
   a. espionage  
   b. perspective  
   c. introspection  
   d. specter  

4. Stefan worried that the coffee stain on his tie was _____, but no one else even noticed it.  
   a. conspicuous  
   b. perspicacious  
   c. retrospective  
   d. prospective  

5. If you find reptiles _____, a career in herpetology, the study of reptiles, is not the best choice for you.  
   a. prospective  
   b. despicable  
   c. perspicacious  
   d. retrospective  

**EXERCISE D** Multiple-Meaning Word  
You have already learned what the word *retrospective* means when it is used as an adjective. Use your dictionary to find out what it means when used as a noun and write the definition here.  

_____________________________________________________________
Review: Unit 12

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The play was successful because of the excellent ______ among the director, cast, and crew, whose talents all complemented each other.
   a. parody    b. synergy    c. introspection    d. synopsis

2. Not all ______ relationships benefit both organisms; for example, a tapeworm lives inside its host and actually harms the host.
   a. symbiotic    b. jocular    c. despicable    d. synonymous

3. I like Woody Allen's ______, “I don't want to achieve immortality through my work. I want to achieve immortality by not dying.”
   a. syntax    b. witticism    c. parody    d. wag

4. Most people’s faces are not perfectly ______; the right side is slightly different from the left.
   a. synonymous    b. symmetrical    c. sympathetic    d. symbiotic

5. When you first start studying German, you may find the ______ difficult because the various parts of a sentence don't appear in the order you expect.
   a. satire    b. specter    c. syndrome    d. syntax

6. The exhibit was a ______ of paintings the artist had created during the first forty years of her career.
   a. retrospective    b. satire    c. syndicate    d. perspective

7. This disease is a(n) ______ marked by the simultaneous occurrence of several symptoms.
   a. parody    b. introspection    c. syndrome    d. espionage

8. I've never read Wuthering Heights, so I need a brief ______ of the plot.
   a. wag    b. synopsis    c. witticism    d. syndicate

9. A political ______ would point out the human weaknesses displayed by ambitious politicians.
   a. perspective    b. synthesis    c. espionage    d. satire

10. At first Sharon could not tell whether Roderick's remark was serious or ______.
    a. synonymous    b. conspicuous    c. retrospective    d. facetious

11. The movie had both witty dialogue and ______ comedy, including a scene in which a clumsy waiter dumps a tray of food into the lap of the beautiful heiress.
    a. jocular    b. slapstick    c. despicable    d. perspicacious

12. Reading a good novel can give you a new ______ because it allows you to see things through the eyes of a character whose life may be very different from your own.
    a. synergy    b. introspection    c. perspective    d. specter
**Test: Unit 12**

**PART A**
Circle the word in each set of parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. My Latin teacher always complains about my (syndicate, synergy, syntax); I use the correct words but place them in the wrong order.

2. At a somber event such as a funeral, you would probably hear very few (perspicacious, sympathetic, facetious) comments.

3. (Introspection, Espionage, Satire) often involves the theft of military secrets by one government from another.

4. Steve can do a good (parody, witticism, wag) of student council meetings because he is able to imitate the speech and mannerisms of each person involved.

5. In the ghost story I’m reading, some of the (wags, specters, perspectives) are friendly and others are scary.

6. Juliet didn’t want to agree to the proposed plan until she’d had time to consider all the (symbiotic, farcical, prospective) consequences.

7. This fast-food restaurant wants to make its name (synonymous, perspicacious, facetious) with great French fries, so that whenever someone thinks of fries, they think of the restaurant.

8. Jill’s poem is a perfect (syndrome, retrospective, synthesis) of vivid imagery, clever insights, and pleasing rhythm.

9. From my (specter, synopsis, perspective), teens want more intelligent films.

10. In the new millennium, many publications are taking a (conspicuous, perspicacious, retrospective) look at the past century.

