

UNIT 3

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 3. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Grand Columbian Carnival Unites the World

<Press Release>

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

World's Columbian Exposition to Open

Chicago Rolls Out Red Carpet for World Visitors

Chicago, Illinois— Drum roll, please! After years of **prodigious** preparation and immense hard work, the World's Columbian Exposition, celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's landing in America, opens to the public on May 1, 1893. It's spectacular! It's **audacious**! It's like nothing you've ever seen before!

Come one, come all, and experience the great World's Fair on the shores of Lake Michigan. President Grover Cleveland will be on hand to officially cut the ribbon.

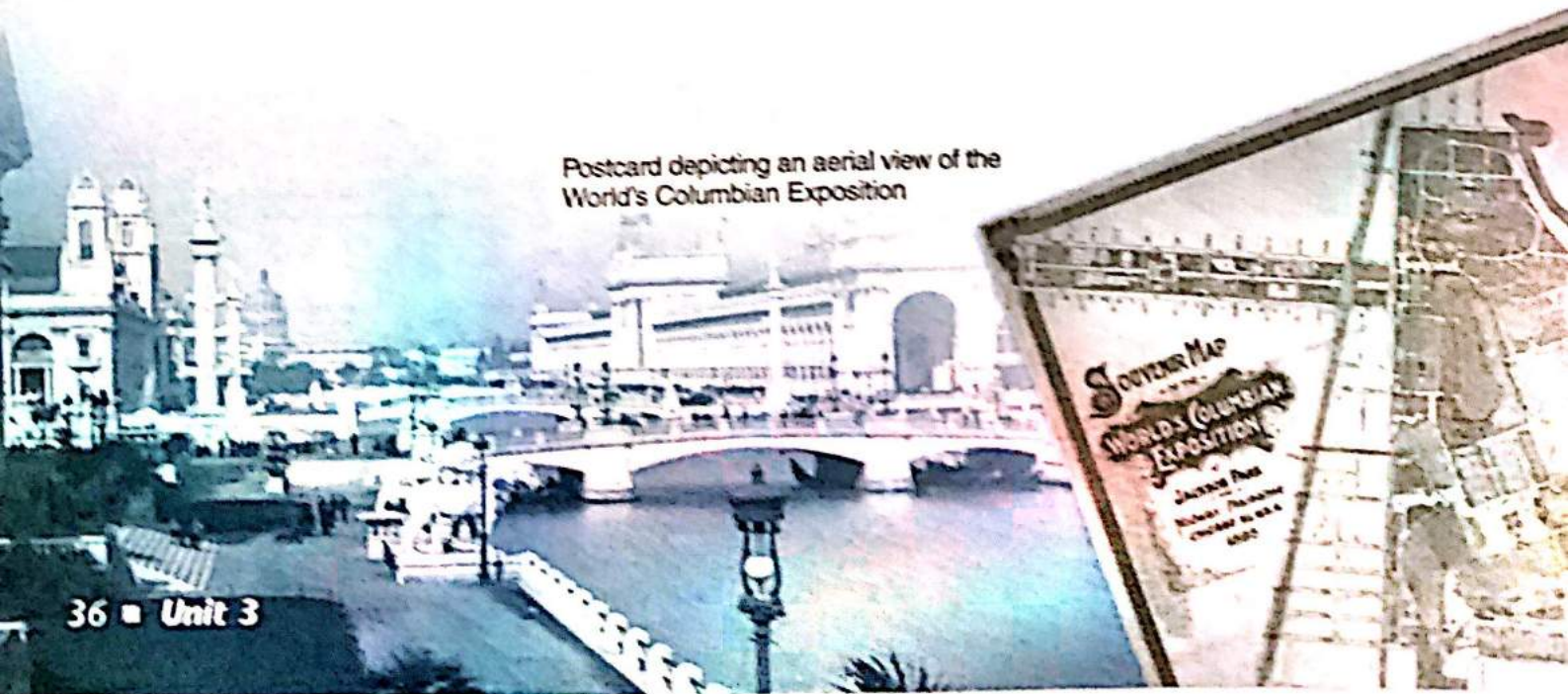
Hundreds of thousands of electric lightbulbs will light up the night sky and illuminate the buildings. There will be exhibits from each state in the union and from many foreign countries that show the **relevant** inventions, achievements, and wares of each. Commercial, agricultural, scientific, and artistic industries will be represented. Flags of the world will be **tethered** together in harmony.

It promises to be the greatest monument to human progress witnessed thus far.

But the Fair will offer much more than homage to hard work and ingenuity. The organizers have **amassed** a plethora of captivating sideshows and entertainment. The Midway Plaisance has been **allotted** as the site for musical reviews and street buskers, dancing, and carnival rides—including Mr. George Ferris's magnificent Chicago Wheel, standing 250 feet tall and offering a bird's-eye view of the Fair.

