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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# Pronunciation Guide

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# Student Progress Chart

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

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Use this scale to find your score. Line up the number of items with the number correct. For example, if 15 out of 16 items are correct, the score is 93.7 percent (see grayed area).
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Lesson 1 Using Synonyms

Home is a place that contains many kinds of memories—some good, some painful, some humorous, some sad. Different kinds of memories help make up our idea of home. In this lesson, you’ll learn some words to use when you want to talk about what home means to you.

**Word List**

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<th>tranquillity</th>
<th>wholesome</th>
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<td>lurch</td>
<td>valid</td>
<td>woe</td>
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<td>humility</td>
<td>perish</td>
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**EXERCISE A Synonyms**

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Each boldfaced word below 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 word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **perish** : die __________________________

   Dictionary definition ______________________

2. **woe** : sadness _________________________

   Dictionary definition ______________________

3. **tranquillity** : peacefulness ___________

   Dictionary definition ______________________

4. **lurch** : stagger _______________________

   Dictionary definition ______________________

5. **hysteria** : uncontrollable emotion _______

   Dictionary definition ______________________

6. **humility** : lack of pride _______________

   Dictionary definition ______________________

7. **anonymous** : unknown ___________________

   Dictionary definition ______________________

8. **awed** : admiring _______________________

   Dictionary definition ______________________
9. wholesome : healthy ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

10. valid : proper ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**
Write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

1. Despite her impressive accomplishments, the scientist kept her attitude of ________________

2. We were definitely ________________ the first time we visited the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

3. “My heart is broken,” sighed the heroine of the drama, “and I know I shall ________________ before the sun rises.”

4. Anyone who wishes to try out for the soccer team must have a(n) ________________ certificate of good health from a doctor.

5. The Bosnian people suffered much ________________ in the brutal war.

6. As the asteroid approached Earth, the people’s ________________ grew.

7. The engine started at last and the moped began to ________________ forward.

8. The person who donated $10,000 wished to remain ________________.

9. It’s important that the food you eat is ________________ and fresh.

10. After an especially busy day, I enjoy the ________________ of lying on my bed listening to some quiet music.
Lesson 2  Using Synonyms
As Dorothy learned in *The Wizard of Oz*, there really is no place like home. One of the reasons each home is unique is that each person who helps create a home is unique. The words in this lesson relate to the special place we call home.

Word List

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<th>indifference</th>
<th>simultaneous</th>
<th>urban</th>
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**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**
Each boldfaced word below 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 word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **taunt** : tease __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

2. **indifference** : lack of preference __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

3. **commence** : begin __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

4. **meager** : thin __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

5. **simultaneous** : at the same time __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

6. **urban** : city __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

7. **varied** : different __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________

8. **alliance** : association __________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________
EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion
Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. Because the two soccer games were ________, we could not watch them both.
2. “What time does the movie ________?” Jason asked, worried about being late.
3. Whether Shawna comes to the party is a matter of complete ________ to most of the club members.
4. The two countries formed a secret ________ to defend each other in case of military attack.
5. The menu choices were extremely ________. I found several things I wanted to order.

EXERCISE C  Usage
Answer the questions based on your understanding of the boldfaced word.

1. Do you think a meager meal would satisfy you if you were very hungry? Why or why not?
   ________________________________________________________________

2. What are some advantages to living in an urban setting? What are some disadvantages?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. How would you respond if someone were to taunt you at school? ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. Name a film, TV show, or book that you feel accurately portrays teenage life. Why did you choose this particular film, TV show, or book? ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

5. What do you feel is a good alternative to settling disputes with violence? Explain your answer.
   ________________________________________________________________
Lesson 3  Word Parts
The main meaning of a word is contained in its root or base word. Base words are roots that are complete words. Prefixes can be affixed to the beginning and suffixes to the end of the root to change its meaning. Knowing the meanings of word roots, prefixes, and suffixes can help you make an educated guess about the meaning of a new word. In this lesson, you’ll identify some common roots, prefixes, and suffixes and learn how they work together to give meaning to words.

Word List
adjourn  dramatize  mutation  precedence
anthropology  monotonous  perception  secluded
circumnavigate  mutate

EXERCISE A  Word Association
Read the clues. Then, answer the question.

1. The root of mutation comes from mutare, the Latin word for “change.” If you add the noun suffix -ion to this root, what might be the word’s meaning? ____________________________

2. Certain suffixes can change the part of speech of a word root. For example, -ate placed at the end of a root forms a verb. How would you define mutate? ____________________________

3. The suffix -ion makes a root a noun. To perceive is “to observe.” If you add the suffix -ion, what might perception mean? ____________________________

4. Prefixes can be affixed to the beginning of roots to change their meanings. The root jour/journ means “day.” Adding the Latin prefix ad-, meaning “to” or “toward,” creates the word adjourn, which probably means ____________________________

5. Some words are formed without prefixes or suffixes by combining two roots. The Greek root anthropo means “human being.” The root logy comes from the Greek word for “word” and now means “study” or “science.” What is anthropology? ____________________________
6. The prefix *mono-* means “one.” The Greek root *ton* means “tone” or “sound.” The suffix *-ous* forms an adjective. If someone’s speech is *monotonous*, how might you describe it? ____________

7. The Latin word for boat is *navis*. Adding a verb suffix to this root forms the word *navigate*. If the Latin prefix *circum-* means “around,” what might you be doing if you *circumnavigate* the world?

8. Some words have both prefixes and suffixes added to roots. The root *cede/cess* comes from the Latin for “go.” *Pre-* is a prefix meaning “before,” while *-ence* is a noun suffix. What might the word *precedence* mean? ________________

9. Another verb suffix is *-ize*. Our word root *drama* means the same as the Greek word *drama*, which comes from the word for “do” or “act.” What would you do if you were to *dramatize* a story?

10. The root *clude* comes from the Latin word for “close.” The prefix *se-* means “apart” or “away from.” If a cabin is *secluded*, what other words could you use to describe it? ________________

**EXERCISE B  Word Webs**

Choose a root, prefix, and suffix from those you learned about in this lesson. On a separate sheet of paper, draw three word webs like the one shown below. In the first, write the root. In the next two webs, write the prefix and suffix. Fill in the “rays” with as many words as you can that contain that root, prefix, or suffix. Then, exchange webs with a partner and discuss the meanings of the words you have listed.
Lesson 4  Word Families

Word families are groups of words that contain the same roots or base words. Base words are roots that are complete words. The root or base word gives a word its main meaning. A prefix or suffix combined with the root or base word gives it a different meaning. In this lesson, you’ll learn words in the same word families.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>belligerent</th>
<th>document</th>
<th>itinerary</th>
<th>levity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compel</td>
<td>impulsive</td>
<td>levitate</td>
<td>rebellious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctrine</td>
<td>initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Base Words and Word Roots**

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

1. rebellious
2. belligerent
3. doctrine
4. document
5. levity
6. levitate
7. initiative
8. itinerary
9. impulsive
10. compel

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. Ms. Jackson said she was proud of the class for taking the ____________ in solving the problem of litter around the school building and sports fields.

2. The clowns’ performance ended the evening on a note of ____________, very different from the show’s sober beginning.
3. The television program was about the Truman ________________, President Harry Truman’s belief that the United States had to oppose the Soviet Union following World War II.

4. You can lead a horse to water, but you certainly can’t ________________ it to drink!

5. The government soldiers had a difficult time defeating the ________________ forces in battle because they often disappeared into the jungle.

6. “For my final trick, I shall make my assistant ________________ in the air above the audience!” announced the magician.

7. You will never convince the judge unless you are able to ________________ your charges, proving that they are true.

8. Will the Grand Canyon be on your ________________ for your camping trip?

9. We all felt that Rebecca was ________________ when she volunteered for the committee without even knowing what she would have to do.

10. I could tell the dog was very ________________ by the way it barked viciously at everyone who walked by its yard.

**EXERCISE C**

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

1. What are some situations when levity is out of place?

2. What places would be on the itinerary for your dream vacation?

3. What might be a reason some people are belligerent?

4. Describe the last time you did something impulsive.

5. What steps would you take to document a case against a factory for polluting a nearby stream?
Lesson 5   Using Reference Skills
Using a Dictionary Entry
A word and the information given in a dictionary about the word is called an entry. Look at the sample entry below.

**EXERCISE**
Use the sample entry to answer each question.

1. Which entry would you find on this page—preach, precious, or precisely? ____________

2. Which meaning of precipitate is being used in the following sentence?
   
   The fiery speech of the rebel leader precipitated the attack on the palace. ____________

3. On which syllable does the primary accent fall in the word precipitate? ____________

4. Use the first meaning of precipitate in a sentence of your own. ____________

5. Use the fourth meaning of precipitate in a sentence of your own. ____________
Review: Unit 1

**EXERCISE**

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

1. The committee voted to ______ the meeting until after the tornado alert had passed.
   a. adjourn  
   b. perish  
   c. taunt  
   d. lurch

2. The need to rebuild some of the nation’s ______ slums will be an important part of the candidate’s election campaign.
   a. anonymous  
   b. secluded  
   c. urban  
   d. belligerent

3. Kristin’s ______ for Washington, D.C., included the White House, the Capitol, and the Supreme Court Building.
   a. precedence  
   b. itinerary  
   c. humility  
   d. alliance

4. It’s a shame this poem is ______ because I would love to know who wrote it.
   a. secluded  
   b. anonymous  
   c. urban  
   d. belligerent

5. “The needs of my children take ______ over every other demand on my time,” explained the employee.
   a. humility  
   b. document  
   c. indifference  
   d. precedence

6. No matter how much they ______ Brian about his project, they cannot make him angry.
   a. portray  
   b. circumnavigate  
   c. taunt  
   d. compel

7. Although the businessman has been very successful, his complete lack of ______ has made many people dislike him.
   a. indifference  
   b. perception  
   c. humility  
   d. initiative

8. Ms. Dean had to ______ many of her successes in her application for the Master Teacher Award.
   a. document  
   b. compel  
   c. adjourn  
   d. commence

9. Watch how the opossums ______ forward and then fall when they are pretending to be dead.
   a. perish  
   b. lurch  
   c. adjourn  
   d. levitate

10. “I predict that the cells of the insect will ______ after its exposure to radiation,” said the scientist in the film.
    a. adjourn  
    b. dramatize  
    c. levitate  
    d. mutate
Test: Unit 1

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

1. After the Civil War, the ______ Southern states were welcomed back into the Union.
   a. alternative   b. rebellious   c. varied   d. simultaneous

2. Do you know which actor will ______ President Lincoln in the new film biography?
   a. portray   b. document   c. commence   d. compel

3. Although Woodbridge Middle School’s players were much taller than we were, our volleyball team
   was not ______ by them.
   a. secluded   b. awed   c. varied   d. valid

4. The novelist had been asked to ______ her most recent best-seller, Hope in the Dawn, for a
   television movie.
   a. adjourn   b. taunt   c. dramatize   d. lurch

5. I found the speeches so ______ that I couldn’t help yawning every two minutes!
   a. impulsive   b. mutant   c. wholesome   d. monotonous

6. Ola expressed ______ when we asked her which ride we should go on first, so we decided
   without her.
   a. humility   b. initiative   c. indifference   d. tranquility

7. Because the two comments were ______, I couldn’t understand either one.
   a. simultaneous   b. anonymous   c. monotonous   d. impulsive

8. After the young children giggled during the ceremony, their parents spoke to them about their
   inappropriate moment of ______.
   a. hysteria   b. precedence   c. humility   d. levity

9. “There’s no way you can ______ me to reveal the location of the secret meeting place,”
   thundered the hero to his captors.
   a. perish   b. compel   c. taunt   d. commence

10. The commission wrote that no ______ to the automobile was likely to be developed over the
    next twenty-five years.
    a. alternative   b. itinerary   c. alliance   d. precedence
PART B

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

1. slim, insufficient, sparse, ______
   a. varied   b. meager   c. secluded   d. impulsive
2. rise, float, lift, ______
   a. levitate   b. portray   c. compel   d. perish
3. good, official, approved, ______
   a. simultaneous   b. belligerent   c. valid   d. meager
4. calm, peacefulness, order, ______
   a. doctrine   b. alliance   c. hysteria   d. tranquillity
5. transformation, change, alteration, ______
   a. initiative   b. mutation   c. precedence   d. itinerary

PART C

Circle the number of the word that is most nearly the opposite of the boldfaced word.

1. thoughtful
   a. rebellious   b. anonymous   c. meager   d. impulsive
2. happiness
   a. woe   b. tranquillity   c. humility   d. levity
3. laziness
   a. initiative   b. alternative   c. indifference   d. levity
4. identical
   a. monotonous   b. varied   c. secluded   d. meager
5. finish
   a. mutate   b. taunt   c. commence   d. compel
Lesson 6  Using Synonyms

Even the sturdiest trees sometimes lean. We are like trees—sometimes harsh winds blow and force us to lean on other people for support. This lesson provides us with words to use when exploring the ways we depend on each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th>intimate</th>
<th>resolve</th>
<th>uncomprehendingly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absurd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrogant</td>
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<td>competently</td>
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<td>persistently</td>
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<td>postpone</td>
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<td></td>
<td>scowl</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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 synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **intimate** : close
   - Dictionary definition

2. **scowl** : frown
   - Dictionary definition

3. **arrogant** : conceited
   - Dictionary definition

4. **resolve** : decide
   - Dictionary definition

5. **uncomprehendingly** : without understanding
   - Dictionary definition

6. **postpone** : delay
   - Dictionary definition

7. **persistently** : stubbornly
   - Dictionary definition

8. **absurd** : foolish
   - Dictionary definition

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9. **competently** : adequately

   Dictionary definition

10. **vivid** : brilliant

   Dictionary definition

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

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the word root. The word *resolve*, for example, is from the Latin root *resolvere* meaning “to loosen,” “to dissolve,” or “to release.” A dictionary entry for *resolve* lists many different meanings, but all of them are related to the root meaning, “to loosen.” Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *resolve* as it is used in each sentence below.

