

GLENCOE LANGUAGE ARTS

VOCABULARY POWER

GRADE 11



New York, New York Columbus, Ohio Woodland Hills, California Peoria, Illinois

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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STUDENT PROGRESS CHART

Fill in the chart below with your scores, using the scoring scale on the next page.

Name: _____

	Lesson	Unit Review	Unit Test
1			
2			
3			
4			
Review			
Test			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Review			
Test			
9			
10			
11			
12			
Review			
Test			
13			
14			
15			
16			
Review			
Test			
17			
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32			
Review			
Test			
33			
34			
35			
36			
Review			
Test			
37			
38			
39			
40			
Review			
Test			
41			
42			
43			
Review			
Test			
44			
45			
46			
Review			
Test			

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).

Number Correct

Number of Items	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	100																			
2	50	100																		
3	33.3	66.7	100																	
4	25	50	75	100																
5	20	40	60	80	100															
6	16.7	33.3	50	66.7	83.3	100														
7	14.3	28.6	42.9	57.1	71.4	85.7	100													
8	12.5	25	37.5	50	62.5	75	87.5	100												
9	11.1	22.2	33.3	44.4	55.6	66.7	77.8	88.9	100											
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100										
11	9.1	18.1	27.2	36.3	45.4	54.5	63.6	72.7	81.8	90.9	100									
12	8.3	16.7	25	33.3	41.7	50	58.3	66.7	75	83.3	91.7	100								
13	7.7	15.3	23.1	30.8	38.5	46.1	53.8	61.5	69.2	76.9	84.6	92.3	100							
14	7.1	14.3	21.4	28.6	35.7	42.8	50	57.1	64.3	71.4	78.5	85.7	92.8	100						
15	6.7	13.3	20	26.7	33.3	40	46.6	53.3	60	66.7	73.3	80	86.7	93.3	100					
16	6.3	12.5	18.8	25	31.2	37.5	43.7	50	56.2	62.5	68.7	75	81.2	87.5	93.7	100				
17	5.9	11.8	17.6	23.5	29.4	35.3	41.2	47	52.9	58.8	64.7	70.6	76.5	82.3	88.2	94.1	100			
18	5.6	11.1	16.7	22.2	27.8	33.3	38.9	44.4	50	55.5	61.1	66.7	72.2	77.8	83.3	88.9	94.4	100		
19	5.3	10.5	15.8	21.2	26.3	31.6	36.8	42.1	47.4	52.6	57.9	63.1	68.4	73.7	78.9	84.2	89.4	94.7	100	
20	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	85	80	85	90	95	100
21	4.8	9.5	14.3	19	23.8	28.6	33.3	38.1	42.8	47.6	52.3	57.1	61.9	66.7	71.4	76.1	80.9	85.7	90.5	95.2
22	4.5	9.1	13.7	18.2	22.7	27.3	31.8	36.4	40.9	45.4	50	54.5	59.1	63.6	68.1	72.7	77.2	81.8	86.4	90.9
23	4.3	8.7	13.0	17.4	21.7	26.1	30.4	34.8	39.1	43.5	47.8	52.1	56.5	60.8	65.2	69.5	73.9	78.3	82.6	86.9
24	4.7	8.3	12.5	16.7	20.8	25	29.2	33.3	37.5	41.7	45.8	50	54.2	58.3	62.5	66.7	70.8	75	79.1	83.3
25	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
26	3.8	7.7	11.5	15.4	19.2	23.1	26.9	30.4	34.6	38.5	42.3	46.2	50	53.8	57.7	61.5	65.4	69.2	73.1	76.9
27	3.7	7.4	11.1	14.8	18.5	22.2	25.9	29.6	33.3	37	40.7	44.4	48.1	51.9	55.6	59.2	63	66.7	70.4	74.1
28	3.6	7.1	10.7	14.3	17.9	21.4	25	28.6	32.1	35.7	39.3	42.9	46.4	50	53.6	57.1	60.7	64.3	67.9	71.4
29	3.4	6.9	10.3	13.8	17.2	20.7	24.1	27.6	31	34.5	37.9	41.4	44.8	48.3	51.7	55.2	58.6	62.1	65.5	69
30	3.3	6.7	10	13.3	16.7	20	23.3	26.7	30	33.3	36.7	40	43.3	46.7	50	53.3	56.7	60	63.3	66.7
31	3.2	6.5	9.7	13	16.1	19.3	22.3	25.8	29.0	32.2	35.4	38.7	41.9	45.1	48.3	51.6	54.8	58	61.2	64.5
32	3.1	6.3	9.4	12.5	15.6	18.8	21.9	25	28.1	31.3	34.4	37.5	40.6	43.8	46.9	50	53.1	56.2	59.4	62.5
33	3	6	9	12	15.1	18.1	21.2	24.2	27.2	30.3	33	36.3	39.3	42.4	45.4	48.4	51.5	54.5	57.5	60.6
34	2.9	5.9	8.8	11.8	14.7	17.6	20.6	23.5	26.5	29.4	32.4	35.3	38.2	41.2	44.1	47.1	50	52.9	55.9	58.8
35	2.9	5.7	8.6	11.4	14.3	17.1	20	22.9	25.7	28.6	31.4	34.3	37.1	40	42.9	45.7	48.6	51.4	54.3	57.1
36	2.8	5.6	8.3	11.1	13.9	16.7	19.4	22.2	25	27.8	30.6	33.3	36.1	38.9	41.7	44.4	47.2	50	52.7	55.6
37	2.7	5.4	8.1	10.8	13.5	17.1	18.9	21.6	24.3	27	29.7	32.4	35.1	37.8	40	43.2	45.9	48.6	51.4	54
38	2.6	5.3	7.9	10.5	13.2	15.8	18.4	21.1	23.7	26.3	28.9	31.6	34.2	36.8	39.5	42.1	44.7	47.4	50	52.6
39	2.6	5.3	7.7	10.3	12.8	15.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	25.6	28.2	30.8	33.3	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.6	46.2	48.7	51.3
40	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	17.5	20	22.5	25	27.5	30	32.5	35	37.5	40	42.5	45	47.5	50

Number of Items

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
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17																				
18																				
19																				
20																				
21	100																			
22	95.4	100																		
23	91.3	95.6	100																	
24	87.5	91.6	95.8	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	96.7	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	79.3	82.4	85.3	88.2	91.2	94.1	97.1	100						
35	60	62.9	65.7	68.9	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	85.7	86.1	88.9	91.7	94.9	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	71.2	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	

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 1 Using Synonyms

Maybe you've heard someone say, "The only thing constant is change." This might puzzle you but if you understand that things are always changing, the meaning is clearer. In this lesson, you'll learn some words to help you examine the changes in your life.

Word List

abate	haughtiness	plausible	solitude
discern	inevitable	reconcile	turbulence
embark	mentor		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Each boldfaced vocabulary word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of 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. **haughtiness** : arrogance _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **abate** : lessen _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **turbulence** : disturbance _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **plausible** : believable _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **solitude** : aloneness _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **discern** : detect _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **mentor** : coach _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **reconcile** : bring together again _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **inevitable** : unavoidable _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **embark** : start _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage**Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.**

1. The king's _____ will cause his subjects to turn against him one day.
2. The sailors hoped that the winds would not _____ so they could sail home.
3. The expert was unable to _____ the difference between the two diamonds.
4. The emotional _____ the refugees suffered equaled their physical hardships.
5. The ship's whistle blasted loudly just as we were preparing to _____.

EXERCISE C Word Meanings**Answer each question.**

1. What is one benefit of
- solitude**
- ?

2. If you could choose any person to be your
- mentor**
- , who would it be? Why?

3. Do you think it's
- inevitable**
- that every home in the United States will have a computer? Why or why not?

4. How can you
- reconcile**
- two friends who've had a misunderstanding?

5. What is one
- plausible**
- explanation for the sighting of UFOs?

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 2 Base Words and Word Roots

In this lesson, you'll learn ten useful English words that are based on Latin roots. Knowing the meanings of base words and word roots can help you guess the meaning of a new word. Sometimes, however, the exact meaning isn't clear from the root. It's always safer to look up new words in a dictionary.

Word List

brevity	equanimity	stringent	tenacious
carnage	incisive	temporize	verify
credence	legacy		

EXERCISE A Latin Roots

Write the probable definition of each vocabulary word on the line provided.

1. *Ver* is a Latin root meaning "truth." The Latin suffix *-ify* or *-fy* means "to make or cause something to become." **Verify** probably means _____.
2. *Cred* is a Latin root meaning "belief." The Latin suffix *-ence* means "state" or "condition." **Credence** probably means _____.
3. *Equa* is a Latin root meaning "level" or "even." The Latin suffix *-ity* means "state or condition." **Equanimity** probably means _____.
4. *String* or *strict* is a Latin root meaning "to tie." The Latin suffix *-ent* means "to cause a condition or action." **Stringent** probably means _____.
5. *Carn* is a Latin root that means "flesh." **Carnage** probably means _____.
6. *Brev* is a Latin root that means "short." **Brevity** probably means _____.
7. *Incis* is a Latin root meaning "to cut." **Incisive** probably means _____.
8. *Leg* is a Latin root meaning "law." **Legacy** probably means _____.
9. *Tene* is a Latin root that means "to hold." The French and Latin suffix *-ious* means "full of." **Tenacious** probably means _____.
10. *Temp* is a Latin root meaning "time." The Greek suffix *-ize* makes a word a verb. **Temporize** probably means _____.



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Dictionary Definitions

Check your definition 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. verify _____
2. credence _____
3. equanimity _____
4. stringent _____
5. carnage _____
6. brevity _____
7. incisive _____
8. legacy _____
9. tenacious _____
10. temporize _____

EXERCISE C Synonyms

Write the vocabulary word that corresponds to the expression in italics.

1. Jason said he liked the play because of its *short duration*. _____
2. The *bloody slaughter* on the battlefield sickened the soldiers. _____
3. She approached the courtroom with *evenness of mind*. _____
4. The new teacher announced that she would enforce *strict* anticheating rules. _____

5. Lucia's *stubborn* and firm nature helped her become the leading scorer on the soccer team. _____

EXERCISE D Root Families

On a separate sheet of paper, create word webs for three of the vocabulary words in this lesson. Draw a circle with the word in the center; then, add as many words as you can that have the same root. Quiz a partner about the meanings of the words you add to your web.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 3 The Prefixes *com-* and *con-*

A prefix is a syllable placed before a root word to change or add to its meaning. The Latin prefixes *com-* and *con-* mean “together with” or “jointly.” Be careful, though. Not all words that begin with these letters have the meanings of the prefixes. When in doubt, check in a dictionary.

Word List

commandeer	compassion	concurrent	congenial
commemorate	compulsory	confiscate	convene
commodity	conception		

EXERCISE A Dictionary Definitions

Underline the prefix in each vocabulary word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. compassion _____
2. commodity _____
3. conception _____
4. convene _____
5. congenial _____
6. confiscate _____
7. concurrent _____
8. commandeer _____
9. commemorate _____
10. compulsory _____

EXERCISE B Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that matches the clue.

1. In many states, driver's education is this if young people want to get an operator's license. _____
2. To serve these kinds of terms on two committees could represent a conflict of interest. _____
3. When the delegates meet, they do this. _____
4. This is a personal quality needed by doctors and nurses. _____
5. Cabin attendants on passenger jets need this kind of personality. _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

6. Examples of this are gold, oil, soybeans, beef, and aluminum. _____
7. When we recognize Independence Day by observing a national holiday, we do this. _____
8. Customs agents will do this to any goods prohibited for importation. _____
9. Engineers always have this about something they want to build. _____
10. Pirates did this to many sailing vessels on the high seas. _____

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the root word. The word **conception**, for example, is from the Latin root **conceptus**, meaning “the state of being conceived.” Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of **conception** as it is used in each sentence below.

1. Doctors can determine the exact time of conception.

Dictionary definition _____

2. His conception of the black-hole theory was erroneous.

Dictionary definition _____

3. Her novel **conception** of abstract art attracted the attention of mainstream artists.

Dictionary definition _____

4. Campbell’s **conception** of the role of myth throughout history is available on videotape.

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE D Prefixes

Words that begin with the prefixes **com-** and **con-** appear often in newspapers and magazines. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of words you find containing these prefixes. After each word, write a definition of the word, using its context or checking in a dictionary.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 4 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Definitions

The context of a word is the sentence or paragraph in which it appears. You can use clues from the context to discover the meaning of an unknown word. Look for key words that define a word.

EXERCISE A

Use the context to find the meaning of the boldfaced word. First, underline key words in the sentence that help you define the vocabulary word. Then, write the word's probable meaning.

1. I have always considered Tony Gwynn to be the **epitome** of a great baseball hitter and a true gentleman.
-

2. Sarah is always **jovial**; in fact, she is the most cheerful person I know.
-

3. Richard's dog had grown **portly** because of lack of exercise and a diet of table scraps.
-

4. The **indigent** person lacked housing, money, and food.
-

5. This hotel room will **suffice**; it has everything we might need during our stay.
-

6. The man raced after the bus, his hair **disheveled** and his shirt untucked.
-

7. The burning sun increased our **torpor** so much that we could barely move.
-

8. The judge showed **clemency** to the convicted man because she felt sympathy for him.
-

9. Did Mikayla drop the class of her own **volition**, or was she coerced?
-

10. To **affront** someone on the street like that is dangerous.
-

EXERCISE B

Double-check your definition in a dictionary. Then, use each word in a sentence of your own. Write on a separate sheet of paper, if necessary.



Review: Unit 1

EXERCISE

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

1. Each student will be assigned a *coach* from the senior class for the first six weeks.
a. mentor b. commodity c. carnage d. credence
2. The movie's *short running time* kept the plot alive and interesting.
a. legacy b. brevity c. commodity d. turbulence
3. John's excuse that his pet raccoon ate his homework did not sound *believable* to his teacher.
a. inevitable b. cumpulsory c. congenial d. plausible
4. Mother Teresa was memorable for her *sympathy* toward the poor and dying.
a. equanimity b. brevity c. compassion d. haughtiness
5. Did you *determine the truth* of what you read, or did you just accept it without question?
a. verify b. abate c. embark d. reconcile
6. The judge could *tell* right away which witness was telling the truth.
a. discern b. embark c. temporize d. confiscate
7. Two years of math is *required* for anyone majoring in engineering.
a. inevitable b. plausible c. compulsory d. stringent
8. His carelessness made it *certain to happen* that he would misplace something important before too long.
a. stringent b. inevitable c. concurrent d. congenial
9. Marcus stuck to his own ideas in such a *stubborn* way.
a. concurrent b. congenial c. incisive d. tenacious
10. Henry David Thoreau valued *being alone*.
a. legacy b. solitude c. brevity d. equanimity

Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 1

Part A

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

1. My heart raced as the airplane hit a patch of _____.
a. solitude b. equanimity c. turbulence d. brevity
2. The value of a limited _____ like gold or oil can skyrocket under certain conditions.
a. legacy b. commodity c. conception d. torpor
3. A plaque was placed on the city hall to _____ the Civil War battle fought in the town.
a. commemorate b. verify c. abate d. commandeer
4. The general surveyed the _____ at the battle scene.
a. brevity b. credence c. carnage d. mentor
5. Chances were good that the two groups would _____ their differences and cease fighting.
a. reconcile b. convene c. commemorate d. embark
6. I place absolutely no _____ in the rumor that Ms. Hatcher is going to be an astronaut.
a. haughtiness b. credence c. equanimity d. volition
7. The lawyer was asked to _____ until the deadline is past.
a. confiscate b. abate c. temporize d. suffice
8. Brad sat sadly on the porch holding the soccer ball while he waited for the rain to _____.
a. abate b. temporize c. reconcile d. affront
9. The support program at the YMCA provided each student with an adult _____.
a. volition b. legacy c. mentor d. epitome
10. The police officer was forced to _____ the nearest car to chase the bank robbers.
a. discern b. commandeer c. verify d. reconcile

Part B

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

1. **stringent**
a. glad b. laid-back c. strict d. portly
2. **compulsory**
a. optional b. required c. demanding d. humorous
3. **plausible**
a. inevitable b. believable c. unbelievable d. treatable


Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. congenial
 a. clever b. happy c. grumpy d. forgetful
5. haughtiness
 a. pride b. humility c. hypocrisy d. thoughtfulness

Part C

Circle the letter of the word that is similar in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. tenacious
 a. jolly b. easy-going c. stubborn d. steep
2. incisive
 a. sharp b. stupid c. strict d. narrow
3. embark
 a. board b. exit c. cut down d. locate
4. inevitable
 a. excited b. unlikely c. unavoidable d. farsighted
5. compassion
 a. disgust b. sympathy c. loneliness d. curiosity
6. brevity
 a. ability b. extension c. color d. briefness
7. mentor
 a. actor b. guide c. author d. officer
8. equanimity
 a. composure b. illness c. intelligence d. stress
9. confiscate
 a. bring b. allow c. give d. take
10. convene
 a. scatter b. win c. assemble d. lose



Lesson 5 Using Synonyms

For some people, freedom means the opportunity to do new things. For others, freedom means being free from negative things. Freedom also implies responsibility—the responsibility to make the most of your freedom. In this lesson, you'll learn words that relate to the idea of freedom.

Word List

alleviate	disparage	loathsome	subjagation
arduous	emphatic	onslaught	usurpation
belittle	extricate		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

Each boldfaced word is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of 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. **extricate** : untangle _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **arduous** : difficult _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **subjagation** : slavery _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **onslaught** : attack _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **alleviate** : relieve _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **disparage** : criticize _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **usurpation** : takeover _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **belittle** : make light of _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **emphatic** : forceful _____
Dictionary definition _____

 **Vocabulary Power** *continued*10. **loathsome** : disgusting _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage**Based on your understanding of the boldfaced vocabulary word, answer each question.**1. What sale item is likely to cause an **onslaught** of customers?
_____2. Name something about which you are **emphatic** in your approval.
_____3. Which one of your classes requires the most **arduous** preparation?
_____4. How would you feel if someone were to **belittle** an accomplishment of which you were proud?
_____5. Name an animal that you feel is especially **loathsome**.
_____6. What are your feelings about the **subjugation** of ethnic groups in various countries?
_____7. Why is it not acceptable to **disparage** other people's accomplishments?
_____8. How might people **extricate** themselves from awkward conversations?
_____9. What is the best way for leaders to avoid the **usurpation** of their rule?
_____10. What is a technique you use to **alleviate** stress?



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 6 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 the word a different meaning. In this lesson, you'll learn words in the same word families.

Word List

consecrate	irrevocable	revoke	vocation
desecrate	moribund	sacrilege	vociferous
immortality	mortify		

EXERCISE A Root and Base Words

Look up each boldfaced word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Use the dictionary entry to underline the root or base word. Then, on the line provided, write a sentence using the word.

1. **sacrilege** Dictionary definition _____

2. **desecrate** Dictionary definition _____

3. **consecrate** Dictionary definition _____

4. **mortify** Dictionary definition _____

5. **moribund** Dictionary definition _____

6. **immortality** Dictionary definition _____

7. **vocation** Dictionary definition _____

8. **revoke** Dictionary definition _____

9. **irrevocable** Dictionary definition _____

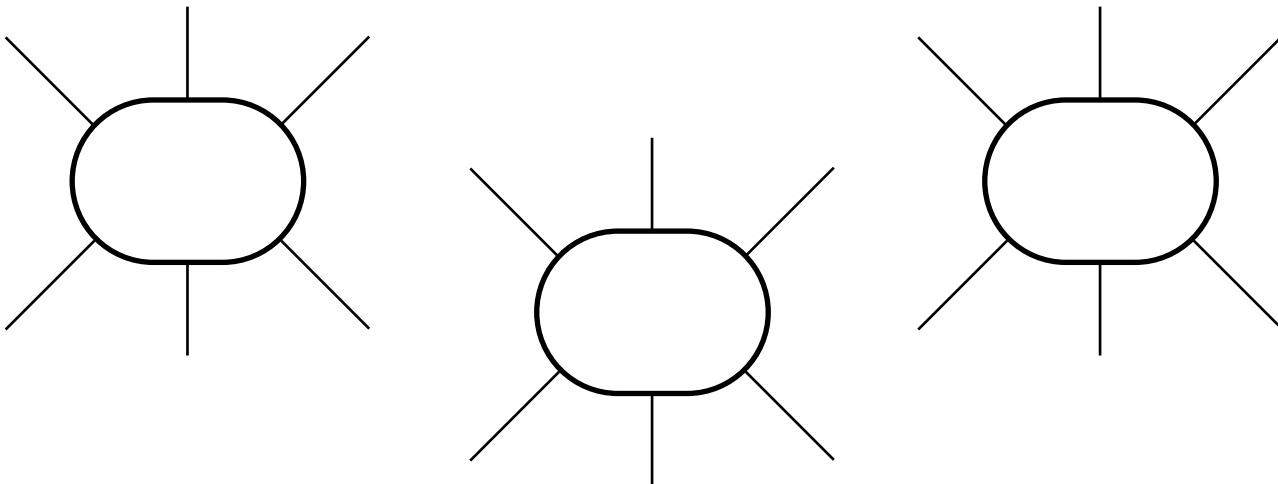
10. **vociferous** Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Word Webs

Use the following three webs to note other words in the word families in this lesson. First, write the three roots, one in each center circle. Then, add other words that contain the same root to each web. Underline the root in each new word. Use a dictionary to find words in the word families.



EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the root word. The word *exploit*, for example, is from the Latin root *explicitum*. As a noun, *exploit* means “an achievement, a feat, or a great or heroic deed.” As a verb, *exploit* has both favorable and unfavorable connotations. Use a dictionary to help you write sentences for the noun and the verb.