There is sailing on the lake and lagoons, and gondola rides on the Venetian waterways and canals. A long, moving sidewalk along the lakefront pier will take you to the casino—for just a nickel a ticket! Norway is sending a life-sized model of a Viking ship, and the Liberty Bell is traveling from Philadelphia aboard a flatbed rail car. Pyrotechnics and fireworks will herald the arrival of a replica of Columbus's vessels from Spain. Plus, the Hall of Agriculture will feature an 11-ton "Monster Cheese" sent by Canada and a 1500-pound chocolate Venus de Milo (no sampling allowed!).

Postcard depicting an aerial view of the World's Columbian Exposition





The Great Wheel designed by George Ferris will debut at the exposition.

For the ladies, an added enticement is The Women's Building, designed by Miss Sophie Hayden, who graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in architecture—the only woman to date to do so. And the Horticultural Hall is a paradise of exotic plants and flowers. Also not to be missed: The Court of

Honor, at the center of the expo, known as the White City for its luminous white buildings.

New York, St. Louis, Washington, D.C., and our own hometown **vied** for the honor of hosting the exposition, and Chicago won. Some were **skittish**: Could Chicago pull it off? After the city suffered such devastating losses in the Great Fire two decades earlier, skeptics voiced concern. One wag said the choice of Chicago was "as mad as a March hare." And while it is true that planners **grappled** with delays, bad weather, and **myriad** logistical nightmares, prominent leaders and ordinary citizens worked in **unison** to make the exposition a success.

An **elite** group of top architects led by Daniel Burnham designed the 200 magnificent exposition buildings. These designers chose a classical architectural theme, which vexed and **perturbed** a few **willful** modernist planners but pleased the majority. Renowned landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted—creator of New York's lush Central Park—laid out the fairgrounds at Jackson Park, and it will be a most welcome addition to the city's panorama.

From our **perspective** (admittedly biased!), the Windy City is the perfect choice to host world visitors and celebrate our age of innovation and prosperity. The discovery of America deserves a splendid commemoration, and all indications point to a grand triumph!

The Court of Honor and the Statue of the Republic (nicknamed "Big Mary")



Audio

For iWords[®] and audio passages, go to SadlierConnect.com.



Definitions

Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence(s) following.

1. **allot**
(ə lāt')

(v.) to assign or distribute in shares or portions
The teacher _____ books and supplies to each student on the first day of school.

2. **audacious**
(ô dâ' shəs)

(adj.) bold, adventurous, recklessly daring
The audience cheered the _____ feats of the trapeze artists.

3. **comply**
(kəm plī')

(v.) to yield to a request or command
Employees who fail to _____ with a company's rules may lose their jobs.

4. **grapple**
(grap' əl)

(n.) an iron hook used to grab and hold; (v.) to come to grips with, wrestle or fight with
A ship equipped with _____ may be used to recover large pieces of wreckage from the ocean floor.
Store employees _____ with the thieves and held them until the police arrived.

5. **instigate**
(in' stə gāt)

(v.) to urge on; to stir up, start, incite
Several demonstrators in the angry crowd did their best to _____ a riot.

6. **myriad**
(mir' ē əd)

(adj.) in very great numbers; (n.) a very great number
Scientists continue to make new discoveries in their studies of the _____ life-forms of the jungle.
You will find information about a _____ of subjects on the Internet.

7. **prodigious**
(prə dij' əs)

(adj.) immense; extraordinary in bulk, size, or degree
Few intellects have rivaled the _____ mind of Albert Einstein.

8. **skittish**
(skit' ish)

(adj.) extremely nervous and easily frightened; shy or timid; extremely cautious; unstable, undependable
Only an experienced and confident rider should mount a _____ horse.

9. tether
(teth' er)

(*n.*) a rope or chain used to fasten something to a fixed object; the outer limit of strength or resources; (*v.*) to fasten with a rope or chain

Some young people find it difficult to break the emotional and financial _____ that bind them to their parents.

Before the storm, I _____ the boat securely to the dock.

10. unison
(yü' nə sən)

(*n.*) a sounding together; agreement or accord

The members of our new student orchestra need to practice playing in _____.