1. The instructor urged her students to *resolve* the mathematics problem into simple elements.

2. The negotiator tried unsuccessfully to *resolve* the dispute between management and labor.

3. Medical researchers are trying to *resolve* the chemical imbalance that triggers addictions.

4. As the debate continued, her *resolve* to support the “pro” side began to weaken.

**EXERCISE C**  **Word Association**

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

1. proud, conceited, boastful

2. delay, cancel, suspend

3. skillfully, with ability, capably

4. realistic, lifelike, bright

5. determine, decide, settle
Lesson 7  Recognizing Base Words

Words are often made up of different parts. The main meaning of a word is contained in its root or base word. Base words are roots that are complete words. Words that have the same root or base word are in the same word family. In this lesson, you'll learn to identify some common base words and explore how adding prefixes and suffixes can change the meaning of words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th>hospital</th>
<th>longevity</th>
<th>rehabilitate</th>
<th>significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acknowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combatant</td>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>longevity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defraud</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Word Association**

Read the clues. Then, answer the question.

1. To habilitate something is to prepare it, outfit it, or get it ready for a certain function. The word *habilitate* comes from a family of Latin words meaning “ability.” What is the purpose of an institution designed to *rehabilitate* criminals?

2. What is the meaning of the word *neutralize*, which is created by adding the verb suffix -ize, meaning “to engage in a (specified) activity,” to the adjective *neutral*?

3. Seemly behavior is conduct that is suitable, appropriate, in good taste, and pleasant. Our word comes from the Viking word for *fitting*. What are some synonyms for *unseemly*?

4. The noun suffix -ant usually means “a person who engages in this activity.” Name a famous *combatant* from U.S. history.

5. Synonyms of the word *fraud* include trickery, deception, and cheating. De- is a prefix that often creates a verb from a noun. What are some words that mean about the same as *defraud*?

6. Our modern word *hospital* comes from the Latin word meaning “guest.” *Hospital* was used in earlier times to mean a place where travelers could sleep and eat. What things might you do to show *hospitality* to a guest in your home?
7. We use the common word *long* to describe both distance and length of time something exists. What comes to your mind when you add the noun suffix *-ity* to *long* to create *longevity*?

8. The word *reserve* is based on the Latin word *reservare*, meaning “to keep.” What items, such as foods, would you *reserve* for an emergency such as a flood?

9. Many English words originate in the Latin base word *signum*, meaning “sign.” Name some synonyms of the adjective form *significant*.

10. Unlike many modern English words, *knowledge* does not come from Latin. This base word comes from *cnenawon*, the Old English word for *know*. An Old English verb form of this root is *oncnawan*. What are some synonyms for our word *acknowledge*, which comes from this Old English verb?

**EXERCISE B  Dictionary Definitions**

Look up each boldfaced word in a dictionary and write the meaning. Using the information in a dictionary, underline the base word.

1. rehabilitate

2. neutralize

3. unseemly

4. combatant

5. defraud

6. hospitality

7. longevity

8. reserve

9. significant

10. acknowledge

**EXERCISE C  Crossword Puzzle**

On a separate sheet of paper, create a crossword puzzle using at least eight of the vocabulary words. Then, exchange puzzles with a partner and complete the puzzle you receive.
Lesson 8  Prefixes That Mean “not” or “the opposite of”
Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you discover the meanings of unknown words. A large number of prefixes mean “not” or “the opposite of.” Some of these prefixes are non-, ir-, ig-, un-, mal-, anti-, counter-, contra-, de-, dis-, in-, im-, op-, and il-. 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 the dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contradiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>ignoble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irreversible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nondescript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deflate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improbable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malodorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishonest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dismantle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhumane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Dictionary Definitions
Underline the prefix in each of the boldfaced words below. Base your answers on the clues. Check the definition of each vocabulary word by looking it up in a dictionary and writing its meaning.

1. unabashed: If you abash someone, you destroy the person’s self-confidence or cause embarrassment. How might you describe someone who is unabashed? ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

2. dismantle: A mantle was a kind of cloak worn during the seventeenth century, often as a symbol of authority or power. The Middle French word desmanteler meant “to remove a mantle.” Today we use the English word dismantle in a general sense to mean what? ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

3. ignoble: History shows us many examples of noble people. Name some historical figures you consider to be ignoble. ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

4. contradiction: The Latin root dict means “to tell,” and our English word contradict means “to tell or speak against.” Adding the noun suffix -ion gives what meaning to the word contradiction? ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________
5. improbable: Most people agree that it is probable the sun will rise tomorrow morning. What is an event you consider to be improbable? _________________________________

__________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _________________________________

6. malodorous: Something that is odorous has a strong smell, either pleasant or unpleasant. The prefix *mal-* means “bad.” What are some things that you consider malodorous? ________________

__________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _________________________________

7. deflate: When you inflate a basketball or tire, you blow air into it. Describe what happens when you deflate a basketball or tire. In what way can a person be deflated? ________________

__________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _________________________________

8. nondescript: *Describe* and *description* are based on the Latin root *describere* (“to describe”). On the basis of the meanings of *describe* and *description*, what might the adjective *nondescript* mean? ________________

__________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _________________________________

9. irreversible: Many processes in life and science are reversible. Can you name some that are irreversible? ________________

__________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _________________________________

10. inhumane: Do you have a Humane Society in your community? Many people believe that we should treat animals in a humane manner. To what inhumane practices might members of the Humane Society be reacting? ________________

__________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition _________________________________

**EXERCISE B**

Words that begin with prefixes meaning “not” or “the opposite of” appear often in newspapers and magazines. Read an article. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, make a list of words containing the prefixes discussed in this lesson. After each word, use your vocabulary skills to make an educated guess about its meaning. Then, write the dictionary definition of the word.
Lesson 9 Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Definitions
The context of a word is the environment, or the other words in the sentence. You can use the context to discover the meaning of an unknown word. Look for key words and even definitions elsewhere in the sentence to help you define the unknown word.

EXERCISE
Read each sentence and use context clues to determine the meaning of the boldfaced word. Underline key words in the sentence that help you define the word. Then, write its probable meaning on the line.

1. I never dreamed that Tanya could be so vindictive; her demand for revenge took us by surprise.

2. Tyler is adept at coordinating group projects; he can unify members around a common goal.

3. I’m afraid that tired, old, familiar story about the farmer is very trite.

4. Grandmother was a bastion of strength and inspiration, a rock against all the storms of misfortune.

5. Hasidism is considered one of the many different branches or sects of Judaism.

6. Their criticism did not denigrate us; they couldn’t discount our project.

7. The National Guard was called in to quell the violent demonstration and restore order to the city.

8. The cheerleaders tried to galvanize the passive crowd by their lively actions and chants.

9. The prestigious statue, standing on its black marble pedestal, overlooked the park.

10. The editorial was a lampoon, harshly satirizing the candidate’s homely features and awkward manner.
Review: Unit 2

EXERCISE A

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

1. clear, bright, sharp, ______
   a. absurd     b. vivid     c. improbable     d. trite

2. retain, keep, book, ______
   a. reserve     b. neutralize     c. resolve     d. quell

3. dull, boring, uninteresting, ______
   a. absurd     b. nondescript     c. unabashed     d. adept

4. cruel, mean, vicious, ______
   a. arrogant     b. unabashed     c. inhumane     d. unseemly

5. cheat, swindle, steal, ______
   a. postpone     b. reserve     c. dismantle     d. defraud

EXERCISE B

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

1. The league was forced to ______ all games because of the heat wave.
   a. rehabilitate     b. deflate     c. galvanize     d. postpone

2. Our basketball coach hoped that our smaller, faster players would ______ the other team’s taller players.
   a. neutralize     b. resolve     c. lampoon     d. defraud

3. Alan felt that he would first have to ______ the lawnmower to understand how it worked.
   a. acknowledge     b. rehabilitate     c. dismantle     d. galvanize

4. Sean argued so ______ for going to the movie that I finally agreed to go.
   a. improbably     b. unseemly     c. persistently     d. uncomprehendingly

5. The prison program tried to ______ criminals and prepare them for life outside of prison.
   a. denigrate     b. rehabilitate     c. postpone     d. deflate
Vocabulary Power

Test: Unit 2

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

1. Which word would describe the way you’d feel if you found yourself in a ridiculous situation?
   a. absurd        b. vivid        c. nondescript    d. vindictive

2. How would someone probably respond if you called him or her an unflattering name?
   a. resolve       b. defraud you   c. scowl at you   d. reserve you

3. Up the down stairs, cool heat, and going under an overpass are examples of ______.
   a. hospitality   b. combatants   c. longevity     d. contradiction

4. How would you be doing a task if you had no idea how to proceed?
   a. persistently  c. competently  
   b. uncomprehendingly  d. improbably

5. A tortoise that lives for one hundred years is an example of ______.
   a. longevity     b. hospitality   c. a pedestal     d. a contradiction

6. You would probably ______ a meeting if not enough people could show up for it.
   a. rehabilitate  b. dismantle    c. postpone     d. lampoon

7. Stealing, lying, and cheating are examples of what kind of conduct?
   a. trite         b. arrogant      c. irreversible  d. ignoble

8. To what kind of friend would you tell a special secret?
   a. an unseemly one   c. an inhumane one
   b. a vindictive one  d. an intimate one

9. What would you expect when you check into an expensive resort hotel?
   a. a bastion       b. hospitality  c. longevity     d. a scowl

10. You would most likely remember a ______ dream.
    a. nondescript    b. malodorous   c. vivid         d. trite

11. How would someone who is well trained in lifesaving techniques perform the job of lifeguard?
    a. uncomprehendingly  c. competently
    b. persistently       d. improbably

12. Which word is an antonym for, or the opposite of, “blow up”?
    a. quell           b. deflate      c. dismantle    d. reserve
13. Which of the following words describes the way a barnyard probably smells to most people?
   a. absurd       b. nondescript       c. unabashed       d. malodorous

14. Having your appendix taken out is a procedure like this.
   a. irreversible       b. unseemly       c. inhumane       d. trite

15. Society will gain if it can ______ people sent to prison for committing crimes.
   a. dismantle       b. intimate       c. neutralize       d. rehabilitate

**PART B**

Circle the letter of the word that best fits with the others.

1. decide, determine, conclude, ______
   a. postpone       b. resolve       c. defraud       d. quell

2. soldier, sailor, marine, ______
   a. sect       b. contradiction       c. combatant       d. pedestal

3. improper, impolite, unsuitable, ______
   a. improbable       b. inhumane       c. arrogant       d. unseemly

4. poised, unashamed, confident, ______
   a. unabashed       b. intimate       c. ignoble       d. nondescript

5. conceited, proud, stuck-up, ______
   a. absurd       b. arrogant       c. unabashed       d. significant
Lesson 10  Using Synonyms

Sometimes it’s easy to tell when you reach an important turning point. Other times you may not know you have arrived at a crossroad until later. Either way, the choices people make always have consequences. Taking one road always leads to a destination, even if you’re not sure where you’re going. In this lesson, you’ll learn words that relate to making decisions.

EXERCISE A  Synonyms

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

1. lapse : decline

   Dictionary definition

2. serene : calm

   Dictionary definition

3. summon : call

   Dictionary definition

4. plight : predicament

   Dictionary definition

5. complex : complicated

   Dictionary definition

6. abundant : plentiful

   Dictionary definition

7. enclose : surround

   Dictionary definition

8. verbal : associated with words

   Dictionary definition
9. testimony: statement
   Dictionary definition

10. loiter: stand around
    Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Word Association**
Cross out the word that does not belong with the others.

1. plight, problem, testimony, jam
2. knotty, complex, complicated, abundant
3. summon, trap, coop, enclose
4. written, verbal, serene, spoken
5. linger, lapse, delay, loiter

**EXERCISE C  Context Clues**
Answer each question, based on your knowledge of the boldfaced word.

1. In what **plight** might travelers in the desert find themselves? _________________

2. What is one technique you use to stay **serene** before a stressful event? _________________

3. Why might store owners not like people to **loiter** around their entrances? _________________

4. What is the most **complex** meal you have ever prepared? What made it so complex? _________________

5. Describe a time when you had a **lapse** of concentration. What happened as a result? _________________
Lesson 11  Prefixes That Tell Where

Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you discover the meanings of unknown words. A number of prefixes tell “where” and provide a meaning that relates to location. Some of these prefixes are *ab-*, *ad-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *intra-*, *per-*, *sub-*, and *trans-*. In this lesson, you’ll learn words that use five of these “where” prefixes. 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abdicate</th>
<th>intervention</th>
<th>perforate</th>
<th>transfix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abduction</td>
<td>intramural</td>
<td>perpetual</td>
<td>transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>intravenous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Word Association**

Underline the prefix in each of the boldfaced words. Answer the question. Then, check the definition of the boldfaced word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **transmission:** The prefix *trans-* is a “where” prefix that means “across” or “through.” The Latin root *miss* means “send.” What might be the meaning of these two word elements when combined with the noun suffix *-ion*? Why is this word also used to name an important part of an automobile?

   Dictionary definition

2. **transfix:** The root *fix* comes from the Latin word meaning to “fasten” or “pierce.” If you experience something that has the power to *transfix* you, what words could you use to describe the experience?

   Dictionary definition

3. **abdicate:** Another prefix that relates to location is *ab-*, which means “from.” The root *dic*, the same one used in such words as *dictate, diction, and predict*, means “tell.” What would a king be doing if he were to *abdicate* his throne?