EXERCISE D Sentence Composition

On a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence for each boldfaced vocabulary word in this lesson.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 7 Connotation and Denotation

Many words have both connotations and denotations. A word's denotation is its dictionary meaning. The word's emotional overtones are its connotation. For example, if you are writing about a flower or a perfume, you might choose the word *fragrance*, since that word is associated with pleasant smells. If you are writing about a barnyard or garbage dump, however, you might choose the word *odor*, a word associated with unpleasant smells. A word like *smell* is neutral. Both flowers and barnyards smell. In this lesson, you'll learn about the connotations and denotations of words.

Word List

acquiesce	ecstatic	mammoth	spurn
captivate	exploit	petrified	tantalizing
conspire	ludicrous		

EXERCISE A Denotations

Look up each boldfaced vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Then, on the line provided, write a sentence using the word.

1. **captivate** Dictionary definition _____

2. **acquiesce** Dictionary definition _____

3. **ludicrous** Dictionary definition _____

4. **conspire** Dictionary definition _____

5. **ecstatic** Dictionary definition _____

6. **exploit** Dictionary definition _____

7. **mammoth** Dictionary definition _____

8. **tantalizing** Dictionary definition _____

9. **spurn** Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. petrified Dictionary definition _____
_____**EXERCISE B Synonyms**

Use a dictionary to help you find several synonyms for each word below. Write a *plus* sign (+) above the synonym if you feel it has a positive connotation. Write a *minus* sign (–) above it if you feel it has a negative connotation. If you feel the word is neutral, with *neither* a positive *nor* a negative connotation, write an X above it.

1. captivate _____
2. acquiesce _____
3. ludicrous _____
4. conspire _____
5. ecstatic _____
6. exploit _____
7. mammoth _____
8. tantalizing _____
9. spurn _____
10. petrified _____

EXERCISE C Connotations

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. Make a list of six words from each piece of writing. Use the back of this page if necessary. On the basis of each word's positive, negative, or neutral connotation, rate the words using a *plus* sign, *minus* sign, or X.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 8 Using Reference Skills

Using a Dictionary: Word Origins

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

bonanza	(bə nan' zə) <i>n.</i> [Spanish <i>bonanza</i> , calm sea] : 1. a rich mine or pocket of ore 2. source of great wealth or prosperity
bric-a-brac	(brik' ə brak') <i>n.</i> [French <i>bric-à-brac</i> , expression signifying confusion] : small ornamental objects prized for their age, rarity, or sentimental value
flay	(flā) <i>v.</i> [from Old Norse <i>fle</i> , to whip] : 1. to strip off the bark or skin 2. to whip 3. to harshly criticize
hypocrisy	(hi pok' rə sē) <i>n.</i> [from Greek <i>hypokrinesthai</i> , to play a part, pretend] : professing beliefs, feelings, or virtues that one does not really have
lithe	(līth) <i>adj.</i> [from Old English <i>lithe</i> , flexible, mild] : 1. easily bent, supple 2. marked by effortless grace
mercurial	(mər kyoo'r ē əl) <i>adj.</i> [from the Latin <i>Mercurius</i> , of the god Mercury] : 1. having characteristics associated with the Roman god Mercury: shrewdness, swiftness, and thievishness 2. quick and changeable in temperament
rectitude	(rek' tə tūd') <i>n.</i> [from Latin <i>rectus</i> , straight] : moral uprightness, honesty

EXERCISE

Use the sample entries above to answer each question.

1. Which word comes from the name of a Roman god? What can you infer about this god's personality from the modern meaning of the word? _____

2. How does the meaning of **hypocrisy** relate to the ancient Greek word on which it is based?

3. How might a collection of **bric-à-brac** relate to the original meaning of the French phrase?

4. How has the meaning of the Latin word *rectus* been expanded in the English word based on it?



Review: Unit 2

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word that is most similar to the **boldfaced** word.

1. disgusting

- a. irrevocable b. loathsome c. moribund d. ludicrous

2. terrified

- a. ecstatic b. vociferous c. arduous d. petrified

3. lighten

- a. alleviate b. spurn c. exploit d. revoke

4. declare to be sacred

- a. mortify b. desecrate c. consecrate d. extricate

5. ridiculous

- a. emphatic b. vociferous c. ludicrous d. arduous

6. demanding

- a. emphatic b. arduous c. tantalizing d. loathsome

7. almost dead or obsolete

- a. moribund b. loathsome c. vociferous d. irrevocable

8. reject

- a. desecrate b. exploit c. belittle d. spurn

9. slavery

- a. subjugation b. onslaught c. immortality d. usurpation

10. fascinate

- a. alleviate b. mortify c. captivate d. acquiesce

Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 2

Part A

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

1. The president laid a wreath on the grave of the murdered civil rights leader to _____ the site.
a. desecrate b. extricate c. consecrate d. captivate

2. The general will never _____ to such a risky attempt to rescue the hostages.
a. acquiesce b. alleviate c. captivate d. extricate

3. Shawn agreed that getting summer jobs at Disney World was a(n) _____ idea.
a. ecstatic b. tantalizing c. irrevocable d. moribund

4. I shuddered when she picked up the slimy rock and exposed at least a dozen _____ insects.
a. emphatic b. vociferous c. loathsome d. ecstatic

5. To show how _____ she was, she stamped her foot.
a. emphatic b. moribund c. mammoth d. vociferous

6. It's not helpful when people simply _____ an idea; they should suggest an alternative.
a. extricate b. consecrate c. belittle d. desecrate

7. "_____ my wishes only at great risk to your well-being!" cackled the wicked witch.
a. Alleviate b. Extricate c. Captivate d. Spurn

8. Few choices in life are _____ ; you can reconsider most of them at a later date.
a. arduous b. irrevocable c. ludicrous d. emphatic

9. Seeing the community rebuild his house helped _____ Lee's sorrow.
a. disparage b. alleviate c. revoke d. exploit

10. The chess grandmaster hoped to _____ her position on the chessboard.
a. exploit b. conspire c. captivate d. disparage

11. For Jason to suggest that he is good enough to play in the NBA is _____ !
a. ecstatic b. moribund c. ludicrous d. sacrilege

12. The proposed amendment would punish people who _____ the flag.
a. consecrate b. captivate c. extricate d. desecrate

13. The cabinet met in secret to discuss the _____ of the small Asian country.
a. vocation b. usurpation c. immortality d. sacrilege

14. The _____ of Shakespeare's great plays has never been more certain.
a. subjugation b. onslaught c. immortality d. vocation



Vocabulary Power *continued*

15. When those guys put their heads together, I'm sure they're planning to _____ against me.
 a. conspire b. exploit c. acquiesce d. extricate
16. The fire fighters took an hour to _____ the dog's head from between the fence posts.
 a. mortify b. revoke c. extricate d. exploit
17. The monks considered it _____ when she refused to take off her shoes before entering the temple.
 a. onslaught b. usurpation c. subjugation d. sacrilege
18. My hopes for saving money to buy a stereo were just about _____ after I had to pay \$450 to fix my car.
 a. petrified b. vociferous c. emphatic d. moribund
19. Having to wear that ridiculous costume in public would certainly _____ Jenny.
 a. disparage b. mortify c. conspire d. captivate
20. The crowd at the soccer game was extremely _____ when the home team won.
 a. vociferous b. petrified c. irrevocable d. ludicrous

Part B

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

1. **disparage**
 a. choose b. praise c. criticize d. detract
2. **captivate**
 a. charm b. free c. repel d. fascinate
3. **subjugation**
 a. liberty b. slavery c. boredom d. mastery
4. **revoke**
 a. receive b. repeal c. steal d. grant
5. **ecstatic**
 a. excited b. bored c. uncertain d. uplifted



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 9 Word Usage

Having an insight can seem like suddenly being able to read a secret language. In a flash, you're able to see in to the heart of something, get beyond its surface meanings. The words you study in this lesson will help you talk about and understand the meaning of insight.

Word List

alacrity	irreproachable	skeptical	tranquillity
discreet	myriad	timorous	vertigo
impudence	rudiment		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **impudence** : boldness _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **alacrity** : swiftness _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **vertigo** : dizziness _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **discreet** : modest _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **timorous** : timid _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **irreproachable** : faultless _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **skeptical** : doubting _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **tranquillity** : calmness _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **rudiment** : basic principle _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **myriad** : many _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Answer each question.

1. Name a
- rudiment**
- of your elementary education.
-
- _____

2. Describe a scene that communicates feelings of
- tranquillity**
- .
-
- _____

3. Do you know someone who has an almost
- irreproachable**
- character? Explain.
-
- _____

4. Can
- impudence**
- ever cool off a tense situation? Why or why not?
-
- _____

5. Why do you think so many people are
- skeptical**
- of politicians today?
-
- _____

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the original meaning of the root word. The word *discreet*, for example, is from the Middle English, which is derived from the Middle French *discret* and, before that, from the Latin past participle *discretus*; and from the Latin infinitive *discernere*, meaning “to separate or distinguish between.” Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *discreet* as it is used in each sentence.

1. I confided my secret to Maria, the most
- discreet**
- friend I have.
-
- _____

2. The child kept a
- discreet**
- distance from the barking dog.
-
- _____

3. The members observed a
- discreet**
- moment after the outbreak of tempers.
-
- _____

4. The CEO’s fine, functional furniture gave the office a look of
- discreet**
- elegance.
-
- _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 10 The Word Roots ***mon*** and ***moni***, ***noc*** and ***nox***

The Latin root *mon*, *moni* means “warn, remind, or advise.” The Latin root *noc*, *nox* means “harm.” The vocabulary words in this lesson all have one of these roots. The root part of a word carries the word’s main meaning. In most of these words, a prefix (at the beginning) or suffix (at the end) has been added to the root word to modify its meaning. Many of the words are noun, adjective, and verb forms of the same idea, all based on the same Latin root part.

Word List

admonish	innocuous	nocuous	obnoxious
admonition	monitor	noxious	premonition
innocence	monitory		

EXERCISE A Word Roots

Write the root part of each boldfaced vocabulary word on the line provided. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. monitor _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. admonish _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. admonition _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. monitory _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. premonition _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. noxious _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. innocuous _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. innocence _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. obnoxious _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **nocuous** _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

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

1. Describe an instance when you had to **admonish** someone.

2. Should trucks carrying **noxious** chemicals be allowed to travel city streets? Why or why not?

3. Is it possible for someone to have a **premonition** of danger? Explain.

4. Some people argue that the Confederate flag is an **innocuous** symbol. Others disagree strongly. What do you think?

5. Do you believe the United States military should **monitor** peace treaties in foreign countries? Why or why not?

EXERCISE C Usage

Write a sentence for each boldfaced word.

1. **obnoxious**

2. **admonition**

3. **monitory**

4. **noxious**

5. **innocence**

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 11 The Prefix ***mis-***

Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you discover the meanings of unknown words. The prefix *mis-*, partly from Old English and partly from Old French, shows the negative and means “bad, badly, wrong, failure, or lack of.” Be careful, though. Not all words that begin with these letter combinations have the meaning of the prefix. When in doubt, look up the word in a dictionary.

Word List

misapprehension	miscreant	misgiving	misprize
misappropriate	misdemeanor	misnomer	misrepresent
misbegotten	misfortune		

EXERCISE A Prefixes

Use the context clues to write a probable meaning of each boldfaced word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. The root *creant* comes from the Middle French word for “believing.” In the Middle Ages, many people felt that followers of other religions—those who “misbelieved”—were evildoers. The English word **miscreant** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

2. The Old English root *bigietan* comes from the thirteenth-century idea of being the father of a child. Today, the root indicates “producing as an effect.” **Misbegotten** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

3. The Old English verb *give* has many meanings today, from “yielding a product” to “presenting in a public performance.” When you have a **misgiving** about an event, what might you be having? _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. The French root *nommer* means “to name something.” The English word **misnomer** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

5. A person’s demeanor is the way he or she behaves. What kind of activity is a **misdemeanor**? _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

6. The Latin root *repraesentare* means "to present again." The English word **misrepresent** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

7. The Latin word *fortuna* means "luck" or "chance" and appears in many English words. The English word **misfortune** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

8. The Latin root *proprius* means "one's own," as in "my own," or "your own." To appropriate a thing is to take it for one's own use. The English word **misappropriate** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

9. To apprehend something is to understand it. The English word **misapprehension** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

10. To prize an object is to value it highly. The word **misprize** probably means _____.

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Answer each question.

1. Do you believe in **misfortune**? Why or why not?

2. What is an example of a **misnomer** you have read or heard?

3. Can a pet be a **miscreant**? Why or why not?

4. Give an example of a **misdemeanor**.

5. What do you think is the biggest **misapprehension** among adults about people your age?

EXERCISE C Prefixes

Words that begin with the prefix *mis-* appear often in newspapers and magazines. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of words you have found containing this prefix. After each word, use context or the dictionary to write a definition of the word.



Lesson 12 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Examples

The context of a word is the other words in the sentence or paragraph in which it appears. You can use the context to find the meaning of an unknown word. Look for key words in the sentence that give examples to help you define the word.

EXERCISE A

Use the context to find the meaning of the boldfaced word. Jot down the words in the sentence that help you define the vocabulary word. Then, write the word's probable meaning.

1. For many historians, Abraham Lincoln serves as the **paragon** of presidential greatness.

2. The mayor raged against **iniquity**, including gambling, drug abuse, and gang activity.

3. The **venerable** eighty-year-old chief justice greeted the president with a smile.

4. Mrs. De Pietro became a beloved **benefactor** because of her gifts to charities and her work for good causes.

5. Grandma called me a **spendthrift** after I bought six pairs of shoes and four pairs of sunglasses.

6. Tigers and elephants are not **indigenous** to Minnesota, but deer, moose, and beavers are.

7. The big-city **din** from honking horns, shouting pedestrians, and construction sites overwhelmed me.

8. The **remnant** of fans after the defeat were a few parents, two sad cheerleaders, and one lost dog.

9. The most famous **soothsayer** ever was Nostradamus (1503–1566), who predicted many future events.

10. Once you lose your **integrity** by lying or cheating, it is difficult to regain it.

EXERCISE B

Check your definitions in a dictionary. Write the dictionary definitions on a separate sheet of paper. Then, use each word in a sentence of your own.



Vocabulary Power

Review: Unit 3

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word that can best replace the expression in italics.

1. The minister's reputation was *above scandal*.
a. innocuous b. irreproachable c. skeptical d. monitory
2. My cat Rudy cornered the *frightened* mouse in the garage.
a. discreet b. noxious c. timorous d. miscreant
3. After the accident, Mr. Lopez was charged with only a *minor crime*.
a. misdemeanor b. misnomer c. misapprehension d. misfortune
4. People were forced to leave their homes because *poisonous* fumes were leaking from the wrecked truck.
a. timorous b. noxious c. discreet d. monitory
5. The *innumerable* laws are contained in 136 volumes in the library.
a. irreproachable b. monitory c. myriad d. timorous
6. Sally's anonymous person who confers a benefit helped her pay tuition throughout her first year at college.
a. benefactor b. remnant c. soothsayer d. rudiment
7. Losing his wallet was just the latest example of his recent *bad luck*.
a. innocence b. admonition c. vertigo d. misfortune
8. Middle ear infections sometimes cause *dizziness*.
a. alacrity b. monitor c. tranquillity d. vertigo
9. Although she was *doubtful* the herb would be useful, she gave it a try.
a. nocuous b. skeptical c. obnoxious d. timorous
10. The banker said he was forced to *steal* the money because he was broke.
a. misappropriate b. monitor c. admonish d. misprize



Test: Unit 3

Part A

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

1. It is a _____ to call a tax increase a tax "adjustment."
 - a. miscreant
 - b. misnomer
 - c. misdemeanor
 - d. misfortune

2. Our kitten, which looks like a picture of _____, is always causing trouble.
 - a. innocence
 - b. impudence
 - c. alacrity
 - d. integrity

3. The babysitter needed to _____ the children before they trampled the neighbor's flower garden.
 - a. misappropriate
 - b. misrepresent
 - c. monitor
 - d. admonish

4. Until tryouts for choir, Sarah had the _____ that she couldn't sing.
 - a. misdemeanor
 - b. misapprehension
 - c. admonition
 - d. premonition

5. The _____ quality of the speaker's voice caused most listeners to doubt her message.
 - a. innocuous
 - b. indigenous
 - c. timorous
 - d. venerable

6. In most cities, jaywalking is only a _____, even though it can be quite dangerous.
 - a. rudiment
 - b. misnomer
 - c. remnant
 - d. misdemeanor

7. Although it looks fierce, the black snake is really _____.
 - a. innocuous
 - b. discreet
 - c. skeptical
 - d. venerable

8. Tomatoes are _____ to certain areas of South America.
 - a. discreet
 - b. timorous
 - c. irreproachable
 - d. indigenous

9. Knowing how a mouse works is a(n) _____ of learning how to surf the Internet.
 - a. admonition
 - b. misfortune
 - c. rudiment
 - d. premonition

10. The federal agency started a program to _____ industrial pollution.
 - a. misappropriate
 - b. monitor
 - c. admonish
 - d. misrepresent

Part B

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best answers each question.

1. Who is *most* likely to end up in jail?
 - a. a soothsayer
 - b. a spendthrift
 - c. a miscreant
 - d. a benefactor

2. An irreproachable character would be required for a job as a(n) _____.
 - a. bank teller
 - b. editor
 - c. lawyer
 - d. telephone repair person

3. What would an English professor be most likely to correct?
 - a. a misnomer
 - b. an admonition
 - c. a rudiment
 - d. a paragon



Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. How would you flee a bear that was chasing you from your campsite?
 a. with impudence b. with alacrity c. with tranquillity d. with integrity

5. Who is most likely to receive an admonition?
 a. a sweepstakes winner c. a child who runs out into the street
 b. an honor roll student d. a driver who has just won the Indianapolis 500

6. To which kind of person would you prefer to tell a secret?
 a. timorous b. noxious c. monitory d. discreet

7. What might you feel riding the world's largest and fastest roller coaster?
 a. misapprehension b. vertigo c. tranquillity d. integrity

8. What kind of feeling would you have floating down a river on a raft?
 a. tranquillity b. misfortune c. innocence d. iniquity

9. What is a soothsayer most likely to have?
 a. vertigo b. a premonition c. a misgiving d. a misdemeanor

10. How would you feel if someone tried to sell you a new car for fifty dollars?
 a. skeptical b. irreproachable c. innocuous d. venerable

11. This could be just a long string of bad luck.
 a. integrity b. misapprehension c. misgiving d. misfortune

12. Which word is the opposite of "a few"?
 a. rudiment b. misnomer c. myriad d. remnant

13. If someone took your basketball without asking, they would _____ it.
 a. misappropriate b. monitor c. misprize d. misrepresent

14. What would you consider a rude person to be?
 a. indigenous b. skeptical c. misbegotten d. obnoxious

15. Special tanker trucks are needed to carry this kind of liquid, gas, or other material.
 a. innocuous b. noxious c. discreet d. venerable



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 13 Using Synonyms

Individuals face personal challenges every day. Many of these issues affect our behavior. For example, we may find ourselves at odds with a close friend about some issue. The vocabulary words in this lesson relate to opposition, whether personal or on a wider scale.

Word List

aggression	capitulate	obliterate	ridicule
agitate	informant	rancor	vanquish
anarchy	jeopardize		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

Each boldfaced word is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of 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. **jeopardize** : endanger _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **obliterate** : destroy _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **agitate** : inflame _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **anarchy** : confusion _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **capitulate** : surrender _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **ridicule** : deride _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **informant** : advisor _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **rancor** : bitterness _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **vanquish** : defeat _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **aggression** : hostility _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in each set of parentheses that best completes the sentence. Then, write your own sentence with that vocabulary word.

1. The army's plan was to (obliterate, agitate, capitulate) the townspeople to revolt.
-

2. The occupying forces banned organized meetings, which could (ridicule, vanquish, jeopardize) their control.
-

3. We watched the daily shelling (capitulate, ridicule, obliterate) the elegant historic buildings of our town.
-

4. Finally, our military leaders decided to (jeopardize, obliterate, capitulate) rather than endure further destruction.
-

5. Frankly, we were caught unaware by the intense and unyielding (anarchy, aggression, agitation) of our enemy.
-

EXERCISE C Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that best matches each clue.

1. A spy is an example, and a journalist could use one. _____

2. The overthrow of a government could create this condition. _____

3. Which word could name what a bomb does? _____

4. A white flag could show your willingness to do this. _____

5. After you do this to your opponent, you gain control. _____

EXERCISE D Usage

On a separate sheet of paper, use at least five vocabulary words to write a news brief, a journal account, or a letter set during the Civil War.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 14 Suffixes That Form Nouns

Suffixes, word parts added to base words or word roots, sometimes can change a word's part of speech as well as its meaning. The noun suffixes **-ity** and **-ence/-ance**, which mean "the quality or state of," form nouns when added to base words or word roots. Study the examples below before completing the lesson.

familiar + -ity = familiarity: the state of being familiar with someone or something
annoy + -ance = annoyance: the quality of feeling annoyed

Word List

civility

depravity

prosperity

subsistence

complexity

felicity

severance

variance

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Write what you think each **boldfaced** word means in context. Then, complete the vocabulary equation to create and define the word. When necessary, use the clues in parentheses.

1. The infection in Cyril's leg wound led to the **severance** of his leg below the knee.

sever (cut) + **-ance** = _____; definition _____

2. This war has been marked by shocking acts of **depravity**.

depraved (corrupt) + **-ity** = _____; definition _____

3. The **complexity** of the directions made the swing set difficult to assemble.

complex + **-ity** = _____; definition _____

4. Once the shooting stopped, we were generally impressed by the **civility** of the conquering soldiers toward us.

civil + **-ity** = _____; definition _____

5. Sam's **felicity** was obvious as he grinned and whistled his way down the street.

felic (happy) + **-ity** = _____; definition _____

6. The general showed great **forbearance** when confronted by his subordinate's failure to win the strategic site.

forbear (hold back) + **-ance** = _____; definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Meanwhile, the army was barely surviving on a **subsistence** diet of dried beef and a small daily ration of water.
-

subsist (live) + -ence = _____; definition _____

8. The yearly **variance** in crops makes farming an economically challenging business.
-

vary + -ance = _____; definition _____

9. In **deference** to the honorable service of the troops, the president insisted on a respectful silence from the crowd.
-

defer (honor) + -ence = _____; definition _____

10. After the Civil War, the South struggled for years to regain **prosperity**.
-

prosper + -ity = _____; definition _____

EXERCISE B Antonyms

Write the vocabulary word that is most nearly opposite in meaning.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. simplicity | _____ | 6. misery | _____ |
| 2. rudeness | _____ | 7. decency | _____ |
| 3. connection | _____ | 8. poverty | _____ |
| 4. abundance | _____ | 9. impatience | _____ |
| 5. disrespect | _____ | 10. unanimity | _____ |

EXERCISE C Usage

Answer each question.