Using Context

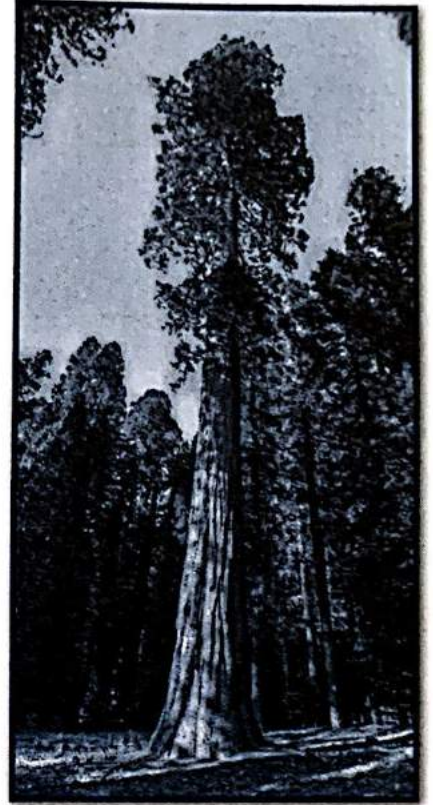
For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 38–39 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

- When I asked, "Who wants to go to the playground?" all answered in **unison**, "I do!"
- Health inspectors often visit restaurants to see if they **comply** with the city's health codes.
- The school budget will **allot** money to necessities such as teacher salaries, transportation, and building maintenance.
- Scientists will use the latest computer models to **instigate** the path of the tremendous storm.
- I would urge you to be careful and make an **audacious** rather than impulsive choice.
- The main character of the humorous story has to continually **grapple** with the challenges of being a new kid at school.
- So far, no one has been able to solve the **myriad** of what happened to the missing results of the scientific study.
- After a car accident, it's understandable to feel **skittish** about getting into a car again.
- Wouldn't it be nice to **tether** away a long summer afternoon on a beautiful beach with no deadlines or responsibilities to worry about?
- The moon landing was a **prodigious** accomplishment that can be attributed to the dedication and hard work of a great many people.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 36–37 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- As I glanced upward at the giant sequoia, I realized how (**prodigiously, audaciously**) tall these trees truly are.
- By the twentieth mile of a marathon, many runners have reached the end of their (**unison, tether**).
- As I stared at the luscious chocolate swirl cake, I bravely (**instigated, grappled**) with temptation—but the chocolate cake won!
- Mr. Ponce knew that it was Tyler who blew the whistle in class, as Tyler is always (**tethering, instigating**) trouble.
- Great new discoveries in science can be made only by men and women with intellectual (**compliance, audacity**).
- In the next chorus, *please* try to sing in (**unison, compliance**).
- I wonder why the camp directors were unwilling to (**comply, grapple**) with my request to keep a pet snake in my tent.
- My neighbor has all kinds of colorful kites and wind socks (**instigated, tethered**) to stakes in her yard, claiming that they keep the deer from eating her plants.
- Can you imagine what a (**skittish, prodigious**) amount of research is needed for a multivolume reference book such as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*?
- He has had such bad experiences with motorcycles that he has become extremely (**audacious, skittish**) of them.
- Our course in life sciences has given us some idea of the (**myriad, unison**) varieties of plants and animals inhabiting the earth.
- If we have to share the same locker, please try to keep your things in the space (**allotted, complied**) to you.



Completing the Sentence

Choose the word from the word bank that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word or form of the word in the space provided.

allot	comply	instigate	prodigious	tether
audacious	grapple	myriad	skittish	unison

- Before we set out on the camping trip, our Scout leader _____ special tasks and responsibilities to each one of us.
- There in the middle of the garden was a goat _____ to a stake.
- The autumn night sky, with its _____ stars, always fills me with awe and wonder.
- When he seemed hopelessly defeated, General George Washington crossed the Delaware River and launched a(n) _____ surprise attack on the Hessians.
- You will have to use a(n) _____ to recover the lobster trap from the bottom of the bay.
- Though we have made many outstanding contributions to the conquest of space, landing men on the moon is probably our most _____ achievement.
- Trying to navigate through rush-hour traffic on a high-speed expressway can be a nightmare for a(n) _____ driver.
- If all the members of the cast work in _____, I am sure we will have a successful class show.
- I refuse to _____ with any order issued by a person who has absolutely no knowledge of the project I'm working on.
- In wartime, it is not unusual for secret agents to be sent behind enemy lines in an effort to _____ a rebellion.



Definitions

Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence(s) following.

1. amass
(ə mas')

(v.) to bring together, collect, gather, especially for oneself; to come together, assemble

A prudent investor can _____ a fortune in the stock market over the long run.

2. devoid
(di void')

(adj.) not having or using, lacking

The old well on my grandparents' property has long been _____ of water.

3. elite
(ā lēt')

(n.) the choice part of a group of people or things;
(adj.) superior

Each year, the social _____ of the community sponsors several events to benefit local charities.

You can get a fine education regardless of whether you attend an _____ school.

4. incapacitate
(in kə pas' ə tāt)

(v.) to deprive of strength or ability; to make legally ineligible

In the 1940s and 1950s, polio _____ many thousands of people each year all over the world.