11. My story is a (synthesis, parody, satire); it tries to subtly portray such human flaws as envy, greed, and cruelty.

12. The outstanding (syntax, synergy, synopsis) between the athletes and their coach led to a winning season.

13. Lila is a (perspicacious, conspicuous, prospective) observer who notices everything that happens around her.

14. A good (parody, synopsis, wag) should outline the major events of a story but omit less important details.

15. Through (introspection, espionage, retrospective), you can explore your own deepest beliefs and feelings.

**PART B**
For each boldfaced vocabulary word, circle the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning.

1. conspicuous
   a. bright  
   b. clear  
   c. sad  
   d. subtle

2. despicable
   a. praiseworthy  
   b. disgusting  
   c. soft  
   d. funny
3. droll
   a. happy       b. somber       c. foolish       d. generous

4. symmetrical
   a. ugly        b. unbalanced   c. circular      d. incomprehensible

5. jocular
   a. serious     b. uplifting    c. distasteful   d. cruel

6. whimsical
   a. fantastic   b. silly        c. predictable  d. admirable

7. symbiotic
   a. predatory   b. unrelated    c. growing      d. hungry

8. retrospective
   a. inclusive   b. critical     c. celebratory  d. forward-looking

**PART C**

Circle the best answer to each question.

1. What is an example of a syndicate?
   a. two high-school students who take all the same classes
   b. a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word
   c. a play with a ridiculous plot and outrageous characters
   d. several organizations working together to block plans to cut down a forest