1. What is one thing you could do to show your **deference** for returning war veterans?
-

2. What is something you might buy during a time of **prosperity**?
-

3. How might strangers show **civility** toward each other?
-

4. What is one situation in which parents could show **forgiveness** to their children?
-

5. What is one tactic people at **variance** with each other might use?
-



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 15 Prefixes That Show Time and Space: ***pro-***, ***re-***, ***pre-***

Prefixes, word parts added to the beginning of a base word or word root, can modify a word's meaning in many different ways. For example, all the vocabulary words in this lesson contain prefixes showing time or space. The box contains three of these time and space prefixes, their meanings, and an example of each.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
<i>pro-</i>	in front of	project
<i>re-</i>	back	recall
<i>pre-</i>	before	pretest

Word List

preamble	preponderance	recession	refugee
prelude	prostrate	redress	restoration
preoccupy	protrude		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Read the paragraph below, paying close attention to the context of the boldfaced words. Then, use your understanding of the prefixes explained above to choose the word that correctly matches the definition.

Last week, our class took a field trip to a Civil War battle site where historians have created a highly realistic **restoration** of the battle scene. As a **prelude** to the tour, we attended a lecture outlining the battle events. The **preponderance** of battle casualties were Confederate troops. As the battle continued, **refugees** fleeing the violence were driven off the road by the urgent **recession** of the Confederate cavalry seeking to avoid capture. Though the civilians left all their possessions behind, they were promised **redress** of their grievances against the Union army. At the gate entering the battle site, historians had posted a copy of the **Preamble** to the U.S. Constitution to remind us of the war's heart-wrenching impact on the nation. I was horrified by the battle imagery. Half-buried guns **protruded** from the ground and wounded soldiers lay **prostrate** as far as the eye could see. Even now, a week after our visit, the terrible images **preoccupy** my thoughts.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. stuck out | _____ | 6. reconstruction |
| _____ | 2. compensation | _____ | 7. people fleeing |
| _____ | 3. engage interest | _____ | 8. withdrawing |
| _____ | 4. introductory event | _____ | 9. superiority in power |
| _____ | 5. stretched out | _____ | 10. introduction to a law |



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

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

1. The Preamble to the Constitution summarizes the nation's most important goals.
2. Anyone wanting a refund can seek **preponderance** of their complaints after the session.
3. Until security is significantly improved, concern for student safety will **redress** the entire faculty.
4. Full **restoration** of privileges will occur only after the perpetrators write apologies to the victims.
5. Our class chose a Beatles song for the **recession** at our graduation ceremony.
6. The organization has a fund for the support of **preludes** from war-torn countries.
7. Overcome by the heat, the victim lay **prostrate** on the floor.
8. There is a **prelude** of evidence to show that the defendant was a spy for the opposing army.
9. Poverty left scores of malnourished children with shoulder blades that **protrude** sharply from their shirts.
10. The Battle at Fort Sumter proved to be only the **restoration** to a long and bitter war.

EXERCISE C Word Association

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. compensate, amend, remedy, _____ | 5. prone, horizontal, flat, _____ |
| 2. withdrawal, removal, regression, _____ | 6. importance, superiority, majority, _____ |
| 3. repair, renewal, renovation, _____ | 7. overture, beginning, curtain raiser, _____ |
| 4. bulge, jut, overhang, _____ | 8. engage, absorb, engross, _____ |

EXERCISE D Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the root word. The word **recession**, for example, is from the Latin root **recessus**, meaning "to go back." On a separate sheet of paper, write the dictionary definition of **recession** as it is used in each sentence.

1. The nation suffered a **recession** after the output of the goods and services declined.
2. The bank's **recession** of the deed was final.
3. **Recession** of hairlines constitutes a problem for many men.
4. The president and his aides filed out of the chamber in a dignified **recession**.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 16 Using Reference Skills

Using a Thesaurus: Synonyms and Antonyms

A thesaurus, which lists both synonyms and antonyms, is a useful reference source. With a thesaurus, you can locate words with similar meanings (synonyms) and often words with opposite meanings (antonyms). You can use these options to ensure that you say exactly what you mean. Below is a sample thesaurus entry.

profuse *adj.* 1. generous, extravagant, lavish, prodigal, openhanded, excessive 2. teeming, abounding, plentiful, abundant, limitless, overflowing, ample

Antonym: 1. stingy, miserly, mean, selfish 2. thin, meager, sparse, scarce, inadequate

EXERCISE A

Replace **profuse** in each sentence below with a synonym. Then, using an antonym from the sample entry above, write a new sentence on the line.

1. The wedding was a gala affair, with **profuse** decorations filling all the rooms.
-

2. All around me in the clear, blue-green waters were **profuse** schools of tiny, brilliantly colored fish.
-

3. She so overwhelmed him with her **profuse** apologies that he began to blush.
-

EXERCISE B

For each boldfaced word, use a thesaurus to write an antonym and a synonym.

1. **ardently** antonym _____ synonym _____
2. **audaciously** antonym _____ synonym _____
3. **censure** antonym _____ synonym _____
4. **imperious** antonym _____ synonym _____
5. **placid** antonym _____ synonym _____
6. **uncertain** antonym _____ synonym _____
7. **fastidious** antonym _____ synonym _____
8. **docile** antonym _____ synonym _____
9. **brusque** antonym _____ synonym _____



Review: Unit 4

EXERCISE

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

1. An informant is _____.
 a. a special kind of diet
 b. someone who provides facts
 c. someone who sings songs
 d. a state of chaos

2. You would expect to hear a preamble _____.
 a. at the beginning of a speech
 b. at the end of a speech
 c. in the middle of a speech
 d. three times during a speech

3. If I am prostrate, I am _____.
 a. lying face up b. sitting cross-legged c. lying face down d. standing up

4. If I treat you with civility, I _____.
 a. insult you and call you names
 b. ignore you when you speak
 c. can't remember your name
 d. inquire if you've been well

5. During a time of prosperity, people _____.
 a. can often save extra money
 b. may not have enough to eat
 c. cannot find jobs
 d. have greater purchasing power

6. When a building is obliterated, it _____.
 a. has been rebuilt
 b. is totally destroyed
 c. has just been completed
 d. is in the planning stages

7. If I have vanquished the other player, I have _____.
 a. achieved total victory
 b. held my own but lost the game
 c. played terribly and lost badly
 d. met my match and struggled to a close victory

8. If I meet refugees on the road, they are most likely to be _____.
 a. bringing food supplies to wounded soldiers
 b. repairing their racing bikes
 c. fleeing for their lives
 d. selling lemonade to passersby

9. If I show forbearance, I _____.
 a. patiently hide my annoyance
 b. feel no emotions at all
 c. yell and scream at everyone
 d. don't understand what's being said to me

10. When there is anarchy, the government _____.
 a. strictly controls people's lives
 b. is faced with a peaceful transition
 c. does not exist
 d. is ruled by a king or queen



Test: Unit 4

PART A

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

1. He decided to _____ the baby with a rattle and a song so she would stop crying.
a. preoccupy b. obliterate c. agitate d. vanquish
2. In the climactic scene of the movie, the hero corners the villain and pressures him to _____.
a. capitulate b. ridicule c. prostrate d. agitate
3. Sheila's large boxes _____ from the trunk of her red car.
a. redress b. protrude c. jeopardize d. agitate
4. The human rights groups sadly reported on the _____ they had seen in the impoverished area.
a. felicity b. prosperity c. depravity d. restoration
5. Because of unemployment, a large portion of the community is living at a _____ level.
a. restoration b. subsistence c. forbearance d. censure
6. You must not allow these anxieties to _____ you unnecessarily.
a. redress b. protrude c. agitate d. censure
7. A _____ of data shows that strong aromas repel deer.
a. preponderance b. variance c. deference d. complexity
8. The governor's _____ of the official's actions hurt his political party at the polls.
a. forbearance b. felicity c. censure d. civility
9. We must dismiss some workers, but we will pay a full four weeks of _____ pay to each of you.
a. variance b. severance c. aggression d. forbearance
10. The testimony of a reliable _____ was used to write this newspaper article.
a. refugee b. prelude c. informant d. redress

PART B

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

1. prostrate
a. horizontal b. erect c. reclining d. prone
2. recession
a. withdrawal b. removal c. procession d. depression
3. restoration
a. decline b. renovation c. detailing d. comeback



Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. ridicule

- a. laughter b. derision c. pollution d. respect

5. jeopardize

- a. secure b. endanger c. risk d. interrupt

6. rancor

- a. kindness b. loudness c. hostility d. calmness

7. obliterate

- a. exterminate b. delete c. pulverize d. construct

8. aggression

- a. hostility b. violence c. friendliness d. excitement

9. preamble

- a. epilogue b. preface c. introduction d. prediction

10. forbearance

- a. understanding b. knowledge c. background d. ruthlessness

PART C

Circle the word that best completes the sentence.

1. A state of (civility, anarchy, restoration) pervades the war-torn country.
2. I admire the way you show (deference, severance, aggression) to your grandfather.
3. The Marcineks celebrated thirty years of marriage in (felicity, recession, preponderance).
4. Vote for me on election day, and I guarantee to bring back high-paying jobs and (censure, recession, prosperity).
5. We have signed an agreement that promises to (jeopardize, agitate, redress) our grievances.
6. Though Pam had practiced for months, most listeners found the (preponderance, prelude, prosperity) was flawed.
7. As a(n) (refugee, informant, forbearance), I come to this country with a desire to escape persecution.
8. We have seen a significant (recession, rancor, variance) in opinion on these critical election-year issues.
9. The school has issued new behavior codes as we feel that basic (civility, ridicule, subsistence) is important.
10. Cindy was (imperious, placid, uncertain) about which classes she should take next year.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 17 Using Context Clues

When you listen to someone speak, you hear both the words and the vocal clues. Both these factors help create what we think of as a person's "voice." The vocabulary words in this lesson explore these different aspects of voice.

Word List

commentary	fervent	invoke	monotone
elucidate	inflection	lustrous	resonance
evocative	intonation		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Use the context to find the probable meaning of the boldfaced word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Make sure to use the definition that matches the context.

1. Fearlessly, Marlene delivered her **commentary** against the injustices of the penal system.

Dictionary definition _____

2. The lecturer's **monotone** detracted from the importance of his message.

Dictionary definition _____

3. She used vocal **inflection** effectively to keep the attention of the audience.

Dictionary definition _____

4. Chandra's long black hair fell in rich, **lustrous** waves.

Dictionary definition _____

5. Danielle issued a **fervent** plea for aid over the airwaves.

Dictionary definition _____

6. The **evocative** words of William Wordsworth inspired the audience.

Dictionary definition _____

7. The mayor had to **invoke** the city's drought-control regulations to reduce water consumption.

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

8. The underwater **resonance** chambers recorded the vibrations from the earthquake.
-

Dictionary definition _____

9. Changing the **intonation** in your speech can indicate an exclamation or a question.
-

Dictionary definition _____

10. She has tried to **elucidate** her position, but her constituents still do not understand her.
-

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B **Synonyms**

Circle the letter of the word that is most similar in meaning to the vocabulary word.

1. invoke

a. stimulate	b. relate	c. summon	d. overpower
--------------	-----------	-----------	--------------

2. elucidate

a. obscure	b. clarify	c. confuse	d. equivocate
------------	------------	------------	---------------

3. lustrous

a. glistening	b. drab	c. barren	d. clumsy
---------------	---------	-----------	-----------

4. fervent

a. detached	b. enclosed	c. ardent	d. cool
-------------	-------------	-----------	---------

5. evocative

a. arousing	b. temporary	c. forgetful	d. aggravating
-------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

6. resonance

a. monotone	b. silence	c. vibration	d. preponderance
-------------	------------	--------------	------------------

EXERCISE C **Context Clues**

Write the vocabulary word that best matches the clue.

1. A newspaper editorial is one. _____

2. What changes about your voice when you ask a question? _____

3. Which word could describe the ringing of a bell? _____

4. Which word could describe the effects of your favorite song? _____

5. A sequined dress could be described this way. _____

6. People in positions of power can do this with policies. _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 18 The Word Roots *path*, *pathy*, and *pass*

Word roots are the building blocks around which thousands of words are constructed. Recognizing these word roots and knowing their basic meanings will help you to construct meanings for unfamiliar words. The Greek roots *path*, *pathy*, and the Latin root *pass* mean "feel" or "suffer." All the vocabulary words in this lesson contain one of these roots. Think about how each word can relate to "feeling" or "suffering."

Word List

antipathy	impassioned	passive	pathology
apathy	impassive	pathetic	pathos
empathy	passionate		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Read the paragraph below, studying the context of the boldfaced words. On the lines, write each word in the order it appears in the paragraph. Then, circle the word roots—*path*, *pathy*, or *pass*. Finally, from the list at the right, choose the best definition for each word and write the letter of that definition next to the word.

When our psychology class was studying the nature of emotions, each of us role-played an emotion. Ed opted for **apathy** because he doesn't care about anything. Joanna played an **impassive** person because she doesn't show her feelings, even though we think she has them. Sadly, Addie volunteered to be **pathetic** because she knows we all feel sorry for her. Chris always shows sympathy to her, so we named him **pathos**. Maria jumped in excitedly, shouting that she had to take the role of **impassioned**. That posed a problem for Reanne, who also feels every emotion intensely. We gave her **passionate**. Rich said he'd take whatever role we said, so, of course, he became **passive**. Keith hated the whole exercise, so we assigned him **antipathy**. I played **empathy** because I did such a good job of understanding everyone else's concerns. After the role-playing, Mrs. Suarez said that next we'd study **pathology**, which focuses on the causes of physical problems.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. _____ | a. an emotion of sympathetic pity |
| 2. _____ | b. lack of feeling or emotion |
| 3. _____ | c. dislike |
| 4. _____ | d. capacity for participation in another's feelings or ideas |
| 5. _____ | e. study of the nature of diseases |
| 6. _____ | f. able to move one to pity |
| 7. _____ | g. capable of, affected by, or expressing intense feeling |
| 8. _____ | h. lacking energy or will |
| 9. _____ | i. giving no sign of feeling or emotion |
| 10. _____ | j. filled with passion or zeal |



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

Draw a line through the word in parentheses that *cannot* be used to complete the sentence.

1. The politically minded students were engaged in a(n) (impassioned, passionate, passive) debate about the future of Puerto Rico.
2. Jason is a (passionate, pathetic, passive) student; he never participates.
3. Our nation was founded by (impassioned, passionate, impassive) patriots.
4. Because of the president's admirable accomplishments, voters view him as (impassioned, passionate, pathetic).
5. I feel nothing but (antipathy, pathos, empathy) toward these victims whose lives have been shattered by violence.

EXERCISE C Usage

Circle the letter of the expression that best completes each statement.

1. When you feel **empathy** toward people, you might _____.
 a. yell at them
 b. stare at them
 c. understand them
 d. ignore them
2. If you study **pathology**, you will learn _____.
 a. what causes diseases
 b. why people cry
 c. about people's religious ideas
 d. the history of U.S. politics
3. As a **passionate** person, you might _____.
 a. sit at home most nights
 b. devote yourself to causes
 c. exercise once a week
 d. sleep a lot
4. Hearing an **impassioned** speech could make you _____.
 a. sleepy
 b. confused
 c. respond eagerly
 d. counterproductive
5. If you seem **pathetic** to me, I _____.
 a. admire you
 b. look like you
 c. despise you
 d. feel sorry for you
6. If I am **passive**, I _____.
 a. will do whatever you want
 b. have very strong ideas
 c. won't let you push me around
 d. feel emotions deeply

EXERCISE D Short Essay

Choose a topic about which you feel strongly. On a separate sheet of paper, write a few sentences telling about the topic and about how you and others feel about it. Use at least three vocabulary words.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 19 Prefixes That Show Quantity or Size: *bi-*, *quadr-*, *pent-*, *quint-*

Prefixes are word parts affixed to the beginning of base words or word roots to change their meaning. All the words in this lesson contain prefixes relating to quantity or size. When you encounter them at the beginning of words, they provide clues to meaning. Study the boxed definitions, particularly noting that *pent-* and *quint-* have the same meaning, although *pent-* comes from Greek and *quint-* from Latin.

Prefix	Meaning	Example	Prefix	Meaning	Example
<i>bi-</i>	two	bicycle	<i>quadr-</i>	four	quarter
<i>pent-</i>	five	pentagon	<i>quint-</i>	five	quintet

Word List

biennial	pentagon	quadrant	quintet
bilingual	pentathlon	quadruple	quintuplet
binocular	quadrangle		

EXERCISE A Prefixes

Use the prefixes defined above and the contexts of the following sentences to speculate on the definition of each word. Then, draw a line through the italicized expression and, above it, write a vocabulary word to replace that word or phrase. Verify your choices by looking up each vocabulary word in a dictionary and writing that definition on the line provided.

- Suzanne had trained hard for months, determined to win the *athletic competition featuring five events*.
Dictionary definition _____
- To help them remember the name of the last *one of five children born to the same mother from the same pregnancy*, my friend's parents named him Quentin.
Dictionary definition _____
- We tremendously enjoyed last night's concert, which featured a *band of five musicians* called Merry Madness.
Dictionary definition _____
- I guarantee that, if you adopt my long-range plan, sales will double, maybe even *multiply times four* within five years.
Dictionary definition _____
- The London square, famous for its gardens, is divided into *four equal sections* marked by brick paths.
Dictionary definition _____
- Meet me after the lecture at the entrance to the *four-sided plaza* surrounded by buildings.
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. The Department of Defense uses a famous *five-sided shape* as a logo.

Dictionary definition _____

8. Most people's vision is *through both eyes*, which can mean that one eye's stronger vision compensates for the other's weakness.

Dictionary definition _____

9. As a result of immigration patterns, many more Americans today are *able to speak two languages* than twenty years ago.

Dictionary definition _____

10. Although this year we really enjoy the *printed every two years* publication, we will miss reading it next year.

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Write the vocabulary word that matches the clue or question.

1. Which common noun is frequently used as a proper noun? _____

2. Someone with four brothers or sisters sharing the same birthday could be one. _____

3. Which word might describe an Olympic event? _____

4. When you increase 20 to 80, this happens to 20. _____

5. One quarter of a mapped area could be called this. _____

EXERCISE C Etymology

Fill in the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Then, explain how the prefix affects the word's meaning.

1. Knowing that the Latin word *annus* means "year" and the Latin prefix *-bi-* means "two" can help you determine the meaning of _____.

Explanation _____

2. You may be able to guess the meaning of _____ when you know that the Latin word root *lingua* means "tongue" and often refers to languages.

Explanation _____

3. Once you determine that the Latin root *oculus* relates to eyes, you can easily define the word _____.

Explanation _____

4. The Latin word *athlon*, meaning "contest," is related to the word _____.

Explanation _____



Lesson 20 Using Reference Skills

Using a Dictionary: Multiple Meanings

Sometimes you'll read or hear a word that won't make any sense to you, even though you think you know what the word means. This may be because it's being used differently from the one you know. Some words have multiple meanings. A dictionary can help you match definitions to the correct context. Study the numbered definitions in a dictionary entry to see how they differ from one another in meaning, part of speech, or usage. Look at the sample entry below.

binder [bin der] *n* 1. a person that binds something (as books) 2. *a.* something used in binding *b.* a usually detachable cover (as for holding sheets of paper) *c.* the sheet of tobacco that binds the filler in a cigar
3. something (as tar or cement) that binds or holds together a loosely assembled substance 4. a receipt for money paid to secure the right to purchase real estate on agreed terms

Word List

abstract

fabricate

patronage

sanction

assimilate

instrumental

rabble

status

binder

manifest

EXERCISE A

Use the sample entry above to decide which meaning of **binder** is used in each sentence.

1. Only a well-trained **binder** can possibly repair this damage. _____
2. We sold the cigar factory enough **binder** to last through the rest of the year, so we can't understand the lag in production. _____
3. You can use low-fat yogurt instead of high-fat sour cream as a **binder** in most dressings or sauces. _____
4. We rushed our **binder** check down to the agent at 8 o'clock last night because we were afraid of losing the apartment if we waited until the next morning. _____
5. My teacher insisted that we have a separate **binder** for each school subject. _____

EXERCISE B

Use a dictionary to find at least two definitions for the remaining vocabulary words. Record the definitions on a separate sheet of paper. Then, write a sentence using one meaning of each word.



Review: Unit 5

EXERCISE A

For each group of words, circle the letter of the word that best fits.