   Dictionary definition

4. **abduction:** Another common Latin root, *duc*, means “to lead” and is used in words like *conduct* and *conductor*. If police are investigating the *abduction* of a child, what is another word for this crime?

   Dictionary definition
5. **Perpetual:** The “where” prefix *per-* has the meaning of “through” or “throughout.” The prefix can be combined with a root that means “to go to.” What might be the meaning of the adjective *perpetual* formed by this root and prefix? __________________________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________________

6. **Perforate:** The Latin root *forare* means “to bore” or “to drill.” If a machine is designed to perforate something, what is it probably doing? __________________________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________________

7. **Intermediate:** The Latin prefix *inter-* means “between,” while the root *med, medi* means “middle.” If something is located in an intermediate position, where would you find it? __________________________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________________

8. **Intervention:** The root *ven/veni* comes from the Latin word for “come.” What are some situations in which a police officer might take part in an intervention? __________________________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________________

9. **Intramural:** A similar prefix, *intra-,* means “within,” “during,” or “inside of.” *Mur* is a Latin root meaning “wall.” When you play an intramural sport, whom are you playing against? How does this kind of activity differ from interscholastic sports? __________________________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________________

10. **Intravenous:** The English word *vein* comes from the Latin word *vena.* *Venous* is the adjective form. If you receive an intravenous injection rather than a shot in a muscle or just under your skin, where does the needle go? __________________________________________________________________________

Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Finding “Where” Prefixes**

Words that begin with prefixes that tell “where” appear often in newspapers and magazines. Read a newspaper or magazine article. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, make a list of the words you find containing the prefixes discussed in this lesson. After each word, use your vocabulary skills to make an educated guess about its meaning. Then, use a dictionary to write its definition.
Lesson 12  Greek Word Roots

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

Word List

- apathetic
- autonomous
- autopsy
- hydrophobia
- pathos
- phobia
- phonetics
- phonograph
- sophisticated
- philosophical
- philosophical

EXERCISE A  Word Association

Read the clues and answer the question. Then, look up the boldfaced word’s definition in a dictionary and write the definition on the second line.

1. *Phon, phono* is a common Greek root that means “sound,” “speech,” or “voice.” Adding a suffix to this root creates the word *phonetics*. What subject do you think is studied in the science of *phonetics*?

   Dictionary definition ____________________

2. Sometimes words are formed by joining two roots and their meanings, rather than by adding a prefix or suffix to a root. What is the literal meaning of *phonograph*, a word created by joining the Greek root *graph* “write” to *phono*? What is another name for this machine?

   Dictionary definition ____________________

3. Since the Greek root *aut/auto* means “self” or “same” and *nomos* means “law,” what is an *autonomous* country?

   Dictionary definition ____________________

4. *Opt*, a root that comes from the Greek word for “sight,” is used in our words *optical* and *optician*. The word *autopsy* is formed by adding the prefix *auto-* to the root *opt*. Why might a doctor perform an *autopsy* on a dead body?

   Dictionary definition ____________________

5. *Phobia* is a Greek root that means “fear.” We use the same word in English to describe a certain kind of feeling about a specific object or idea. How would you describe this feeling?

   Dictionary definition ____________________
6. You probably know the Greek root *hydr/hydro* from such words as *hydraulic*, *hydrogen*, *hydroelectric*, and *hydrant*. From what special fear does someone with *hydrophobia* suffer?

Dictionary definition

7. “Suffering” or “feeling” is the meaning of the Greek root *path/patho*. If a work of art like a painting, poem, or play creates *pathos* in the people who experience it, what might they be feeling?

Dictionary definition

8. The meaning of the root and the part of speech may be changed by the addition of different prefixes and suffixes. The prefix *a-* is a negative prefix, while the suffix *-ic* forms an adjective. How might you describe someone who is *apathetic*?

Dictionary definition

9. The Greek root *soph* means “wise.” In what way is someone who is *sophisticated* also wise?

Dictionary definition

10. *Phil/philo* is a Greek root meaning “loving” or “having a special fondness or interest in.” When the roots *philo* and *soph* are combined, the new word *philosophical* is formed. What does a *philosophical* person love?

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

**Write the word that best completes the sentence.**

1. It’s very hard to get students to serve on committees because so many people are ________________ about school issues.

2. Darcie’s mom let us play some of the old ________________ records she has kept from the 1960s.

3. All of my conversations with Scott are very ________________ — we’re both voracious readers.

4. A special tutor helped Jason overcome his ________________ of mathematics and attain a B+ on the exam.

5. The representative from the territory argued that his people deserved to be a(n) ________________ nation.
Lesson 13  Suffixes That Form Nouns

When a suffix is added to a word or root, the word’s use in the sentence is often changed. Some common suffixes that change a word or root into a noun are -ant or -ent, -ate, -oid, -ory, -tude, -ite, and -an or -ian. Some noun suffixes refer to the person who performs an activity, while others mean the activity itself. For example, the verb act (“to perform”) may be changed to actor (“a person who performs”) or action (“performance”). In this lesson, you’ll explore how noun suffixes are used to create different words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authoritarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gratitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lavatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanoid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE  Word Association**

Read the clues and answer the question. Then, look up the boldfaced word’s definition in a dictionary and write the definition on the second line.

1. As a noun suffix, -ate means “function,” “office,” or “rank.” Our word mandate comes from the Latin word manus, meaning “hand,” and mandare, meaning “to entrust.” If a court delivers a mandate, what is it doing?

   Dictionary definition

2. To adhere to something means “to follow,” “to give support to,” or “to believe in.” The noun suffix -ent, like the more common suffix -er, means “one who.” Name a religion, political party, or other belief of which you are an adherent.

   Dictionary definition

3. The noun suffix -ant is a variation of -ent. To occupy something is to live in it or be located in it. Who is the occupant of the desk to your right? Of the home next to yours?

   Dictionary definition

4. The noun suffix -ory comes from Latin and means “place for.” This suffix is used with many different words, some of which are Latin roots. The Latin root dorm means “to sleep.” What is the main purpose of a dormitory?

   Dictionary definition
5. The Latin root *lav* means “to wash.” What activity occurs in a **lavatory**?

   ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

6. Another noun suffix you may be familiar with is *-oid*, which means “resembling” or “similar to.” If aliens from outer space are described as **humanoid**, what features might the aliens have?

   ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

7. Another noun suffix is *-tude*, which means “the state of being” or “the condition of.” Many English words are based on the Latin root *grat*, meaning “thankful.” How would you define the noun **gratitude**?

   ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

8. Words like *certain*, *certify*, and *certainly* are based on the Latin root *cernere* meaning “to decide” or “to judge.” Another word that uses this root is **certitude**. What might be its meaning?

   ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

9. A common noun suffix is *-an* or *-ian*. It means “being one of,” “related to,” or “a member of.” The root *author* comes from the Latin word meaning “power.” What words might you use to describe a leader who is an **authoritarian**?

   ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

10. One more common noun suffix is *-ite*. It means “someone who is a follower of” or “a resident of.” You can find this suffix attached to many different words. One word is **urbanite**, based on the Latin root *urb*, meaning “city.” In your opinion, what are some advantages and disadvantages of being an **urbanite**?

    ____________________________

    Dictionary definition ____________________________
Lesson 14: Using Reference Skills
Using a Thesaurus: Synonyms
A thesaurus (from the ancient Greek word for treasure) is a useful reference work that lists synonyms (and often antonyms) for thousands of words. The synonyms vary slightly in meaning, and the listing is designed to help you choose just the right word. Some thesauruses list the words in an index. A reference number guides you to a listing in the main part of the thesaurus. This is the way the most famous thesaurus, originally compiled by Peter Roget (row-ZHAY) in the mid-nineteenth century, is organized. Other thesauruses arrange the words in alphabetical order. The entry word is followed by a list of synonyms and, sometimes, antonyms (opposites). In this lesson, you'll get practice in using a thesaurus to find synonyms.

EXERCISE
Below you'll find some entries from a thesaurus. Study the entries. Then, answer the questions.

| Assail v. | ambush, assault, attack, batter, beat, invade, raid, storm, strike, wallop, waylay |
| Demure adj. | bashful, gentle, innocent, modest, quiet, reserved, shy, timid |
| Impediment n. | affliction, bar, barrier, blockage, difficulty, flaw, obstacle, obstruction, snag |
| Lucid adj. | clear, clear-cut, coherent, direct, easy, intelligible, logical, simple, understandable |

1. Which synonyms for demure seem to you to express a positive feeling? ________________
   A negative feeling? ________________
   Explain your answers. ________________

2. Which synonym for assail seems to you to be the strongest in its feeling? ________________
   Which seems the mildest? ________________

3. Suppose you are having trouble deciding whether to use “coherent” or “intelligible” as a synonym for lucid. How would you find out exactly how the two words differ in meaning? ________________

4. Impediment appears here as a noun. The verb form of this word is impede. Based on this thesaurus entry, what might be some synonyms for the verb impede? ________________
Review: Unit 3

**EXERCISE A**

Circle the word that does not belong with the others.

1. follower, believer, supporter, authoritarian
2. plentiful, perpetual, in good supply, ample
3. adherent, free-standing, self-governing, independent
4. punch, drill, bore, enclose
5. problem, difficulty, mandate, jam

**EXERCISE B**

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. After losing the election, Margo lost interest in politics and became (abundant, serene, apathetic).
2. The figure skater glided in a (serene, perpetual, verbal) way across the ice.
3. Throwing pies in people’s faces is not the most (autonomous, intermediate, sophisticated) kind of comedy, but it can be funny anyway.
4. Middle or (intermediate, complex, perpetual) school comes between elementary and high school.
5. The old woman expressed (certitude, gratitude, hydrophobia) to the firefighters who had rescued her.
6. The king decided to (summon, transfix, perforate) all of the nobles in the kingdom to discuss the crisis.
7. Some coaches are relaxed and easy with their team members, while others can be quite (intramural, intermediate, authoritarian), putting in place many rules and expecting obedience.
8. The inventor claimed to have invented a(n) (perpetual, intravenous, abundant) motion machine, one that would run forever without needing a source of energy.
9. The farmer built a new corral to (perforate, enclose, summon) his sheep and goats.
10. The governor followed the (abduction, intervention, mandate) of voters and signed the bill into law.
Part A
Circle the letter of the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Troy’s score on the ______ test section was higher than that on the mathematics section.
   a. verbal      b. intramural      c. autonomous      d. apathetic

2. The veterinarian gave the lamb an ______ injection of vitamins.
   a. intervention      b. intermediate      c. intravenous      d. intramural

3. The advertisement was addressed to “______,” so I just tossed it in the wastebasket.

4. Mozart’s opera ______ from the Seraglio is about an attempted kidnapping that takes place in a
   Turkish sultan’s palace.

5. Greg lost the chess game because he had a short ______ of concentration and made a single
   bad move.
   a. plight      b. lapse      c. mandate      d. certitude

6. The mountain sunset was so beautiful that it had the power to ______ everyone in our hiking group.
   a. transfix      b. enclose      c. perforate      d. abdicate

7. A knowledge of ______ can be a great help when you try to learn a foreign language.
   a. hydrophobia      b. transmission      c. certitude      d. phonetics

8. I wish people wouldn’t ______ on the corner of our block.
   a. abdicate      b. loiter      c. summon      d. enclose

9. The ______ of the trapped miners captured the sympathy of the entire country.
   a. mandate      b. phobia      c. lapse      d. plight

10. Terence’s sprained ankle was so severe that the quick ______ of a doctor was required.
    a. transmission      b. pathos      c. intervention      d. gratitude
PART B
Circle the letter of the word that is most nearly an antonym, or the opposite, of the boldfaced word.

1. excitable
   a. perpetual  b. philosophical  c. autonomous  d. intravenous

2. doubt
   a. pathos  b. gratitude  c. intervention  d. certitude

3. simple
   a. complex  b. intermediate  c. abundant  d. verbal

4. keep
   a. transfix  b. loiter  c. enclose  d. discard

5. affectionate
   a. apathetic  b. perpetual  c. autonomous  d. abundant

PART C
Circle the letter of the word that best matches each clue.

1. People buy certain products when a celebrity gives one of these.
   a. a phonograph  b. a testimony  c. a mandate  d. certitude

2. This is something that can happen to people only after they are dead.
   a. autopsy  b. intervention  c. abduction  d. hydrophobia

3. Without this, you would not be able to drive a car anywhere.
   a. an adherent  b. a phobia  c. a testimony  d. a transmission

4. A New Yorker is one, and so is a Chicagoan.
   a. urbanite  b. authoritarian  c. adherent  d. occupant

5. In this, you’d find many beds.
   a. testimony  b. lavatory  c. dormitory  d. mandate
Lesson 15  Using Synonyms

The desire to make mischief is widespread, especially among children. What do you think makes people eager to play tricks on others? The words in the list below relate to such mischief.

**Word List**
- comply
- haggle
- imply
- invigorating
- pact
- reckless
- invincible
- obstruction
- rogue
- vibrant

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

Each boldfaced word below 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 boldfaced word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. **pact**
   - synonym: agreement
   - Dictionary definition

2. **vibrant**
   - synonym: spirited
   - Dictionary definition

3. **haggle**
   - synonym: bargain
   - Dictionary definition

4. **comply**
   - synonym: obey
   - Dictionary definition

5. **invincible**
   - synonym: unconquerable
   - Dictionary definition

6. **obstruction**
   - synonym: obstacle
   - Dictionary definition

7. **rogue**
   - synonym: rascal
   - Dictionary definition

8. **imply**
   - synonym: suggest
   - Dictionary definition
9. reckless : heedless
   Dictionary definition

10. invigorating : energizing
   Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Context Clues**

Write the vocabulary word that could describe each example.

