

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.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| attribute | exotic | junction | parry | turncoat |
| convey | haggard | menial | tawdry | wallow |

- Two of our divisions were marching rapidly toward each other and hoped to effect a(n) _____ before the enemy attacked.
- When he switched parties, people called him a(n) _____, but he claimed he'd just had an honest change of opinion.
- Even though you are starting at a(n) _____ job, you will gain valuable experience and knowledge of how the company works.
- Since my boss has, as they say, "a short fuse," patience cannot be considered one of her outstanding _____.
- Most Americans think of Australia as a strange and wonderful continent full of _____ plants and animals.
- The room was so overcrowded with gaudy furnishings that the overall effect was cheap and _____.
- Because of his ability to _____ his opponents' blows, he was rarely hurt in his many fights in the ring.
- We will need several trucks to _____ all the books to the new library building.
- The drawn and _____ faces of the rescued miners clearly reflected the terrible ordeal they had survived.
- During our safari trip in Kenya, we took many pictures of hippos as they _____ in a mudhole.



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. **acme**
(ak' mē) (n.) the highest point
A perfect game is the _____ of any pitcher's career in baseball.
2. **belittle**
(bi lit' əl) (v.) to make something appear smaller than it is; to refer to in a way that suggests lack of importance or value
Candidates for public office may resort to negative ads that _____ their opponents' records.
3. **doctrine**
(däk' trin) (n.) a belief, principle, or teaching; a system of such beliefs or principles; a formulation of such beliefs or principles
No two religions see eye to eye on every fine detail of _____.
4. **excise**
(v., ek sīz'; n., ek' sīz) (v.) to remove by cutting; (n.) an indirect tax on the manufacture, sale, or distribution of a commodity or service
If you _____ that irrelevant remark, you will improve your essay.
The _____ imposed on products such as tobacco and alcohol have skyrocketed.
5. **jaunty**
(jôn' tē) (adj.) lively, easy, and carefree in manner; smart or trim in appearance
I bought a _____ straw hat.
6. **predatory**
(pred' ə tōr ē) (adj.) preying on, plundering, or piratical
Owls and other _____ birds play an important role in maintaining the balance of nature.
7. **ravage**
(rav' ij) (v.) to destroy, lay waste, ruin; (n.) ruinous damage, destruction
Swarms of locusts _____ the farmer's fields and orchards.
No one can escape the _____ of time.
8. **stance**
(stans) (n.) a way of holding the body; an attitude or position on an issue
A fashion model's _____ is calculated to show off a designer's clothing to best advantage.

9. **unassuming**
(ən ə sü' mīŋ) (adj.) not putting on airs, unpretentious; modest
Many celebrities remain _____
despite their fame and wealth.
10. **waver**
(wā' vər) (v.) to move to and fro, become unsteady; to show
lack of firmness or decision
The committee _____ for several
days before choosing the winner of the essay contest.

Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 106–107 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

- The pickpocket lurks outside the bank in his **predatory** manner, waiting to snatch the full wallets of unsuspecting pedestrians.
- My speech teacher suggested that I **excise** any unnecessary pieces of information so that I would not appear to be going off topic.
- The **jaunty** expression on my friend's face told me that he did not get the lead role in the play as he hoped he would.
- I was grateful that rather than **belittle** my goal of one day becoming a famous author, my teacher gave me advice on how to start a path to that career.
- My younger sister was thrilled when I allowed her to **ravage** my toy collection, as she now has twice as many toys to play with.
- When I was trying to decide whether to join the basketball or track team, my mother warned me not to **waver** so long that I missed both tryouts.
- Her personal **doctrine** that no one is more or less important than anyone else means that she treats everyone with the equal amount of kindness and respect.
- She is an unfriendly person, so I fear that her **unassuming** nature means that she will be taken advantage of by deceitful people.
- His **stance** as he stood in the corner, with crossed arms and eyes looking down, suggested that he did not want anyone to talk to him.
- I thought that getting splashed with water from a passing bus was the **acme** of my morning, only to find that things would get worse as the day went on.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 100–101 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- For many years the towns and villages along the Normandy coast of France showed the (**ravages, doctrines**) of the great invasion of 1944.
- Americans expect candidates to take a definite (**stance, acme**) on each of the important issues in a national election.
- When asked about your commitment to your values, do not (**waver, belittle**) but stand firm in your beliefs.
- He hoped that election to the presidency would be the (**acme, doctrine**) of his long and brilliant career in public service.
- Even after pitching two no-hit games this season, Stan was the same quiet and (**jaunty, unassuming**) boy we had always known.
- One must be careful these days, as (**unassuming, predatory**) phone calls from dishonest companies are on the rise.
- "If we are to keep the body politic healthy," the senator remarked, "we must (**excise, waver**) the cancer of racial prejudice from it."
- The captain was deeply worried, even though he tried hard to appear confident and (**predatory, jaunty**) to the passengers.
- Our system of justice is based on the (**acme, doctrine**) that defendants are presumed innocent unless the prosecution can prove them guilty.
- The immigrants never (**excised, wavered**) in their determination to become American citizens.
- I am thoroughly disgusted by people who try to make themselves seem more important than they really are by (**belittling, ravaging**) others.
- Thieves are essentially a (**predatory, jaunty**) class of criminals because they live off what they can take from others.



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.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| acme | doctrine | jaunty | ravage | unassuming |
| belittle | excise | predatory | stance | waver |

- In the early nineteenth century, Thomas Bowdler attempted to "clean up" the works of Shakespeare by _____ all words and phrases that he felt were coarse or offensive.
- The author's first published work was a(n) _____ little pamphlet on the joys of fly fishing.
- In her most celebrated novels, such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, Jane Austen reached the _____ of her literary art.
- I agree that we should not exaggerate her achievements, but we should not _____ them either.
- The Monroe _____ sought to prevent the colonization of the American continents by European powers.
- She sat there staring at the menu, _____ between the steak sandwich and the chef's salad.
- Though many _____ creatures prefer to hunt at night, lions and leopards are active during the daytime.
- Disease had so _____ his once-handsome face that I scarcely recognized him!
- Her happy expression and the _____ way she walked down the street gave the impression of someone "on top of the world."
- A baseball player who improves his _____ at the plate usually improves his batting average, too.

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. at the **peak** of her career
2. sought to **deflect** the force of the assault
3. seldom **falters** under pressure
4. the **policy** of equal justice for all
5. embodies the **traits** of a leader
6. at a critical **turning point** in the relationship
7. **carried** the trash to the dumpster
8. the **exploitative** behavior of big banks
9. lived in **unpretentious** homes despite their wealth
10. **bask in** the mud to keep cool
11. **minimized** his achievements
12. had an unpopular **point of view**
13. **demolished** by a series of storms
14. a closet filled with **garish** outfits
15. will **delete** the paragraph from the contract

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. became a **loyalist** after the rally
2. a **radiant** expression on her face
3. a **mournful** musical score
4. preferred more **familiar** foods
5. undertaking a **grand** endeavor

Writing: Words in Action

Suppose Professor Watanabe has asked you to write an article for a local newspaper to persuade readers that pigeons are not public nuisances. Summarize Dr. Watanabe's findings, and make a strong case for the intelligence of the pigeon. Use details from the passage (pages 100–101) and 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.