5. longevity
(län jev' ə tē)

(n.) long life, long duration, length of life

The sea turtle is known for its _____.

6. perspective
(pər spek' tiv)

(n.) a point of view or general standpoint from which different things are viewed, physically or mentally; the appearance to the eye of various objects at a given time, place, or distance

The designs for the children's playhouse were drawn to scale and in the right _____.

7. perturb
(pər tərb')

(v.) to trouble, make uneasy; to disturb greatly; to throw into confusion

The rude and disruptive behavior of several party guests _____ the host and hostess.

8. relevant
(rel' ə vənt)

(adj.) connected with or related to the matter at hand

I found several Web sites that provided information _____ to the topic of my research paper.

9. **vie**
(vī)

(v.) to compete; to strive for victory or superiority
Many actors _____ for the leading role in the famous director's new film.

10. **willful**
(wil' fəl)

(adj.) stubbornly self-willed; done on purpose, deliberate
After lengthy deliberations, the jury found the defendant guilty of _____ murder.

Using Context



For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 42–43 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. While this conversation is interesting, it is not **relevant** to our original discussion, so I will table it for another time.
2. It was just my luck that the flu happened to **incapacitate** me right before my job interview, forcing me to reschedule for the following week.
3. Reading books allows me not only to learn about different parts of the globe, but also to see the world from the **perspective** of people from other backgrounds.
4. After a hard day, nothing can **vie** my spirits more than some relaxing time spent with good friends.
5. The sight of the sky **devoid** of clouds forced everyone to leave the park in preparation for the coming downpour.
6. The speaker's voice was full of such **longevity** that even those who had expressed no interest in the subject were moved by his passion.
7. Nothing can **perturb** the toddler more than the sight of blowing bubbles, which he will delightedly run after and try to catch.
8. The student continued to break the rules after receiving several warnings, so she was suspended due to her **willful** disobedience.
9. She has been working two jobs every summer for the past few years in order to **amass** the money she will need to pay for college tuition.
10. The wealthy man insisted that only the most **elite** group of surgeons be allowed to operate on his wife.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 36–37 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- Jane Addams was not only profoundly (**perturbed, amassed**) by the suffering of other people but also tried hard to help them.
- She had devoted her life to (**amassing, incapacitating**) not material riches but the love, respect, and thanks of every member of this community.
- (**Willful, Perturbed**) with her son's lazy ways, Ms. Lowry called the boy into the house, demanding that he clean up his room immediately.
- The bitter strike closed shops, shut down factories, and (**incapacitated, vied**) an entire industry for months.
- People who come from rich and socially prominent families don't always belong to the intellectual (**perspective, elite**).
- How do you explain the fact that in practically every country the (**elite, longevity**) of women is greater than that of men?
- I don't think anyone can hope to (**vie, perturb**) with Gloria in the election for "Most Popular Student."
- Do you really think your story is (**relevant, willful**) to this conversation?
- Perhaps in the long-term (**longevity, perspective**) of history, some events that seem very important now will prove to be minor.
- We will never have a well-organized or effective club if all the members insist (**willfully, perturbedly**) on having their own way.
- She delivered a simple, low-key speech, completely (**devoid, relevant**) of fancy language or emotional appeals.
- The defense has told you about the defendant's unhappy childhood, but how is this (**relevant, willful**) to the question of innocence or guilt?



Completing the Sentence

Choose the word from the word bank that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word or form of the word in the space provided.

amass

elite

longevity

perturb

vie

devoid

incapacitate

perspective

relevant

willful

1. We can thank modern medical science for the increased _____ of human beings in most parts of the world.
2. I know that you are a brilliant student, but I am still amazed that you could _____ such a vast store of information so quickly.
3. Someday, when you see this event in its proper _____, you will realize that it is not as important as it seems now.
4. Dad said, "I am _____ not because you failed the exam, but because you seem unable to understand *why* you failed it."
5. I am completely _____ of sympathy for anyone who loses a job because of carelessness and indifference.
6. The _____ child insisted on wearing sneakers to her sister's wedding.
7. Since the town meeting tonight has been called to deal with conservation, only discussion _____ to that subject will be allowed.
8. A number of cities _____ with one another to be chosen as the site of a national political convention.
9. The disease had so _____ the poor woman that she was no longer able to leave her bed.
10. He joined the _____ group of athletes who have run a mile in under four minutes.