1. psychology, biology, physiology, _____
a. antipathy b. empathy c. pathos d. pathology
2. triangle, square, diamond, _____
a. quintet b. pentagon c. binocular d. monotone
3. bright, glossy, dazzling, _____
a. lustrous b. evocative c. fervent d. passionate
4. editorial, opinion, explanation, _____
a. inflection b. apathy c. binocular d. commentary
5. annual, biannual, perennial, _____
a. bilingual b. antipathy c. biennial d. quintuplet

EXERCISE B

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

1. Dr. Fredericks has developed a highly experimental surgical approach to restore _____ vision.
a. bilingual b. biennial c. binocular d. monotone
2. Auditions for the world-famous Chicago _____ will begin next Monday.
a. quadrangle b. quintet c. pentagon d. pentathlon
3. Without _____, no leader can truly appreciate the needs of his or her supporters.
a. patronage b. inflection c. empathy d. status
4. Because of the urgency of the message, the network broadcast the family's _____ request for a heart donor.
a. passionate b. impassive c. lustrous d. abstract
5. Stan was forced to _____ the no-trade clause in his contract.
a. fabricate b. manifest c. assimilate d. invoke

Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 5

PART A

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

1. **impassive**
a. reserved b. responsive c. self-contained d. stolid
2. **impassioned**
a. fervent b. animated c. intense d. reserved
3. **apathy**
a. coldness b. poise c. enthusiasm d. shock
4. **abstract**
a. withdraw b. concrete c. separate d. detach
5. **antipathy**
a. love b. pity c. apathy d. passion
6. **passive**
a. modest b. dull c. energetic d. humble

PART B

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

1. In our historic district, the zoning board will deny the application for a _____-shaped residence.
a. quadrangle b. quintet c. pentagon d. quadrant
2. According to the article in today's paper, one _____ faces life-threatening health problems and may not survive.
a. quintuplet b. pentathlon c. quadruple d. quintet
3. She won the ice-cream eating contest with a final effort by devouring a _____-scoop of chocolate.
a. monotone b. passionate c. quadruple d. bilingual
4. The southeast _____ of the mine can be reached only through a series of dangerous tunnels.
a. pentagon b. quintuplet c. commentary d. quadrant
5. Change the _____ of your voice when you reach the second major point in your speech.
a. pathology b. commentary c. intonation d. quadrangle
6. They described a _____ scene of homelessness and hunger.
a. passive b. pathetic c. lustrous d. fervent
7. In her moving portrayal of Sarah Bernhardt, the actress communicated great _____.
a. status b. inflection c. pathos d. apathy



Vocabulary Power *continued*

8. After studying Spanish for years, Noah is certain to be an asset to a _____ firm.
 a. binocular b. monotone c. lustrous d. bilingual
9. Many different elements can stimulate a(n) _____ response; for example, the visual arts.
 a. passive b. evocative c. monotone d. impassive
10. Without Lee's _____ commitment to poor children, few of these youngsters would have succeeded.
 a. passionate b. lustrous c. pathetic d. biennial

PART C

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

1. If elections were biennial, they _____.
 a. took place in 1988 and 1990 c. were outlawed
 b. happened every four years d. were unfairly administered
2. Without pathology, doctors _____.
 a. wouldn't get paid c. would only be men
 b. would have to mix their own medicines d. wouldn't know the causes of disease
3. Empathy would be an especially important job skill for _____.
 a. a counselor c. a race car driver
 b. a construction worker d. an airplane pilot
4. A car might look lustrous after _____.
 a. a bad accident c. it's been waxed
 b. it's been sold d. a hailstorm



Lesson 21 Using Synonyms

What's your life like? What do you think life is like for a teenager in Africa, Russia, or France? Life differs for each person, depending on such things as location, age, daily tasks, and health. The words in this lesson all apply to understanding or describing someone's life.

Word List

conflagration	emaciated	nutritious	repression
conventional	enterprising	prevail	turmoil
deluge	gusto		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Each **boldfaced** word is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of 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. **conflagration** : wildfire _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **deluge** : flood _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **enterprising** : inventive _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **repression** : tyranny _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **prevail** : triumph _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **conventional** : ordinary _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **emaciated** : gaunt _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **nutritious** : healthful _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **gusto** : zest _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **turmoil** : commotion _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage**Draw a line through the italicized expression and replace it with the correct vocabulary word.**

1. Since yesterday, the *huge and terrible* fire had flared out of control, requiring even more firefighters.
2. All the juniors agreed that it was too *commonplace* to hold the prom in the gym.
3. In Ethiopia, *painfully thin* people are often seen trying to survive in the desert.
4. Shelley brought her own personal *excitement and enthusiasm* to every task.
5. Andrew's *inventive and adventurous* approach to corporate business transformed the stuffy old company.
6. Torrential rains threatened to *flood water across* farms and homes in the river valley.
7. America wishes China would stop the *holding down by force* of dissenting political views.
8. Everyone should start the day with a *healthy, sustaining* breakfast.
9. Fortunately, the sensational trial is nearly over and the daily *commotion* will subside.
10. Give the trial one more day, and I'm certain our lawyers will *defeat the opponent*.

EXERCISE C Antonyms**Circle the letter of the word that is *opposite* in meaning to the boldfaced word.**

1. **deluge**
a. flood b. mountain c. drought d. ice cap
2. **enterprising**
a. cautious b. ambitious c. improved d. animated
3. **repression**
a. control b. duplication c. liberation d. repetition
4. **prevail**
a. surrender b. conquer c. avert d. instigate
5. **turmoil**
a. chaos b. strife c. anger d. peace
6. **gusto**
a. appreciation b. anger c. misery d. laziness
7. **emaciated**
a. obese b. haggard c. restrained d. decorated
8. **conventional**
a. worldly b. commonplace c. extraordinary d. immense

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 22 Suffixes That Form Verbs: **-ize, -ate, -ify**

A suffix is usually a syllable placed at the end of a root word to change or add to its meaning. Some suffixes also change a word's part of speech. For example, all the vocabulary words in this lesson are verbs, created by adding the suffixes **-ize**, **-ify**, and **-ate** to root words. Look at the following definitions:

- ize** + visual = visualize (to make visual)
- ate** + active = activate (to make active)
- ify** + beauty = beautify (to make beautiful)

Word List

advocate	falsify	pollinate	rejuvenate
amplify	generalize	popularize	standardize
computerize	intensify		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Study the context of each boldfaced word. Write what you think the word means. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. You must **intensify** your efforts to master soccer if you want to make the team.

Dictionary definition _____

2. We've hired a firm to **standardize** all of our business systems so that everything runs smoothly.

Dictionary definition _____

3. People who want to **generalize** about the customs of another culture may not have all the facts.

Dictionary definition _____

4. Owners who wanted to **computerize** their businesses waited until the Y2K problem had been resolved.

Dictionary definition _____

5. Bees are useful creatures because they **pollinate** many crops and help flowers and trees to reproduce.

Dictionary definition _____

6. Speakers located in every hospital room **amplify** calls for help.

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Jamal refuses to wear leather shoes because he likes to **advocate** for animal rights.

Dictionary definition _____

8. Many experts believe Apple's Macintosh computer was the first to **popularize** home computers.

Dictionary definition _____

9. People who fled Nazi Germany often had to **falsify** identification papers or use fake exit visas.

Dictionary definition _____

10. A change of schedule and time off can **rejuvenate** a weary worker.

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in parentheses that can be used to complete the sentence.

1. Some scientists are working on alternative ways to (computerize, pollinate, generalize) field crops.
2. Americans have managed to (amplify, advocate, popularize) blue jeans all around the world.
3. The euro is a way to (intensify, falsify, standardize) the many different money systems in Europe.

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words have more than one meaning. Use a dictionary to help you write the exact meaning of each boldfaced word as it is used in the sentence below.

1. After reading several books and articles, Kwan began to **generalize** about the use of mythological characters in computer games.

Definition _____

2. Although Jock had never met a Hindu, he thought he could **generalize** about them.

Definition _____

3. Jorges started to **amplify** his speech with clever stories about his life.

Definition _____

4. Although the new speakers on my computer are tiny, they greatly **amplify** the sound.

Definition _____

5. To **amplify** the oxygen in the air, she added a number of large plants.

Definition _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 23 Words from Technology

In our busy lives, many of us rely more and more on technology. This reliance has created both new words and new uses for old words. The vocabulary words in this lesson reflect our increased use of technology.

Word List

aerospace	hologram	simulation	tutorial
database	oscillate	synthesizer	virtual reality
digital	semiconductor		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

In the paragraph below, study the context of the boldfaced words. Then, look at the meanings that are given at the end of the exercise and choose the letter of the expression that best explains the word. Finally, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write the definition that fits the context.

You've seen a **digital** clock that shows the time in numerals, but did you know there are digital computers also? Computers are one of many modern machines, such as **synthesizers**, which musicians use to generate a variety of sounds. The **aerospace** industry uses computers throughout its rockets and space shuttles, especially when running a training **simulation** of launches or other situations. It also uses computers to keep a **database** filled with information like climatic conditions and rocket functioning. Some computers now feature **virtual reality**, which makes you feel that you can almost step into the program's images. Think of the images as a **hologram**, or laser-produced image, brought to life. Of course, you'd need a **tutorial** to learn how to use these programs. All of these new machines use electricity in some way. The current may flow through a **semiconductor** or in waves that **oscillate** back and forth.

- _____ 1. **digital**
Dictionary definition _____
- _____ 2. **synthesizer**
Dictionary definition _____
- _____ 3. **aerospace**
Dictionary definition _____
- _____ 4. **simulation**
Dictionary definition _____
- _____ 5. **database**
Dictionary definition _____
- _____ 6. **virtual reality**
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. **hologram**

Dictionary definition _____

8. **tutorial**

Dictionary definition _____

9. **semiconductor**

Dictionary definition _____

10. **oscillate**

Dictionary definition _____

a. electrical conductor

f. shown with numerals

b. projected visual image

g. teaching program

c. computer program that seems real

h. collection of information

d. imitation

i. machine that creates music

e. relating to space

j. moving in wave-like motion

EXERCISE B Word Association**Write the vocabulary word that best fits each group.**

1. vibrate, pulse, alternate, _____

2. reproduction, dry run, model, _____

3. practice, training, guided lesson, _____

4. records, information files, accounts, _____

5. piano, violin, tuba, _____

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

1. I watched the pendulum inside my family's grandfather clock **oscillate** slowly.
2. Audiences appreciate the musical sounds that the storyteller produces with his **database**.
3. The **virtual reality** industry took many years to recover from the Challenger space-shuttle disaster.
4. The power outage locked the information inside my computer's **hologram** and slowed my work.
5. Children in our family cannot have a **digital** clock until they can tell time on a traditional clock.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 24 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Comparison and Contrast

Some context clues to unfamiliar words are in the form of comparison or contrast. For example, the sentence may contain other words or phrases that are either similar to or different from the unfamiliar word. Signal words such as *similarly*, *likewise*, and *also* may indicate comparison clues. Words such as *unlike*, *but*, and *whereas* can point out contrast clues.

Word List

dilapidated	nocturnal	sedate	uncanny
elusive	odious	translucent	zenith
garrulous	querulous		

EXERCISE

Circle the clue word that indicates comparison or contrast. Then, write the meaning of the boldfaced word. Consult a dictionary to confirm your answers.

1. Like Belfont, which has also become run-down, our neighborhood's buildings are quite **dilapidated**.

2. I sniffed the **elusive** fragrance of the flowers and the equally unidentifiable aroma wafting from the kitchen.

3. The man is absolutely **odious**, unlike Mr. Detrick who couldn't be more delightful.

4. Jill has an **uncanny** ability to detect lies, whereas Mark has only ordinary ways of spotting dishonesty.

5. I'd never met anyone as **garrulous** as Nancy, except for Luis, who is also very talkative.

6. Mrs. Brown became **querulous** late in the day, just as a child gets cranky when it's nap time.

7. The actress was at the **zenith** of her career, unlike her husband, who couldn't find a job.

8. Like a see-through gauze curtain, the **translucent** lampshade let light spread across the room.

9. European badgers are **nocturnal** animals, but American badgers often leave their nests during the day.

10. I think of Quay as a **sedate** person who loves reading, but she can be outgoing in the right company.



Review: Unit 6

EXERCISE

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

1. If I standardize tests, I _____.
 a. make them the same
 b. organize them alphabetically
 c. create individual tests
 d. rank them by difficulty

2. A tutorial program would primarily _____.
 a. store information
 b. generate new documents
 c. instruct users in software use
 d. send e-mail letters

3. If Andy is emaciated, he looks _____.
 a. overweight b. scrawny c. angry d. eager

4. One example of a nutritious meal might be _____.
 a. chips and soda
 b. a hot dog and bun
 c. steak and sour cream
 d. chicken and salad

5. At a conflagration, you could possibly _____.
 a. get burned b. see a movie c. meet new friends d. get fired from your job

6. To intensify my studies, I might _____.
 a. put them on hold
 b. quit school entirely
 c. continue my existing schedule
 d. increase my school hours

7. When bees pollinate flowers, they _____.
 a. chew on the stems to create pollen
 b. destroy all the pollen
 c. eat holes in the pollen leaves
 d. put pollen into the flower

8. An idea that you popularize becomes _____.
 a. less well-known than before
 b. familiar to many people
 c. off-limits to everyone but experts
 d. extremely expensive to manufacture

9. You might experience turmoil _____.
 a. during exam week at school
 b. while watching a lazy snowstorm
 c. while lying in the sun reading a book
 d. during a choir concert

10. In a deluge, you'd probably _____.
 a. want sunscreen to protect your skin
 b. feel exhausted from the altitude
 c. need sandbags to hold back the water
 d. crave sweet foods and pickles

Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 6

PART A

Circle the letter of the word that is a synonym, or similar in meaning.

1. standardize
 - a. terrify
 - b. regulate
 - c. develop
 - d. amplify

2. rejuvenate
 - a. energize
 - b. exhaust
 - c. organize
 - d. prevail

3. falsify
 - a. reveal
 - b. mystify
 - c. disguise
 - d. realize

4. oscillate
 - a. regularize
 - b. intensify
 - c. alternate
 - d. satisfy

5. enterprising
 - a. cautious
 - b. absurd
 - c. gigantic
 - d. resourceful

6. nutritious
 - a. wholesome
 - b. unhealthy
 - c. religious
 - d. delicious

7. conflagration
 - a. meeting
 - b. inferno
 - c. challenge
 - d. torment

8. amplify
 - a. enrage
 - b. strengthen
 - c. mutilate
 - d. terminate

9. prevail
 - a. collapse
 - b. awaken
 - c. censor
 - d. overcome

10. intensify
 - a. escalate
 - b. minimize
 - c. unify
 - d. intercept

PART B

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

1. After working for hours without eating, we ate with _____.
 - a. repression
 - b. gusto
 - c. turmoil
 - d. simulation

2. Many electronic devices now include _____ components to help them deliver clearer sounds and images.
 - a. digital
 - b. conventional
 - c. nutritious
 - d. elusive

3. There is tremendous competition among the astronomers in the _____ industry.
 - a. synthesizer
 - b. database
 - c. aerospace
 - d. zenith



Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. The _____ has changed the way electronic devices operate and, therefore, the way businesses function.
 a. hologram b. conflagration c. semiconductor d. simulation

5. According to the Georgia tourist board, the city of Savannah is extremely _____ and sophisticated.
 a. nutritious b. emaciated c. elusive d. cosmopolitan

6. In order not to _____ the athletes, the school improved the tennis courts.
 a. intensify b. alienate c. popularize d. rejuvenate

7. When politicians _____ their policies, they run the risk of misstating information.
 a. computerize b. amplify c. generalize d. falsify

8. My cousin Jack helped develop the laser technology used in creating a _____.
 a. tutorial b. hologram c. semiconductor d. conflagration

9. Travel agencies refer frequently to a _____ for statistics such as flight times and seating charts.
 a. semiconductor b. hologram c. synthesizer d. database

10. During hurricane season, many coastal areas must be on guard against tidal surges that threaten to _____ their communities.
 a. deluge b. amplify c. rejuvenate d. pollinate

PART C**Circle the word that best completes the sentence.**

1. This aircraft has special systems that will allow us to (computerize, sedate, amplify) our flight plan and keep the air controllers informed.

2. After fifteen years of living under the (hologram, zenith, repression) of China's government, Professor Wang was thrilled to be in America.

3. (Conflagration, Virtual reality, Advocate) opens up new possibilities for people with disabilities.

4. Through (simulation, repression, databases), we can teach brain surgery to new doctors without risking the lives of patients.

5. A public person such as an athlete or entertainer can adopt a particular clothing style and easily (pollinate, popularize, falsify) it throughout the country.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 25 Using Context Clues

Given the vast number of words and phrases devoted to giving, taking, and searching for new directions, it is not surprising to encounter literature that reflects this pursuit. Phrases such as *put on the right track*, *point in the right direction*, *strike out for*, *set one's compass for*, *see which way the wind blows*, *as the crow flies*, and *straight as an arrow* are just a few of the ways people describe the road that leads to a distant place. The words in this vocabulary lesson will help you express the different directions that you encounter, whether they are in literature or in real life.

Word List

dissemble	impetuous	plague	reciprocate
dwindle	jostle	predilection	traverse
imminent	lurch		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that best matches each clue below.

1. Medieval Europe experienced a deadly outbreak of disease often referred to as this. _____
2. You might do this zigzag action on a ski slope to help you get up or down more easily. _____
3. You might experience this action on a crowded street where people push or elbow others out of their way.

4. Something that is about to occur is often described by this adjective. _____
5. A person whose birthday you might celebrate might do this on your birthday. _____
6. A teenager in danger of being grounded for a curfew violation might do this. _____
7. The movement of a ship on water may cause you to do this if the deck rolls or pitches suddenly.

8. If your savings have decreased, you might say that the money has done this. _____
9. A person who acts in an unexpected and surprisingly spontaneous manner can be described as this.

10. If you have a preference for pizza, you have this for it. _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. In a(n) (imminent, impetuous, reciprocating) mood, Sal decided to quit his job, sell his house and car, and move to Australia, where he thought he might pilot scuba-diving boats out to the Great Barrier Reef.
2. Zuleika dreamed that a (traverse, predilection, plague) of locusts consumed all of the crops in the Great Plains.



Vocabulary Power *continued*

3. Unable to (dissemble, dwindle, jostle) any longer, Sue admitted to writing the mystery letter.
4. To raise money for charity this summer, Karin plans to (reciprocate, traverse, lurch) the state on her bicycle.
5. After an hour's wait for the band, interest in the concert began to (dwindle, lurch, reciprocate).
6. Stan had to (lurch, jostle, dwindle) his packages around in order to get to the door.
7. As the plane hit an air pocket, the flight attendant began to (jostle, dissemble, lurch) down the aisle, trying to hold onto the trays of drinks.
8. Polly has few helpers for the tag sale because she is reluctant to (reciprocate, plague, traverse) favors.
9. Gary's (traverse, predilection, plague) for science fiction movies is well-known among his friends.
10. The old tenement was condemned because it was in (imminent, impetuous, lurching) danger of collapse.

EXERCISE C Synonyms

Circle the letter of the word that is most similar in meaning.

1. **impetuous**
a. helpful b. stimulating c. sarcastic d. impulsive
2. **plague**
a. harass b. celebrate c. rotate d. restore
3. **dissemble**
a. hold b. slip c. conceal d. claim
4. **reciprocate**
a. exchange b. convict c. snipe d. honor
5. **imminent**
a. delinquent b. misshapen c. resulting d. impending
6. **traverse**
a. strain b. retire c. cross d. share
7. **predilection**
a. bias b. embarrassment c. avoidance d. disgust

EXERCISE D Multiple-Meaning Words

On a separate sheet of paper, write an adventure tale for elementary school children, featuring a conflict and the characters who resolve it. Your tale can be realistic or fantastic, but it should communicate a relevant theme to its young audience. Use at least five of the vocabulary words. However, use each vocabulary word twice (if it has more than one meaning) so the first usage conveys a different meaning from the second.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 26 Word Usage

People have many different characteristics. Some people are flexible and optimistic; others are rigid and negative. Most successful people are willing to meet the unexpected with a positive approach. The words in this lesson deal with ways people respond to new situations.

Word List

ascertain	bizarre	tentative	ulterior
aspiration	broach	therapeutic	vanguard
awry	susceptible		

EXERCISE A Usage

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

1. Tina is so mentally and physically exhausted that a two-week vacation is a **therapeutic** necessity if she is to complete her project.
 - a. seemingly virtuous
 - b. not associated or connected with others
 - c. conforming to a standard
 - d. exhibiting healing powers

2. Especially **susceptible** to compliments, Edgar can easily be diverted from his goals.
 - a. easily influenced or affected by
 - b. that produces the desired effect
 - c. threatening harm or evil
 - d. that which can be sacrificed

3. Mrs. Heller pursues her **aspiration** of becoming a world-class weight lifter by working out daily with a personal trainer.
 - a. release from an obligation
 - b. strong desire or ambition
 - c. a secluded, little used path
 - d. a sudden, widespread increase

4. In a **bizarre** twist, the storm turned inland.
 - a. indistinct
 - b. carefree
 - c. strikingly odd
 - d. urgent

5. Before the Dantes decide about installing a sprinkler system, they must **ascertain** whether their well can handle the additional water demands.
 - a. avoid by cleverness
 - b. strengthen by supporting the weight of
 - c. make liable for
 - d. discover with certainty

6. Chris made only **tentative** plans for hiking tomorrow because the temperature is supposed to be one hundred degrees.
 - a. not fully worked out or agreed on
 - b. tending to rise again
 - c. concerned with only the obvious
 - d. favoring basic change



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. I hate to **broach** the subject, but isn't that the weekend you promised to clean the garage and the attic?
- a. show plainly
 - b. bring up for discussion
 - c. turn to for aid or information
 - d. lead into error or misconduct
8. Something always goes **awry** with Leslie's car after she takes it to the dealer for its maintenance checkup.
- a. upside down
 - b. causing dissension
 - c. wrong
 - d. against custom or habit
9. Bella Abzug, Gloria Steinem, and Germaine Greer made up the **vanguard** of the women's liberation movement in the 1960s and 1970s.
- a. case to which a rule does not apply
 - b. a shared characteristic
 - c. a support system for a weak group
 - d. leading position in a movement
10. The director may have had an **ulterior** motive in inviting drama critics to the dress rehearsal, but his tactic obviously backfired; they all hated the play and gave it terrible reviews.
- a. intentionally concealing so as to deceive
 - b. logically connected and intelligible
 - c. deeply sorry for having done wrong
 - d. having interruptions or gaps

EXERCISE B Usage

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

1. Lenny had somewhat limited **vanguards**; his goal for the next marking period was to pass all his classes.
2. March was a **bizarre** month: Phoenix, Arizona, had several inches of snow while Freeport, Maine, experienced summerlike temperatures.
3. Interviewing witnesses and examining physical evidence are two ways that detectives **ascertain** the facts in a case.
4. Senior citizens, young children, and asthmatics are **tentative** to the heat and humidity.
5. Afraid to **ascertain** the subject of the senior trip with his parents, Lyle kept postponing the discussion until it was almost too late.
6. Music, especially classical, can often have a **therapeutic** effect.
7. Terry has no **tentative** motive for offering a ride to voters without transportation.
8. Something went **awry** with the recipe because the dough never rose.
9. Yesterday, the union and the managers reached a **susceptible** agreement on the new contract.
10. Egmont Arens, an industrial and packaging designer during the 1930s, was in the **vanguard** of engineers who believed that improved design could increase product sales.