Willy the chicken was a well-known figure around New York City's Chinatown and attracted thousands of tourists to the little amusement arcade on Mott Street where he held court. His owners would **parry** any charge that he was ever ill-treated. Willy was not one of those **haggard** city chickens we still see pecking among the traffic, nor did he perform **menial** duties as a neighborhood alarm clock. He was never a **turncoat** to his proud species. Willy was a star—and he showed every sign of loving it.

Willy played tic-tac-toe with anyone who put 50 cents in the slot at the front of his cage. Being a chicken, none of his human challengers minded much when Willy went first. The remarkable thing about Willy, however, was not just that he could play tic-tac-toe—though that was a rare enough accomplishment among chickens—but that he never lost. He **excised** all opposition with surgical precision.

He used to stand in a glass cage with a lit-up tic-tac-toe screen at the back. When it flashed “Your Turn,” the challenger would push a button to place an X on the screen. When it flashed “Bird’s Turn,” Willy would go behind an opaque pane of glass marked “Thinkin’ Booth.” When he had thought, he would peck once to place his O. Then he would come out, stare beadily at his opponent, and win.

Willy died on July 28, 1993. Playing tic-tac-toe with Willy was the **acme** of arcade fun for many.

- What is the meaning of **parry** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - ignore
 - admit
 - fend off
 - deny
- In paragraph 1, what does the use of the word **haggard** suggest about city chickens?
 - They are very old.
 - They are worried and thin.
 - They crow at dawn.
 - They do not live long.
- The word **menial** means about the same as
 - humble
 - hardworking
 - antisocial
 - criminal
- Which word means the same as **turncoat** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - loyalist
 - opportunist
 - fair-weather friend
 - traitor
- What does **excised** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - cut out
 - triumphed over
 - won against
 - wiped out
- Acme** comes from the Greek word **akme**. **Akme** most likely means
 - achiever
 - winner
 - highest point
 - benchmark

UNIT 8

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 8. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Aquatic Robotics

<Technical Essay>

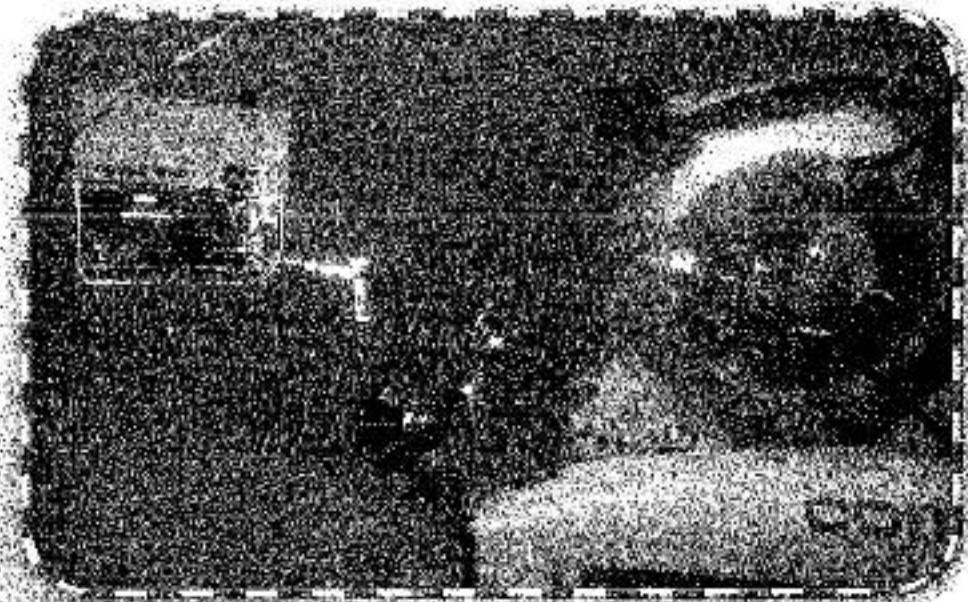
Two thirds of Earth's surface is covered with water. Human beings have yet to **infiltrate** most of this unexplored and **cryptic** terrain. Instead, their most important **proxies** underwater are robots. The field of undersea robotics has grown rapidly in recent years. It is now an essential part of ocean exploration.

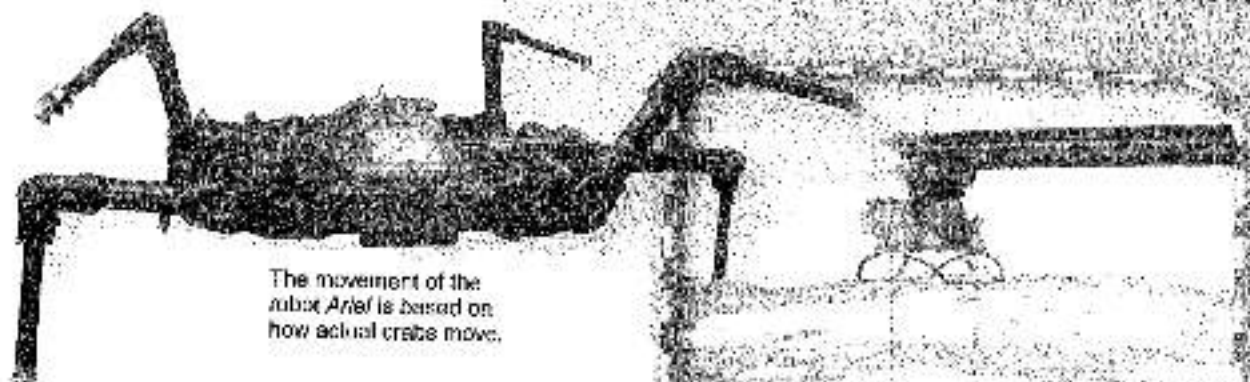
At the very foundation of robot design is the performance of tasks that are difficult, repetitive, or dangerous. These same words describe undersea exploration. For example, the important missions of marine research often require a descent to great depths. Vast areas of the ocean floor remain inaccessible to humans no matter what protective **attire** they wear or

equipment they use. And no eager explorer, however **fervent**, would carry out a deep diving **stint** lasting months at a time. Robotics engineers began to pick up on these challenges in the 1990s. They channeled their efforts into developing three **divergent** types of undersea

robots. One type is a remote-controlled vehicle that is towed behind ships. Another type is really a miniature submarine that carries a human crew and is equipped with robot arms. A third type of robot is fully autonomous, carrying out a survey in an **unflagging** fashion that no human could hope to match.

Undersea robots are designed to aid humans in a variety of endeavors. Some of these are





The movement of the robot Ariel is based on how actual crabs move.

ecological. For instance, an early objective of the *Odyssey* robot series that was developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was to investigate the decreasing number of humpback whales on Stellwagen Bank, a large underwater plateau at the mouth of Massachusetts Bay. Another *Odyssey* mission took the robot to the bottom of the Labrador Sea between Newfoundland and Greenland. There, even the notoriously rough winter weather could not **nullify** the robot's mission to explore ocean oxygenation. In this process, surface waters in high latitudes near the poles become oxygen-rich but also cold and dense. The cold, dense water **plummets** to the bottom in plumes, where it provides energy for many kinds of life. Without *Odyssey's* assistance in such missions, human efforts would have been to no **avail**, given the conditions. The latest *Odyssey* robot can even hover in place. Like a helicopter, it can be controlled remotely with a joystick.