Synonyms

Choose the word or form of the word from this Unit that is the same or most nearly the same in meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. **doled out** four tickets to each member of the cast
2. chose only the **select few**
3. **struggled** with the lock on the door
4. **innumerable** ways to say hello
5. felt **jumpy** around large spiders
6. **contend** with a rival team for the championship
7. told to stick to the **pertinent** details
8. **deliberate** act of protest
9. **tie up** the dog to the fence
10. could only see things from her **viewpoint**
11. had **tremendous** knowledge on the subject
12. had **daring** plans to take over the company
13. arrived at **consensus** on the course of action
14. **accumulated** a huge collection of folk art
15. repeated delays that **irritated** the passengers

Antonyms

Choose the word or form of the word from this Unit that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. left the army **restored**
2. arrested for **disobeying** the law
3. the **brevity** of the public's interest in the story
4. called in to **suppress** the protestors
5. a river **teeming with** fish

Writing: Words in Action

Suppose that you are one of the sponsors for the World Exposition. You want to persuade visitors to attend this event. Write a brochure enticing visitors, using examples from your reading (pages 36–37), personal experiences, and prior knowledge. Use three or more words from this Unit.

Vocabulary in Context

Some of the words you have studied in this Unit appear in **boldface** type. Read the passage below, and then circle the letter of the correct answer for each word as it is used in context.

World's fairs come and go, but some of the stunning architectural feats created for these international exhibitions have had **longevity** over the years. Some paragons of architecture that still stand today were originally constructed for world's fairs. The Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco were originally built to **comply** with architects' idealized visions of the future.

The Eiffel Tower was built for the 1889 World's Fair by engineer Gustave Eiffel and architect Stephen Sauvestre. Some Parisians decided to **amass** significant opposition to this 1063-foot-tall creation near the Champ de Mars; many of these opponents were angry enough to **instigate** protests and riots. This challenge did not **incapacitate** Eiffel and Sauvestre—they continued to build the Eiffel Tower. Though many believed that the Eiffel Tower would only last 20 years, the Eiffel Tower is currently the world's most visited monument by ticket sales, and it has contributed \$435 billion euros to the French economy.

The Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco was built for the Panama-Pacific Exposition: the 1915 World's Fair that celebrated the completion of the Panama Canal. This building was an important step in rebuilding San Francisco 10 years after an earthquake and a fire left the city **devoid** of many buildings. Bernard Maybeck initially designed the structure to be temporary; it was supposed to be demolished after the fair ended. In 1964, the City of San Francisco rebuilt the structure out of concrete, and it remains a popular sightseeing venue.

- In paragraph 1, what does the word **longevity** suggest about the architecture?
 - It was important.
 - It was long-lived.
 - It was made poorly.
 - It was unique.
- What is the meaning of **comply** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - connect with
 - compare to
 - contrast with
 - yield to
- Amass** comes from the Latin word **massa**. **Massa** most likely means
 - mask
 - match
 - mass
 - master
- Which word means the same as **instigate** as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - incite
 - stop
 - propose
 - perceive
- The word **incapacitate** means about the same as
 - silence
 - satisfy
 - facilitate
 - debilitate
- What does **devoid** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 3?
 - lacking
 - full
 - glowing
 - restricted

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 1

Read "How News Travels," which contains words in **boldface** that appear in Units 1-3. Then answer the questions.

How News Travels

- During the eighteenth century, news traveled at the speed of a sailing ship, or of a galloping horse. Until the mid-nineteenth century journeys overland could be as slow and torturous as ocean voyages. In 1776 it took as long for news of the U.S. Declaration of Independence to reach London by sea from Philadelphia as it did to reach El Paso by land. Delays were legendary. When Benjamin Franklin served as U.S. Ambassador in Paris from 1776 through 1785, he often waited up to six months for replies to his dispatches.
- The art of diplomacy thrived during the long pauses caused by slow communication. Ambassadors were especially **relevant** to international relations at that period in history. Nations would constantly **vie** for dominance, especially in Europe, and ambassadors often had to act on their own initiative because there was not enough time to wait for governmental go-ahead. Their powers were enormous. An ambassador's decision could change the course of history. In addition, the delays caused by long-distance travel allowed time for tempers to cool. Delays gave ambassadors the opportunity to practice thoughtful, diligent diplomacy. They provided political leaders a chance to work toward long-term solutions to complex problems, rather than short-term fixes.
- Electric telegraphy converts written messages into electric impulses. These impulses travel long distances instantly by wire to remote receivers, where they are converted back into readable text. Various forms of electric telegraph were developed in the early nineteenth century, but none of them succeeded in sending messages more than a few miles. During the 1830s and 1840s, electrical scientists in several countries competed to develop a workable long-distance electric telegraph system.
- By the mid-nineteenth century, electric telegraphy had **evolved** into its historically familiar form. Not everyone welcomed the new technology—the international diplomatic community has always been **laggard** to incorporate new technologies. When he received his first telegram, British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston roared, "By God, this is the end of diplomacy!" Nevertheless, London, like every other European foreign ministry, adopted it during the early 1850s. And the electric telegraph did not invalidate the role of the diplomat. The rapidity of transmission put political leaders and diplomats under new pressures. International disputes now intensified at a speed that posed new challenges to foreign ministries, which had relied for so long on delay as a tool in resolving international discord. Telegraphy did not play a part in the diplomacy of the United States until the completion of the first reliable transatlantic cable in 1866.
- Diplomacy by telegraph lasted until the late twentieth century, when it was replaced by computer technology and fiber optic cables—which carry light rather than electricity. Whatever form diplomatic communications take in the future, the **avowed** intention will always remain the same: to help nations **collaborate** and to avoid conflict.