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 27 Prefixes That Show Direction or Position: **ex-, e-, ab-, a-, abs-, ad-**

Three basic Latin prefixes and their variant spellings provide us with information regarding direction and help us understand the meaning of many different vocabulary words. Study the way the following prefixes interact with roots; then, apply what you have learned about these prefixes in the exercises that follow.

Prefix	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Word	Definition
e-, ex-	out, out from	mittere	to send	emit	to send out
		cavare	to hollow	excavate	to hollow out
		ducere	to lead	abduct	to carry away by force
ab-, a-, abs-	away, away from	vertere	to turn	avert	to turn away, prevent
		esse	to be	absent	not present
		vocare	to call	advocate	one who argues for a cause
ad-, a-	to, toward	figere	to fasten	affix	to attach

Word List

abhor	appease	avocation	enumerate
adherent	appraise	emanate	exorbitant
adverse	averse		

EXERCISE Context Clues

Choose the word from the word list that best matches each clue. On the lines provided, write your own definition of the word. Then, look the word up in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. This word comes from the prefix *ad-* and the root *pais*, meaning “peace.” Mothers might do this to their children so that they don’t have temper tantrums in the supermarket._____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. This word is built from the prefix *ex-* and the root *orbita*, meaning “path” or “track.” You might use this word to describe the price of expensive athletic shoes._____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

3. This verb comes from the prefix *ab-* added to the root *horrere*, meaning "to shudder." You might use it to describe how you feel about a bad person, place, or thing. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. This noun comes from the prefix *ad-* and the root *haerere*, meaning "to stick." This kind of person could support your cause. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. This verb combines the prefix *e-* with the root *numerare*, meaning "number." You might do this if you were listing all the people going on the class field trip. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. This noun combines the prefix *ab-* and the root *vocare*, meaning "to call." A synonym for this word is hobby. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

7. This verb comes from the prefix *ad-* and the root *versus*, meaning "turning." If you live in an area where winter's temperatures are below freezing, the winter climate conditions are considered this. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. This verb is built from the prefix *ex-* and the root *manare*, meaning "to flow." Loud voices and laughter might do this from a room. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. When the prefix *ad-* is added to the root *pretium*, meaning "price," this verb is created. You might seek an expert to do this if you think you have something valuable to sell. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. This adjective comes from the prefix *ab-* and the root *vertere*, meaning "to turn." If you feel like this about someone or something, you are likely to avoid the person or thing. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Lesson 28 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Cause and Effect

Every time you read, you probably discover new words. Instead of stopping to look up their definitions in a dictionary, you can often figure out their meaning from the context, or the words around them. One type of context clue describes causes or effects that hint at the meanings of other words in the sentence. In the following sentence, a clue word can help you determine the meaning of *equivocal*.

Television's contribution to family life has been an equivocal one because, while it has kept members of the family from dispersing, it has not served to bring them together.

The word *because* signals that the example sentence makes a cause-and-effect statement. Using the clue word, you can figure out that television has not hurt family life, but it also has not helped it. Therefore, you can conclude that it has had an ambiguous, uncertain, or equivocal effect. Other examples of clue words and phrases that relate to cause and effect are *since, as a result, therefore, consequently, so, accordingly, and thus*.

EXERCISE

Use the clue words in the following sentences to figure out the meaning of the boldfaced words. On the lines provided, write your definition of the word, then the dictionary definition.

- Because of Mona's **sedentary** job, she tries to exercise before and after work.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

- Darrell received a substantial raise after only three months at his new job as a result of being a dedicated and **assiduous** worker.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

- Since the owner didn't have to borrow money to get started and since business was good from the beginning, the restaurant was **solvent** immediately.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

- The jury felt that there were **extenuating** circumstances surrounding the crime; thus, they found the defendant not guilty.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

- The wide receiver clung to the football **tenaciously** because a fumble would have cost his team the game and the championship.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Review: Unit 7

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the expression that best explains the boldfaced word.

1. A person **susceptible** to flattery might be expected to _____.
a. ignore compliments
b. believe insincere praise
c. be calmed by reassuring comments
d. have everything he or she needs

2. An **impetuous** person _____.
a. is indispensable
b. is a loyal friend
c. changes other people's beliefs
d. tends to make sudden decisions

3. When you **appraise** an item, you _____.
a. raise it in rank or importance
b. estimate quality or size
c. blame it on someone
d. avoid all questions

4. Someone who **reciprocates** _____.
a. will return a favor
b. will mediate differences
c. will get well again
d. acknowledges worth

5. A detective who **ascertains** the facts will _____.
a. refuse to comply with them
b. state them clearly and directly
c. suppress them
d. discover them through detailed examination

6. If tantalizing smells **emanate** from the kitchen, _____.
a. they cause burning eyes
b. they penetrate the walls
c. they are counteracted by air fresheners
d. they flow or come forth

7. If you **jostle** someone, he or she may _____.
a. expect an apology
b. act out the incident
c. make a bow of greeting or respect
d. laugh uncontrollably

8. If your agreement with a friend's plan is **tentative**, it is _____.
a. planned carefully
b. provisional until details are complete
c. sure to have an important outcome
d. long overdue

9. A **sedentary** lifestyle can cause _____.
a. dilated pupils b. uncertainty c. heart disease d. small noses

10. A _____ in spring would be considered **adverse** weather conditions.
a. blizzard
b. rain storm
c. dry spell
d. cloudy sky



Test: Unit 7

PART A

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

1. His _____ for adding five scoops of sugar to every cup of coffee was wreaking havoc on his teeth.
 a. vanguard b. aspiration c. predilection d. adherent

2. Michele could not believe that everything had gone _____ on her birthday from beginning to end.
 a. awry b. ulterior c. exorbitant d. traverse

3. Climbing down the mountain was not as simple as it looked because a series of switchbacks forced us to _____ the steep slope carefully.
 a. dissemble b. dwindle c. appease d. traverse

4. Councilman Kirwin hesitated to _____ the subject of the new retail complex on Boston Post Road because he hated conflict.
 a. ascertain b. appraise c. broach d. appease

5. Some people experience difficulty adjusting to retirement because they lack a(n) _____ that will keep them active and involved.
 a. adherent b. avocation c. vanguard d. predilection

6. The scientists worked diligently, trying to _____ whether healthy cells could withstand the invasion of the disease.
 a. abhor b. ascertain c. broach d. jostle

7. I hoped no one would _____ the hostess's arm; she had a tray full of drinks.
 a. jostle b. dwindle c. lurch d. plague

8. During the interview, Ms. Burnham began to _____ the prospective job applicant.
 a. appease b. enumerate c. traverse d. appraise

9. A dank, sour smell started to _____ from the abandoned well.
 a. plague b. reciprocate c. emanate d. dissemble

10. Lucy is not _____ to becoming a pediatrician, but she would prefer to become a veterinarian.
 a. averse b. exorbitant c. imminent d. impetuous

11. People who are on a tight budget will often not attend parties because they believe they cannot _____ appropriately.
 a. traverse b. reciprocate c. jostle d. emanate

12. To help his younger brother improve his basketball skills, David _____ the steps for improvement.
 a. abhorred b. dissembled c. dwinded d. enumerated



Vocabulary Power *continued*

13. After finishing her last exam, Eve thought a day at the beach would be _____ but instead, she got a severe sunburn.
 a. therapeutic b. bizarre c. susceptible d. tentative
14. The librarian is so suspicious that she believes a(n) _____ motive is behind any offer of help.
 a. exorbitant b. imminent c. ulterior d. averse
15. During medieval battles, soldiers wielding bows and arrows were often in the _____, ahead of those with swords and shields.
 a. aspiration b. adherent c. vanguard d. predilection

PART B

Decide which word has the meaning that is the same as (a synonym) or opposite to (an antonym) that of the vocabulary word. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

- _____ 1. susceptible (synonym):
 a. hesitant b. artful c. depressed d. vulnerable
- _____ 2. appease (antonym):
 a. agitate b. postpone c. possess d. propose
- _____ 3. bizarre (synonym):
 a. sentimental b. odd c. disdainful d. ancient
- _____ 4. lurch (antonym):
 a. hop b. levitate c. burst d. glide
- _____ 5. adherent (synonym):
 a. escape b. colleague c. supporter d. alien
- _____ 6. adverse (antonym):
 a. opposed b. supportive c. discredit d. negative
- _____ 7. impetuous (synonym):
 a. impulsive b. skeletal c. sadistic d. creased
- _____ 8. dwindle (antonym):
 a. delete b. question c. chomp d. escalate
- _____ 9. aspiration (synonym):
 a. gratitude b. encouragement c. ambition d. courage
- _____ 10. exorbitant (antonym):
 a. usual b. painful c. oblivious d. restless

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 29 Word Usage

The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was an era of extraordinary achievement by writers, artists, and musicians. Political and social, as well as artistic, the movement symbolized a national mood of increased optimism and pride among African Americans. The words in this lesson will help you to talk and write about the people and their works that became famous during this period.

Word List

adage	brazen	exalt	paradigm
affection	didactic	exclusive	poignant
alienated	enlighten		

EXERCISE A Word Meanings

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

1. Although the Cotton Club was **exclusive** in its admittance of only white patrons, all of its entertainers were black.
 - a. rejecting some or most
 - b. conforming to the current style
 - c. worthy of imitation
 - d. showing an unyielding spirit

2. Zora Neale Hurston died **alienated** from the literary community that thought her autobiography was fictional rather than realistic.
 - a. loud and flashy
 - b. broken down and useless
 - c. remarkable
 - d. isolated

3. Many considered Wallace Thurman **brazen** when he became the first African American magazine publisher.
 - a. having a hidden meaning
 - b. displaying strong attachment for
 - c. bold and shameless
 - d. silently ill-humored

4. The **poignant** scene at the end of the movie left the audience speechless.
 - a. confusing
 - b. deeply touching
 - c. surprising
 - d. fast-paced

5. My grandmother's **adage**, "It is better to marry a rich man than a poor man," doesn't appeal to me.
 - a. a word accidentally introduced to the language
 - b. a traditional saying
 - c. an assemblage of ideas
 - d. a memory device

6. A **didactic** writer, Jean Toomer combines elements of poetry, drama, and fiction to depict African American life in the rural South and the urban North.
 - a. intending to instruct
 - b. integrated in nature
 - c. done too quickly to be accurate
 - d. containing humor



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Rosemarie grew up in Ohio and New Jersey, so her British accent seems like an **affectation**.
- a productive or prosperous activity
 - a trick of the sound waves
 - a discontented facial expression
 - artificial behavior adopted to impress others
8. Claude McKay's poem "If We Must Die" was a **paradigm** for all the protest literature that followed.
- bet made at great odds
 - highly dangerous condition
 - pattern or model
 - position or quality that falls between extremes
9. An activist for African American civil rights, actor Paul Robeson tried to **enlighten** the world about racism.
- release from punishment
 - inform or instruct
 - begin and carry through to completion
 - cut short
10. In songs like "Sophisticated Lady" and "Mood Indigo," orchestra leader and songwriter Duke Ellington **exalted** the African American experience.
- praised or honored
 - united so as to be continuous
 - reduced the effect of
 - made secure

EXERCISE B Antonyms

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

- 1. brazen**
a. humble b. memorable c. productive d. playful
- 2. affectation**
a. naturalness b. involvement c. hatred d. chance
- 3. exalt**
a. possess b. degrade c. control d. lose
- 4. alienated**
a. shy b. uninformed c. welcomed d. lazy

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many English adjectives take their meaning from substances like metals. Use a dictionary or an encyclopedia of word origins to find the derivations of the following words and connect these derivations with each word's current meaning. Check your definition in the dictionary; then, on a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence that illustrates its current usage.

- 1. brazen**
- 2. sterling**
- 3. flinty**
- 4. chastened**

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 30 Suffixes That Form Adjectives

Adding a suffix to a word can change its part of speech. In this lesson, you will learn how the Latin suffixes *-ive*, *-al*, *-ial*, and the Greek suffix *-ish* change nouns and verbs into adjectives, thus increasing the expressive power of the language and of your vocabulary.

Suffix	Meaning	Root Word	Adjective	Definition
<i>-ive</i>	tending to perform an action	addict	addictive	causing a habit
<i>-al/-ial</i>	relating to; characterized by	autumn	autumnal	like or relating to the fall
<i>-ish</i>	characteristic of	sheep	sheepish	somewhat like a sheep; shy

Word List

amateurish	freakish	mulish	rational
creative	impish	palatial	reflective
demonstrative	influential		

EXERCISE A Suffixes

Choose the word from the list that best matches each clue and write it on the line provided.

- This suffix and root unite to produce an adjective that means "mischievous." _____
- This adjective, which makes use of the suffix *-ive*, is a synonym for emotional. _____
- The suffix *-ish*, when added to a particular root, produces another word for abnormal or unusual.

- The combination of this suffix and root produces an adjective that means "imaginative".

- The suffix and root describe stubborn behavior. _____
- This adjective might be applied to someone who thinks a great deal or to a shiny surface that bounces light off it. _____
- The combination of this suffix and root provides a word that describes a performance that might be given by an inexperienced cast. _____
- This adjective is a synonym for *powerful* or *important*. _____
- The base word and the suffix *-al* combine to form a word that means "reasonable" or "a type of number."

- The *-ial* ending added to its base word produces an adjective meaning "large and grand."



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. Randall has a(n) (freakish, impish, reflective) charm; the twinkle in his eyes suggests an impending practical joke.
2. The master bath was (creative, amateurish, palatial); this room alone could accommodate three ordinary-sized bathrooms.
3. Because of the (amateurish, mulish, reflective) use of color and the faulty perspective, the painting was detected as a forgery almost immediately.
4. Once a little-known painter from New Orleans, Ida Kohlmeyer has become one of the most (amateurish, influential, palatial) modern artists in this country.
5. Being (mulish, creative, rational) was nothing new to Jerry; he was used to refusing requests and doing what he wanted to do.
6. The position of advertising and marketing director requires someone who is both (demonstrative, freakish, creative) and analytical, a free thinker and a problem solver.
7. Jeanine was in a(n) (reflective, freakish, impish) mood; the rain and the fog made her think of San Francisco and Dave.
8. Sandy's mother is not a(n) (freakish, impish, demonstrative) woman; instead of giving hugs and kisses, she shows her affection in other ways.
9. Adele had a reputation as a solid, (impish, rational, palatial) thinker.
10. Two tornadoes hitting a single mobile home park in one day has to be a(n) (demonstrative, influential, freakish) occurrence.

EXERCISE C Usage

In addition to *mulish* and *sheepish*, many other adjectives derived from animal names describe human behavior. Match the adjectives in Column A with their appropriate animals in Column B. Then, use each word in Column A in a sentence.

Column A	Column B	Sentences
_____ 1. leonine	a. ape or monkey	_____
_____ 2. aquiline	b. pig	_____
_____ 3. bovine	c. eagle	_____
_____ 4. elephantine	d. lion	_____
_____ 5. simian	e. cow	_____
_____ 6. porcine	f. elephant	_____
_____ 7. viperous	g. snake	_____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 31 The Greek Roots *polis* and *polit*

The root *polis* and its related form *polit* derive from an ancient word for “city.” *Polis* was the Greek word for “city-state,” a self-governing city such as Athens or Sparta. *Polis* is the source of many words in English, ten of which are featured in this lesson.

Word List

cosmopolitan	megalopolis	policy	politics
geopolitics	metropolitan	politician	polity
impolitic	police		

EXERCISE A Word Roots

Choose the word from the word list that best matches each clue. On the lines provided, write your own definition of the word. Then, look the word up in a dictionary and write its definition.

- This adjective comes from the prefix *meter-*, meaning “mother,” and the root word *polis*. It refers to a large area such as that which includes and surrounds New York City or Houston, Texas. _____
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
- This word comes from the Greek word *polis* and refers to the government department of a city or state that keeps order and detects crime. _____
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
- This noun comes from the Greek word *polis* and names the science of government. Sometimes it refers to the scheming for power that takes place between factions. _____
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
- This word comes from the Greek word *kosmos*, meaning “universe,” and *polis*. It refers to someone who is worldly. _____
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
- This noun comes from the Greek prefix *geo*, meaning “earth,” and *polis*. Someone in this field would study both geography and political science. _____
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

6. This adjective comes from the Latin prefix *im-*, meaning "not," and *polis*. It refers to ideas that are neither wise nor appropriate. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

7. The Greek prefix *megalō*, meaning "great" or "large," and *polis* combine to produce a word for a vast continuously urban area that includes numerous cities. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. This word comes from the Greek word *polis* and is a noun that refers to the form of government of a nation, state, church, or organization. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. This noun comes from the Greek word *polis* and names the course of action followed by an organization or individual. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. This noun comes from the Greek word *polis* and indicates a person who is skilled or experienced in some aspect of government management. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Synonyms

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

1. The New Haven *city-and-its-surroundings* area does not cover much ground, but the population is dense and the area crowded.

2. *People actively engaged in the administration of government* are not very popular in my neighborhood because they are viewed as more interested in power than in public service.

3. This year's conference on *the study of the relationship between geography and politics* will deal with fishing rights and the international law of the sea.

4. Residents from around the world help make Washington, D.C., *very sophisticated-in-an-international way*.

5. Because many stores lose money on checks written without sufficient funds, many businesses have instituted a cash-only general *plan*.



Lesson 32 Using Test-Taking Skills

Antonyms

Antonym questions are a common feature of many standardized tests. Antonyms are words with opposite or nearly opposite meanings, such as *good* and *evil*, *small* and *large*, or *slow* and *fast*. Antonym tests can be much more challenging than these simple examples, though, because they generally require the reader to distinguish slight differences in the meanings of words. These steps will help you answer antonym test items:

1. Read all the answer choices and eliminate those that are incorrect.
2. Eliminate synonym choices; that is, words that are similar in meaning to the given word.
3. Watch for other misleading choices, such as words that look or sound like the given word.
4. Use your knowledge of prefixes, suffixes, and roots to figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.
5. Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the given word. Sometimes test items may include more than one possible antonym. It is your job to select the better of the two.

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the correct antonym.