1. an agreement between two countries to limit nuclear weapons

2. a person begs, causes mischief, and then skips town

3. someone running out into a busy intersection without looking

4. city streets full of people walking, talking, and having a good time

5. to follow the instructions of a boss at work

6. a brisk walk on a frosty winter morning

7. a plastic toy stuck in a drainpipe and slowing the flow of water

8. using your tone of voice to suggest that something is wrong

9. to negotiate the price of an item at a yard sale

10. how a chess player feels who has won the last hundred games he has played

**EXERCISE C  Word Association**

Circle the word that does not belong with the others.

1. alive, invigorating, unresponsive, vibrant

2. embezzle, negotiate, barter, haggle

3. suggest, deduce, mean, imply

4. mighty, invincible, unconquerable, vulnerable

5. obstruction, impediment, passage, barrier

**EXERCISE D  Description**

Using one or more of the vocabulary words, describe mischief or a trick you’ve experienced, observed, or read about.
Lesson 16  Using Definitions

The word fantastic means “out of this world” and comes from the Greek word phantastikos, meaning “producing mental images.” Fantastic (or fantasy) stories might take place at any time. What sets fantasy stories apart from other kinds of stories are imaginary settings or supernatural events. The words in this list relate to the fantastic.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dumbfounded</th>
<th>gauge</th>
<th>novel</th>
<th>revive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ford</td>
<td>illuminate</td>
<td>remote</td>
<td>unsound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frugal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Definition Clues**

Each example below contains a clue about the meaning of the boldfaced word. Use the clue to guess the word’s likely meaning. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **novel**: making a dress out of newspaper
   
   Dictionary definition

2. **remote**: a cabin on a lonely mountain in Alaska
   
   Dictionary definition

3. **ford**: ride a horse across a stream at a shallow place
   
   Dictionary definition

4. **illuminate**: explain the style of a painting
   
   Dictionary definition

5. **gauge**: measure yesterday’s rainfall at 1.5 inches
   
   Dictionary definition

6. **unsound**: a floor that is rotten and has many holes
   
   Dictionary definition

7. **jut**: what a protruding cliff on a mountain face might do
   
   Dictionary definition

8. **dumbfounded**: response to unbelievable news
   
   Dictionary definition
9. frugal: person who spends money only on necessary items

Dictionary definition

10. revive: bring back a midnight movie series

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Multiple-Meaning Words**

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the word root. The word *remote*, for example, is from the Latin *remotus*, past participle of *removere*, meaning “to remove.” A dictionary entry for *remote* lists many different meanings, all of which are related to the root meaning, “to remove.” Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *remote* as it is used in each sentence below.

1. King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are legendary figures from the *remote* past.

Dictionary definition

2. We encountered the recluse in a *remote* cabin in the hills.

Dictionary definition


Dictionary definition

4. An acorn is cupped in a hardened structure *remote* from the nut.

Dictionary definition

5. Jason realized that he had only a *remote* possibility of winning the track meet.

Dictionary definition

6. The evening-news producers inserted a *remote* from the hurricane area.

Dictionary definition

7. We found the long-lost television *remote* control under the sofa cushions.

Dictionary definition
Lesson 17  Prefixes That Tell When

A prefix is a word part attached at the beginning of a word or root. The prefix re-, for example, means “again” or “back”; pre- means “before” or “in front of.” Adding a prefix to a word or root modifies its meaning. For instance, the word re-create means “create again,” and the word pretreat means “treat before.” Recognizing these two prefixes that tell when can often help you figure out a word’s meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>precaution</td>
<td>premeditated</td>
<td>recur</td>
<td>regenerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precondition</td>
<td>reconstruct</td>
<td>refurbish</td>
<td>reintegrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>recounted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Prefixes

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

1. The root count means “relate.” Recount might mean _____________________________

   Dictionary definition _____________________________

2. A condition is a state of being. Precondition might mean _____________________________

   Dictionary definition _____________________________

3. Construct means “build.” Reconstruct might mean _____________________________

   Dictionary definition _____________________________

4. Meditate means “ponder” or “plan.” Premeditated might mean _____________________________

   Dictionary definition _____________________________

5. Fix means “stabilize” or “appoint.” Prefix might mean _____________________________

   Dictionary definition _____________________________
6. *Furbish* means “clean” or “polish.” *Refurbish* might mean ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

7. *Integrate* means “unite.” *Reintegrate* might mean ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

8. *Caution* comes from the Latin infinitive *cavere*, meaning “to be on guard.” *Precaution* might mean ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

9. *Generate* means “produce.” *Regenerate* might mean ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

10. The root *cur* comes from the Latin word for “run.” *Recur* might mean ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

Complete each sentence with the correct vocabulary word.

1. Warm, sunny weather is a ________________ for hanging clothes outdoors to dry.

2. The starfish had to ________________ a leg after the eel grabbed it.

3. The punishment for a ________________ crime is usually harsher than for an unplanned crime.

4. This problem will ________________ if we don’t come up with a solution now.

5. Jason helped Mr. Corelli ________________ his old car; now it’s as good as new.

6. Max asked Ashley to ________________ what happened in the third act of the play.

7. Yolanda wears a helmet, knee pads, and elbow pads as a ________________ when she goes rollerblading.

8. After six months apart, Anita and Stan had to ________________ their lives.

9. The editor had to ________________ news assignments before the holiday.

10. Volunteers will help ________________ the Smiths’ barn, which was destroyed by a fire.
Lesson 18 Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Definitions
Have you ever wondered where certain words come from? Most dictionary entries include a brief note about the word’s origin, or beginning. The note usually appears in square brackets, often toward the beginning of the entry. Several examples follow:

bovine (bō’vin) adj. [from Latin bov-, bos ox, cow] 1. of, relating to, or resembling bovines and especially the ox or cow 2. having qualities (as placidity or dullness) characteristic of oxen or cows
czar (zär) n. [from Russian tsar’, from Latin Caesar] 1. emperor, specifically the ruler of Russia until the 1917 revolution 2. one having great power or authority
mecca (mek’ə) n. often cap. [Mecca, Saudi Arabia, a destination of pilgrims in the Islamic world] a center of activity sought as a goal by people sharing a common interest
mesmerize (mez’m er’iz’, mes’-) v. [from Franz Mesmer, 1734–1815, an Austrian doctor who treated disease using a form of hypnotism] 1. to subject to mesmerism, also to hypnotize 2. spellbind
odyssey (od’ə sē) n. [from the Odyssey, the epic poem attributed to Homer recounting the long wanderings of Odysseus] 1. a long wandering or voyage usually marked by many changes of fortune 2. an intellectual or spiritual wandering or quest

EXERCISE
Use the sample entries above to answer each question about word origins.

1. Which word comes from the name of a Greek hero? What happened to this hero? ____________

2. What is the Russian spelling of czar? From what older word and language does the Russian word come? ____________

3. What is the origin of the word mesmerize? How does the meaning of this word relate to the word origin? ____________

4. Which word comes from the name of a place? Describe this place. ____________

5. How is a bovine person like a cow? ____________
**Review: Unit 4**

**EXERCISE**

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The landlord is planning to (relocate, recount, refurbish) several run-down apartment buildings on K Street.
2. Buyers at a flea market often try to (recount, haggle, gauge) with the sellers to get the best price.
3. The two countries had a(n) (obstruction, precondition, pact) to aid each other if an enemy invaded.
4. Fran decided on a(n) (novel, remote, invincible) costume for the party—she plans to come as a gas pump.
5. If you ask for a refund at that store, the owners will always (comply, imply, ford) with your request.
6. This chart will help to (illuminate, revive, reconstruct) the complex plan.
7. This chairperson had to (jut, reintegrate, imply) the members after the party lost the election.
8. The scientists’ task is to (gauge, imply, revive) the amount of oxygen in the icy water near the South Pole.
9. Fran decided to take her dog on a(n) (rogue, frugal, invigorating) walk in the snow.
10. Building blocks are great—I can (reintegrate, reconstruct, ford) any building I have seen.
11. The lawyer argued that since the suspect had written his plan for the crime in a letter, the act was (invincible, premeditated, remote).
12. The other teams thought the Bulls were (invincible, novel, reckless) after three undefeated seasons.
13. Some animals can actually (recount, reintegrate, regenerate) their tails or digits if they lose them!
14. Please (refurbish, recount, revive) for us what you did on your vacation.
15. Darla always has money in her savings account because of her (frugal, novel, remote) shopping habits.
Test: Unit 4

PART A
Circle the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. An example of a precaution is ______.
   a. a car blocking a roadway  
   b. carrying extra batteries for a flashlight
   c. an accident caused by carelessness
   d. a toy that has many pieces

2. A rogue member of an organization is a ______.
   a. follower  
   b. mischief-maker
   c. pleasant person
   d. lazy person

3. If you recount something, you ______.
   a. perform a rescue
   b. count backward
   c. make a list
   d. give a description

4. A precondition for moving on to the next grade level in school is ______.
   a. passing the previous grade
   b. taking part in sports
   c. being admired by your teachers
   d. having a large student body at your school

5. An example of a remote time in the past is ______.
   a. yesterday
   b. last year
   c. the year 1950
   d. the year 950

6. If you are dumbfounded, you are ______.
   a. unintelligent
   b. astonished
   c. quiet
   d. overjoyed

7. To revive a long-abandoned theater, people might ______.
   a. begin to put on free plays there
   b. turn it into an apartment building
   c. do research to find out how old it was
   d. change the location of the entrances

8. An obstruction is ______.
   a. a formal agreement
   b. something that blocks movement or progress
   c. an argument against something
   d. a building under construction

9. An example of a pact is a(n) ______.
   a. decision of a committee to do a certain project
   b. agreement with a friend to go to a certain movie
   c. trade agreement between two countries
   d. decision of two people to adopt a child

10. A vibrant person would be ______.
    a. nervous
    b. energetic
    c. bored
    d. tired
Write the letter of the word that has the same meaning as the expression.

1. suggest or hint
   a. jut  b. imply  c. haggle  d. prefix

2. measurement of the thickness of sheet metal
   a. recurrence  b. reconstruction  c. gauge  d. obstruction

3. not dependably strong or solid
   a. unsound  b. invincible  c. vibrant  d. invigorating

4. build again
   a. refurbish  b. imply  c. revive  d. reconstruct

5. giving life and energy to
   a. gauging  b. invigorating  c. reintegrating  d. fording

6. restore to original strength
   a. illuminate  b. recur  c. regenerate  d. comply

7. stick out
   a. imply  b. ford  c. prefix  d. jut

8. bring back to life
   a. revive  b. recur  c. illuminate  d. imply

9. something that impedes
   a. precaution  b. pact  c. obstruction  d. precondition

10. happen again
    a. gauge  b. recur  c. haggle  d. imply

11. impossible to defeat
    a. novel  b. frugal  c. premeditated  d. invincible

12. clarify
    a. illuminate  b. recount  c. revive  d. reintegrate

13. negotiate over a price
    a. gauge  b. haggle  c. jut  d. revive

14. strikingly unusual
    a. vibrant  b. unsound  c. remote  d. novel

15. go along with another’s wish or command
    a. gauge  b. refurbish  c. imply  d. comply
Lesson 19  Using Context Clues

Independence and self-reliance go hand in hand. You need to be able to stand on your own and trust your own abilities and judgment. You’ve probably experienced this. For example, as children grow into teenagers and take on more responsibilities, adults tend to give them more freedom. The words in this list relate to the idea of freedom.

EXERCISE A  Clues Matching

Each example below contains a clue about the meaning of the boldfaced word. Use the clue to guess the word’s likely meaning. Write your guess above the word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. The discord between Democrats and Republicans is evident in their bitter debates.
   Dictionary definition

2. Grandfather clocks intrigue me; I’d like to learn more about how they are made.
   Dictionary definition

3. The reporter would not disclose the source of her information.
   Dictionary definition

4. Independent countries are sometimes forced to protect their freedom.
   Dictionary definition

5. His disheveled appearance—uncombed hair and unshaved face—showed that he had just awakened.
   Dictionary definition

6. My sister is my only sibling; I have no other sisters and no brothers.
   Dictionary definition

7. The police officers must divert traffic from the parade route.
   Dictionary definition

8. Without his glasses, John sees only indistinct figures on the movie screen.
   Dictionary definition
9. This **chronicle** of immigration gives a day-by-day account of a Swedish family’s journey to America in 1844.

   Dictionary definition

10. Because of her high blood pressure, Jodie uses a **minimal** amount of salt for seasoning.

   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. the main clause of a sentence ________________
2. to record a newsworthy event as it happens ________________
3. a secret love affair between Jay and Lilly ________________
4. a person arguing with the boss ________________
5. basic requirements for presidency ________________
6. the skyline of a city enshrouded in fog ________________
7. a police officer rerouting traffic ________________
8. telling a secret to a friend ________________
9. a sister or brother ________________
10. your hair on a windy day ________________

**EXERCISE C  Sentence Completion**

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. My sister Jenny is my only (intrigue, sibling, chronicle).
2. The endings of those mystery stories always (disclose, divert, intrigue) me.
3. (Indistinct, Minimal, Independent) stores face strong competition today.
4. We can prevent congestion if we (divert, intrigue, disclose) traffic from the accident scene.
5. There was (intrigue, chronicle, discord) between the siblings over the toy.
6. We decided to (disclose, chronicle, divert) our trip across the country.
Lesson 20  Using Synonyms

Freedom consists of two facets—freedom from negative aspects (such as poverty or repression) and freedom to do positive things (to move about freely, to express opinions in public, and to receive fair treatment under the law). Many of the words in this list relate to freedom.