Scientists are not the only ones using aquatic robots. Undersea robots are also important for military uses. The robot crab *Ariel*, for example, may be used to clear mines from minefields that **abut** the shore. No obstacle or crevice stops *Ariel*. Few humans would remain calm and **stoical** performing such a hazardous duty. Military robots are also used to find enemy submarines and to protect coastal areas.

At present, there is virtually no **perceptible** limit on the array of uses for undersea robotics. The British independent robot *Autosub4*, for

example, has been used to explore herring behavior in the North Sea and to locate valuable metals at the bottom of a Scottish lake. Tethered underwater vehicles called ROVs have assisted marine archaeologists in locating and exploring shipwrecks, including that of the *Titanic*. And after the massive Gulf oil spill disaster in 2010, cleanup analyses and efforts relied heavily on ROVs. It is safe to **proclaim** that undersea exploration in the twenty-first century will increasingly be the domain of robots as they go where humans cannot hope to follow.

Audio

For Words[™] 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. **abut**
(ə bət')

(v.) to join at one end or be next to; to support, prop up
Land that _____ a river or lake is considered a highly desirable location on which to build a summer home.

2. **attire**
(ə tīr')

(n.) clothes, apparel, garb; (v.) to dress, adorn, or bedeck
The special _____ that firefighters wear helps to protect them from flames and smoke.
The children happily _____ their stuffed animals in holiday outfits and accessories.

3. **crony**
(krō' nē)

(n.) a very close friend, chum, buddy
We have been _____ ever since we met in the second grade.

4. **divergent**
(də vər' jənt)

(adj.) going in different directions; different from each other; departing from convention, deviant
Two people may be close friends despite their having very _____ interests and beliefs.

5. **gaunt**
(gōnt)

(adj.) thin and bony, starved looking; bare, barren
We left food and water for the _____ alley cat.

6. **nullify**
(nəl' ə fi)

(v.) to make of no value or consequence, cancel, wipe out
After seven days, you cannot _____ the contract without being charged a penalty.

7. **plummet**
(pləm' ət)

(v.) to plunge straight down; (n.) a weight fastened to a line
Gannets and other seabirds _____ headfirst into the ocean to catch small fish and squid.
Experts think the pierced round stones found at the site served as _____ to weight fishing nets.

8. **rankle**
(ran' kəl)

(v.) to cause anger, irritation, or bitterness (with the suggestion that the pain grows worse with time)
Insults may _____ a person for many years.

9. **scavenger**
(skav' ən jər)

(*n.*) a person who collects or removes usable items from waste materials; an animal that feeds on refuse or dead bodies

A few _____ such as catfish and other bottom feeders will help to keep a fish tank clean.

10. **stoical**
(stō' i kəl)

(*adj.*) self-controlled, not showing feeling in response to pleasure or pain

The refugees' _____ acceptance of their plight was deeply moving.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 114–115 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. Members of both teams sent the injured player their most **divergent** wishes for a speedy recovery.
2. In the desert, very warm daytime temperatures can **plummet** to very cold nighttime lows.
3. We plan to visit vintage clothing stores to find the proper **attire** for our 1980s-themed dance party.
4. The military officers were careful not to reveal the latest battle plans because they suspected that there was a **crony** among them.
5. According to scientists, *Tyrannosaurus rex* was both a fierce hunter and a keen **scavenger**.
6. The oral surgeon complimented me on my ability to remain calm and **stoical** as my tooth was extracted.
7. When the archaeologists finish excavating the layers of sand and rock that cover the ancient city, these fascinating ancient ruins will finally **abut**.
8. In an attempt to **nullify** the jury's verdict in her client's first trial, the defense attorney argued that her predecessor had been unqualified and incompetent.
9. The song's bright, witty lyrics **rankle** perfectly with its catchy melody.
10. The black-and-white photos of the **gaunt** prisoners of war moved us deeply.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 112–113 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. President Kennedy bore his pain in such a (**divergent, stoical**) manner that few people realized how much he suffered from his World War II back injury.
2. Our farm used to (**rankle, abut**) the high school football field, but now a highway separates the two tracts of land.
3. I pretended that being ignored by the “best people in town” meant nothing to me, but actually those snubs (**rankled, nullified**) deeply.
4. The (**stoical, gaunt**) and leafless trees seemed to add to the gloom of that wintry scene.
5. It is a sad fact of experience that postwar political blunders can often (**nullify, plummet**) or even reverse the results of battlefield triumphs.
6. If we had a good civil service system in this town, the mayor wouldn’t be able to put his (**cronies, scavengers**) on the public payroll.
7. After the big snowstorm, the trees seemed to be (**attired, cronies**) in white lace.
8. Our hopes for a winning touchdown (**nullified, plummeted**) in the last minute when Jim fumbled and South High recovered the ball.
9. I understand that pigeons are (**plummets, scavengers**) by nature, but I still don’t like them pecking around our picnic table, looking for crumbs.
10. When the temperature suddenly (**plummeted, nullified**) to below freezing, the hikers made the wise decision to descend the mountain.
11. Although the woman was filled with grief, she remained (**gaunt, stoical**) during the poignant memorial service.
12. In a democracy, we expect people to have (**gaunt, divergent**) views and to express them openly.



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.

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| abut | crony | gaunt | plummet | scavenger |
| attire | divergent | nullify | rankle | stoical |

1. We decided not to buy the house, mainly because the property it sits on unfortunately _____ the noisy main highway.
2. To prepare for the job interview, she _____ herself in a simple but elegant navy-blue suit.
3. The rise in the cost of living _____ my efforts to save some money from my small salary.
4. We watched in dismay as our new model airplane suddenly went out of control and _____ to the ground.
5. His failure to win the election _____ in his mind until it caused a complete emotional breakdown.
6. The witnesses' statements are so _____ that it's hard to know how the accident actually happened.
7. He tried to appear _____ when he heard the bad news, but I realized that he was deeply hurt.
8. Shakespeare said that Cassius had a "lean and hungry look," but I would describe him with the single word _____.
9. My father has three _____ who go with him each year on a camping trip in the High Sierras.
10. Although the vulture has a decidedly poor reputation, it does a useful job as a(n) _____, clearing away decaying matter.

End Set A

Unit 8 ■ 117



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. **avail**
(ə vā' l')

(v.) to be of use or benefit to; to make use of; to take advantage of; to profit or benefit; (n.) use, benefit, or value

Be sure to _____ yourself of all the services that the school library has to offer. I tried repeatedly to contact my neighbor by phone, but to absolutely no _____.

2. **cryptic**
(krip' tik)

(adj.) puzzling, mystifying, or enigmatic

The letter to the editor was so _____ that I couldn't be certain what the writer had actually intended to say.

3. **enmity**
(en' mə tē)

(n.) hatred, ill-will

Despite a long, close, and tense match, the defeated player felt no _____ toward the new champion.

4. **fervent**
(fər' vant)

(adj.) very earnest, emotional, passionate; extremely hot

The President delivered a _____ plea for tolerance and unity.

5. **infiltrate**
(in' fil trāt)

(v.) to pass through or gain entrance to gradually or stealthily

Some of our men _____ the enemy's camp and captured their leader.