1. solve

a. puzzle	b. concern	c. baffle	d. decide
-----------	------------	-----------	-----------
2. trivial

a. extraneous	b. smart	c. accomplished	d. significant
---------------	----------	-----------------	----------------
3. award

a. forfeiture	b. allegiance	c. penalty	d. gift
---------------	---------------	------------	---------
4. clear

a. obscure	b. doubtful	c. trusting	d. alien
------------	-------------	-------------	----------
5. doubt

a. lie	b. convict	c. believe	d. subside
--------	------------	------------	------------
6. adhere

a. support	b. surround	c. bind	d. sever
------------	-------------	---------	----------
7. discontinue

a. energize	b. kindle	c. activate	d. anticipate
-------------	-----------	-------------	---------------
8. random

a. systematic	b. permanent	c. public	d. tidy
---------------	--------------	-----------	---------
9. jaunty

a. bored	b. sedate	c. quiet	d. erratic
----------	-----------	----------	------------
10. frantic

a. humorous	b. inescapable	c. merciless	d. imperturbable
-------------	----------------	--------------	------------------



Review: Unit 8

EXERCISE

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

1. The ideals of democracy are a **paradigm** for developing nations.
 - a. the historical foundation
 - b. an example that serves as a pattern or model
 - c. the product of a gradual process of unfolding
 - d. something that improves the distinctive characteristics of another

2. A **demonstrative** relative is likely to _____.

a. show you that he or she is happy to see you	c. be a positive role model
b. want to teach you several skills	d. protect family secrets

3. Feedback about an **impolitic** decision would be _____.

a. unfair and one-sided	c. constructive yet supportive
b. the result of the majority opinion	d. critical about not exhibiting good judgment

4. A **poinant** tale would _____.

a. be told only to a member of the clergy	c. cause excessive confusion and embarrassment
b. make an impression	d. be frightening due to the storyline

5. A **mulish** person would be _____.

a. cooperative and helpful	c. obstinate and difficult to get along with
b. supportive though not friendly	d. self-centered and proud

6. If the **polity** of a town council is being restructured, its _____.

a. government is under revision	c. members are receiving training
b. schedule of meetings is being re-evaluated	d. leader is being publicly criticized

7. If you are told that you are too **brazen** for your own good, someone is saying that you are _____.

a. too generous	c. recklessly daring
b. overly concerned about time	d. wayward and uncontrollable

8. A **palatial** home will probably _____.

a. look like a prison	c. resemble a castle in its grandness
b. be located in a rural area	d. be financed by multiple banks

9. An example of a **megalopolis** would be _____.

a. Sanville, IL	b. Dublin, ND	c. Northwood, KS	d. New York City, NY
-----------------	---------------	------------------	----------------------

10. A piece of **creative** artwork would be a(n) _____.

a. painting	b. cup of tea	c. uniform	d. colored pencil
-------------	---------------	------------	-------------------



Test: Unit 8

PART A

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

1. Good medical care is available at many large _____ hospitals, particularly when they are attached to universities.
a. exclusive b. police c. palatial d. metropolitan
2. Yolanda's _____ attitude frequently got her sent to the principal's office.
a. exclusive b. brazen c. reflective d. freakish
3. This real estate advertisement is for a(n) _____ house on fifteen acres of land with ten thousand square feet, five fireplaces, eight bathrooms, and an indoor pool.
a. palatial b. impish c. didactic d. creative
4. An economics major and a history minor, Ellie has decided to enter _____, hoping to become the next—and youngest—state senator.
a. a paradigm b. polity c. geopolitics d. politics
5. Many of the students in Mrs. Lopez' class thought that the visiting author's short stories were too _____ to be enjoyable; every one of them had a pointed lesson.
a. creative b. impolitic c. didactic d. brazen
6. Colleen's first efforts at making a wedding cake were somewhat _____; the layers were crooked, the icing was uneven, and the flowers were distorted.
a. mulish b. amateurish c. cosmopolitan d. reflective
7. The New England accent seemed like a(n) _____ when used by the country western singer.
a. adage b. paradigm c. affectation d. policy
8. Anton Chekov was a(n) _____ genius, whose plays and short stories had an enormous effect on twentieth-century literature.
a. creative b. freakish c. impish d. impolitic
9. The condominium's _____ of not allowing unattended children in the pool on weekends pleases many residents.
a. adage b. polity c. affectation d. policy
10. Americans tend to _____ those who are successful in sports.
a. exalt b. enlighten c. alienate d. police
11. Whenever they were in a(n) _____ mood, the twins always played the "What If?" game, in which they imagined what they would do under the strangest and worst circumstances.
a. didactic b. reflective c. mulish d. impolitic



Vocabulary Power *continued*

12. Toronto, Canada, is a(n) _____ city, as sophisticated and cultured as New York, but smaller, cleaner, and safer.
 a. exclusive b. demonstrative c. cosmopolitan d. palatial
13. Up until the 1950s, many young women went to _____ high schools called “finishing schools,” where they learned social as well as academic skills.
 a. alienated b. palatial c. impolitic d. exclusive
14. Her _____ portrayal of a widow earned her an Oscar nomination.
 a. poignant b. impish c. freakish d. didactic
15. This semester, Jem is taking Comparative _____ a course in which students examine governments throughout the world.
 a. Geopolitics b. Polity c. Enlightenment d. Affectation

PART B**Circle the word that best completes the sentence.**

1. Television advertisers are eager to (enlighten, capitulate, vanquish) viewers about the benefits of their products.
2. Independent and (mulish, alienated, reflective), the young German shepherd puppy resisted training.
3. The Schulmans made an (impolitic, poignant, didactic) decision to ignore the neighborhood Halloween festivities on the street, but all the neighbors knew they were home.
4. Gandhi's nonviolent protests became the (adage, police, paradigm) for acts of civil disobedience during the twentieth century.
5. Many schools have rules against public displays of affection in order to protect everyone from being embarrassed by (exclusive, demonstrative, freakish) behavior in the hallways and classrooms.
6. Parades give the (affectation, politician, megalopolis) excellent visibility.
7. Many of the greatest inventions and discoveries have been made by people whose ideas or methods were regarded as (palatial, didactic, brazen).
8. The Serrano family's favorite (adage, metropolitan, paradigm) is “A penny saved is a penny earned.”
9. In his classic 1950s novel *On the Road*, Jack Kerouac writes about the rebellious and (creative, alienated, reflective) Beat Generation looking for a niche.
10. It never hurts to use the recommendation of a(n) (impish, mulish, influential) friend to get a job interview; however, it is up to the applicant to obtain and keep that job.



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 33 Using Context Clues

For many people, life is a series of personal discoveries. You can view every new experience as an opportunity to reexamine your own values, learn about human nature, or practice dealing with a challenging situation. The words in the following list are related to making personal discoveries about yourself, other people, and other situations.

Word List

altruistic

benevolence

inquisitor

perceptive

animated

chaos

introspection

vindictive

aura

confidant

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Use context clues, or clues from the surrounding text, to write the meaning of the **boldfaced word**. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. Feeling **vindictive** after their argument, James hid his sister's car keys so she would be late for work.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. We believe the politician's efforts to support community activities are genuine and **altruistic**.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

3. Cheers from the **animated** crowd of spectators boosted the team's spirits throughout the difficult game.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. Always **perceptive**, Raul sensed that his friend was trying to hide a problem.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. The troubled youth continued to rebel until one adult showed him **benevolence** and understanding.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. The doctor helped patients to feel at ease because she projected an **aura** of kindness.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

7. By the evening's end, the meeting was in complete **chaos**, with people shouting and acting rudely.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

8. Appointed the **inquisitor**, Janine asked difficult questions and studied people's responses.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. Jack decided that he would discuss his personal problem only with Phil, his closest **confidant**.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. Sally's **introspection** led her to believe that she could handle living in New York City.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B **Synonyms**

Draw a line through the italicized words or phrases. Above them, write the vocabulary word that best replaces them.

1. Their plans to spoil the campaign were *spiteful and full of revenge*.
2. Jerry's psychologist suggested that *a reflective examination of one's own thoughts* might help him decide what to do with his future.
3. Police officers tried to end the *disorder* on the city streets.
4. The detective was a harsh *questioner and examiner*, and criminals feared being locked in a room with him.
5. He was *purely generous and unselfish* in the way he shared his money and his home with people in need.

EXERCISE C **Word Association**

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

1. spirited, gleeful, alive _____
2. companion, partner, mate _____
3. observant, aware, open _____
4. bountiful, charitable, giving _____
5. forgiveness, regard, kindness _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 34 Using Context Clues

How do you feel when you make an important personal discovery? Learning something new about yourself, another person, or a situation can stir up different emotions. You might finally understand something about yourself that puts you at ease or changes your life for the better. You might make a realization about a person or a situation that disappoints you, shocks you, or leaves you feeling empty. The words in the following list relate to feelings and reactions people can have to a variety of personal discoveries.

Word List

comprehension	exhilaration	perplex	succumb
enamored	futile	sanguine	vex
epiphany	intrigued		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Write the word's meaning in context. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. After struggling with the poem for hours, she had a sudden **epiphany** that allowed her to write the essay.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. The runner felt **exhilaration** as he crossed the finish line and heard the cheering of his many supporters.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

3. John was so **enamored** of his new puppy that he played with him for hours.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. With the teacher's help, the students felt that the math problem was no longer beyond their **comprehension**.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. Brenda began to **succumb** to the children's pleas that she drive them to the zoo.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. Their efforts to convince Ricardo of his musical talents were **futile**; eventually he left the band.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Visitors to the natural history museum are usually **intrigued** by the dinosaur exhibit.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. Noise from the construction site continues to **vex** people in the neighborhood, who are awakened regularly at six o'clock in the morning by the sound of jackhammers.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. It will **perplex** people to learn that the mayor, who seems to love his job, handed in his resignation.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. The incumbent remains **sanguine** about his chances for reelection.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Context Clues

Fill in each of the blanks below with the vocabulary word that fits best.

Briana interviewed her grandmother for a school project and was (1) _____ by this interesting woman's life. As a teenager, her grandmother was often restless in spirit. Then, one day while watching her older brother study, she had a sudden (2) _____. She knew that she wanted to go to college. Her family did not have much money, and opportunities for women were limited at the time. Her efforts to pursue higher education seemed (3) _____. People told her to give up and focus her energies on other pursuits, but she refused to (4) _____ to this pressure. Although obstacles would continue to (5) _____ her and slow her down, she felt excitement and (6) _____ when she allowed herself to dream about being a student. She was completely (7) _____ of books and study. Even though family responsibilities put her studies on hold for years, she remained (8) _____; she knew she would someday achieve her goals. It certainly did (9) _____ people when she finally decided to attend college as an older adult. It was beyond their (10) _____ that she would choose to add more work to her life. But she persevered and was proud when she achieved her life-long goal of graduating from college.

EXERCISE C Word Usage

On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph about a personal discovery. Use at least five of the vocabulary words. Your paragraph should demonstrate that you understand the meanings of the words you choose.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 35 The Word Roots **tact** and **tang**

The word roots *tact* and *tang* are both related to touch. From the Old English word *thaccian*, meaning “to stroke,” and the Latin word *tangere*, meaning “to touch,” these roots are the building blocks of many words you will find useful in your everyday life. The words in the following list use the word roots *tact* and *tang*.

Word List

intact	tackle	tactile	tangential
intangible	tacky	tangent	tangible
integral	tact		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Use both the context clues and your understanding of the roots **tang** and **tact** to write each word’s meaning in context. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its dictionary definition.

1. She went off on a **tangent** not related to the main topic of conversation.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. The police needed more than just allegations—they needed **tangible** evidence in order to make an arrest.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

3. Her ground-breaking research earned her a great deal of money, but its most valuable rewards were

intangible ones—such as respect and feelings of satisfaction.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. His argument was boring and **tangential**—it touched only peripherally on the main issue.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. In his poetry, he tried to create **tactile** images that appealed to the reader’s sense of touch.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. She had a delicate way of handling even the most difficult situations; this **tact** made her valuable as an administrator.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Movers dropped the box of fragile equipment; luckily, the pieces remained **intact**.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. He will **tackle** the problem in the morning after he gets a good night's rest.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. The tape was **tacky** and left marks on the wall.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. She has been an **integral** part of their most successful projects, so they are sorry to see her leave.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Word Association

Write the vocabulary word that best matches the clue. Remember that some words from the list have the same or similar meanings, so some clues have more than one correct answer.

1. Someone who always knows the right thing to say has this. _____

2. You might label a long-winded story that digresses from the main conversation as this. _____

3. You might do this to a difficult problem. _____

4. Glue used for a craft project might be described this way. _____

5. If all of something's parts hold together, you might describe it in this way. _____

6. Health care and education might be described as this part of family life. _____

7. Reading Braille is essentially this type of experience. _____

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

The words **tangent** and **tangential** also have meanings based in geometry, the branch of mathematics dealing with the measurements of and relationships between points, lines, planes, and figures. On a separate sheet of paper, explain what meaning you think these words would have in this branch of mathematics. Feel free to draw a picture to illustrate your explanation. Then, check your response in a dictionary or a geometry book.



Lesson 36 Using Test-Taking Skills

Analogies

Many standardized vocabulary tests will ask you to examine the relationships between words by completing word analogies. This type of question presents a word pair and has you choose another pair that has a similar relationship. Here are some tips to help you answer these types of questions.

- A. Examine the relationship between the example pair of words. For example, does one word name an action and the other word a person or thing that completes the action? Does the pair reflect a time sequence, such as morning to afternoon? Does the pair reflect a part to a whole? Are the words synonyms or antonyms?
- B. Figure out what part of speech each word in the example pair is. For example, is the pair a noun/verb combination? An adjective/adjective combination? A noun/noun combination?
- C. Eliminate answers that are obviously wrong first. For example, look for a misleading answer, different parts of speech from the example 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 meaning of any words you don't recognize.
- E. Remember that more than one pair may seem correct. You must match the relationship between the two words in the example pair.

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word pair that best completes each analogy.

1. surrender: resign ::
 a. accomplishment : failure b. victory : celebration c. accomplish : achieve d. winning : overcoming
2. lawyer : court ::
 a. writing : book b. building : architect c. plumber : pipes d. teacher : school
3. massive : microscopic ::
 a. bright : dark b. silent : whisper c. slowly : quickly d. house : castle
4. episode : series ::
 a. poetry : poem b. song : concert c. team : game d. finale : play
5. depart : linger ::
 a. move : motion b. thrill : excite c. stop : stay d. work : quit
6. reporting : informing ::
 a. training : teacher b. studying : researching c. opening : closing d. explorer : traveler



Review: Unit 9

EXERCISE A

Circle the letter of the word that is an antonym, or most nearly *opposite* in meaning, to the boldfaced word.

1. **vindictive**
a. vengeful b. interesting c. lively d. forgiving
2. **confidant**
a. rival b. companion c. coworker d. questioner
3. **chaos**
a. calm b. plan c. achievement d. action
4. **exhilaration**
a. kindness b. disorder c. exhaustion d. cheerfulness
5. **futile**
a. small b. hopeful c. fruitless d. difficult
6. **sanguine**
a. confident b. boring c. lively d. hopeless
7. **benevolence**
a. cruelty b. charity c. disorder d. confusion
8. **perplex**
a. survive b. grab c. irritate d. clarify
9. **tact**
a. plan b. rudeness c. atmosphere d. bravery
10. **tactile**
a. sensible b. material c. intangible d. unrelated

EXERCISE B

For each group of words, circle the word you would use to write about the boldfaced category.

1. **problems** : intact, succumb, enamored
2. **songbirds** : tangent, animated, sanguine
3. **glue** : tacky, perceptive, intangible
4. **charity** : epiphany, altruistic, exhilaration
5. **self-determination** : integral, chaos, introspection



Test: Unit 9

PART A

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

1. The information was only _____, so they needed to look for books more directly related to the facts of the case.
a. tangible b. tangential c. tactile d. perceptive
2. Children were fascinated by the _____ of mystery that surrounded the old house in the wooded area.
a. aura b. chaos c. tact d. inquisitor
3. Supporters explained that the benefits of having a new town park were _____ and could not be measured in dollars and cents.
a. tangential b. intangible c. tangible d. tactile
4. Because she was unwilling to _____ to the opposition's demands, she was recognized as a person of integrity.
a. perplex b. vex c. tackle d. succumb
5. In a dramatic _____, Selena realized the solution to the problem.
a. tact b. epiphany c. aura d. chaos
6. He felt only _____ as he bicycled across the finish line ahead of everyone.
a. comprehension b. introspection c. benevolence d. exhilaration
7. Because the teacher was especially _____, she knew something was troubling the quiet student.
a. vindictive b. perceptive c. tangent d. animated
8. As the most effective _____ on the commission, Tina was appointed to gather information from significant sources.
a. inquisitor b. confidant c. epiphany d. aura
9. Instead of directly answering our questions, Brad went off on a _____ about a related experience.
a. benevolence b. comprehension c. epiphany d. tangent
10. The house was _____ after the tornado.
a. integral b. tactile c. intact d. tangible

PART B

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

1. **benevolence**
a. generosity b. evil c. surprise d. seriousness
2. **sanguine**
a. understandable b. complicated c. optimistic d. hopeless
3. **vex**
a. defeat b. bewilder c. attack d. please



Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. enamored
a. praised b. fascinated c. unsure d. disgusted
5. intrigued
a. exhausted b. bored c. annoyed d. thrilled

PART C

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. An altruistic person would be known for _____.
a. devoting her life to charity
b. having a lively personality
c. committing spiteful acts
d. creating disorder
2. An example of a futile act is _____.
a. running a marathon to raise money for charity
b. volunteering for a good cause
c. attempting to read an eight-hundred page book in one night
d. enjoying a sunset
3. Detectives need something tangible, such as _____, for evidence.
a. fingerprints
b. bravery
c. suspicion
d. books
4. A confidant would _____.
a. pester you with difficult questions
b. admire you from afar
c. turn against you
d. listen to you during a difficult time
5. Introspection allows you to _____.
a. seek revenge
b. discover how you feel about an issue
c. share possessions with younger siblings
d. understand your own motivations



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 37 Using Synonyms

Thoughts and ideas can be powerful. They can inspire people in positive ways, causing them to change, overcome obstacles, help others, and achieve great things. Ideas can also anger or frighten people, causing them to fight or to run and hide. Words in the following list relate to the different ways in which people act on ideas.

Word List

abstain	buffer	grimace	overwhelm
adamant	compromise	grovel	reprimand
bolster	evade		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

Each boldfaced vocabulary word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of other words related to the meaning of the synonym. Then, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write the meaning.

1. **adamant** : firm _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **compromise** : agree _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **evade** : avoid _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **reprimand** : scold _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **grimace** : sneer _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **abstain** : refuse _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **bolster** : encourage _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **buffer** : cushion _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **overwhelm** : overcome _____
Dictionary definition _____
10. **grovel** : obey _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

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

1. Our state legislature will remain deadlocked unless representatives from the two political parties try to *reach a middle ground for which both sides make sacrifices*.
2. If Jessica continues to *run and hide* from her responsibilities, people will think she is lazy and unreliable.
3. We tried to change Martin's mind, but he was *determined and inflexible*.
4. I saw the cook *register an expression of disgust* at the crate of rotting vegetables.
5. The stress of attending a new school and taking challenging classes seemed to *smother and give a complete sense of defeat* to my brother.
6. Rodney is a modest, shy person, so we will have to *support and raise up* his confidence before his speech.
7. This is the third time I've lost my house keys, so my parents are sure to *severely criticize* me for being disorganized.
8. Grandpa wants to lower his cholesterol, so he is going to exercise and *self-denial of a practice* from fatty foods.
9. To *protect and cushion* Larry against the unhappy news, I told him the good things that happened first.
10. As soon as Lydia realized that her life was in danger, she began to *act pitifully apologetic and obedient* at Leonardo's feet for help.

EXERCISE C Usage

Choose the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. The Greek roots *adamas* and *adamant*, referring to hard steel, diamond, or anything that cannot be changed or conquered, constitute the roots of this word _____.
2. The Modern English word _____ comes from the Old French word *grimache*, which probably relates to *grima*, the Frankish word for *mask*.
3. Knowing that the Latin prefixes *abs-* and *ab-* mean "away" and that the Latin base word *tenere* means "to hold" can help you understand the meaning of the English word _____.
4. The Latin prefix *com-* means "together," and the Latin infinitive *promittere* means "to promise"; together, they form a word that is related in meaning to our word _____.
5. Knowing that the Old Norse word *a grufu* meant "to face downwards" helps to explain the meaning of the Modern English word _____.
6. The Latin base word *vadere*, meaning "to go," is related to our word _____, which uses the prefix *e-*, meaning "away."



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 38 The Word Root *cogn*

The Latin root *cogn* can be found in a variety of words in Modern English. In most cases, as with these vocabulary words, *cogn* comes from *cognoscere*, a Latin word meaning “to know” or “to learn.” You can use both your understanding of this word root and the sentence context to figure out the meanings of most *cogn* words. The list below features words containing the root *cogn*.

Word List

cognate	cognizance	incognizant	recognition
cognition	cognomen	recognition	recognize
cognitive	incognito		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Use context clues, or clues from the surrounding text, to write the meaning of the **boldfaced** word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write the definition.

1. Exercise will assist his physical development, while studying will focus on his **cognitive** development.
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. José has grown so much in the last year that I almost didn’t **recognize** him when he walked through the door.
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. The actor decided to walk through the public park **incognito**—so she put on a wig and dark glasses.
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. Completely **incognizant** of the change in weather, Celia was caught in a thundershower without a coat.
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. Because he was so quiet and humble, many of his accomplishments received little public **recognition**.
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. The judge released her on her own **recognition** because she promised to return for her court appearance.
My definition _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. The policewoman stressed **cognizance** of "stranger danger" to the school children.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. Because he suffered a concussion, he had little **cognition** of the events surrounding the accident.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. In studying English and German, he found that the English *apple* and the German *apfel* are **cognates**; that is, words with the same origin.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. The runner's impressive speed earned him the **cognomen** "Lightning."

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Multiple-Meaning Words

Several of the vocabulary words have more than one meaning. Using your understanding of these meanings, write the vocabulary word that best describes each of the following people or situations.

1. to acknowledge a city or country's independence politically _____

2. attention you receive for an achievement _____

3. the jurisdiction of a state trooper _____

4. Antonius in the Roman name Julius Claudius Antonius _____

EXERCISE C Word Etymologies

Although most of the *cogn* vocabulary words are closely related in origin, two have different origins. Try to guess which two words do not come from the Latin word *cognoscere*, but from two other Latin words. Check your response in a dictionary. On a separate sheet of paper, write the origins of the two words. These two words illustrate the importance of looking not only for recognizable word roots but also for meaning within context.

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 39 Prefixes Meaning “for” or “against”

Familiar prefixes will often help you discover the meanings of unfamiliar words. For example prefixes such as *anti-*, *op-*, and *ob-* mean “against,” while the prefix *pro-* means “for.” Knowing this will help you define words that begin with these word parts. The following list contains words with prefixes meaning “for” or “against.”

Word List

antagonistic	obstinate	profess	propel
antihero	oppose	proficient	propensity
antipathy	oppression		

EXERCISE A Prefixes

Use your understanding of the prefixes meaning “for” or “against” to determine the meaning of each boldfaced word. Use a dictionary to check your understanding of each word. Then, write the dictionary meaning.

1. He was hoping that people would be open to his ideas; instead he was surprised by their **antagonistic** reactions.
Dictionary definition _____
2. War broke out after years of **antipathy** between the country’s two major ethnic groups.
Dictionary definition _____
3. While one writer wrote about a woman with traditional heroic qualities, another writer wrote about an **antihero** who lacked these admirable qualities.
Dictionary definition _____
4. People are sure to **oppose** a new stadium because it will bring more noise into the neighborhood.
Dictionary definition _____
5. History books are full of stories of average people confronting **oppression** who have demanded their freedom and their basic human rights.
Dictionary definition _____
6. The child had an **obstinate** nature, defying his mother at every turn.
Dictionary definition _____
7. We believe that the team’s strength and enthusiasm will **propel** them to victory.
Dictionary definition _____
8. Most people in the courtroom believed the defendant should not be out on bail because of his **propensity** toward violence.
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

9. Because Maria was so **proficient** in algebra, she volunteered to tutor friends and classmates.

Dictionary definition _____

10. They **profess** to understand our concerns, but their actions indicate otherwise.

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Antonyms

Circle the letter of the word that is an antonym, or most nearly *opposite*, of each boldfaced word.