1. Which word means the opposite of **relevant**?
 - A) pertinent
 - B) courteous
 - C) obstinate
 - D) unsuitable
2. What does the word **vie** most likely mean as it is used in line 19?
 - A) war
 - B) compete
 - C) press
 - D) wait
3. What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?
 - A) to stress the crucial function of diplomacy in international relations
 - B) to describe the work of ambassadors before the electric telegraph
 - C) to explain eighteenth century diplomacy
 - D) to show how diplomacy ignores time
4. As it is used in line 46, what does the word **evolved** mean?
 - A) diminished
 - B) corroded
 - C) developed
 - D) united
5. **Part A**

Why did Lord Palmerston regard the electric telegraph as the end of diplomacy?

 - A) He did not trust the new technology.
 - B) He did not trust diplomats who used the new technology.
 - C) The message was addressed to him.
 - D) Its rapidity allowed no time for the exercise of diplomacy.

Part B

Which choice provides the **best** evidence for the answer to the previous question?

 - A) "Franklin served as U.S. Ambassador in Paris" (lines 10–11)
 - B) "diplomacy thrived during the long pauses" (lines 14–15)
 - C) "Ambassadors were especially relevant" (lines 16–17)
 - D) "Nations would constantly vie for dominance" (lines 18–19)
6. According to the passage, why did the United States start to use the electric telegraph later than European nations?
 - A) European nations were close to each other.
 - B) Progress was delayed by the Civil War.
 - C) The United States was reluctant to adopt the new technology.
 - D) There was no reliable transatlantic cable until 1866.
7. What is the meaning of **laggard** as it is used in line 50?
 - A) unwilling
 - B) swift
 - C) sluggish
 - D) reluctant
8. What does the word **avowed** most likely mean as it is used in line 74?
 - A) understood
 - B) declared
 - C) unstated
 - D) anticipated
9. Which word is closest in meaning to the word **collaborate** as it is used in line 76?
 - A) connive
 - B) struggle
 - C) work hard
 - D) work together
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A) Diplomacy does not always rely on the most efficient available means of communication.
 - B) The electric telegraph has always been the most efficient form of international communications.
 - C) It is always the intention of international diplomacy to avoid war by all available means.
 - D) International diplomacy is directly affected by developments in communication technology.

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 2

Read this passage, which contains words in **boldface** that appear in Units 1-3. Then choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage. You may refer to the passage as often as necessary.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

On June 11, 1776, Congress appointed a committee to prepare a formal declaration of independence from Great Britain. The committee consisted of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman. At 33 years of age, Jefferson was the youngest member of the committee. He had only become a member of

- (5) Congress a year before, and both Adams and Franklin had experience, rank, and reputation that far exceeded his. But when the committee voted on who would write the first draft, they **allotted** the task to Jefferson. Adams came second.

Forty-six years later, in August 1822, Timothy Pickering wrote to John Adams to ask why the committee had chosen Jefferson to write the Declaration. Why didn't Jefferson's age and inexperience **preclude** him from such a responsibility? By the time Adams received this request for information he was 87 years old. He had served as Washington's vice-

- (20) president from 1789 to 1797, and as president from 1797 to 1801. Jefferson had been Adams's vice-president, but they had become political rivals. Adams was a Federalist, and Jefferson was a Democratic-Republican. Jefferson had beaten Adams to the presidency in the election of 1800. When Adams replied to Pickering, however, he was not **churlish**. His reply is illuminated by his great generosity of spirit. He says nothing to Jefferson's **detriment** and clearly **venerates** Jefferson. He is **bountiful** in his admiration and affection for his great rival.

- Adams explains that when Jefferson entered Congress in 1775, he brought with him a reputation for expertise in literature and science. According to Adams, Jefferson's fellow congressmen quickly noted that his writing had a "peculiar felicity of expression" (this phrase, like other quoted passages, is **excerpted** from Adams's letter). He had earned many **plaudits** on congressional committees for being "prompt, frank, explicit and decisive." It was for these qualities, Adams wrote, that Jefferson "seized upon my heart." Jefferson won his vote, and Adams did his best to secure the votes of his colleagues in favor of Jefferson. Adams had courage and integrity, but his writing lacked Jefferson's grace. Franklin was an expert in many fields of thought—and a genius in some—but his writing lacked Jefferson's concentration and power of persuasion.