6. **perceptible**
(pər sep' tə bəl)

(adj.) capable of being grasped by the senses or mind

There was no _____ improvement in the patient's condition despite the doctors' best efforts to treat the infection.

7. **proclaim**
(prō klām')

(v.) to declare publicly or officially

We _____ loyalty to our country when we recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

8. **proxy**
(prāk' sē)

(n.) an agent, substitute; a written permission allowing one person to act in another's place

The Vice President may be called upon to be the President's _____ at the funeral of a foreign leader.

- 9. stint**
(stint) (v.) to limit, be sparing or frugal; (n.) a limit or restriction; a fixed share of work or duty; a period of activity
Good hosts never _____ on food and drink for the guests who attend their parties.
A _____ as the guest host of a popular talk show may be a big career break for a young comedian.
- 10. unflagging**
(ən flag' ɪŋ) (adj.) tireless, continuing with vigor
After the votes were counted, the candidates paid tribute to the _____ loyalty of their supporters.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 118–119 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. Although my **stint** as a waiter wasn't what I wanted to do in the long term, it gave me valuable experience in dealing with difficult people.
2. I was delighted when he finished my favorite book and reacted simply with **enmity**.
3. After hours of attempting to fix the leak, he turned the water back on and saw that his efforts were of little **avail**.
4. The environmental club decided to **infiltrate** their message about going green by putting posters in every classroom and hallway throughout the school.
5. After leaving a few polite notes asking her upstairs neighbors to be quiet, she left a **cryptic** voicemail explaining that she would call the police if the noise continued.
6. Tom becomes interested in causes but is so **unflagging** that he moves from one to another.
7. The executive named a colleague who could act as her **proxy** since she would not be able to attend the next board meeting.
8. The teacher was not only furious that the student strolled into the classroom half an hour late, but also that he did so with no **perceptible** sense of guilt.
9. I will **proclaim** my intention to run for student council at the next assembly.
10. The spokesperson's **fervent** speech about the importance of the charitable organization clearly resonated with many people, as donations tripled in the following hour.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 112–113 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- In the unforgettable words of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson (**proclaimed, infiltrated**) to the world that a new nation had been born.
- Let me state my absolute (**proxy, enmity**) for those who seek to bring about political change through violent means.
- In spite of my efforts to keep them at bay, spring weeds always manage to (**infiltrate, proclaim**) my vegetable garden.
- The moon is sometimes faintly (**cryptic, perceptible**) in the morning sky.
- All the heroism of our men could not (**proclaim, avail**) against the enemy's superior forces.
- Large numbers of stockholders allowed (**stints, proxies**) to vote in their place.
- It didn't take me long to master the (**fervent, cryptic**) greetings, signs, and handshakes that were part of the club's rituals.
- The two candidates are working hard to get the voters' support, but in my opinion there is no (**perceptible, cryptic**) difference between them.
- Before going to college, my brother did a (**stint, proxy**) as an apprentice radio operator on an oceangoing tanker.
- During the prolonged dry spell, the farmers' (**fervent, perceptible**) prayers for rain were seldom answered.
- For her (**unflagging, cryptic**) devotion to every good cause in our community, we honor this wonderful woman.
- We made phone calls, sent emails, and combed the neighborhood on foot, but our search for the lost dog was to no (**stint, avail**).



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.

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|----------|------------|
| avail | enmity | infiltrate | proclaim | stint |
| cryptic | fervent | perceptible | proxy | unflagging |

1. Instead of giving us a clear and helpful answer, the speaker offered only the _____ prophecy that "time will tell."
2. All her efforts to get more business for her troubled company proved to be of no _____, and the store had to close down.
3. Each year the President _____ the last Thursday in November as a day of national thanksgiving.
4. Since I will not be able to attend the meeting, I hereby appoint Ms. Brown to act as my _____.
5. Over a period of years, words and phrases used in the field of computer science _____ everyday speech.
6. Even after he retired and we expected him to slow down, his efforts in support of his beloved school remained _____.
7. As a teenager, she developed a(n) _____ interest in biology that led to a lifelong career.
8. In our community, people of many ethnic backgrounds work together without jealousy or _____.
9. Their parents had _____ for many years to save the money needed to send the children to college.
10. I didn't think she would have the nerve to ask me for a loan, but she did—and with no _____ embarrassment.

End Set B

Unit 8 ■ 121

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. lingering **antagonism** despite the settlement _____
- 2. plan to visit an old **pal** _____
- 3. as **scrawny** as a skeleton _____
- 4. forced to **cut back** even on necessities _____
- 5. property that **borders** a nature preserve _____
- 6. a **forager** in search of food _____
- 7. a barely **noticeable** scar _____
- 8. **penetrate** the intelligence agency _____
- 9. temperatures **fell suddenly** _____
- 10. **unremitting** interest in celebrity gossip _____
- 11. selected to act as my **representative** _____
- 12. will not **benefit** if not properly done _____
- 13. **broadcast** my intention to run for office _____
- 14. packed **outfits** suitable for all kinds of weather _____
- 15. an **ardent** advocate for the poor _____

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. trying to **delight** the audience _____
- 2. able to follow the **crystal clear** message _____
- 3. **endorse** the captain's order _____
- 4. had an **emotional** response to the proposal _____
- 5. someone with **orthodox** views _____

Writing: Words in Action

How do you think aquatic robots and deep-sea exploration will change our lives? Will they lead to improvements? If so, what benefits might they yield? Write a newspaper editorial expressing your views on the potential of aquatic robots. Use details from the passage (pages 112–113) and 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.

The word *robot* was invented by Czech playwright, novelist, and journalist Karel Čapek (1880–1938). He introduced the word to the world in his play *R.U.R.*, or *Rossum's Universal Robots*, which was first produced in Prague in 1920. The idea of artificial life goes all the way back to antiquity, but Čapek was a brilliant and **unflagging scavenger** of ideas and language, and he created a work of great originality and enormous influence.

The word *robot* comes from the word *rabota*, which belongs to an ancient language of worship known as “Church Slavonic.” This beautiful, **gaunt** language dates back to the ninth century and is still used by the Orthodox Church in the Czech Republic and several other Eastern European countries. *Rabota* is a medieval word for the duty of forced labor that serfs owed to the lord whose land they lived on.

Čapek's play takes place in a factory—R.U.R.—that makes machines that resemble humans. These humanoid robots are created to save humans the trouble of doing any work. R.U.R. uses the latest biology, chemistry, and electronics to mass-produce workers who think, talk, move, and learn just like humans. They lack nothing but a soul and the ability to love. In time, however, they learn to feel both love and **enmity**. Servitude begins to **rankle**, and they revolt against the factory bosses and their **cronies**, and then all their human overlords.

Does the plot of *R.U.R.* look familiar? Modern science fiction clearly owes Čapek much more than just a single word.