1. **propel**
a. deter b. launch c. support d. fight
2. **antipathy**
a. skill b. courage c. hate d. liking
3. **oppression**
a. education b. idealism c. justice d. grief
4. **obstinate**
a. stubborn b. helpless c. difficult d. agreeable
5. **antagonistic**
a. hateful b. supportive c. heroic d. weak
6. **antihero**
a. helper b. champion c. scoundrel d. fighter
7. **profess**
a. deny b. report c. argue d. assist
8. **propensity**
a. disagreement b. helplessness c. dislike d. honor

EXERCISE C Word Association

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

1. unfriendly, hostile, difficult _____
2. ill-will, hatred, distaste _____
3. failure, underdog, villain _____
4. claim, declare, announce _____
5. battle, revolt, fight _____
6. cruelty, injustice, force _____
7. stubborn, firm, headstrong _____
8. bent, leaning, tendency _____
9. drive, urge, start _____
10. accomplished, expert, skilled _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 40 Using Test-Taking Skills

Sentence Completion

Many standardized vocabulary tests will ask you to answer sentence-completion questions. For this type of question, you must select a word or words to complete a sentence that has one or more words missing. Here are some strategies that can help you when you encounter this type of question.

- A. Read the sentence carefully. Concentrate on what the sentence is saying. Note any key words and phrases that indicate what word(s) is/are missing. For example, you might need to fill a blank with an action word, the name of a person or a place, or a word that indicates the size or appearance of something.
- B. Eliminate choices that are clearly incorrect. For example, some choices might be grammatically incorrect or they might contradict information in the sentence.
- C. Use logic and your understanding of the sentence to decide between reasonable choices. For example, two choices might correctly complete the sentence, but one might be slightly more accurate or more vivid than the other. Remember that you must choose the answer that *best* completes the sentence.
- D. Reread the sentence for meaning. Decide if your choice truly makes sense. If you are still unsure, move on to the next question and return to the difficult question later.

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word or words that best complete each of the following sentences.

1. He felt that the article on the region's political history was _____ because the author failed to consult any of the noted scholars in the field.
a. aggressive b. riotous c. unreliable d. complete
2. The ability to conduct a successful political campaign often comes with _____; many young politicians new to the campaign trail have made fatal errors an older and wiser person would have avoided.
a. talent b. experience c. confidence d. anger
3. Many parents understand that caring only about education of their own children isn't _____; in order to have a productive society, all children must have decent educational _____.
a. entertaining . . . observations c. adequate . . . opportunities
b. essential . . . relationships d. hopeful . . . coordination
4. Although the actions of the vocal group have been repeatedly _____ by the press and by the public, even their harshest critics admire their _____ enthusiasm for their cause.
a. supported . . . punishing c. analyzed . . . sweet
b. criticized . . . sincere d. ignored . . . disgusted
5. I stared at my older brother Fernando in _____ when he made the _____ announcement that he planned to spend the next two years abroad.
a. disbelief . . . unexpected c. anger . . . tiring
b. interest . . . careful d. awe . . . insensitive



Review: Unit 10

EXERCISE A

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

1. evade
 - a. enjoy
 - b. race
 - c. approach
 - d. escape

2. reprimand
 - a. praise
 - b. assist
 - c. criticize
 - d. ignore

3. abstain
 - a. select
 - b. order
 - c. reject
 - d. indulge

4. bolster
 - a. support
 - b. discourage
 - c. protect
 - d. escape

5. cognizant
 - a. disinterested
 - b. angry
 - c. simple
 - d. unaware

EXERCISE B

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. To **compromise** is to _____.
 - a. argue your views
 - b. try to find common ground
 - c. understand a problem
 - d. escape responsibility

2. A person who is **adamant** is _____.
 - a. unsure
 - b. stubbornly certain
 - c. hateful
 - d. cowardly

3. An **antihero** is likely to _____.
 - a. support traditional values
 - b. support an unworthy cause
 - c. help people
 - d. live a quiet life

4. You might **grovel** when you feel _____.
 - a. enthusiastic
 - b. strong
 - c. guilty
 - d. angry

5. You would **reprimand** someone who _____.
 - a. impressed you
 - b. displeased you
 - c. frightened you
 - d. supported you



Test: Unit 10

PART A

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

1. As the doctor examined the injured foot, the patient began to _____ with pain.
a. buffer b. grimace c. evade d. oppose
2. They plan to _____ from voting because they do not agree with the views of any of the candidates.
a. abstain b. compromise c. grovel d. evade
3. The _____ between the two rival teams made for a game filled with tension.
a. oppression b. recognizance c. recognition d. antipathy
4. The child was _____ that he had seen a monster in his closet, so he refused to return to his room.
a. antagonistic b. adamant c. incognizant d. incognito
5. Although she had managed to _____ arrest for many years, the criminal finally decided to turn herself in to police.
a. compromise b. oppose c. evade d. recognize
6. The blanket served as a _____ between her body and the frigid winds coming through the broken window.
a. buffer b. bolster c. cognate d. grovel
7. Knowing she has a _____ toward generosity, people often come to Jillian with requests for money.
a. recognition b. recognizance c. propensity d. cognomen
8. All the candidates _____ to know what is best for the country; it is up to voters to decide who is right.
a. propel b. compromise c. reprimand d. profess
9. Ellen often hurts people's feelings with her angry disposition and _____ remarks.
a. cognizant b. antagonistic c. proficient d. cognitive
10. After arguing back and forth, they decided to _____: this week they would see her friends; next week, his.
a. compromise b. recognize c. propel d. profess

PART B

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

1. **reprimand**
a. enjoy b. puzzle c. select d. praise
2. **bolster**
a. insult b. encourage c. protect d. challenge



Vocabulary Power *continued*

3. incognizant

- a. aware b. ignorant c. forgetful d. stunning

4. recognize

- a. praise b. argue c. fight d. forget

5. grovel

- a. moan b. be proud c. surrender d. understand

PART C

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. A cognomen is a _____.

- a. word related to another word
b. name or label
c. disguise
d. facial expression

2. You might say someone is "obstinate as a _____."

- a. kitten
b. hero
c. mule
d. house

3. To propel something is to _____.

- a. move it forward
b. stand against it
c. forget about it
d. state it clearly

4. People experiencing oppression have no _____.

- a. courage
b. justice
c. friends
d. knowledge

5. Recognizance refers to _____.

- a. hatred between two groups
b. the understanding of a problem
c. a pledge to do something
d. fame and popularity



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 41 Using Context Clues

Much of what we understand about the world and about life is based on the wisdom of people who lived before us. Our ancestors' knowledge is transmitted to us in many ways. Sometimes we have to dig for it, and sometimes it's as close as a familiar saying. The words in this list have to do with learning about past generations.

Word List

antiquity	epic	genealogy	petroglyph
archaeology	etymology	parable	relic
chronicle	fossil		

EXERCISE A Clues

Read each sentence below and use context clues to guess the meaning of the boldfaced vocabulary word. Write your definition. Then, look up the word and write the dictionary definition. If the dictionary lists more than one definition, choose the one that best fits the sentence.

1. The scientist carefully brushed dirt from the **fossil**, revealing the outline of a fish that had lived millions of years ago.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. If you study the **etymology** of the word *octogenarian*, you can trace its origin to the Latin roots *octo*, meaning "eight," and *ginta*, meaning "ten times."

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

3. Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* is more than a **chronicle** of this ancient conflict between Athens and Sparta; the author also includes speeches about human nature.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. The pyramids of Egypt are **relics** of a great civilization that existed long ago.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. You can discover what qualities were admired in a culture by analyzing the heroes of an **epic** from that culture.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. Lin has studied her **genealogy** and knows the names of some of her ancestors who lived during the Ming dynasty in seventeenth-century China.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Religious teachers through the ages have used **parables** to teach moral lessons because a simple story is easy to understand and remember.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. The field of **archaeology** has always fascinated me because the objects that an ancient civilization leaves behind are like the pieces of a giant puzzle.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. **Petroglyphs** carved into the walls of the ancient cave revealed that hunting bison played a central role in the lives of the people who created the drawings.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. The end of **antiquity** and the start of the Middle Ages is sometimes dated A.D. 410 and sometimes A.D. 476.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Sentence Completion

Complete each of the following sentences, using the above definitions.

1. A plastic bottle buried under the ground cannot be called a **fossil** because

2. You might have trouble reading a poem that was written in **antiquity** because

3. A student of **archaeology** might want to explore a sunken ship because

EXERCISE C Sentence Completion

Circle each word in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence.

1. The (archaeology, petroglyph, etymology) of a word will tell you its language of origin.
2. The storyteller recited the (chronicle, parable, epic) adventures of a legendary hero.
3. The (fossil, petroglyph, antiquity) showed the faint outline of a leaf buried for centuries.
4. Information from birth records, marriage records, and tombstones can aid in the search of one's (etymology, chronicle, genealogy).



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 42 Using Context Clues

Learning about our ancestors can help us understand who we are and give us a feeling of pride. Sometimes we make discoveries about past generations in unexpected places. All the words in this list relate to the African Burial Ground that was recently discovered in the heart of New York City.

Word List

artifact	familial	ritual	vehemently
defile	hallowed	uninhabitable	venerate
excavate	mortality		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Read the passage and use context clues to guess the meaning of each boldfaced word. Write your definition of each word; then look up the word and write the dictionary definition.

In 1991, while digging the foundation for a new federal office building in lower Manhattan, construction workers rediscovered the African Burial Ground. In the 1640s, this area was considered **uninhabitable** because it was too wet and marshy to build houses there. It was, therefore, given to the city's enslaved Africans as a place to bury their dead. Three hundred and fifty years later, members of the African American community feared that the building project would **defile** the burial ground, a sacred part of their past. They protested **vehemently** and fought to preserve the burial ground. After many months, the government agreed to put the building somewhere else and allow scientists to carefully **excavate** human remains from the site. To date, 427 bodies have been removed from the burial ground, along with coffins, women's waistbeads, and other **artifacts** that people buried with their loved ones. Studying these artifacts has given clues to the **rituals** that enslaved Africans followed when burying their dead; many of these customs had been brought from cultures in Africa. For example, when a mother and child died at the same time, the mother might be buried with her baby cradled in her left arm. This custom emphasized the **familial** bonds of love and caring between mother and child.

Studying the bones of the dead has uncovered some disturbing facts. The rate of **mortality** for enslaved children was very high; about forty percent died by the age of twelve because of poor nutrition, anemia, and related diseases. About half of those who survived to adulthood died from work-related causes—they were simply worked to death. The African Burial Ground is now considered **hallowed** ground and will serve to honor the lives of those buried there. A memorial will be built to **venerate** the African ancestors who died while helping to build America's greatest city.

1. **uninhabitable** : my definition _____
Dictionary definition _____

2. **defile** : my definition _____
Dictionary definition _____

3. **vehemently** : my definition _____
Dictionary definition _____

4. **excavate** : my definition _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

5. **artifact** : my definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
6. **ritual** : my definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
7. **familial** : my definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
8. **mortality** : my definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
9. **hallowed** : my definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
10. **venerate** : my definition _____
 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* and briefly explain your answer.

1. Two people who have been friends for many years could be said to share a close **familial** bond.
-

2. A society that **venerates** nature would be likely to pollute the ocean and to cut down forests.
-

3. A place with good soil for farming and plenty of fresh water would be **uninhabitable**.
-

4. A bulldozer and a shovel are two tools that can be used to **excavate**.
-

EXERCISE C Analogies

Complete each analogy below by choosing the word that expresses the relationship shown in the sample pairs.

1. hallowed : sacred :: vehemently :
 a. gently b. respectfully c. strongly d. cautiously
2. fossil : nature :: artifact :
 a. ceremony b. age c. archaeology d. culture
3. venerate : disrespect :: defile :
 a. destroy b. ignore c. enjoy d. honor



Vocabulary Power

Lesson 43 The Prefixes *sub-*, *super-*

A prefix is a word part that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the meaning of the base word or root to which it is added. The prefix *sub-* means "below," "under," "beneath," or "secondary." The prefix *super-* means "above," "over," or "superior in size, quality, number, or degree." Knowing these two prefixes can help you understand and remember the meanings of the words in this list.

Word List

subjugate	subside	superficial	superintend
submissive	subterranean	superfluous	supersede
subordinate	supercilious		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **submissive** : obedient _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **subordinate** : secondary _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **subterranean** : underground _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **subjugate** : defeat _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **subside** : decrease _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **supercilious** : conceited _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **superficial** : shallow _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **superfluous** : extra _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **supersede** : replace _____
Dictionary definition _____
10. **superintend** : oversee _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Sentence Completion

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Fishers had to wait for the storm to _____ before going out in their boats.
a. superintend b. subside c. subjugate d. supersede

2. Trees receive nourishment from the soil through their _____ roots.
a. supercilious b. subordinate c. superficial d. subterranean

3. Our art teacher is _____ in using paper towels.
a. supersedes b. superfluous c. subjugates d. subsides

4. Students admired the professor's knowledge and intelligence but did not like his _____ attitude.
a. subordinate b. superficial c. supercilious d. submissive

5. Maria's analysis of the movie was so _____ that I wondered if she might have just read a review.
a. submissive b. superfluous c. superficial d. subterranean

EXERCISE C Usage

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. What would be the best way to **subjugate** a rival soccer team that you knew had a weak defense?
a. use only offensive players
b. take advantage of this weakness with a strong offensive effort to win the game
c. offer to help them improve their defense by practicing with them
d. make things even by keeping some of your best defensive players out of the game

2. If your teacher called the first draft of your book report **superficial**, what would you do?
a. feel confident that you were going to receive an A on the assignment
b. make your second draft simpler and less detailed
c. neatly type your final draft so that it is easier to read
d. add more details and in-depth analysis in your second draft

EXERCISE D Multiple-Meaning Words

Use a dictionary to find the definitions of the word **subordinate. Write a sentence using each tense and definition of the word.**



Review: Unit 11

EXERCISE A

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A person studying _____ might spend a lot of time digging up objects left behind by past civilizations.
a. mortality b. genealogy c. archaeology d. etymology
2. _____ ties, such as those between father and son, are perhaps the strongest existing bonds.
a. Familial b. Subordinate c. Ritual d. Superficial
3. The Roman Empire existed in the period of history known as _____.
a. subterranean b. epic c. genealogy d. antiquity
4. Our French teacher is giving the class a new assignment that will _____ the one she gave us before.
a. supersede b. subside c. superintend d. subjugate
5. Art historians believe that the _____ carved into walls of this ancient building were once painted with bright colors.
a. petroglyphs b. rituals c. relics d. fossils
6. Society should _____ the elderly; they have a wealth of knowledge to share.
a. subjugate b. excavate c. venerate d. supersede
7. A(n) _____ is more than a good story; it also teaches a moral lesson.
a. epic b. parable c. artifact d. chronicle
8. A desert may appear _____, but in fact many plants, animals, and human societies have found ways to survive in such harsh environments.
a. subordinate b. hallowed c. uninhabitable d. superfluous
9. The hero of this _____ faces adventures that test his intelligence, bravery, and strength.
a. chronicle b. relic c. epic d. parable
10. The third paragraph in your essay is _____; it does not present any details.
a. superfluous b. supercilious c. submissive d. superficial

EXERCISE B

Circle the word whose meaning is most nearly the same as that of the boldfaced word.

1. **chronicle:** magazine bone history
2. **ritual:** ceremony story grave
3. **excavate:** examine worship dig

Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 11

Part A

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. Why would anyone want to (excavate, venerate, defile) a cemetery by painting graffiti on the gravestones?
2. Pedro's (superfluous, subordinate, supercilious) comments gave the impression that he thought he was smarter than everyone else in the class.
3. Shannon and her sister often argued, but their (superficial, familial, hallowed) bond was strong and they supported each other during difficult times.
4. My grandmother's coffee grinder, which she operates by turning a hand crank, seems like a (relic, parable, ritual) from a past era, but she refuses to buy an electric model.
5. A(n) (parable, chronicle, etymology) recorded by an unknown historian in the third century helped modern historians piece together the events that took place during that time.
6. The scientists hoped to discover prehistoric (epics, rituals, petroglyphs) carved into the cave walls but, instead, they found a more recent message that said, "Dave loves Marlene."
7. Most homes in the river valley were (subterranean, uninhabitable, superfluous) because they were under four feet of water.
8. Harold is very (superficial, hallowed, submissive) and tends to go along with anything his older sister says.
9. The (etymology, genealogy, archaeology) of the word *chronicle* reveals that it derives from the Greek root *chronos*, "time," and is related to the words *chronic* and *chronological*.
10. In one culture we studied, people (subjugated, excavated, venerated) their ancestors by leaving small offerings for them each day.

Part B

For each boldfaced word, circle the word that is most nearly *opposite* in meaning.

1. **vehemently**
a. passionately b. foolishly c. fully d. weakly
2. **superficial**
a. friendly b. deep c. intelligent d. sacred
3. **hallowed**
a. worshipped b. disrespected c. solid d. ancient
4. **subside**
a. defeat b. surrender c. increase d. admire
5. **subordinate**
a. superior b. superfluous c. tall d. beautiful



Vocabulary Power *continued*

Part C

Circle the letter of the best answer to each question.

1. What is an **artifact** that could tell you something about a group of people?
 - a. a ceremony performed by the group each year to celebrate the end of winter
 - b. a recently published book about the group
 - c. a story created by the group and handed down from generation to generation
 - d. a tool that was used by the group to cultivate plants for food

2. What is a good reason to tell someone a **parable**?
 - a. to make a complex moral argument for or against a certain behavior
 - b. to teach a moral or religious lesson
 - c. to describe the many adventures of a legendary hero
 - d. to tell the history of an ancient civilization

3. What could you learn by studying a **fossil**?
 - a. the social rules followed by a society that no longer exists
 - b. the techniques of stone carving used by a past civilization
 - c. the religious beliefs of the group that created the fossil
 - d. the physical structure of a plant that lived millions of years ago

4. What is something you would *not* have found in antiquity?
 - a. ideas about right and wrong
 - b. writings about history
 - c. a ballpoint pen
 - d. coins

5. What would an archaeologist excavate?
 - a. the basement of a new home
 - b. bones and pottery from an earthen mound
 - c. toothpaste, oranges, and paper
 - d. monkeys from the jungle

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 44 Using Context Clues

Imagine what it would be like if every movie you saw had the same characters, plot, and theme. You would most likely rather find unique characters, surprising plots, and thought-provoking themes. Variety adds richness to our lives. The words in this list have to do with variety.

Word List

complementary	eclectic	profusion	unorthodox
confluence	heterogeneous	undeviating	xenophobia
diversity	plethora		

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. Students in the middle school were required to be **undeviating** in their adherence to the dress code.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. The **diversity** of opinions at the student council meeting caused some initial arguments but finally led to a bold new course of action.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

3. The foreign-exchange student worried that he might encounter **xenophobia** at his new American school, but all the other students welcomed him and were interested to learn about his country and culture.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. Mikhail's **unorthodox** ideas encourage me to think about things in a new way.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. The musical interests in our chorus are **heterogeneous**: classical, gospel, and pop.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. The Fourth of July parade was a **confluence** of people from all age groups and walks of life.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

7. Gina and Natalia's **complementary** skills on the tennis court made them perfect doubles partners.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

8. The literary magazine published an **eclectic** mix of styles and genres: traditional sonnets, short stories, and hip-hop lyrics.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. When the kindergarten teacher asked her class where they would like to go for a field trip, she was greeted with a noisy **profusion** of ideas.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. Supermarkets offer such a **plethora** of different brands of potato chips that it's hard to decide which kind to buy.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Sentence Completion

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. A city known for (xenophobia, diversity, plethora) would have residents from many ethnic backgrounds.

2. My father loves to cook, and fortunately we have the (eclectic, heterogeneous, complementary) trait of liking to eat.

3. A few years ago, we planted just a few flower bulbs in the garden; now we enjoy a (confluence, xenophobia, profusion) of brilliant flowers every spring.

4. A politician with (undeviating, unorthodox, heterogeneous) views might attract some attention at first, but in order to win the election, she eventually has to embrace the values shared by a majority of voters.

5. Once your e-mail address gets on certain mailing lists, you will have to sort through a daily (plethora, diversity, confluence) of electronic advertisements.

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words have more than one definition listed within a single dictionary entry. The words *complementary* and *complement* have multiple meanings related to different fields of study. Use a dictionary to locate and write the meanings of each word as it relates to the fields of study given below.

complementary

1. art _____

2. math _____

complement

3. grammar _____

4. music _____

5. biochemistry _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 45 Using Context Clues

When you are searching for just the right word—a word with particular quality—why not just borrow a word from another language? Many words from other modern languages have made their way into English dictionaries. The list below contains a small sampling of these words.

Word List

aficionado	fjord	rendezvous	tsunami
bungalow	novella	toboggan	zeitgeist
ennui	peccadillo		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Read each sentence below and use context clues to guess the meaning of the boldfaced word. Write your definition, and then look up the word and write the dictionary definition that fits best in the sentence. Also, note the language from which each word was borrowed.

1. I just read an interesting **novella** in which the main character, an American schoolteacher, falls in love during a summer in Italy.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

2. The **ennui** of the people at the party was evident from their conversations.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

3. Carlos thought that the **rendezvous** was set for 7 P.M., but none of his friends showed up.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

4. **Aficionados** of women's soccer in the United States were overjoyed when their team won the World Cup in 1999.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

5. Meg was reprimanded for her **peccadillo**, but Ryan's offense was much worse, and he was suspended.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

6. As our boat sailed through the narrow **fjord**, we admired the steep cliffs that rose on either side.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Native Americans invented the **toboggan** as a means of transporting goods over the snow; in the 1880s, Europeans adapted the toboggan for recreational use.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

8. An earthquake in the middle of the ocean can create a **tsunami** that builds to over one hundred feet as it approaches the shore, where it finally crashes and can sweep away buildings and people.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

9. For our next vacation, we intend to visit a tropical location and rent a small **bungalow** near the ocean.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

10. One way to measure the **zeitgeist** of a particular era is to study its art, literature, and music to see what attitudes and feelings are represented.