**Word List**
- backlog
- tempo
- bleak
- novice
- eloquence
- agenda
- priority
- serenity
- sullen
- backlog
- tempo
- bleak
- novice
- eloquence

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

Each boldfaced word below 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. **backlog** : buildup  
   Dictionary definition ____________________________

2. **tempo** : rate  
   Dictionary definition ____________________________

3. **bleak** : gloomy  
   Dictionary definition ____________________________

4. **novice** : beginner  
   Dictionary definition ____________________________

5. **eloquence** : persuasiveness  
   Dictionary definition ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Clues Matching**

Use the clues below to guess each boldfaced word’s likely meaning. Write your guess above the word; then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. After a mild earthquake shook the house, the pictures on the wall were **askew**.
   Dictionary definition ____________________________

2. Kareem distributed the **agenda** to be covered in the meeting.
   Dictionary definition ____________________________
3. Still angry with her sister, Gina wore a **sullen** expression and said nothing during dinner.

   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________

4. Mr. Thorndike enjoyed the shady **serenity** of his backyard.

   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________

5. Replacing the broken windows is a **priority**, but we must also repaint all the rooms.

   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________________

**EXERCISE C  Word Association**

Write the vocabulary word that best fits each example.

1. quality of a persuasive speech ________________

2. buildup of orders that need to be filled ________________

3. list of tasks a club wants to accomplish ________________

4. rate of speed of a piece of music ________________

5. most important goal to achieve ________________

6. a silent and moody person ________________

7. a future without hope ________________

8. an inner feeling of peace and calm ________________

9. a cap sitting lopsided on your head ________________

10. a beginning skateboarder ________________
Lesson 21  Latin Word Roots

Many English words have roots that come from Latin, the language spoken by the Romans. For example, the words vocal and revoke share the Latin root voc, which means “call” or “voice.” Recognizing Latin roots can often help you figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

**EXERCISE A  Word Roots**
Write two words from the list that share each root. After each word, write its dictionary definition.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>att·ain</th>
<th>end·urance</th>
<th>in·frac·tion</th>
<th>spec·imen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>con·sec·tive</td>
<td>exec·ute</td>
<td>re·tain</td>
<td>spec·tacle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur·a·tion</td>
<td>frag·ment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Word Roots**

Write two words from the list that share each root. After each word, write its dictionary definition.

- dur (hard, lasting)
  1. __________
  2. __________

- frag, fract (break)
  3. __________
  4. __________

- secut (follow)
  5. __________
  6. __________

- spec (look)
  7. __________
  8. __________

- tain (hold)
  9. __________
  10. __________
EXERCISE B  Usage

Draw a line through the italicized expression and, above it, write the vocabulary word that fits.

1. Marlene picked up a piece of the broken vase that the cat had knocked over.
2. For this twenty-five-mile race, runners must have the ability to hold up under stress.
3. Repeating or using new information can help you keep it in your memory.
4. Lamont, a skilled diver and swimmer, will now carry out a swan dive from the high board.
5. The period of existence of the Roman Empire was about five hundred years.
6. Brad hopes to reach the rank of Eagle Scout by the age of sixteen.
7. Compared with most oak trees, this example is not very healthy.
8. The soccer player caught the referee’s attention with his violation of the rules—deliberately tripping an opposing player.

EXERCISE C  Questions and Answers

Answer yes or no to each question. Explain your answer, using your understanding of the boldfaced word.

1. If a president of the United States cannot serve for more than two consecutive terms of four years each, may he serve for twelve years?

2. Is a fireworks display an example of a spectacle?

3. Could you understand an entire conversation if you heard only a fragment of it?

4. When you go to another state, do you retain your rights as a U.S. citizen?
Lesson 22  Suffixes That Form Adjectives
A suffix is a word ending that can be added to a word or root. Adding a suffix to a word or root may change its meaning. Words ending in the suffixes listed below are always adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-able, -ible</td>
<td>able or capable of</td>
<td>terrible (terror + ible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>performing/causing a specific action</td>
<td>absorbent (absorb + ent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>tending to</td>
<td>creative (create + ive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous, -ious</td>
<td>full of; possessing</td>
<td>joyous (joy + ous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
<td>have the character of; like; showing</td>
<td>slimy (slime + y)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word List**

- affluent
- arbitrary
- capable
- comprehensible
- deceptive
- diligent
- fortuitous
- haughty
- imperative
- luscious

**EXERCISE A  Suffixes**
Write two adjectives from the list for each suffix below; then, write the dictionary definition.

- **-y**
  1. ____________________________
  2. ____________________________

- **-ent**
  3. ____________________________
  4. ____________________________

- **-able, -ible**
  5. ____________________________
  6. ____________________________

- **-ous, -ious**
  7. ____________________________
  8. ____________________________
EXERCISE B  Word Association
Write the vocabulary word that could describe each example.

1. a necessary duty __________________________
2. arrests based on type of car __________________________
3. a lucky break __________________________
4. an upscale neighborhood __________________________
5. a counterfeit bill __________________________
6. a chocolate candy that melts in your mouth __________________________
7. someone who looks down his nose at you __________________________
8. instructions that are easy to follow __________________________

EXERCISE C  Synonyms
Write the vocabulary word that is a synonym for each word below.

1. accidental __________________________
2. delicious __________________________
3. skilled __________________________
4. understandable __________________________
5. misleading __________________________
6. industrious __________________________
7. arrogant __________________________
8. wealthy __________________________
Lesson 23  Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Examples
When you encounter a new word in your reading, you can often use the context, or the surrounding words, to help figure out the word’s meaning. Sometimes the sentence includes examples that give you hints about the meaning of the word, as in the following sentence:

The senator delivered a tirade on the new health-care bill; he shouted and pounded his fists on the podium, denouncing the wording.

From the example, you can figure out that a tirade is a long, angry speech.

EXERCISE A
In each sentence, circle the examples that help you understand the meaning of the boldfaced term. Then, write a possible definition of the word.

1. At the public hearing, several people gave testimony before the city council members. Ms. Mazoud said the new store would create too much traffic, while Mr. Nelson said it would create additional jobs.
   Testimony probably means ________________________________

2. The chest was full of bangles, inexpensive bead necklaces, and other trinkets.
   Trinkets probably means ________________________________

3. Bears are omnivorous: they eat plants, such as berries; insects, such as ants and grubs; and also meat.
   Omnivorous probably means ________________________________

4. Sam is a laconic person. When I asked if he were going to the concert, he answered just, “Nope.” When I asked why, he just shrugged his shoulders.
   Laconic probably means ________________________________

EXERCISE B
Look up each boldfaced word in a dictionary and write its definition. Then, before each word, rate the accuracy of your definition from Exercise A on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being most accurate.

______ 1. testimony ________________________________

______ 2. trinket ________________________________

______ 3. omnivorous ________________________________

______ 4. laconic ________________________________
Review: Unit 5

**EXERCISE**
Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. On one (fragment, specimen, agenda) of the torn-up note, Irene could read the words “Love, Joel.”
2. After the crushing defeat, the football team was in a (haughty, bleak, diligent) mood.
3. Miguel grew up in poverty, but today he has his own business and a(n) (affluent, independent, luscious) lifestyle.
4. I haven’t seen the movie yet, so please don’t (divert, disclose, execute) the ending.
5. It was a (fortuitous, comprehensible, deceptive) moment for us when we got tickets to the sold-out concert.
6. Jamie is my older sister; my younger (spectacle, novice, sibling) is Jessica.
7. In the distance, they spotted two (independent, indistinct, consecutive) figures coming up the hill.
8. Of my three goals for the summer, learning to swim is my (fragment, priority, backlog).
9. The parade was a (tempo, spectacle, chronicle), featuring over a hundred brightly decorated floats and twelve of the best brass bands in the country.
10. Because of her (disheveled, imperative, arbitrary) appearance at the interview, she did not get the job.
11. Stephen was given detention for his serious (imperative, eloquence, infraction).
12. A huge (tempo, backlog, chronicle) of orders had to be filled.
13. Fourteen (consecutive, comprehensible, sullen) days of rain have created flooding problems.
14. In order to get the job, Jan had to show he was (capable, independent, haughty) of handling it.
15. It is (comprehensible, imperative, fortuitous) that I speak to the general immediately!
Test: Unit 5

PART A
Circle the vocabulary word that you would most likely use in writing about each boldfaced topic.

1. history : chronicle, duration, tempo
2. music : backlog, imperative, tempo
3. laws : discord, endurance, infraction
4. meetings : agenda, spectacle, novice
5. speaking : specimen, eloquence, sibling

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

1. The garden contains many beautiful tea roses, but this _______ is especially lovely.
   a. sibling   b. agenda   c. fragment   d. specimen

2. Science for Dummies features a(n) _______ article on cloning.
   a. comprehensible   b. indistinct   c. consecutive   d. independent

3. Sled dogs have amazing _______; they can pull a loaded sled for hours.
   a. serenity   b. duration   c. endurance   d. discord

4. Judy managed to _______ her sense of humor despite losing her bid for the job.
   a. attain   b. disclose   c. divert   d. retain

5. Karen was sick for four _______ days, Saturday through Tuesday.
   a. consecutive   b. minimal   c. imperative   d. arbitrary

6. The banner hung _______, because the beam was crooked.
   a. arbitrary   b. indistinct   c. luscious   d. askew

7. The satisfying dinner included a(n) _______ selection of desserts.
   a. deceptive   b. luscious   c. sullen   d. indistinct

8. The librarians worked overtime to check in the _______ of returns.
   a. duration   b. discord   c. backlog   d. specimen

9. The _______ weather forecast caused the picnic to be canceled.
   a. fortuitous   b. bleak   c. capable   d. haughty

10. Locating clean water was their top _______ on the deserted island.
    a. priority   b. intrigue   c. imperative   d. testimony
PART C
Circle the letter of the word that has the same meaning as the boldfaced expression.

1. reach a goal
   a. intrigue  b. attain  c. retain  d. chronicle
2. small
   a. diligent  b. minimal  c. consecutive  d. imperative
3. accidental
   a. capable  b. disheveled  c. arbitrary  d. fortuitous
4. beginner
   a. specimen  b. novice  c. tempo  d. imperative
5. a brother or sister
   a. fragment  b. agenda  c. sibling  d. priority
6. state of complete calm
   a. serenity  b. discord  c. eloquence  d. spectacle
7. period during which something lasts
   a. endurance  b. infraction  c. agenda  d. duration
8. untidy
   a. indistinct  b. diligent  c. disheveled  d. deceptive
9. reveal
   a. divert  b. retain  c. intrigue  d. disclose
10. not sharply outlined
    a. sullen  b. indistinct  c. imperative  d. independent

PART D
Circle the word that means most nearly the opposite of the boldfaced word.

1. honest : haughty, deceptive, bleak
2. poor : arbitrary, affluent, luscious
3. cheerful : sullen, minimal, capable
4. expert : specimen, chronicle, novice
5. careless : diligent, consecutive, indistinct
Lesson 24  Using Synonyms

Have you ever found yourself thinking, “Aha!” “That’s it!” or “How true!”? These exclamations mark moments of insight. Such moments come when you see deeply into a situation or grasp a valuable truth about life. The words in this list can help you think, speak, and write about insights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>envelop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

Each boldfaced word below 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 word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **surpass** : excel
   - Dictionary definition

2. **envelop** : surround
   - Dictionary definition

3. **jog** : nudge
   - Dictionary definition

4. **envision** : imagine
   - Dictionary definition

5. **diverse** : different
   - Dictionary definition

6. **crouch** : cringe
   - Dictionary definition

7. **incompatible** : conflicting
   - Dictionary definition

8. **superb** : excellent
   - Dictionary definition
9. **valiant** : brave

   Dictionary definition

10. **lurk** : wait

   Dictionary definition

### EXERCISE B  Usage

**Use the meaning of the boldfaced word to answer each question.**

1. In what way is the population of your town or city **diverse**?

2. If a piece of furniture were of **superb** quality, what would it be like?

3. Describe two foods that you think are **incompatible**.

4. What is an example of a **valiant** act?

5. What are some jungle animals that **lurk**, waiting for their prey?

### EXERCISE C  Context Clues

**Write the vocabulary word that fits each clue.**

1. Fog could do this to a house.

2. A come-from-behind racer could do this to the front runner.

3. A hungry bear might do this at a campground.

4. A photograph could do this to your memory of an event.

5. A hunter might do this in tall grass to stay hidden.

6. People often do this about the future.

7. A hero is often considered this.

8. Two people who don’t get along are considered this.

9. A wonderful tasting food could be called this.

10. A zoo with animals from around the world has this type of collection.
Lesson 25  Words from Technology

The English language is ever changing. New words are added every year. Some of these words come from new or expanding fields of technology. Computer technology has brought many new words into the language. The ten words below can help you use and describe computer technology.

**WORD LIST**

- byte
- delete
- disk
- format
- multimedia
- microprocessor
- peripheral
- monitor
- save
- zoom

**EXERCISE A  Computer Definitions**

Look up each word in a dictionary and write the meaning that is related to computers.

1. save
2. delete
3. format
4. disk
5. zoom
6. multimedia
7. microprocessor
8. monitor
9. peripheral
10. byte

**EXERCISE B  Clues Matching**

Write the vocabulary word that matches each clue.