- What is the meaning of **unflagging** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - listless
 - shameless
 - tireless
 - fearless
- In paragraph 1, what does the use of the word **scavenger** suggest about Čapek?
 - He was unoriginal.
 - He collected ideas.
 - He was a thief.
 - He was wide-ranging.
- The word **gaunt** means about the same as
 - expressive
 - rich
 - incomprehensible
 - lean
- Enmity** comes from the Latin word **inimicus**. **Inimicus** most likely means
 - affection
 - loyalty
 - enemy
 - friend
- Which word means the same as **rankle** as it is used in paragraph 3?
 - irritate
 - survive
 - accumulate
 - intensify
- What does **cronies** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 3?
 - co-workers
 - superiors
 - employees
 - buddies

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 9. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Tecumseh of the Shawnee

<Biographical Sketch>



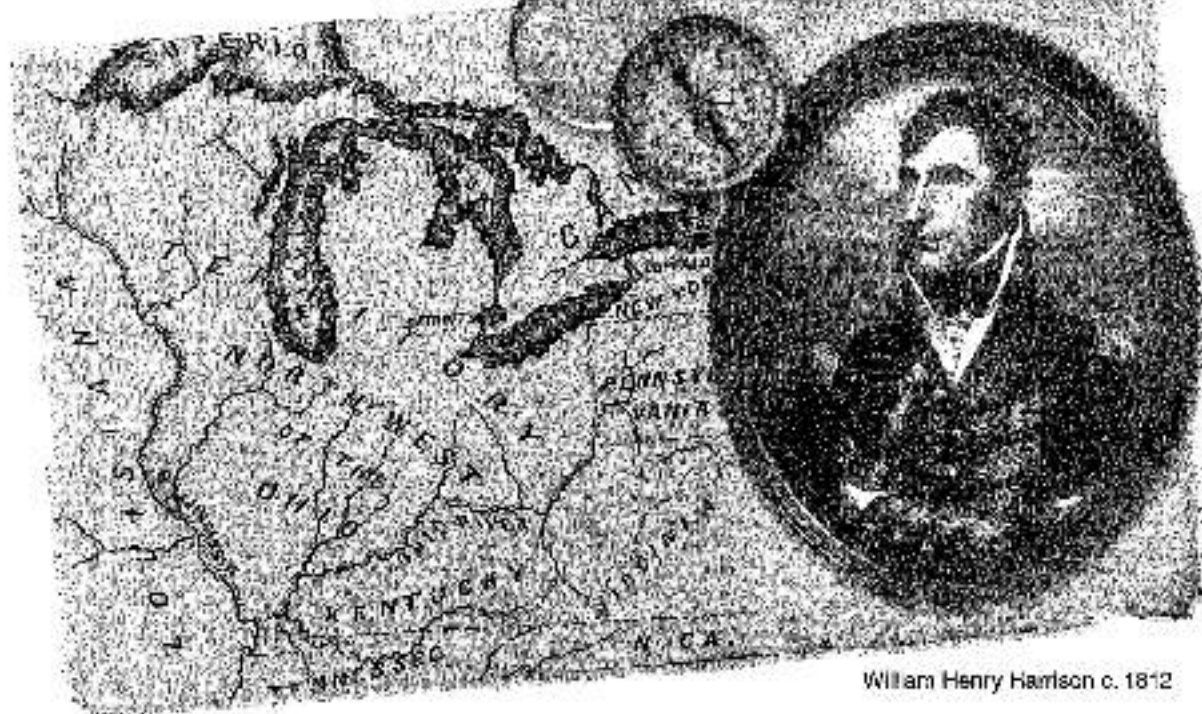
The great Shawnee leader, Tecumseh (Shooting Star), was born in 1768 in Ohio country. Like the land he was born to, the 45 years of his life were marked by war. Control of the fertile region had been contested for centuries, even before Europeans arrived. By the time Tecumseh was born, the British were the region's dominant power. British settlement continued to expand westward, **encroaching** on tribal lands. Irritated tribal leaders **chafed** at the expansion, and some sought to **fend** off the tide of settlers with violence. One of these leaders was Tecumseh's father, who was killed in a battle with the British in 1774. Soon after, the Shawnee sided with the British against the American colonies in the Revolutionary War.

When the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, Tecumseh was 15 years old. American forces continued to clash with tribes in Ohio and the surrounding region in a prolonged conflict referred

to as the Northwest Indian War. Tecumseh fought in many battles and became the leader of a band of Shawnee warriors. The Northwest Indian War ended in 1794, with the Native Americans forced to **capitulate** and hand over most of the Ohio lands to the United States. Tensions

between the native tribes and settlers cooled. Many tribal leaders even encouraged their people to adopt aspects of the settlers' culture.

This period of relative calm did not last long. Many Native Americans remained **disgruntled** at the spread of settlements and the now **predominant** U.S. authority that allowed settlers to take land with **impunity**. A true warrior never seeks glory, but by 1808, Tecumseh had emerged as a leader of **renown**. He travelled throughout the region to build an alliance strong enough to confront the United States. In his new role as a political leader, Tecumseh was a **prodigy**. He was a talented and **disarming** speaker, full of



William Henry Harrison c. 1812

poise and purpose. **Endowed** with an impressive physique, he presented a charismatic **mien**. He won thousands over to his cause. Tecumseh's Confederacy, as it came to be known, drew together many tribes.

The situation grew **dire** with the signing of the Treaty of Fort Wayne, which opened some three million acres of land to U.S. settlers. Tecumseh and 400 warriors met with Governor William Henry Harrison of the Indiana Territory to demand the treaty be nullified. When Harrison refused, Tecumseh headed south to recruit more allies for his Confederacy. Tribal forces carried out scattered raids on white settlers. While Tecumseh was away, Harrison led about 1,000 militia and army troops to Prophetstown. There he defeated the main force of Tecumseh's Confederacy at the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. Memory of that victory would serve Harrison well decades later as he sought to become the ninth president. Tecumseh, on the other hand, saw his plans begin to go **awry**. The

Confederacy, **bludgeoned** by the defeat, would now take more time to develop.

As Tecumseh set out to rebuild the Confederacy, the War of 1812 broke out between Britain and the United States. The conflicts in the Northwest were one of the leading causes of this war, as many in the United States blamed the British for inciting the Native Americans to violence and supplying them with firearms. Tecumseh sided with the British and helped them defeat the Americans at Detroit. About a year later, Tecumseh was killed during the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813. His Confederacy surrendered soon after, giving the United States control over the Northwest frontier.

Audio

For **Wonders** and audio passages, go to SedlerConnect.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. awry
(ə rī')

(*adj., adv.*) in a turned or twisted position or direction; wrong, out of the right or hoped-for course

After running to catch the bus, I realized that my clothing was all _____.

If something went _____ during a countdown, NASA officials would cancel a shuttle launch.

2. bludgeon
(bləj' ən)

(*n.*) a short club used as a weapon; (*v.*) to strike with a heavy club; to use force or strong arguments to gain some point

Early humans fashioned _____ from the thick limbs of trees.

Heavy-handed writers tend to _____ readers with explanations of their characters' motives.

3. chafe
(chāf)

(*v.*) to warm by rubbing; to wear sore by rubbing; to feel annoyance or dissatisfaction, annoy, irk; to strain or press against; (*n.*) a sore or injury caused by rubbing

The American colonists _____ under the many unjust laws imposed on them by King George III.

To keep that raw _____ from becoming infected, you should put a clean bandage on it.

4. dire
(dīr)

(*adj.*) dreadful, causing fear or suffering; warning of trouble to come; demanding immediate action to avoid disaster

Environmentalists warn of the _____ consequences of the destruction of the world's rain forests.