2. Which scene would you be most likely to see in a slapstick comedy?
   a. a character slips on a banana peel
   b. two characters sit in a kitchen and make light conversation
   c. a comedian stands in front of a microphone and tells jokes
   d. a character from a big city does not understand the social customs of a small town
abhor  ab hör’
absolve  ab zolv’
abyss  a bis’
accentuate  ak sen’choo åt’
accolades  ak’a laďz’
adefte  a dept’
adequate  ad’a kwat
adherent  ad hér’ant
advocate  ad’va kät’
affront  a frunt’
agenda  a jen’da
alluring  a loor’ing
altruism  al’trőô iz’ am
anachronism  a nak’ra niz’am
anecdote  an’ik döt’
animated  an’a mä’tid
anonymous  a non’a mas
anthropomorphic  an’thra pə mör’fik
antibiotic  an’tē bī ot’ik
antidote  an’ti döt’
antipathy  an tip’a thē
antithesis  an tith’ a sis
antonym  an’ta nim’
apprehend  ap’ri hend’
arboretum  är’ba rē’tam
arrogance  ar’a gans
average  av’rij
axiom  ak’sē am
backlash  bak’lash’
balmy  bâ’mē
beguile  bi gil’
benchmark  bench’märk
benefactor  ben’a faķ’tar
benign  bī niň’
bicuspid  bī kus’pid
biennial  bī en’e al
bigamy  big’a mē
bilateral  bī lat’ar al
bilingual  bī ling’ gwal
blitz  blits
bow  bō (n. or v.), bou (n. or v.)
brink  bringk
calf  kaf
candor  kan’dar
cataclysm  kat’a kliz’am
caucustic  kōs’tik
centralize  sen’tra líz’
chivalry  shiv’al rē
chronic  kron’ik
chronicle  kron’i kal
chronograph  kron’a graf’
chronological  kron’a loj’i kal
chronology  kra nol’a jē
circumlocution  sur’kam lō kū’shan
circumstance  sur’kam stans’
cognition  kog nish’an
coherent  kō hēr’ant
combatant  kam bat’ant
common sense  kom’an sens
complement  kom’pla mant
comrade  kom’rad
condescend  kon’di send’
confidant  kon’fa dant’
confound  kan found’
confront  kan frunt’
conscientiously  kon’shē en’shəs le
console  kon’sōl
conspicuous  kan spik’ū as
constrain  kan stra’n’
constrict  kan strikt’
contestant  kan tes’tant
contraband  kon’tra band’
contradictory  kon’tra dik’tar ē
converge  kan vurj’
convoluted  kon’va lō’tid
corpulent  kō’pya lant
counterweight  koun’tar wät’
cumulative  kū’mya la tiv
curtail  kar tāl’
dauntless  dōnt’lis
defray  di frā’
dehydration  dē’hi drā’shan
detectable  di lek’ta bal
delude  di lōöd’
delve  delv
demure  di myoor’
denomination  di nom’a nə’shan
despicable  des’pi ka bal
destitute  des’ta tōōt’
diction dik’shan
digression di gresh’an
diligent dil’a jant
disconsolate dis kon’sa lit
disdain dis dän’
disillusion dis’i lō’zhan
dispassionate dis’pa zish’an
dispersion dis purs’
disposed dis pōzd’
disposition dis’pa zish’an
distress dis tres’
dormant dör’mant
droll drōl
dynamic di nam’ik
eccentric ik sen’trik
economize i kon’a mīz’
eccentric ik sen’trik
economize i kon’a mīz’
economic i kon’ə mi¯z´
elaborate i lab’ar it (adj.), i lab’ar rāt’ (v.)
elated i là’tid
elegy el’a jē
elicit i lis’it
emboldened em bōld’and
eminent em’ə nant
emit i mit’
empower em pou’ar
endeavor en dev’ar
endorse en dōrs’
enhance en hans’
ensemble än sām’bal
ephemeral i fem’ar al
epitaph ep’ə taf’
epithet ep’ə thet’
equalize ēk’wa līz’
equanimity ēk’wa nim’a tē
equilibrium ēk’wa lib’rē am
equivocal i kwiv’ə kal
espionage es’pē a nāzh’
esteeem es tēm’
euthanasia ū’tha nā’zha
exude i vād’
evocative i vok’ə tiv
excise ek’ sīz (n.), ek sīz’ (v.)
exhilarate ig zil’ə rāt’
expend iks pend’
expertise ek’ spar tēz’
exposition eks’ pa zish’an
expunge iks punj’
exultant iɡ zult’ant
facetious fə sē’ shas
farical fər’si kal
fidelity fi del’a tē
flaunt flōnt
formidable fōr’mi dā bal
fortitude fōr’ta tōd’
fortuitous fōr’tō’d’a tās
founder foun’dar
fractional frak’shan al
fraught frōt
fret fret
fritter frit’ar
frivolous friv’ə las
gaudy gō’ dē
genealogy jē’ nē ol’ə jē
jiggle gid’ē
grapple grap’al
gratify grat’ə fī’
grotesque grō' tēsk’
hidebound hid’bound’
hierarchy hī’ə rār’kē
hold hōld
homonym hom’ə nīm’
hop hop
hypodermic hī’ pa dur’mik
idealize i dé’ə līz’
ideology i’dē ol’ə jē
ignominy ig’nə mīn’ē
immobilize i mō’ba līz’
impede im pēd’
impetuous im pēch’ōō as
impressionable im prēsh’ə na bal
incessant in ses’ant
indulgent i nul’jant
infamous in’ fa mas