- When Jefferson won the vote he proposed that Adams should write the first draft. Adams refused. He told Jefferson that because the Commonwealth of Virginia was the oldest and most eminent of the colonies, tradition demanded that the Declaration should come from a Virginian. He told Jefferson that he—Jefferson—had none of the revolutionary baggage that burdened him, Franklin, and the others: "I am obnoxious, suspected, and unpopular." Jefferson denied Adams's claims, and still refused to **comply** with his wishes, Adams said simply, "You can write ten times better than I can." According to Adams, that settled it.
- "Well," said Jefferson, "if you are decided, I will do as well as I can."

- As it is used in line 14, "allotted" most nearly means
 - assigned.
 - delivered.
 - conveyed.
 - consigned.
- As it is used in line 21, "preclude" most nearly means
 - qualify.
 - deter.
 - disqualify.
 - condemn.
- As it is used in line 33, "churlish" most nearly means
 - forgetful.
 - rude.
 - grateful.
 - vengeful.
- The author's intention in the second paragraph (lines 16-38) is to
 - introduce Pickering, who provokes Adams to explain the mystery of why Jefferson was chosen.
 - explain how, over the years, mutual admiration might have soured into rivalry and bitter enmity.
 - focus on Adams, and to show how the careers of Jefferson and Adams drew them together and pushed them apart.
 - show how Jefferson and Adams were politically and temperamentally opposites.
- Which of the following is the best paraphrase for "a peculiar felicity of expression" (line 45)?
 - an unusually attractive way of speaking
 - a uniquely compelling way with language
 - an unlikely turn of phrase
 - a rare figure of speech
- It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that Thomas Jefferson
 - was in competition with Adams in 1776.
 - thought little of Adams's writing abilities.
 - became more friendly with John Adams as the years passed.
 - had great respect and affection for John Adams in 1776.
- Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - Lines 37-38 ("He ... great rival")
 - Lines 50-52 ("It was ... heart")
 - Lines 61-63 ("When ... first draft")
 - Lines 77-78 ("Well ... I can")
- Adams refused to write the first draft
 - because Jefferson had won the vote, so the task was his.
 - because he thought Jefferson's offer was meant politely, but not seriously.
 - because he believed Jefferson was in every way the best man for the job.
 - because he was disappointed at having lost the vote to Jefferson.
- As it is used in line 73, the word "comply" most nearly means
 - understand.
 - consent.
 - reject.
 - display.
- Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
 - Adams explains why his rival and friend Jefferson came to write the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.
 - John Adams receives a letter that forces him to cast his mind back 46 years and face some uncomfortable truths.
 - Adams considers his anger about the choice of Jefferson to write the first draft over him and Benjamin Franklin.
 - After a lifetime in politics, Adams finally accepts the reasons why Jefferson was picked to draft the Declaration of Independence.

REVIEW UNITS 1-3

Synonyms

From the word bank below, choose the word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as the **boldface** word in each sentence and write it on the line. You will not use all of the words.

avowed	incapacitate	laggard	skittish
detriment	incognito	oblique	unison
grope	instigate	perturb	veer
hover	invalidate	revert	venerate

1. Having natural talent can be more of a **hindrance** than an advantage, because people sometimes expect more from you. _____
2. Many younger brothers tend to **worship** their older brothers throughout their childhoods. _____
3. It is hard to understand why a **sworn** sports fanatic would rather watch games on television than attend them live. _____
4. Some parents say that the teacher is **sluggish** in responding to their emails, but she is just ensuring her replies are accurate. _____
5. The scenes in the film were so gory as to **upset** some of the moviegoers enough that a few of them left before the end. _____
6. I was grateful that the credit card company was able to **cancel** the purchases that were made with my account after someone stole my wallet. _____
7. My younger brother tends to **regress** to childlike behavior when he wants something from our parents. _____
8. The residents of the seaside town feared that the news of polluted water in their bay would **cripple** their tourism industry. _____
9. The girl is a little **jumpy** around dogs because of an upsetting experience when she was a child. _____
10. As I watched my friend **linger** by the doorway, I knew he was mustering the courage to ask our teacher about his poor grade. _____
11. I don't know how we'll ever get a group of such different people to actually work in **harmony**. _____
12. The **indirect** route to the airport was inconvenient, but we were able to avoid the heavy traffic on the highway. _____

Two-Word Completions

Select the pair of words that best completes the meaning of each of the following sentences.