5. encroach
(en krōch')

(*v.*) to advance beyond the usual or proper limits, trespass

Where suburbs _____ on unspoiled forests or wetlands, delicate ecosystems may be disrupted.

6. fend
(fend)

(*v.*) to ward off, resist; to get along, manage

The picnic was enjoyable, but we spent quite a bit of time _____ off ants and mosquitos.

7. mien
(mēn)

(*n.*) air, manner; appearance; expression

A person may adopt a cheerful _____ in an attempt to conceal sorrow or anger.

- 8. penal**
(pē' nəl) (adj.) having to do with punishment
Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, was once the site of an infamous _____ colony.
- 9. predominant**
(pri dām' ə nənt) (adj.) the greatest in strength or power; most common
Cy Young, for whom the coveted pitching award is named, was once the _____ pitcher in baseball.
- 10. recluse**
(re' klūs) (n.) a person who leads a life shut up or withdrawn from the world
An individual who has suffered a great emotional loss may become something of a _____.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 126–127 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

- The stranded hikers feared that their situation would become **dire** if rescuers did not find them by nightfall.
- Historical evidence suggests that they were a nonviolent, peaceful society known to solve disputes using the tools of negotiation, compromise, and **bludgeon**.
- The repetitive action of rowing may **chafe** the skin on your hands if you do it often.
- The beach was so crowded that it was hard to set up a chair and an umbrella and not **encroach** on someone else's space.
- Paleontologists study dinosaur fossils and other physical traces of **predominant** times.
- Pets are dependent on humans and cannot be expected to **fend** for themselves.
- In a debate, it is not enough to simply state your **mien**; you must also support it.
- As a former criminal court judge, this candidate for governor can truly claim to be an expert on our state **penal** code.
- A burrow is a safe **recluse** in which an animal can store food and hide from enemies.
- It was the kind of day when anything that could possibly go **awry** did, so I decided to go home and lay low before something really terrible happened.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 124–125 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. Do you understand how someone can live as a (**mien, recluse**) even in the midst of a great city?
2. Why does she (**bludgeon, fend**) people she barely knows with her arguments and strong opinions?
3. The lecturer is a man who served ten years in prison and is now devoting his life to bringing about reforms in our (**penal, predominant**) system.
4. As we use up the earth's fossil-fuel supplies, we are faced with an increasingly (**penal, dire**) need to develop new energy sources.
5. Mosses and lichens—which can survive extremely cold temperatures—are (**predominant, dire**) plants in the Arctic tundra.
6. Yes, we are still friends, but not as close as we used to be; something has gone (**awry, dire**) in our relationship.
7. His plain clothing and quiet (**bludgeon, mien**) were not what we expected in a famous Hollywood director.
8. During the winter the wind usually blows from the north in that area, but during the summer southerly currents are (**predominant, awry**).
9. My problem was to (**fend, bludgeon**) off their unwelcome attentions without being openly insulting.
10. The rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution do not permit citizens to (**fend, encroach**) on the rights of others.
11. After a horrible accident, the one-time celebrity lived his life as a (**mien, recluse**), permanently turning his back on public life.
12. The injured quarterback (**chafed, encroached**) at sitting on the bench while his team was being badly beaten on the field.



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.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------------|
| awry | chafe | encroach | mien | predominant |
| bludgeon | dire | fend | penal | recluse |

- As the jurors filed back into the courtroom, their stern _____ alarmed the defendants.
- Let us hope that scientists are wrong in their _____ predictions that there will be a major earthquake in our region.
- The Scottish poet Robert Burns reminds us that no matter how carefully we plan, things may still go _____.
- True, I wanted to make some money, but my _____ reason for taking the job was that I needed practical work experience.
- Do you believe that the crime rate will go down if the _____ code is made more severe?
- The parents promised that they would not meddle with or _____ on the privacy of their married children.
- To carry out his great work, he chose to separate himself from society and live the solitary life of a(n) _____.
- Shoes that will not _____ your feet are the most important piece of equipment you will need for a hike.
- When his efforts to _____ off the bill collectors proved unsuccessful, my uncle was forced to declare bankruptcy.
- Some people have the unpleasant habit of verbally _____ their opponents in an argument by loudly repeating a single phrase.

End Set A

Unit 9 ■ 129



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. **apt**
(apt) (adj.) suitable, fitting, likely; quick to learn
The appropriate greeting card for a particular occasion is one that expresses _____ sentiments.
2. **capitulate**
(kə pich' ə lāt) (v.) to end resistance, give up, throw in the towel
When I saw that I had been outmaneuvered by my opponent, I had no choice but to _____.
3. **defile**
(di fil') (v., trans.) to make unclean or dirty, destroy the purity of; (v., intrans.) to march in a single line or in columns; (n.) a narrow passage; gorge, canyon
Those who _____ a house of worship will be punished to the full extent of the law.
The victorious troops _____ for review.
We hiked through the rocky _____.
4. **disarming**
(dis ärm' in) (adj.) charming, tending to soften unfriendliness or suspicion
My best friend has a most _____ smile.
5. **disgruntled**
(dis grənt' əld) (adj., part) in bad humor, discontented, annoyed
When flights are delayed because of bad weather, airline passengers may become extremely _____.
6. **endow**
(en daú') (v.) to furnish, equip, provide with funds or some other desirable thing or quality
Wealthy individuals often make provisions in their wills to _____ their favorite charities.
7. **impunity**
(im pyú' nə tē) (n.) freedom from punishment
Bullies must be made to realize that they cannot push other people around with _____.
8. **pertinent**
(pər' tə nənt) (adj.) related to the matter at hand, to the point
The joke you told was very amusing, but I fail to see how it was _____ to the conversation.

9. **prodigy**
(präd' ə jē) (n.) something wonderful or marvelous; an unusual feat; a child or young person with extraordinary ability or talent
The careers of some musical _____
have turned out to be short-lived.
10. **renown**
(ri naun') (n.) fame, glory
Some writers earn acclaim during their lifetime, but others win _____ only after their death.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 130–131 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