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Word Association

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

1. meeting, date, appointment _____

2. transgression, light offense, flaw _____

3. tornado, earthquake, flood _____

4. mountain, canyon, waterfall _____

5. fan, devotee, follower _____

6. story, poem, essay _____

7. listlessness, boredom, fatigue _____

8. sled, luge, sleigh _____

9. spirit, climate, atmosphere _____

10. cottage, cabin, chalet _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 46 The Suffixes **-ent**, **-ence**

Suffixes usually change the part of speech of the base words to which they are added. For example, the Greek suffix **-ent** means “performing or causing a specified action” or “being in a specified state or condition” and forms adjectives: *cohere* (verb) + **-ent** = *coherent* (adjective). The Latin suffix **-ence** means “state or condition” or “action” and forms nouns: *revere* (verb) + **-ence** = *reverence* (noun). The words in this list are formed with the suffixes **-ent** and **-ence**.

Word List

complacent	effervescent	prevalent	somnolence
decadence	evanescent	prudence	transient
divergent	persistence		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

Each boldfaced word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of other words or situations 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. **complacent** : content _____
Dictionary definition _____
2. **transient** : temporary _____
Dictionary definition _____
3. **decadence** : decay _____
Dictionary definition _____
4. **divergent** : scattered _____
Dictionary definition _____
5. **prudence** : caution _____
Dictionary definition _____
6. **persistence** : steadfastness _____
Dictionary definition _____
7. **evanescent** : disappearing _____
Dictionary definition _____
8. **prevalent** : common _____
Dictionary definition _____
9. **effervescent** : spirited _____
Dictionary definition _____
10. **somnolence** : sleepiness _____
Dictionary definition _____



Vocabulary Power *continued*

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

1. By late May, a feeling of excitement about the start of summer vacation was (prevalent, evanescent, transient) among the students.
2. The two sisters took (complacent, divergent, effervescent) paths when choosing their summer jobs; one worked in a restaurant and the other got an internship at a publishing company.
3. Martha made phone calls nearly every day to businesses that advertised summer jobs, and her (persistence, somnolence, decadence) paid off when she landed a great job.
4. The travel agent had such a(n) (evanescent, prevalent, effervescent) personality that we left his office feeling even more excited about our trip to the Bahamas.
5. (Prevalent, Divergent, Transient) summer visitors to this coastal town often don't care about keeping the beach free of trash as much as the permanent residents do.

EXERCISE C**Circle the letter of the best answer to each question.**

1. What is one of the dangers of being too **complacent**?
 - a. a good opportunity might pass you by while you're not paying attention
 - b. other people might find your bubbly personality a bit annoying
 - c. you might lose sleep because you're worrying about things too much
 - d. focusing on just one thing can make you forget that other things are important too
2. How could a person show **prudence** while driving a car?
 - a. by using a cellular phone to accomplish two things at once
 - b. by driving very fast to avoid wasting time
 - c. by using turn signals and slowing down gradually before a turn
 - d. by stopping for gas every ten miles to make sure the tank does not run dry
3. What might be a sign of **decadence** in a town?
 - a. there are many popular new stores in the downtown area
 - b. it's hard to make a dinner reservation because the restaurants are so busy
 - c. many young families with children are moving into the town
 - d. there are a lot of boarded-up shops and restaurants with "closed" signs
4. What kind of atmosphere is most likely to cause **somnolence**?
 - a. a crowded dance club with loud music
 - b. a comfortable living-room couch and a television showing an exciting football game
 - c. a romantic, candlelit restaurant where you're dining with an interesting date
 - d. a rainy Sunday afternoon when you have nothing to do



Vocabulary Power

Review: Unit 12

EXERCISE

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. With cable television offering a variety of sports channels, baseball (bungalows, peccadilloes, aficionados) never have to miss a game, even if it's played far from home.
2. (Xenophobia, Tsunami, Prudence) is sometimes based on a lack of understanding of cultures and people from other parts of the world.
3. Adult education classes are often (undeviating, complacent, heterogeneous), including students of different ages and from different walks of life.
4. While passing through the (fjord, tsunami, ennui), Henry wondered what natural forces had created the steep cliffs that rose from the water on both sides.
5. Public radio stations usually air a(n) (unorthodox, evanescent, eclectic) mix of news, music, talk show, and entertainment programming.
6. The history professor's boring lectures often produced (persistence, zeitgeist, somnolence) in her students, even those who were very interested in the topic.
7. When the librarian got back from vacation, she was not surprised to find a (novella, profusion, decadence) of books spilling over the top of the return box.
8. The coffee shop in the center of town seemed to be a good place for a (bungalow, rendezvous, plethora), so we agreed to meet there at eight o'clock.
9. Before skiing became popular in Europe, people entertained themselves by riding (tsunamis, peccadilloes, toboggans) down the mountains.
10. The child hoped to get his way through (persistence, confluence, ennui), but his constant demands for candy only made his mother more determined to keep him on a healthful diet.

Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 12

Part A

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

1. Marc was bored with school, with his friends, and even with himself; in short, he suffered an extreme case of _____.
a. xenophobia b. profusion c. ennui d. prudence
2. Bea's views on the subject were quite _____, and she kept them to herself to avoid arguments.
a. evanescent b. heterogeneous c. complementary d. unorthodox
3. Darlene's meeting Rick resulted from a _____ of factors, including his moving to her town, signing up for the same math class, and sitting next to her on the first day of school.
a. confluence b. prudence c. zeitgeist d. somnolence
4. The _____ of flowers in Joan's hospital room proved that many people cared about her.
a. profusion b. aficionado c. decadence d. rendezvous
5. Lou has so many wonderful qualities that it's easy to forgive his few _____.
a. tsunamis b. novellas c. peccadilloes d. plenitudes
6. It's good not to be overly nervous about an upcoming test, but, if you are too _____, you might not study hard enough to pass it.
a. complacent b. transient c. undeviating d. eclectic
7. Before it was renovated, the building was in a state of _____, with broken windows, a rotting foundation, and a leaky roof.
a. profusion b. decadence c. diversity d. xenophobia
8. Shall we arrange our _____ for 7 P.M. at the public library?
a. bungalow b. ennui c. zeitgeist d. rendezvous
9. Please use _____ when operating the lawnmower so that no one gets hurt.
a. somnolence b. confluence c. prudence d. decadence
10. The _____ of opinions among people at the meeting led to interesting debates.
a. persistence b. diversity c. rendezvous d. xenophobia
11. _____ of the rock band started lining up before dawn on the day concert tickets went on sale.
a. Peccadilloes b. Fjords c. Tsunamis d. Aficionados
12. Salvador did not understand the math problem at first, but through stubborn _____ and intense concentration, he was finally able to figure it out.
a. persistence b. plethora c. zeitgeist d. somnolence


Vocabulary Power *continued*

13. The _____ reminded Tammy of the Grand Canyon, but with the ocean at the bottom.
 a. tsunami b. fjord c. toboggan d. bungalow
14. Solemn respect for God and fear of the devil's influence were part of the _____ of seventeenth-century Puritan New England.
 a. zeitgeist b. diversity c. decadence d. ennui
15. Some students might believe they should be assigned more homework each night, but I doubt the attitude is _____ throughout the student body.
 a. transient b. heterogeneous c. evanescent d. prevalent

Part B

Circle the word whose meaning is most nearly the same as that of the boldfaced vocabulary word.

1. somnolence:	fear	sleepiness	disagreement
2. undeviating:	steady	undecided	open
3. heterogeneous:	smooth	forgetful	mixed
4. transient:	slow	passing	tired
5. plethora:	discussion	meeting	overabundance
6. peccadillo:	talent	flaw	fan
7. divergent:	parting	merging	loving
8. evanescent:	disappearing	careful	talkative
9. ennui:	contentment	energy	boredom
10. effervescent:	intelligent	lively	pretty

Part C

Complete each analogy below by choosing the word that creates the same relationship in the second pair that exists in the first.

1. chair : sofa :: novella : _____
 a. encyclopedia b. poem c. novel d. lamp
2. skates : ice :: toboggan : _____
 a. snow b. wave c. sled d. transportation
3. profusion : many :: eclectic : _____
 a. beautiful b. various c. wild d. brief
4. evanescent : vapor :: effervescent : _____
 a. water b. volcano c. song d. bubbles
5. prudence : wisdom :: decadence : _____
 a. hope b. excitement c. decay d. zeitgeist



Vocabulary Power

Pronunciation Guide Grade 11

abate ə bāt'
 abhor ab hōr'
 abstain ab stān'
 abstract ab'strakt
 acquiesce ak'wē es'
 adage ad'ij
 adamant ad'ə mənt
 adhere ad hēr'
 adherent ad hēr'ənt
 admonish ad mon'ish
 admonition ad'mə nish'ən
 adverse ad vurs'
 advocate ad've kāt'
 aerospace ār'ō spās'
 affection af'ek tā'shən
 affront ə frunt'
 aficionado ə fish'ē ə nä'dō
 aggression ə gresh'ən
 agitate aj'ə tāt'
 alacrity ə lak'rē tē
 alienated āl'yə nāt'id
 alleviate ə lē'vē āt'
 altruistic al'trōo is' tik
 amateurish am'ə choor'ish
 amplify am'plē fī'
 anarchy an'är kē
 animated an'ə mā'tid
 antagonistic an tag'ə nis'tik
 antihero an'ti hēr'ō
 antipathy an tip'ə thē
 antiquity an tik'wē tē
 apathy ap'ə thē
 appease ə pēz'
 appraise ə prāz'
 archaeology är'kē ol'ə jē
 ardently ärd'ənt lē
 arduous är'jōō əs
 artifact är'tə fakt'
 ascertain as'ər tān'
 aspiration as'pē rā'shən
 assiduous ə sij'ōō əs
 assimilate ə sim'ə lāt'
 audaciously ô dā'shəs lē
 aura ör'ə
 averse ə vurs'

avocation av'ə kā'shən
 award ə wôrd'
 awry ə ri'
 belittle bi lit'əl
 benefactor ben'ə fak'tər
 benevolence bə nev'ə ləns
 biennial bī en'ē əl
 bilingual bī ling'gwəl
 binder bīn'dər
 binocular bə nok'yə lər
 bizarre bi zär'
 bolster bōl'stər
 bonanza bə nan'zə
 brazen brā'zən
 brevity brev'ə tē
 bric-a-brac brik'ə brak'
 broach brōch
 brusque brusk
 buffer buf'ər
 bungalow bung'gə lō'
 capitulate kə pich'ə lāt'
 captivate kap'tə vāt'
 carnage kär'nij
 censure sen'shər
 chaos kā'os
 chronicle kron'i kəl
 civility si vil'ə tē
 clear klēr
 clemency klem'ən sē
 cognate kog'nāt
 cognition kog nish'ən
 cognitive kog'nə tiv
 cognizance kog'nə zəns
 cognomen kog nō'mən
 commandeer kom'ən dēr'
 commemorate kə mem'ə rāt'
 commentary kom'ən ter'ē
 commodity kə mod'ə tē
 compassion kəm pash'ən
 complacent kəm plā'sənt
 complementary kom plē men'tər ē
 complexity kəm plek'sə tē
 comprehension kom'pri hen'shən
 compromise kom'prə mīz'
 compulsory kəm pul'sər ē



Vocabulary Power

Pronunciation Guide Grade 11 *continued*

computerize kəm pū'tə rīz'
 conception kən sep'shən
 concurrent kən kur'ənt
 confidant kon'fə dənt'
 confiscate kon'fis kāt'
 conflagration kon'fla grā'shən
 confluence kon'flūə əns
 congenial kən jēn'yel
 consecrate kon'sə krāt'
 conspire kən spīr'
 convene kən vēn'
 conventional kən ven'shən əl
 cosmopolitan koz'mə pol'ə tən
 creative krē ā'tiv
 credence krēd'əns
 database dā'tə bās
 decadence dek'əd əns
 deference def'ər əns
 defile di fil'
 deluge del'ūj
 demonstrative di mon'strə tiv
 depravity di prav'ə tē
 desecrate des'ə krāt'
 didactic dīdak'tik
 digital dij'it əl
 dilapidate di lap'ə dāt'
 din din
 discern di surn'
 discontinue dis'kən tin'ū
 discreet dis krēt'
 disheveled di shēv'əld
 disparage dis par'ij
 dissemble di sem'bəl
 divergent di vur'jənt
 diversity di vur'sə tē
 docile dos'əl
 doubt dout
 dwindle dwind'əl
 eclectic ek lek'tik
 ecstatic ek stat'ik
 effervescent ef'ər ves'ənt
 elucidate i lōō'sə dāt'
 elusive i lōō'siv
 emaciated i mā'shē ăt'id
 emanate em'ə nāt'

embark em bärk'
 empathy em'pə thē
 emphatic em fat'ik
 enamored en am'ərd
 enlighten en līt'ən
 ennui än wē'
 enterprising en'tər prī'zing
 enumerate i nōō'mə rāt'
 epic ep'ik
 epiphany i pif'ə nē
 epitome i pit'ə mē
 equanimity ēk'wə nim'ə tē
 etymology et'ə mol'ə jē
 evade i vād'
 evanescent ev'ə nes'ənt
 evocative i vok'ə tiv
 exalt ig zōlt'
 excavate eks'kə vāt'
 exclusive iks klōō'siv
 exhilaration ig zil'ə rā'shən
 exorbitant ig zōr'bə tənt
 exploit eks'ploit
 extenuating iks ten'ū ā'ting
 extricate eks'trə kāt'
 fabricate fab'rə kāt'
 falsify fōl'sə fī'
 familial fə mil'yel
 fastidious fas tid'ē əs
 felicity fi lis'ə tē
 fervent fur'vent
 fjord fyōrd
 flay flā
 forbearance fōr bār'əns
 fossil fos'əl
 frantic fran'tik
 freakish frē'kish
 futile fū'til
 garrulous gar'ə ləs
 genealogy jē'nē ol'ə jē
 generalize jen'ər ə līz'
 geopolitics jē'ō pol'ə tiks
 grimace grim'is
 grovel gruv'əl
 gusto gus'tō
 hallowed hal'ōd



Vocabulary Power

Pronunciation Guide Grade 11 *continued*

haughtiness hō'tē nəs
 heterogeneous het'ər ə jē'nē əs
 hologram hō'lə gram'
 hypocrisy hī pok'rə sē
 imminent im'ə nənt
 immortality im'ôr tal'ə tē
 impassioned im pash'ənd
 impassive im pas'iv
 imperious im pēr'ē əs
 impetuous im pech'oo əs
 impish im'pish
 impolitic im pol'ə tik
 impudence im'pyə dəns
 incisive in sī'siv
 incognito in'kōg nē'tō
 incognizant in'kōg'nə zənt
 indigenous in dij'ə nəs
 indigent in'di jənt
 inevitable i nev'ə tə bəl
 inflection in flek'shən
 influential in'flōō en'shəl
 informant in fōr'mənt
 iniquity in ik'wə tē
 innocence in'ə səns
 innocuous i nok'ū əs
 inquisitor in kwiz'ə tər
 instrumental in'strə ment'əl
 intact in takt'
 intangible in tan'jə bəl
 integral in'tə grəl
 integrity in teg'rə tē
 intensify in ten'sə fi'
 intonation in'tō nā'shən
 intrigued in trēgd'
 introspection in'trə spek'shən
 invoke in vōk'
 irreproachable ir'i prō'chə bəl
 irrevocable i rev'ə kə bəl
 jaunty jōn'tē
 jeopardize jep'ər dīz'
 jostle jos'əl
 jovial jō've əl
 legacy leg'ə sē
 lithe līth
 loathsome lōth'səm

ludicrous lōō'də krəs
 lurch lurch
 lustrous lus'trəs
 mammoth mam'əth
 manifest man'ə fest'
 megalopolis meg'ə lop'ə lis
 mentor men'tər
 mercurial mer kyoor'ē əl
 metropolitan met'rə pol'ə tən
 misapprehension mis'ap ri hen'shən
 misappropriate mis'ə prō'prē ət'
 misbegotten mis'bi got'ən
 miscreant mis'krē ənt
 misdemeanor mis'di mē'nər
 misfortune mis fōr'chən
 misgiving mis giv'ing
 misnomer mis nō'mər
 misprize mis prīz'
 misrepresent mis'rep ri zənt'
 monitor mon'ə tər
 monitory mon'ə tōr'ē
 monotone mon'ə tōn'
 morality mə ral'ə tē
 moribund mōr'ə bund'
 mortify mōr'tə fī'
 mulish mū'lish
 myriad mir'ē əd
 nocturnal nok turn'əl
 nocuous nā'kū əs
 novella nō vel'ə
 noxious nok'shəs
 nutritious nōō trish'əs
 obliterate ə blit'e rāt'
 obnoxious ob nok'shəs
 obstinate ob'stə nit
 odious ō'dē əs
 onslaught ôn'slōt'
 oppose ə pōz'
 oppression ə presh'ən
 oscillate os'ə lāt'
 overwhelm ū'vər hwelm'
 palatial pə lā'shəl
 parable par'ə bəl
 paradigm par'ə dīm'
 paragon par'ə gon'



Vocabulary Power

Pronunciation Guide Grade 11 *continued*

passionate pash'ə nit
 passive pas'iv
 pathetic pə thet'ik
 pathology pə thol'ə jē
 pathos pā' thos
 patronage pā' trə nij
 peccadillo pek'ə dil'ō
 pentagon pen'tə gon'
 pentathlon pen tath'lən
 perceptive pər sep'tiv
 perplex pər pleks'
 persistence pər sis'təns
 petrified pet'rə fid
 petroglyph pet'rə glif
 placid plas'id
 plague plāg
 plausible plō'zə bəl
 plethora pleth'ərə
 poignant poin'yənt
 police pə lēs'
 policy pol'ə sē
 politician pol'ə tish'ən
 politics pol'ə tiks
 polity pol'ə tē
 pollinate pol'ə nāt'
 popularize pop'yə lə rīz'
 portly pôrt'lē
 preamble prē'am'bəl
 predilection pred'əl ek'shən
 prelude prel'üd
 premonition prē'mə nish'ən
 preoccupy prē ok'yə pī'
 preponderance pri pon'dər əns
 prevail pri vāl'
 prevalent prev'ə lənt
 profess prə fes'
 proficient prə fish'ənt
 profuse prə füs'
 profusion prə fū'zhən
 propel prə pel'
 propensity prə pen'sə tē
 prosperity pros per'ə tē
 prostrate pros'trāt
 protrude prō trōōd'
 prudence prōōd'əns

quadrangle kwod'rang'gəl
 quadrant kwod'rənt
 quadruple kwo drōō'pəl
 querulous kwer'ə ləs
 quintet kwin tet'
 quintuplet kwin tup'lit
 rabble rab'əl
 rancor rang'kər
 random ran'dəm
 rational rash'ən əl
 recession ri sesh'ən
 reciprocate ri sip'rə kāt'
 recognition rek'əg nish'ən
 recognizance ri kog'nə zəns
 recognize rek'əg nīz'
 reconcile rek'ən sīl'
 rectitude rek'tə tōōd'
 redress ri dres'
 reflective ri flek'tiv
 refugee ref'ūjē'
 rejuvenate ri jōō'və nāt'
 relic rel'ik
 remnant rem'nənt
 rendezvous rän'də vōō'
 repression ri presh'ən
 reprimand rep'rə mand'
 resonance rez'ə nəns
 restoration res'tə rā'shən
 revoke ri vōk'
 ridicule rid'ə kūl'
 ritual rich'ōō əl
 rudiment rōō'də mənt
 sacrilege sak'rə lij
 sanction sangk'shən
 sanguine sang'gwin
 sedate si dāt'
 sedentary sed'ən ter'ē
 semiconductor sem'ē kən duk'tər
 severance sev'ər əns
 simulation sim'yə lā'shən
 skeptical skep'ti kəl
 solitude sol'ə tōōd'
 solve solv
 solvent sol'vənt
 somnolence som'nə ləns



Vocabulary Power

Pronunciation Guide

Grade 11 *continued*

soothsayer sōōth'sā'ər
spendthrift spend'θrīft'
spurn spurn
standardize stan'där dīz'
status stā'təs
stringent strin'jēnt
subjugate sub'jā gāt'
subjugation sub jā gā'shān
submissive səb mis'iv
subordinate sə bôr'də nit
subside səb sīd'
subsistence səb sis'təns
subterranean sub'tā rā'nē ən
succumb sə kum'
suffice sə fīs'
supercilious sōō'pər sil'ē əs
superficial sōō'pər fish'əl
superfluous soo pur'flūō əs
superintend sōō'prin tend'
supersede sōō'pər sēd'
susceptible sə sep'tə bəl
synthesizer sin'thə sī'zər
tackle tak'əl
tacky tak'ē
tact takt
tactile tak'til
tangent tan'jēnt
tangential tan jen'chəl
tangible tan'jə bəl
tantalizing tant'əl īz ing
temporize tem'pə rīz'
tenacious ti nā'shəs
tenaciously ti nā'shəs lē
tentative ten'tə tiv
therapeutic ther'ə pū'tik
timorous tim'ər əs
toboggan tə bog'ən
torpor tōr'pər
tranquillity trang kwil'ə tē
transient tran'shənt
translucent trans lōō'sənt
traverse trav'ərs
trivial triv'ē əl
tsunami tsōō nä'mē
turbulence tur'b'yə ləns

turmoil tur'moil
tutorial tōō tōr'ē əl
ulterior ul tēr'ē ər
uncanny un kan'ē
uncertain un surt'ən
undeviating un dē'vē ā ting
uninhabitable un in hab'ə tə bəl
unorthodox un ör'thə dok's'
usurpation ū'sər pā'shən
vanguard van'gärd'
vanquish vang'kwish
variance vār'ē əns
vehemently vē'ə mənt lē
venerable ven'ər ə bəl
venerate ven'ə rāt'
verify ver'ə fī'
vertigo vur'tə go'
veks veks
vindictive vin dik'tiv
virtual reality vur'chōō əl rē al'ə tē
vocation vō kā'shən
vociferous vō sif'ər əs
volition vō lish'ən
xenophobia zen'ə fō'bē ə
zeitgeist tsīt'gīst'
zenith zē'nith