1. This is often considered the brain of a calculator or computer. ________________
2. This kind of device must be hooked up to the computer to be useful. ________________
3. You could store a list of names and addresses on this. ________________
4. A table with columns and rows is an example of this. ________________
5. This is the amount of memory needed to store a tiny piece of information. ________________
6. An encyclopedia on computer that includes pictures and musical recordings is an example of this. ________________

7. In a group photograph, you would do this to view one person’s face close up. ________________

8. To shorten a sentence, you would do this to several words in the sentence. ________________

9. If you write a letter on a computer and want to edit it later, you would do this to the letter. ________________

10. This device has a viewing screen similar to a television. ________________

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

Answer each question using your understanding of the boldfaced word.

1. What is the format of this section? ________________________________
   What change could you make in this format if you were redesigning the page? ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. Is a microprocessor an example of a peripheral? Explain.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. Describe what a multimedia computer program called Animals of Africa might be like to use.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. If you save a document in a program, what are you doing?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

5. Why might you delete a document on a disk?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
Lesson 26  Using Synonyms and Antonyms
The English language is full of synonyms. A synonym is a word that has a similar meaning to another word. For example, the words *hearty, well,* and *hardy* are all synonyms for *healthy.* Knowing synonyms for words can help you choose the word that expresses a fact or thought exactly. For example, you might choose to say "elderly woman" rather than "old woman" if you want to show a respectful attitude.

Knowing antonyms for words is also helpful. An *antonym* is a word that means the opposite, or nearly the opposite, of another word. For example, *ill, unhealthy,* and *ailing* are all antonyms for *healthy.*

### EXERCISE A  Synonyms
Each boldfaced word below 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. **juvenile** : childish
   - Dictionary definition

2. **temporary** : brief
   - Dictionary definition

3. **meticulous** : finicky
   - Dictionary definition

4. **detached** : distant
   - Dictionary definition

5. **hospitable** : kind
   - Dictionary definition

6. **imperceptible** : invisible
   - Dictionary definition

7. **pliant** : flexible
   - Dictionary definition
8. humid: muggy
   Dictionary definition

9. initial: beginning
   Dictionary definition

10. prevalent: widespread
    Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B Antonyms**
Knowing the antonym, or word most opposite in meaning, of a word strengthens your understanding of the word’s meaning. Write an antonym for each vocabulary word below.

1. initial
2. pliant
3. meticulous
4. prevalent
5. juvenile

6. humid
7. detached
8. temporary
9. imperceptible
10. hospitable

**EXERCISE C Sentence Completion**
Complete each sentence with the correct vocabulary word.

1. We stayed with a(n) _____________ family in Guatemala, who welcomed us warmly and made us feel at home.

2. The _____________ plastic fence was set up in November to help keep snow from blowing onto the road.

3. During the movie, making noises, throwing popcorn, and other _____________ behavior will not be tolerated!

4. After soaking in hot water for several hours, the thin strips of wood became _____________ and could be woven together.

5. Furniture experts could tell that one of the chairs was antique and the other one new, but to the average person the differences were _____________.

6. My _____________ impression of her was positive, but later I changed my mind.
**Lesson 27  Number Prefixes**

A prefix is a word part added at the beginning of a word or root. Some prefixes stand for a number, such as *tri-* which means “three.” The prefix changes the root’s meaning. For example, the word *trimonthly* (*tri* + *monthly*) means “occurring every three months.” Six number prefixes, along with meanings and examples, are listed in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>semi-</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>semilunar</td>
<td>shaped like a half moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uni-</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>unicycle</td>
<td>cycle with one wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>bicep</td>
<td>a muscle with two points of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadri-</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>quadruped</td>
<td>a four-footed animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penta-</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>pentagon</td>
<td>a five-sided figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milli-</td>
<td>thousandth</td>
<td>milliliter</td>
<td>one thousandth of a liter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word List**

- biped
- millisecond
- semiannual
- unidirectional
- bisect
- pentathlon
- semicircle
- unify
- millennium
- quadruple

**EXERCISE A  Prefixes**

Write the words from the list that share the same prefix. Then, look up the meaning of each word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. ___________  
   uni- (one)  
   ________________________________

2. ___________  
   ________________________________

3. ___________  
   penta- (five)  
   ________________________________

4. ___________  
   ________________________________

5. ___________  
   quadri- (four)  
   ________________________________

6. ___________  
   milli- (thousand)  
   ________________________________
sem- (half)

7. __________________________

8. __________________________

bi- (two)

9. __________________________

10. __________________________

**EXERCISE B** Usage

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

1. The solstice, a day with equal hours of night and day, is a **unidirectional** event, occurring in the fall and in the spring.

2. The year 2000 has been celebrated as the start of a new **millisecond**.

3. If they **bisect** the size of their cattle herd, which now contains one hundred cattle, they will have a herd of four hundred.

4. Mario’s strongest events in the **millennium** are the sprinting, hurdling, and long jumping, but he is weaker at throwing the discus and the javelin.

5. This **unidirectional** microphone will pick up the speaker’s voice but not other sounds from around the room.

**EXERCISE C** Context Clues

Write the word that could describe each example.

1. a human being __________________________

2. arrangement of children to listen to a story read aloud __________________________

3. cut a pizza into two halves __________________________

4. combine two groups into one __________________________

5. time that is much faster than the blink of an eye __________________________

**EXERCISE D** Word Web

Another meaning of the prefix *sem-* is “partial.” For example, *semisecret* information is not publicly announced but widely known. On a separate sheet of paper, work with a partner to create a web of words with the prefix *sem-*. Take turns giving or looking up the meaning of each word.
Lesson 28  Using Reading Skills

Using a Dictionary: Multiple-Meaning Words

As you’ve probably noticed, many words have more than one meaning. In a dictionary entry for a word, these meanings are listed by number. Usually, the meanings are listed from most common to least common or from general to specific, as in the entry below.

marshál (mär’shal) n. 1. a military officer of the highest rank in some countries 2. a U.S. government officer who carries out court orders and has duties similar to those of a sheriff 3. the head of a fire department 4. the person in charge of a parade v. 1. to arrange or place troops in line for a parade or battle 2. to arrange, place, or set in order 3. to enlist and organize 4. to lead ceremoniously; to usher

EXERCISE

The word *marshal* appears in each sentence below. Write the part of speech (noun or verb) and the number of the specific definition that fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the sentence.

1. Before we can make a decision, we need to **marshal** all the facts. ________________

2. The **marshal** of the Memorial Day parade waved to the crowd from the back of a streamlined white convertible. ________________

3. Colonel Rosencranz will **marshal** his troops on the ridge to wait for the enemy attack. ________________

4. General Ferdinand Foch was the **marshal** of the French, English, and American armies in World War I. ________________

5. The fire **marshal** will speak at a schoolwide assembly this week on the topic of fire safety. ________________

6. The president ordered a U.S. **marshal** to carry out the desegregation order of the federal court. ________________

7. Volunteers are talking to people at grocery stores to try to **marshal** support for improving the city’s parks. ________________

8. Each teacher should **marshal** her students down the steps to the gym. ________________
Review: Unit 6

EXERCISE A
Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The change in the position of the sculpture was (imperceptible, unidirectional, incompatible) to most museum visitors.

2. The guidance counselor encouraged Lena to try to (envision, envelop, unify) a successful future for herself.

3. To improve the overall performance of his computer, Ron is thinking of replacing the (millennium, multimedia, microprocessor) with a better one.

4. The community center holds (prevalent, semiannual, quadruple) potluck suppers in January and June for everyone in the neighborhood.

5. Don’t (zoom, lurk, jog) behind that curtain; come out and show yourself!

6. Harvey keeps (diverse, meticulous, temporary) records of every penny he saves or spends.

7. To get through the low passage in the cave, we had to (crouch, unify, delete) as we walked.

8. The information was easy to read because it was presented in the (monitor, byte, format) of a list.

9. The ambassador attempted to (delete, unify, surpass) the two sides at the bargaining table.

10. The producers of television commercials expect children to be (incompatible, juvenile, pliant).

EXERCISE B
Circle the vocabulary word that you would be most likely to use in writing about each boldfaced topic.

1. time : millisecond, disk, meticulous

2. sports : semicircle, byte, pentathlon

3. computers : diverse, pentathlon, disk

4. weather : envision, humid, microprocessor

5. children : juvenile, unify, lurk

6. animals : surpass, multimedia, biped
Test: Unit 6

PART A
Circle the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. An example of something that is pliant is ______.
   a. a wooden board       c. a snow shovel
   b. a mirror             d. a garden hose

2. A prevalent style of clothing is ______.
   a. a style worn by most people       c. a style that is attractive
   b. a style worn by a few people     d. a style that is unattractive

3. An example of something that could commonly envelop an industrial city is ______.
   a. a rainbow                c. smog
   b. a plague of locusts      d. a blanket of air freshener

4. An example of a temporary shelter is ______.
   a. an apartment building     c. a tent
   b. a log cabin              d. a doghouse

5. If you quadruple the number 4, the result is ______.
   a. 32                       b. 16      c. 8   d. 1

6. A semicircle looks most like ______.
   a. the letter O           c. the number 8
   b. the letter C          d. the letter l

7. An example of a biped is ______.
   a. a horse              b. a worm    c. a bee          d. a man

8. The function of a monitor is to ______.
   a. display words and images       c. store information
   b. operate the computer        d. send messages over telephone lines

9. If you rated a meal as superb, you thought the meal was ______.
   a. average     b. terrible      c. excellent   d. unfilling

10. An example of something that might fill a byte of computer memory is ______.
    a. a letter of the alphabet       c. an encyclopedia
    b. a chapter of a book           d. a long list of companies
PART B

Choose the letter of the word that has nearly the same meaning as the word or phrase.

1. combined use of several forms of communication
   a. discourage    b. pentathlon    c. multimedia    d. millennium

2. go beyond
   a. surpass       b. unify        c. quadruple     d. zoom

3. machine or device that works in combination with a computer
   a. microprocessor b. byte         c. millisecond   d. peripheral

4. cut or divide into two parts
   a. envision      b. bisect       c. envelop      d. lurk

5. differing from one another
   a. meticulous    b. pliant       c. valiant      d. diverse

6. unconnected
   a. prevalent     b. detached     c. semiannual   d. humid

7. inclined to treat guests kindly
   a. hospitable    b. initial      c. superb       d. pliant

8. period of one thousand years
   a. pentathlon    b. semicircle   c. millennium   d. millisecond

9. remove or erase
   a. jog           b. surpass      c. save         d. delete

10. first
    a. unidirectional b. initial     c. envelop      d. bisect
Lesson 29  Using Synonyms

The English word *dignity* comes from a word used by the ancient Romans, *dignus*, meaning “worthy.” People who have dignity are worthy, or admirable, because they possess an inner strength and strong self-respect. The words in this list relate to the idea of dignity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catastrophe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspicuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

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

1. humane : merciful __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

2. abide : await __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

3. universal : general __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

4. merge : combine __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

5. ban : forbid __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

6. conspicuous : noticeable __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

7. ponder : consider __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

8. token : symbol __________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________
9. catastrophe : disaster

Dictionary definition

10. virtue : goodness

Dictionary definition

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

1. Toys Unlimited and Toyco, Inc., plan to **abide** into one company.
   - **Correct:**

2. Do you know why they **ban** glass bottles at sporting events?
   - **Correct:**

3. Please accept these flowers as a **virtue** of my thanks for all your work.
   - **Correct:**

4. The desire for respect is **universal** among human beings.
   - **Correct:**

5. I just cannot **ponder** a dirty house when relatives are coming.
   - **Correct:**

6. Jason was **humane** in the team photo because he alone was out of uniform.
   - **Correct:**

**EXERCISE C**  Questions and Answers
Answer each question with a yes or no. Use the meaning of the boldfaced word to explain your answer.

1. Is hitting your finger with a hammer a **catastrophe**?
   - **Yes**
   - *The meaning of 'catastrophe' is disaster, so hitting your finger could be considered a disaster.*

2. In your opinion, is being patient a **virtue**?
   - **Yes**
   - *The meaning of 'virtue' is goodness, so being patient can be considered a good quality.*

3. Is the **Humane** Society a good name for a group that accepts lost or mistreated animals?
   - **Yes**
   - *The meaning of 'Humane' is compassionate or kind, suggesting that the society's name is appropriate.*

4. Do you **ponder** your choice of clothes each day?
   - **Yes**
   - *The meaning of 'ponder' is to give something serious thought, so pondering your choice of clothes could be considered a thoughtful action.*
Lesson 30  Suffixes That Form Verbs
A suffix is a word ending that can be added to a word or root. Some suffixes, such as -ize, -ify, and -ate tell you that the word is a verb. The suffix -ize means “to become like” or “to treat with.” The suffixes -ate and -fy mean “to make” or “to cause to become.”

Word List
- customize
- facilitate
- indicate
- mediate
- electrify
- fortify
- integrate
- socialize
- fabricate
- glorify

EXERCISE A  Multiple-Meaning Words
Some of the vocabulary words have more than one meaning. Use context clues to determine which meaning of the boldfaced word is being used. Then, write the dictionary definition that applies.

1. Saphron had to indicate her desire to join the committee.

2. I just knew he would fabricate an excuse!

3. My Fair Lady tells the tale of a professor who decides to socialize a poor working woman.

4. Ambassadors frequently have to mediate disputes between countries.

5. Gerry decided to customize his new car with a unique paint job.

6. We need to fortify our house against the incoming hurricane.

7. Schools were required to integrate in the 1960s.
8. The elaborate dresses and stunning bouquets seemed to **glorify** the banquet hall.