- I decided to create an organizational system in order to **defile** the mess of documents that sat on my desk.
- Many students wondered why they saw a preteen girl around the university campus, until they learned that she was a **prodigy** in mathematics and was taking advanced classes.
- The heat and humidity that morning were **apt** to make many people drop out of the race.
- The **impunity** with which he reacted to someone teasing him good-naturedly showed us all that he cannot take a joke.
- Those with **disarming** dispositions often make excellent salespeople, as they can easily win people's trust.
- While the young girl is a talented dancer, she prefers to do it as a hobby and would never seek **renown** by performing publicly.
- I attempted to **capitulate** the interview with the businessman by asking some follow-up questions, but his assistant led him away to another engagement.
- Rather than spending her wealth on material goods, the famous actress decided to **endow** her former college with the funds they would need to build a new auditorium.
- Her **pertinent** remarks showed that she did not know as much about the subject as she claimed to beforehand.
- The customer service department spent the day dealing with **disgruntled** customers whose packages had not arrived on time because of a snowstorm.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 124–125 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- Some great composers, including Mozart and Mendelssohn, were (**pertinent, apt**) musicians from a very early age, demonstrating an amazing talent for writing music.
- When the featured singer failed to appear, the (**disgruntled, apt**) fans demanded their money back.
- Nature is kind to us in many ways, but we must learn that we cannot violate its laws with (**impunity, renown**).
- Marie is (**apt, endowed**) to forget where she puts important things, such as her keys, wallet, and glasses.
- The message of a great work of literature may be as (**pertinent, disgruntled**) today as it was when it was first written.
- Although the child was terrified of shots, the skillful nurse (**capitulated, disarmed**) the weeping boy by singing a funny song.
- Alvin York performed such (**impunities, prodigies**) on the battlefields of France that he was awarded this nation's highest honors.
- The Declaration of Independence mentions a number of "unalienable rights" with which all people "are (**endowed, capitulated**) by their Creator."
- I was so (**capitulated, disarmed**) by the way he asked for a loan that to my surprise I found myself giving him the money.
- He claims to be a patriot, but his disregard for the powerless (**endows, defiles**) the great ideals on which this nation was built.
- A team as determined as ours is will never (**capitulate, endow**), even if it is losing badly in the final moments of a game.
- The college my sister attends is a small one, but it has gained a great deal of (**impunity, renown**) for the quality of its faculty.



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.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| apt | defile | disgruntled | impunity | prodigy |
| capitulate | disarming | endow | pertinent | renown |

- The brave soldiers defending the fort _____ only when they realized that further resistance was useless.
- Even though you are _____ because the candidate you favored did not win the nomination, you should still vote in the election.
- Even before Martin Luther King, Jr., won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, his _____ had spread throughout most of the world.
- We were prepared to make an angry complaint to the salesclerk, but her _____ manner soon put us in a friendlier mood.
- In your answers, be precise and try to give only the details that you know are _____ to this investigation.
- It is up to you to make good use of the talents with which nature has seen fit to _____ you.
- There's an old saying that tells us that if you walk like a duck and talk like a duck, people are _____ to take you for a duck.
- In my opinion, the countryside is _____ by billboards that block our view of the beauties of nature.
- We were amazed that the large, fierce-looking dog allowed the child to pull its tail with _____.
- The Grand Canyon and Niagara Falls are considered by many to be awe-inspiring _____ of nature.



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. paid a **proper** tribute _____
2. had a reputation of being a **loner** _____
3. trespassed with apparent **amnesty** _____
4. fought their attempts to **invade** our privacy _____
5. was an award-winning tennis **marvel** _____
6. came to the fight armed with a **club** _____
7. an **endearing** smile _____
8. an attitude that was **prevalent** during the Victorian age _____
9. **stave off** the pickpocket _____
10. a gruff **demeanor** but a kindly heart _____
11. issued an **ominous** forecast _____
12. **gave up** after a long and exhausting struggle _____
13. further **aggravated** our already strained nerves _____
14. obtain all the **relevant** documents _____
15. sent the defendant to a **correctional** facility _____



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. to **revere** the natural beauty _____
2. due to the **obscurity** of the film _____
3. was **deprived** of a good sense of humor _____
4. a **satisfied** customer _____
5. sensed that things were **in order** _____

Writing: Words in Action

Think about what Tecumseh did for his people. Write a tribute to Tecumseh, describing how he positively affected the lives of the Shawnee. Use examples from your reading (pages 124–125), 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.

Corn has long been the key ingredient in the diet of Native Americans. And Native people fashioned dolls for their children made from the husks of corn. The dolls were simple, just corn husks, or they were more elaborate, sporting clothes and holding **apt** tools such as cooking utensils or canoe paddles. But these dolls typically lacked faces.

Each tribe has a **pertinent** yet slightly different legend surrounding these faceless dolls. The Iroquois legend, for instance, says that the Great Spirit gave the Corn Spirit permission to create a corn-husk doll with a beautiful face, but the corn-husk doll grew too vain. The Great Spirit warned the corn-husk doll she was committing a **penal** offense and spoke of **dire** consequences if she did not change her ways. The doll continued to admire her reflection in pools of water, and continued to be vain. As punishment for ignoring the Great Spirit, the legend goes, the Great Spirit did not **defile** her face. Instead he took it away completely.

In keeping with their tradition of not wasting natural resources, Native Americans used up every part of the ears of corn. Corn husks were braided to make rope, baskets, mats, and rugs, or transformed into moccasins and other clothing. Corn cobs were used as fuel. When the first European settlers came to America, Native people introduced them to corn and taught them how to grow it. They also showed them how to make corn-husk dolls, and the settlers adopted the tradition. Then, even children as shy as a **recluse** embraced the dolls as comforting friends.

- What is the meaning of **apt** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - fitting
 - lightweight
 - feminine
 - popular
- The word **pertinent** means about the same as
 - unusual
 - relevant
 - remarkable
 - tragic
- What is the meaning of **penal** as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - unwritten
 - visible
 - disciplinary
 - foolish
- Dire** comes from the Latin word **dirus**. **Dirus** most likely means
 - absolute
 - fearsome
 - distinct
 - direct
- What is the meaning of **defile** as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - to question directly
 - to disobey an order
 - to destroy the purity of
 - to threaten the life of
- In paragraph 3, what does the use of the word **recluse** suggest about the children?
 - They are withdrawn.
 - They are difficult.
 - They have friends.
 - They are lovable.

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 1

Read "The Queen's Twin," which contains words in **boldface** that appear in Units 7-9. Then answer the questions.

The Queen's Twin

by Sarah Orne Jewett

Before us lay a splendid world of sea and shore. The autumn colors already brightened the landscape; and here and there at the edge of a dark tract of pointed firs stood a row of bright swamp-maples. The blue sea and the great tide inlets were untroubled by the lightest winds.

"Poor land, this is!" sighed Mrs. Todd as we sat down to rest on the worn doorstep. "I've known three good hard-workin' families that come here full o' hope an' pride and tried to make something o' this farm, but it beat 'em all. There's one small field that's excellent for potatoes if you let half of it rest every year; but the land's always hungry. Now, you see them little peakéd-topped spruces an' fir balsams comin' up over the hill all green an' hearty; they've got it all their own way! Seems sometimes as if wild Natur' got jealous over a certain spot, and wanted to do just as she'd a mind to. You'll see here; she'll do her own ploughin' an' harrowin' with frost an' wet, an' plant just what she wants and wait for her own crops. Man can't do nothin' with it, try as he may."

I looked down the slope, and felt as if we ourselves were likely to be overcome if we lingered too long. There was a **fervent** vigor of growth, a persistence and a **perceptible** savagery about the sturdy little trees which suggested that powerful wild Nature and frail human nature were in a state of complete **enmity**. One felt a sudden pity for the **stoical** and unassuming men and women whose unflagging efforts had been nullified

after a long fight in that lonely place; their labors had been to no **avail**. One felt fear of the unconquerable forces of Nature.