infraction in frak’shan
infringe in frinj’
nocuous i nok’ū as
innovate inˈə vətˈ 
inscribe in skribˈ 
inscription in skripˈshan 
inscrutable in skroʊˈta bal 
insinuation in sinˈə əˈshan 
insoluble in solˈya bal 
insuperable in sʊˈpar a bal 
interact inˈta raktˈ 
intercom inˈtar komˈ 
inertject inˈtar jektˈ 
interlaced inˈtar lastˈ 
intermediary inˈtar méˈdər əˈe 
interminable in turˈmi na bal 
intermittent inˈtar mitˈant 
interplay inˈtar plɑˈ 
interrogate inˈter ə gɑˈ 
interrogation inˈter ə gɑˈshan 
intersperse inˈtar spursˈ 
intervention inˈtar venˈchan 
intramural inˈtra myooˈrəl 
intrastate inˈtra stɑˈtə 
intravenous inˈtra vɛˈnas 
intrepid in trepˈid 
introspection inˈtra spekˈshan 
invincible in vinˈsa bal 
jocular jokˈya lar 
kindred kinˈdrid 
kowtow kouˈtouˈ 
lap lap 
laud lɔd 
laudable lɔˈda bal 
luxuriant lug zhooˈrənt 
malicious maˈlishəs 
manipulate ma nipˈya lɑtˈ 
manuscript manˈya skriptˈ 
martyr mɑrˈtar 
materialize maˈtərˈe a ˈlizˈ 
maximize makˈsa mɪzˈ 
mediocre mɛˈdə oʊˈkar 
medley medˈleɪ 
mesmerize mezˈma rɪzˈ 
microbe miˈkrɒb 
microbiology mɪˈkrɒ bɪ əlˈə ja 
microfilm mɪˈkra filmˈ 
microscopic mɪˈkra skɔpˈɪk 
midcontinent midˈkontən ant 
midlife midˈlif 
misnomer mis nəˈmɔr 
momentum mɔˈmentəm 
monogamy ma noˈgə mə 
monolith monˈə lɪθˈ 
monologue monˈə lɔɡˈ 
monotheism monˈə thə izˈəm 
monotony ma notˈən e 
mundane mʊˈdænˈ 
muted mʊtˈid 
nadir nɑˈdar 
aive nɑˈivˈ 
narrate narˈət 
nautical nəˈtɪ kal 
omenclature nəˈman kləˈchar 
nominal nomˈən al 
nonchalant nonˈʃa ˈlæntˈ 
obliterate ab lɪtˈe rətˈ 
obnoxious ob nɔˈkəs 
obscenity ab skyooˈrə tə 
obstruct ab struktˈ 
oblude ab trʊədˈ 
obtuse ab tʊəsˈ 
oppugn ə pʏˈɡnˈ 
opulent opˈya lənt 
ostentatious osˈtən təˈshəs 
outsourcing outˈsɔrə 
overkill əˈvər kɪlˈ 
pall pəl 
pallid palˈid 
palpable pəˈpæl bal 
panoramic pəˈnærəmˈɪk 
parody pəˈra ˈdə 
partisan pərˈtə zən 
passive pəˈsɪv 
patronize pəˈtra ˈnɪzˈ 
pensive penˈəsɪv 
perception pərˈsepˌshan 
periphery pəˈrɪfər ə 
permeate purˈmɛtətˈ 
perseverance purˈsə vərˈəns 
persevere purˈsə vərˈ 
perspective purˈspekˈtɪv
perspicacious  pur´spa kā´s has
pervade  par vād´
pestilent  pes´ta lant
picturesque  pik´cha resk´
pleased  plēzd
poignant  poin´yant
postscript  pōst´skrip´t´
precipitous  prip´a tas
predator  pred´a tar
predecessors  pred´a ses´ərs
prescribe  pri skrip´
prestige  pres tēzh´
pretentious  pri ten´shas
prevail  pri vāl´
prodigy  prod´a jē
progeny  proj´a nē
proponent  pri pō´n ant
proscribe  pro skrib´
prospective  pra spek´tiv
protracted  prō trakt´id
prowess  prou´is
pseudonym  sō´da nim´
psychopath  sī´ka path´
rationalize  rash´an al iz´
recourse  rē´kōrs´
recoverate  ri kōō´pa rāt´
refractory  ri frak´tar ē
refute  ri fūt´
regress  ri gres´
rejuvenated  ri jōō´va nāt´id
remorse  ri mōrs´
renown  ri noun´
renowned  ri nound´
repel  ri pel´
reprehend  rep´ri hend´
repulse  ri pulz´
resentment  ri zent´mant
resigned  ri zīnd´
resilient  ri zīl´yant
resplendent  ri splen´dant
restraint  ri strānt´
retort  ri tōrt´
retract  ri trakt´
retrospective  ret´ra spek´tiv
revel  rev´al
reverent  rev´ar ant
reverie  rev´ar ē
rift  rift
sagacious  sa gā´shas
satire  sat´ir
scribble  skrib´al
scripture  skrip´char
scrutinize  skrōōt´an īz´
sedate  si dāt´
sentiment  sen´ta mant
serendipity  ser´an dip´a tē
slapstick  slap´stik´
solace  sol´is
solitary  sol´a ter´ē
solitude  sol´a tōōd´
sonorous  so nō´r´as
sordid  sōr´did
sparse  spārs
spectrum  spek´tar
speculate  spek´ya lāt´
stagnation  stag´nā shan
stalwart  stōl´wart
straits  strätz
stress  stres
stricture  strik´char
stringent  strin´jant
stupor  stōō´par
suave  swāv
subconscious  sub kon´shas
submerge  sab murj´
subscribe  sab skrib´
substandard  sub stan´dard
subtle  sut´al
superhighway  sōō´par hī´wā´
superlative  sa pur´la tiv
suppress  sa pres´
symbiotic  sim´bī oth´ik
symmetrical  si met´ri kal
sympathetic  sim´pa thet´ik
synchronicity  sing´kra ni´sə tē
synchronize  sing´kra nīz´
syndicate  sin´di kit
syndrome  sin´drōm´
synergy  sin´ar jē
synonymous  si non´a mas
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