9. The coach knew that a touchdown was needed to **electrify** the crowd.

10. An attentive puppy will **facilitate** her recovery from her illness.

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

1. Rochelle is part of a team of volunteers who help **integrate** serious disagreements between other students.

2. In this part of the car factory, the workers **fabricate** hoods, corner panels, and bumpers.

3. These dials on the control panel of the airplane **mediate** altitude, air pressure, and speed.

4. After we conduct the survey, we will **indicate** the results with the information we already have.

5. The acrobats’ amazing final trick is guaranteed to **fortify** the audience.

**EXERCISE C  Word Association**
Write the vocabulary word that matches each example.

1. design a kitchen so a person in a wheelchair can use it easily

2. add extra stones to make the wall of a castle thicker

3. go out to movies and parties with other people

4. praise someone as one of the greatest people who ever lived

5. make the adjustment of recent immigrants to a new country easier
Lesson 31  Compound Words

Some words are a combination of two or more other words. Northwest, wild rice, and know-it-all are all compound words. Notice that a compound word may be spelled “closed up,” with a hyphen joining the words, or with a space between the words.

Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cross-reference</th>
<th>overhang</th>
<th>self-conscious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cross section</td>
<td>overhaul</td>
<td>single-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high-minded</td>
<td>self-assured</td>
<td>underscore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>undertake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Compound Words

Analyze the words in each compound word to match it with the correct definition.

1. reference from one part of a book, index, or file to another part containing related information
2. take upon oneself; decide to do
3. having one driving purpose or goal
4. having or showing confidence
5. projecting over the edge of a building
6. a cut straight through the middle of something to reveal its contents
7. having high ideals; noble
8. renovate thoroughly
9. aware of oneself; especially, uncomfortably self-aware
10. to emphasize, such as underlining

EXERCISE B  Clues Matching

Write the word that matches the clue.

1. If you did this to an old motor scooter, it could run like new.
2. You could do this with a new sport.
3. You can see the rings of a tree in this.
4. If you believed in volunteering your time, you might be called this.
5. Part of a tall building to which Christmas lights and banners are attached.
6. A person who neglects everything else for one goal is this.
7. “See page 23” is an example. ______________________

8. You could do this by drawing a line under an important word. ______________________

9. You might feel this way if someone made fun of your hairstyle. ______________________

10. Someone who is at ease with many kinds of people is this. ______________________

**EXERCISE C: Usage**

**Answer each question using your understanding of the vocabulary word.**

1. Why might a person **undertake** a difficult task?
   ______________________

2. In giving a speech, what could you do to **underscore** the main idea?
   ______________________

3. Describe a **cross section** of an orange.
   ______________________

4. Give an example of a **cross-reference** you might see in a textbook.
   ______________________

5. Why might someone be **single-minded** about a goal?
   ______________________

6. What is something a **self-assured** person might say?
   ______________________

7. Name three places you could find an **overhang**.
   ______________________

8. What qualities might a **high-minded** person have?
   ______________________

9. Other than a car, what machines could be improved by an **overhaul**?
   ______________________

10. What is something that might make a person feel **self-conscious**?
    ______________________
Lesson 32  Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Comparison and Contrast

When you encounter a new word in your reading, you can often use context clues, or clues in the surrounding text, to figure out the word’s meaning. Sometimes you can compare or contrast the word with more familiar words that have similar or opposite meanings. Certain words, such as like, also, and too, can signal a comparison. Other words, such as but, unlike, and however, can signal a contrast.

**Comparison**
The new owner plans to demolish the bookstore and tear down the bakery next to it **too**.

*Explanation:* The word *too* signals a comparison: the bookstore and bakery are being treated alike, so you can guess that *demolish* means “tear down.”

**Contrast**
That remark is **not** a compliment; it’s an affront.

*Explanation:* The word *not* signals a contrast between the word *compliment* and the word *affront.* So you can guess that *affront* means “insult.”

**EXERCISE**

In each sentence, circle the word that signals a comparison or contrast. Then, write the meaning of the boldfaced word based on the context clues.

1. Cassie drew a **valid** conclusion from the evidence, but Raymond’s conclusion was incorrect.

2. The hundred-year-old oak tree in front of the school is still **vigorous**; the younger maples are also flourishing.

3. Conchita’s response to the first question was **vague**; however, she answered the second question very clearly.

4. Like the downtown areas in many small towns that have **vacant** shops, our downtown also has several empty stores on Main Street.

5. In contrast to the **vast** lawns found in Richwood, the yards in this neighborhood are tiny.

6. Emperor Ming of the planet Mondo is a **vindictive** character, and his son, the prince, is equally vengeful.
Review: Unit 7

EXERCISE A

Circle the letter of the word that could describe each example.

1. putting others’ needs ahead of your own
   a. ban                        b. virtue                    c. underscore              d. catastrophe

2. a law that applies to all members of a society
   a. conspicuous                b. single-minded             c. universal               d. high-minded

3. a civil war that leaves a country in ruins
   a. catastrophe                b. token                    c. cross section            d. overhang

4. a card sent to someone as a sign of affection
   a. token                     b. virtue                  c. cross-reference          d. universal

5. entry in a book’s index telling you where to find more information on a topic
   a. underscore                 b. ban                      c. token                   d. cross-reference

6. how a red bandage would look on your nose
   a. self-assured              b. overhang                c. conspicuous              d. high-minded

7. Red Cross workers who comfort and help suffering people
   a. universal                 b. humane                  c. self-conscious          d. single-minded

8. thin slice from the middle of an object that allows you to see its internal parts under a microscope
   a. overhang                  b. catastrophe             c. ban                      d. cross section

EXERCISE B

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. Marcus always has a positive attitude; I wish I were as (self-assured, self-conscious, humane) as he is.

2. The grand finale of the fireworks display never fails to (fortify, underscore, electrify) the crowd.

3. Hank used pieces of plywood he found in a dumpster to (integrate, fabricate, overhaul) a playhouse for his little brother.

4. Do you believe that smiles always (ponder, indicate, ban) happiness?

5. Does the park (ban, merge, customize) dune buggies on this beach?

6. Many people take time to (mediate, socialize, overhang) on weekends.

7. Anita decided to (overhaul, integrate, undertake) the monumental task of entertaining the six-year-olds.
Test: Unit 7

PART A
Circle the letter of the correct definition for each boldfaced word.

1. single-minded
   a. having one brain
   b. having great confidence
   c. have one driving goal
   d. having high ideals

2. merge
   a. melt
   b. mumble
   c. combine
   d. complain

3. ponder
   a. think about carefully
   b. show kindness
   c. settle differences
   d. walk without purpose

4. underscore
   a. estimate
   b. repair
   c. attempt
   d. emphasize

5. integrate
   a. repeat a message
   b. serve as a sign of something else
   c. unite with something else
   d. make easy or easier

6. customize
   a. make into a customer
   b. change to suit personal desires
   c. adopt a new custom
   d. give high praise to

7. facilitate
   a. make easier
   b. see through
   c. make up
   d. breathe into

8. undertake
   a. speed past
   b. prepare for death
   c. decide to attempt
   d. travel beneath

9. overhang
   a. make too large
   b. sit behind
   c. protrude over the edge
   d. pester someone constantly

10. abide
    a. develop affection for
    b. weigh in the mind
    c. prohibit by official order
    d. wait patiently for
PART B

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

1. An example of something you might mediate is ______.
   a. the meaning of a religious belief  
   b. a conflict between two people  
   c. a baseball game  
   d. a cheeseburger

2. A high-minded person has ______.
   a. noble ideals  
   b. an uncertain attitude toward others  
   c. an advanced college degree  
   d. foolish thoughts

3. If you felt self-conscious, you would feel ______.
   a. guilty  
   b. proud  
   c. nothing because you had fainted  
   d. uncomfortably aware of yourself

4. An example of something you might overhaul is a(n) ______.
   a. pet cat  
   b. broken bicycle  
   c. pile of gravel  
   d. unopened bag of new toys

5. If you ponder a decision, you ______.
   a. plant  
   b. weather a storm well  
   c. do not understand it  
   d. consider it carefully

6. People alive today would be most likely to glorify ______.
   a. great leaders from the past  
   b. high school dropouts  
   c. children under the age of five  
   d. computer programmers

7. An example of something that schools might ban is ______.
   a. learning foreign languages  
   b. discrimination  
   c. reading in the library  
   d. riding buses to school

8. A synonym for **self-assured** is ______.
   a. shy  
   b. bossy  
   c. confident  
   d. pleasant

9. You could indicate a direction by ______.
   a. standing still  
   b. smiling  
   c. pointing  
   d. closing your eyes

10. A food company might fortify a cereal by ______.
    a. adding vitamins  
    b. advertising it to children  
    c. serving it to soldiers  
    d. putting prizes in the box
Lesson 33 Using Synonyms

What is your favorite spine-tingling classic—Frankenstein? Dracula? People have always loved scary tales that can raise goosebumps. The words in this lesson will help you describe horror stories and people's responses to them.

Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aloof</th>
<th>plummet</th>
<th>sinister</th>
<th>tainted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apparition</td>
<td>prophecy</td>
<td>stimulate</td>
<td>unsettling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offend</td>
<td>sequel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. sinister : evil

   Dictionary definition

2. aloof : reserved

   Dictionary definition

3. unsettling : disturbing

   Dictionary definition

4. apparition : ghost

   Dictionary definition

5. plummet : fall

   Dictionary definition

6. stimulate : excite

   Dictionary definition

7. prophecy : prediction

   Dictionary definition

8. offend : insult

   Dictionary definition
9. tainted : poisoned

Dictionary definition

10. sequel : continuation

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Plot Construction**

Here are the titles of four new best-sellers. Use your imagination—and the words from this lesson—to write a brief plot description for each one.

1. *Climbing Mount Everest: The Final Challenge*

2. *The Ghost of Tilbury Manor*

3. *There’s Something About Cats!*

4. *The New Millennium and What It Will Mean for You*

**EXERCISE C  Sentence Completion**

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. The (prophecy, apparition, sequel) to John Queene’s first novel is disappointing.

2. She watched the eagle (stimulate, plummet, offend) from its lofty perch.

3. Because someone had tampered with the crime scene, the evidence was regarded as (tainted, aloof, unsettling).

4. The giant oak looked like a ghostly (sequel, apparition, prophecy) in the fog.

5. Saying to yourself, “This could be a bad day,” can be a self-fulfilling (apparition, sequel, prophecy) that shapes the way the day will turn out.
Lesson 34  Homophones

Homophones (from the Greek words meaning “same” and “sound”) have the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. There, their, and they’re are homophones. Although pronounced the same, each word has a different meaning and spelling. In this lesson, you’ll learn some often-confused homophones.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cite</th>
<th>sight</th>
<th>stationery</th>
<th>vane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>complement</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>vain</td>
<td>vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compliment</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Definitions**

Look up each word in the dictionary and write its definition on the line.

1. cite ________________________________
2. sight ______________________________
3. site ______________________________
4. vain ______________________________
5. vane ______________________________
6. vein ______________________________
7. complement _________________________
8. compliment _________________________
9. stationary _________________________
10. stationery _________________________

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. While out on the ocean in the boat, we were able to __________________ several pods of whales and a shark or two.
2. In this day of e-mail and faxes, having some nice __________________ is a real luxury.
3. Josie’s baseball card collection is a perfect __________________ to mine because we’ve collected different ones.
4. We could tell Mr. Rose was angry because the ________________ on the side of his neck was bulging out.

5. The pirate captain pointed with his cutlass to the secret ________________ of the buried treasure chest.

6. My mom reads a magazine on a book rack attached to her ________________ bicycle when she exercises.

7. Andrea is so ________________ that she can’t pass a mirror without checking her appearance.

8. The lawyer decided to ________________ an earlier law case, in which a criminal was freed because the police search had been conducted illegally.

9. Probably the best way to respond to a ________________ is to smile and say thank you, or even make a kind remark of your own in return.

10. The rusty weather ________________ on the top of the barn was shaped like a rooster and badly needed oiling.

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

Read each sentence. If the boldfaced word is used correctly, write correct on the line. If not, cross it out and write the correct word above it.

1. The television reporters visited the cite of the plane crash and spoke with the survivors.

2. My grandmother always writes to me on light blue stationery in dark blue ink.

3. The weather vain on top of the cow barn was pointing north, a sign of cold weather to come.

4. I feel that the flavor of ginger snaps is a perfect complement to lemon sherbet.
Lesson 35  Borrowed Words

English contains many words that are borrowed from other languages. Some borrowed words are so familiar that you wouldn’t imagine that they come from other languages. Others look unusual or different from English words. Dictionaries usually give a borrowed word’s history. They also often give its meaning in the original language if different from the meaning used in our language. You will need to look at the explanation of abbreviations used to note the original language. In this lesson, you’ll learn some common borrowed words.

**Word List**
- debacle
- solon
- entrepreneur
- kosher
- ersatz
- portfolio
- rapport
- veneer
- non sequitur

**EXERCISE A  Etymology**

Look up each borrowed word in a dictionary. Write its meaning in English. Then, fill in the information about its history and original meaning.

1. debacle
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
2. solon
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
3. entrepreneur
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
4. ersatz
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
5. rapport
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
6. kosher
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
7. junta
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
8. veneer
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
9. non sequitur
   - From __________________ Original Meaning __________________
10. portfolio ____________________________________________________________________________
   From __________________ Original Meaning _________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**
Write the word that best completes the sentence.

1. The reporter claimed that there were things going on at city hall that were just not
   __________________, and she vowed to unmask the wrongdoers.

2. To claim that all football players are good students because they wear protective helmets on the
   field is a ridiculous __________________.

3. The army was surprised by the attack from the side and suffered a total __________________
   that led to surrender two months later.

4. The leader of the __________________ proclaimed that he would restore order to the streets by
   jailing thousands of demonstrators and ordering a strict curfew.

**EXERCISE C  Television Show Descriptions**
Here are the titles of two new television shows. Use your imagination (and at least one vocabulary
word from this lesson) to write a short description of each show.