- It isn't wise to give very young children toys that will break easily. They need playthings that are _____ because they haven't yet learned to handle fragile items _____.
 - frugal ... willfully
 - prodigious ... wantonly
 - servile ... churlishly
 - durable ... gingerly
- If you are careless with your money, you will always be penniless. But if you are _____, you may be able to _____ a sizable personal fortune.
 - frugal ... amass
 - audacious ... preclude
 - bountiful ... evolve
 - enterprising ... maim
- "If he weren't so rude, I'd be glad to _____ with him on the project," I said. "But I don't think I can work with someone with such a _____ manner."
 - vie ... congested
 - banter ... relevant
 - collaborate ... churlish
 - wrangle ... servile
- The clownish _____ of cartoon characters, both animal and human, have won the hearts and _____ of many generations of delighted children.
 - antics ... plaudits
 - banter ... bonanzas
 - tethers ... decrees
 - adages ... vigils
- The TV marathon not only garnered _____ amounts of money for the region's starving millions but also yielded an unexpectedly rich _____ of publicity for their plight.
 - legendary ... allotment
 - prodigious ... bonanza
 - bountiful ... banter
 - myriad ... rubble
- He was a man of great energy and _____. In no time at all, he rose from relatively humble beginnings to the very _____ of power.
 - longevity ... antics
 - audacity ... durables
 - compliance ... perspectives
 - enterprise ... citadels
- "A person has to expect a little accidental bumping and pushing in a crowded bus," I observed to my companion. "It's just not possible to avoid _____ another passenger when the center aisle is _____ with people."
 - grappling ... elite
 - maiming ... devoid
 - jostling ... congested
 - minimizing ... glutted

WORD STUDY



In the passage about the World's Columbian Exposition (see pages 36–37), the writer states that at least one person viewed the choice of Chicago as the host city as “mad as a March hare.”

“Mad as a March hare” is an idiom that means “showing little reason” or “foolish.” An **idiom** is a figure of speech; the words are not to be interpreted literally. Idioms are informal expressions that are unique to every language. Although idioms are colorful and expressive, they should be used sparingly in formal writing.

Choosing the Right Idiom

Read each sentence. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of each idiom in **boldface print**. Then write the letter of the definition for the idiom in the sentence.

- Ms. Robins is **one smart cookie**, so she's not going to believe that the dog ate your homework. _____
 - Zander better expect to **pony up** if he wants to buy that fancy motorcycle. _____
 - My best friend, Brianna, and I are always **on the same wavelength**. _____
 - Although Jack was in agonizing pain, he **kept a stiff upper lip** until the paramedics arrived. _____
 - The tutor was **banging his head against the wall** trying to explain algebra to me. _____
 - Unfortunately, the plans for the new pedestrian bridge have been **put on ice**. _____
 - The boss thinks Eddie is a **bad egg**, and she wants me to watch him closely. _____
 - There were so many sales that I was able to buy this dress **for a song**. _____
 - My little nephews **fight like cats and dogs**, so I don't enjoy babysitting them. _____
 - I've gone over the house **with a fine tooth comb**, and I can't find my ring anywhere. _____
- pay or contribute some money
 - postponed
 - someone who is not easy to deceive
 - acted bravely or showed no fear
 - bicker; argue intensely
 - in great detail; thoroughly
 - someone who can't be trusted
 - in agreement
 - at a low price; for very little
 - frustrated after several unsuccessful attempts



Classical Roots

vers, vert—to turn

This Latin root appears in **revert** (page 15), which means “to return, to go back to a previous, or lower, condition.” Some other words based on the same root are listed below.

controversy

inverse

reversal

verse

conversant

pervert

traverse

vertiginous

From the list of words above, choose the one that corresponds to each of the brief definitions below. Write the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence below the definition. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- to travel across; to cross and recross; to extend over
We plan to _____ the countryside by bicycle this summer.
- turned upside down or inside out; referring to a relationship in which one item increases as the other decreases
Division is the _____ of multiplication.
- a line of poetry; poetic writing (“a turning, as of a line”)
The teacher asked each student to recite a _____ of a favorite poem.
- whirling or spinning; tending to make dizzy; affected by or suffering from dizziness
The _____ rides in amusement parks are popular with children of all ages.
- to turn away from the right course; to lead astray, distort (“thoroughly, utterly turned”)
The defendant was accused of paying bribes to try to _____ the justice system.
- a change or overthrow; a change of fortune (usually for the worse), setback
The press criticized the Supreme Court’s _____ of the state court’s decision.
- familiar by use or study; acquainted (“turning with”)
Before we remodeled our house, we sought expert advice from someone _____ with the town’s building code.
- a lengthy dispute (“a turning against”)
A new development in medical technology may spark a heated _____ within the field.