1. “Jason Risk, White House Detective”

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

2. “I Live a Lie!”

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
Lesson 36  Using Test-Taking Skills

Analogies

An analogy is a relationship of one thing to another thing. For example, when you say that you love dogs as much as your sister loves cats, you are making an analogy. Your relationship to dogs is the same as your sister’s relationship to cats; they’re your favorite pets. Analogies are expressed in this way:

you : dogs :: your sister : cats

Notice that you and your sister are in the same position in each pair, as are dogs and cats. Pay careful attention to a word’s position in an analogy. The relationships expressed by analogy questions can be of many types. Some of the most common are antonyms, or opposites, and synonyms, or words that mean the same thing. Others are differences of degree (warm : roasting :: cool : freezing); one of a kind (ant : insect :: cardinal : bird); cause and effect (anger : argument :: hard work : achievement); parts of a whole (goalie : team :: drummer : band); location or description (basketball player : gymnasium :: student : classroom); purpose (knife : cut :: drill : bore); and person related to skill, tool, or other element (judge : wisdom :: soldier : bravery). The first step in answering an analogy question is to analyze the relationship so you understand what analogy is being made. Then, look for the choice that best matches the first analogy.

**EXERCISE**

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the analogy. Then, write the type of analogy that is being expressed.

1. act : play :: ______
   a. painter : brush  
   b. actor : TV show  
   c. chapter : book  
   d. chair : stack
   Type of Analogy ____________________________

2. warehouse : storage :: ______
   a. university : learning  
   b. store : clothing  
   c. theater : popcorn  
   d. box : shelf
   Type of Analogy ____________________________

3. studying : good grades :: ______
   a. eating : cafe  
   b. familiarity : friends  
   c. planting : harvest  
   d. short : height
   Type of Analogy ____________________________

4. trumpet : musical instrument :: ______
   a. ship : navy  
   b. Mona Lisa : artwork  
   c. tree : apple  
   d. song : singer
   Type of Analogy ____________________________
Review: Unit 8

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

1. The woman carefully removed the important papers from her expensive leather _______.
   a. apparition  b. vane  c. stationery  d. portfolio

2. After his last _______ attempt to climb the rock wall, Russell kicked at a stump in frustration.
   a. vain  b. vein  c. aloof  d. sinister

3. Terry angrily refused to join the group around the fire, remaining alone and _______.
   a. aloof  b. sinister  c. stationary  d. tainted

4. Which authorities did you _______ to support the argument you made in your essay?
   a. sight  b. site  c. cite  d. complement

5. I marveled at the accuracy of the ancient book’s _______ about our century.
   a. compliment  b. stationery  c. prophecy  d. non sequitur

6. The seniors’ homecoming display could be moved around easily, but the juniors’ display was _______.
   a. unsettling  b. sinister  c. tainted  d. stationary

7. Underneath where the dark walnut _______ of the table was cracked, you could see a lighter wood of some kind.
   a. veneer  b. apparition  c. sequel  d. portfolio

8. Josh’s yellow tie was not a very good _______ to his orange shirt and blue jacket.
   a. solon  b. rapport  c. junta  d. complement

9. Marcie rubbed her eyes in disbelief, but the _______ had vanished.
   a. prophecy  b. apparition  c. stationery  d. sequel

10. Have you ever developed a good _______ with someone you’ve met in an online chat room?
    a. entrepreneur  b. solon  c. non sequitur  d. rapport
Test: Unit 8

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

1. Do you know the _______ of the Super Bowl next year?
   a. sight       b. vein       c. cite       d. site

2. The debate judge cautioned the contestants about making negative remarks that might _______ someone in the audience.
   a. offend      b. plummet     c. compliment    d. complement

3. The punch line of that joke isn’t funny, doesn’t make sense, and seems like a(n) _______.
   a. compliment   b. apparition  c. non sequitur  d. debacle

4. My opinion is that a _______ to a movie is never as good as the first one.
   a. non sequitur  b. debacle      c. sequel       d. portfolio

5. Samantha’s career goal is to become a(n) _______ in the field of telecommunications and run her own business.
   a. entrepreneur  b. apparition  c. solon       d. junta

6. Sometimes I put my school papers in a backpack, sometimes in my notebook, and other times in my _______.
   a. rapport      b. stationery  c. apparition  d. portfolio

7. When arranging flowers, you should choose a vase or holder that will be a good _______ to the flowers you have selected.
   a. veneer       b. complement   c. sequel      d. compliment

8. Our new puppy has had an extremely _______ effect on Dolly, our fourteen-year-old golden retriever.
   a. sinister      b. tainted    c. ersatz     d. unsettling

9. Tim got an after-school job in a _______ store, partly because of his interest in old fountain pens.
   a. stationery    b. kosher     c. sinister    d. stationary

10. The man in the dark cloak standing in the shadows looks _______.
    a. stationery    b. sinister    c. stationary  d. kosher

11. At the antique show, Mom and Dad bought an old weather _______ shaped like a pig.
    a. vain          b. vein       c. vane       d. veneer
12. A skilled hostage negotiator is trained to develop _______ with a kidnapper.
   a. rapport  b. veneer  c. complement  d. solon

13. Whenever unemployment and inflation rise, the stock market is sure to _______.
   a. offend  b. plummet  c. sight  d. complement

14. Surgeons must be very careful during heart surgery not to damage a _______ or artery.
   a. vane  b. vain  c. prophecy  d. vein

15. Do you know about the ancient _______ of a flood that will destroy the world in 2008?
   a. compliment  b. prophecy  c. debacle  d. sequel

**PART B**

Circle the letter of the word that belongs with the others.

1. proud, reserved, haughty, _______
   a. aloof  b. sinister  c. ersatz  d. vein

2. poisoned, rotten, spoiled, _______
   a. sinister  b. unsettling  c. tainted  d. ersatz

3. glimpse, glance, view, _______
   a. apparition  b. veneer  c. prophecy  d. sight

4. senator, lawmaker, representative, _______
   a. veneer  b. solon  c. non sequitur  d. vane

5. proper, on the level, fitting, _______
   a. stationary  b. ersatz  c. kosher  d. vain

6. refer, note, quote, _______
   a. sight  b. cite  c. plummet  d. offend

7. fake, substitutive, imitative, _______
   a. kosher  b. ersatz  c. stationary  d. aloof

8. match, fit, completion, _______
   a. complement  b. stationery  c. sequel  d. prophecy

9. government, rulers, leaders, _______
   a. rapport  b. portfolio  c. apparition  d. junta

10. prediction, guess, forecast, _______
    a. apparition  b. solon  c. prophecy  d. stationery
abdicade  abˈda kätˈ
abduction  ab dukˈshan
abundant  a bünˈdant
acknowledge  ak nəlˈij
adept  a dēptˈ
adherent  a dērˈe nt
adjoin  a ˈjərn
affluent  a fˈlō ant
affront  a ˈfruntˈ
agenda  a ˈjen də
alliance  a ˈliˌans
aloof  a lōfˈ
alternative  ˈōl turˈna tiv
anonymous  a nənˈa mas
anthropology  ˈanˌθrə polˈa jē
apathetic  ˈapˌa ː thetˈik
apparition  ˈapˌə rishˈan
arbitrary  ˈa rˈba trərˈe ō
arrogant  ˈa ˈrānt
askew  a ˈsku¯
assail  a ˈsāl
attain  a ˈtān
authoritarian  ə ˈthōr′a tərˈē ən
autonomous  ˈō tonˈa mas
autopsy  ˈoˌtopˈsē
awed  ə ˈd
backlog  bakˈlōgˈ
ban  ban
bastion  basˈchan
belligerent  ˈbə lijˈa r ant
biped  bıˈpedˈ
bisect  bıˈsektˈ
bleak  blēk
byte  bīt
capable  kāˈpə bal
 catastrophe  ka təsˈtra fe´
certitude  surˈta tō ə dˈ
chronicle  kronˌi kəl
circumnavigate  ˌsurˈkam navˈa ɡātˈ
cite  sīt
combatant  kam ˈba tˌant
commence  ka mensˈ
compel  kam pelˈ
competently  komˈpat ant ˈlé
complement  komˈplə mant
complex  kam ˈpleksˈ
compliment  komˈplə mant
comply  kam pliˈ
comprehensible  komˈpri henˌsa bal
conclusive  kən sekˈya ə tiv
conspicuous  kən spikˈū əs
contradiction  kənˈtra dikˈshan
cross-reference  kroʊˈrefˌar ans
cross-section  kroʊˈse kənˌshan
crouch  krouch
customize  kəsˈtam ı z
debacle  di bāˈkal
deceptive  di ˌsepˈtiv
deflate  di ˈflātˈ
defraud  di frōdˈ
delete  di lētˈ
demolish  di ˌmolˈish
demure  di ˈmər
denigrate  denˈa grātˈ
detached  di təchtˈ
diligent  dilˈa jant
disclose  di ˈklōzˈ
discord  di ˈkōrd
disheveled  di ˌshēvˈəld
disk  disk
dismantle  di mantˈal
diverse  di vərsˈ
divert  di ˈvurtˈ
document  dokˈtrin
doctrine  dokˈtrin
dormitory  dōrˈma tərˈē
dramatize  dramˈa tizˈ
dumbfounded  dumˈfoundˈid
duration  dooˈrə ʃan
electrify  i ˌlekˈtra fɪˈ
eloquence  elˌa kwəns
enclose  en ˈklōzˈ
endurance  en ˈdərəns
entrepreneur  ə nˌtra pra ˈnərˌən
envelop  en ˌvalˈap
envision  en ˌvizhˈən
ersatz  erˈzats
execute  ekˈsa kūtˈ
fabricate  fabˈra kätˈ
facilitate  fa  sīl ə tät
ford  förd
format  för ˈmat
fortify  för ˈtä fī
fortuitous  för ˈtō ə təs
fragment  frəg ˈmant
frugal  frōɡ ˈgal
galvanize  galˈva niz
gauge  gāj
glorify  glōr ə fī
grateful  gra ˈtō də
haggle  hag ˈal
haughty  hōt ə
high-minded  hī ˈmīn ə dıd
hospital  hos ˈpi tə bal
hospitality  hos ˈpa tal ə tē
human  hū ˈmän
humanoid  hū ˈma noid
humid  hū ˈmid
humility  hū ˈmil tə
hydrophobia  hī ˈdra ˈfō ˈbē ə
hysteria  his ˈter ə
ignoble  ɨɡ nōˈbal
illuminate  ɨ lōˈma nāt
impediment  ɨm ˈped ə mant
imperative  ɨm ˈper ə tiv
imperceptible  ɨmˈpar sepˈta bal
implies  ɨm ˈplī
improbably  ɨm ˈprob ə blē
impulsive  ɨm ˈpul ə siv
incompatible  ɨnˈkam patə bal
independent  ɨnˈdi pen ə dant
indicate  ɨnˈdi kāt
indifference  ɨnˈdif ər əns
indistinct  ɨnˈdis tingkt
infraction  ɨnˈfrak ə ʃən
inhumane  ɨnˈhū män
initial  ɨnˈsi nəl
initiative  ɨnˈsi nə tiv
integrate  ɨnˈtə grāt
intermediate  ɨnˈtər me də ət
intervention  ɨnˈtər ven ə ʃən
intimate  ɨnˈtə mit
intramural  ɨnˈtrə myooər əl
intravenous  ɨnˈtrə vē ˈnas
intrigue  inˈtrēg
invigorating  in ˈvī ə rā ting
invincible  in ˈvīn ə bal
irreversible  ɨr ə vərˈsa bal
itinerary  ɨt ə ne tiˈrē
jog  jəg
junta  hoonˈta
juvenile  jooˈvan əl
kosher  kōˈshər
laconic  lə kənˈik
lampoon  ləmˈpōn
lapse  laps
lavatory  ˈlav ə tör ə
levitate  ˈlev ə tāt
levity  ˈlev ə tē
loiter  loiˈtər
longevity  lon ˈjev ə tē
lucrative  luˈkōtə
lurk  lurk
luscious  lusˈchəs
malodorous  ˈmā lōˈdər əs
mandate  manˈdāt
marshal  mār ˈshal
meager  mēˈɡar
mediate  mēˈdē ət
merge  mər ʒ
meticulous  mə təˈli əs
microprocessor  miˈkrō ˈprosər
millennium  miˈleen əm
millisecond  miˈlis ənt
minimal  miˈnəl
monitor  mənˈtər
monstrosity  monˈstros ə tē
multimedia  mulˈti mēˈdē ə
mutate  mūˈtāt
mutation  mūˈtānən
neutralize  nōˈtrə līz
nondescript  ˈnōndi skript
non sequitur  ˈnōn ˌsi kətər
novel  nəˈvəl
novice  nəˈvıς
obstruction  əb strukˈshən
occupant  əkˈˈya pant
transfix  trans fiks’
transmission  trans mish’an
trinkets  tring’kits
trite  trít
unabashed  un’a basht’
uncomprehendingly  un kom’pri hend’ing lē
underscore  un’dar skór’
undertake  un’dar tāk’
unidirectional  ū na di rek’shan al
unify  ū’næ fí’
universal  ū’næ vur’sal
unseemly  un sēm’lē
unsettling  un set’ling
unsound  un sound’
urban  ur’ban
urbanite  ur’ba nít’
vacant  vā’kant
vague  vāg
vain  vān
valiant  val’yant
valid  val’id
vane  vān
varied  vār’ēd
vast  vast
vein  vān
veneer  vē nēr’
verbal  vur’bal
vibrant  vē’brant
vigorous  vig’ar at
vindictive  vin dik’tiv
virtue  vur’choo
vivid  viv’id
wholesome  hōl’sam
woe  wō
zoom  zōōm