"I can recollect the time when folks were shy o' these woods we just come through," said Mrs. Todd seriously. "The men-folks themselves never'd venture into 'em alone; if their cattle got strayed they'd collect whoever they could get, and start off all together. They said a person was liable to get bewildered in there alone, and in old times folks had been lost. I expect there was considerable fear left over from the old times. Some people don't seem able to **find** it off; I've seen bold men act kind o' timid. Some women o' the Asa Bowden family went out one afternoon berryin' when I was a girl, and got lost and was out all night; they found 'em middle o' the mornin' next day, not half a mile from home, scared most to death, an' sayin' they'd heard wolves and other beasts sufficient for a caravan. Poor creatur's! they'd strayed at last into a kind of low place amongst some alders, an' one of 'em was so overset she never got over it, an' went off in a sort o' slow decline. 'Twas like them victims that drowns in a foot o' water; but their minds did suffer dreadful. Some folks is born afraid of the woods and all wild places, but I must say they've always been like home to me."

1. Which sentence **best** summarizes the first paragraph?
 - A) Fine fall weather and tranquil coastal waters promise a perfect day for a walk.
 - B) The narrator surveys the beauty of the coastal landscape on a fall day.
 - C) Dramatic irony permits the reader to understand features of the landscape.
 - D) The author introduces her major theme.
2. According to the line 29, what is **fervent** vigor?
 - A) flushed
 - B) increasing
 - C) unhealthy
 - D) intense
3. What is the meaning of **perceptible** as it is used in line 31?
 - A) hardworking
 - B) noticeable
 - C) patient
 - D) uncaring
4. As it is used in line 34, what is the meaning of **enmity**?
 - A) friendship
 - B) hostility
 - C) impatient
 - D) unwholesome
5. According to line 35, what are **stoical** men and women?
 - A) hardworking
 - B) heroic
 - C) self-controlled
 - D) uncaring
6. What is the meaning of **avail** as it is used in line 39?
 - A) effect
 - B) profit
 - C) purpose
 - D) end
7. Which phrase is closest in meaning to **fend** as it is used in line 52?
 - A) to settle on
 - B) to nourish
 - C) to ward off
 - D) to work hard
8. Which sentence would be included in a summary of lines 41-67?
 - A) Fears, superstitions, and mysterious events were connected with the woods.
 - B) Mrs. Todd has personal reasons for not entering the woods at night.
 - C) It is a history of the woods and of other wild places in the surrounding area.
 - D) Mrs. Todd explains people's failure to farm the land near the woods.
9. **Part A**
Which inference about Mrs. Todd is supported by the text?
 - A) She is afraid of wild nature.
 - B) She is courageous in the woods.
 - C) She intends to frighten the narrator.
 - D) She is unafraid of the woods.**Part B**
Which evidence from *The Queen's Twin* supports the answer to Part A?
 - A) "she'll do her own ploughin' an' harrowin'" (lines 22-23)
 - B) "fear of the unconquerable forces of Nature" (lines 39-40)
 - C) "a person was liable to get bewildered in there" (lines 47-48)
 - D) "they've always been like home to me" (lines 69-70)
10. Which lines from *The Queen's Twin* **best** states the passage's central idea?
 - A) "Before us lay a splendid world of sea and shore" (lines 1-2)
 - B) "wild Natur' got jealous over a certain spot" (lines 20-21)
 - C) "powerful wild Nature and frail human nature were in a state of complete enmity" (lines 32-34)
 - D) "a person was liable to get bewildered in there alone, and in old times folks had been lost" (lines 47-49)

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 2

Read this passages, which contain words in **boldface** that appear in Units 7-9. Then choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage(s). You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from *Arthur Mervyn; or, Memoirs of the Year 1793* by Charles Brockden Brown. Originally published 1779.

- Having already been cheated out of all the money I had set out with, once I was within the city I kept to the side-streets. By the time I reached Market Street night had fallen, and a triple row of lamps presented a spectacle enchanting and new. My personal cares were, for a time, lost in the tumultuous sensations that suddenly crowded in on me. I had never before visited the city at this hour. I had last come to the city as a mere child. The novelty of everything I encountered was, therefore, nearly absolute. I proceeded with cautious steps, but was still absorbed in attention to every passing object.
- I reached the market-house, and, entering it, immersed myself in new delight and new wonder. I need not remark that our ideas of magnificence and splendour are merely comparative, but I am sure you will smile when I tell you that, as I was walking through this avenue with its starry lamps and blazing crescents, I imagined for a moment that I had been **conveyed** to the infernal regions, which are not dark as some people imagine, but, as I recall from John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, are bathed in dazzling brilliance at all times of the day and night. That it had taken so few hours to discover this new world, at so little distance from the rural quiet of my own home, seemed magical.
- At the **junction** of Market Street and Front Street I sat down on a bench to rest.

- (35) I could no longer **parry** the effects of the long journey. Even though I was accustomed to strenuous exertion it was no wonder that I felt great fatigue; I had travelled forty-five miles in the last fifteen hours. I took a deep breath and began to think seriously about my situation. I was a stranger, friendless and moneyless. I was unable to purchase food and shelter, and was wholly unused to the business of being a beggar and a **scavenger**. I had no objection to spending the night in the spot where I then sat, and I was certain that I would be allowed to sleep with **impunity**. It was no crime to be without a home; but how was I going to satisfy my appetite, which would be so much sharper tomorrow?
- At length it occurred to me that John Fawley, one of our closest country neighbors, might be in the city at this moment. As well as running a farm, he owned a store in the city. He was a plain and well-meaning man with many fine **attributes**, and, should I be so fortunate as to meet him, his superior knowledge of the city might help me out of my present difficulties, and his generosity might lead him to buy me a meal.
- I had already decided to **capitulate**, and to leave the city the next day. As I sat there cold and hungry, **chafing** my hands, I was astonished at the folly that had led me there. In the meantime, however, I had to eat. Where should I look for John Fawley?
- (70) I remembered him once saying that when he was in the city he stayed at an inn. He had even mentioned its name, but, for the time being at least, I could not recall it. My resolution began to **waver**.

1. It can reasonably be inferred that the narrator initially stays off the city's main streets
 - A) because he was nervous that he might be robbed once more.
 - B) because he is ashamed of being seen by people.
 - C) in order to avoid being tempted by things he cannot afford.
 - D) because he is nervous that he might lose his way.
2. The narrator's momentary impression that he had been carried to the "infernal regions" helps to convey the idea that
 - A) the narrator has a good imagination.
 - B) the city might not be a good place.
 - C) the narrator might not be human.
 - D) the narrator is a lost soul.
3. As it is used in line 33, "junction" most nearly means
 - A) joining.
 - B) corner.
 - C) dead-end.
 - D) fork.
4. As it is used in line 45, "scavenger" most nearly means
 - A) someone who roams unseen through densely-populated environments.
 - B) a person who lives on vegetables and fruit stolen from farms.
 - C) someone who searches discarded items for something useful.
 - D) a person who lies in wait to accost unwary members of the public.
5. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that the narrator is
 - A) naive and uneducated.
 - B) wicked and unnatural.
 - C) educated and gentle.
 - D) cunning and resourceful.
6. As it is used in line 49, "impunity" most nearly means
 - A) freedom.
 - B) security.
 - C) risk.
 - D) allowance.
7. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A) Lines 33-34 ("At the juncture ... rest")
 - B) Lines 49-50 ("It was ... home")
 - C) Lines 57-63 ("He was a ... meal")
 - D) Lines 65-68 ("As I ... there")
8. As it is used in line 59, "attributes" most nearly means
 - A) accessories.
 - B) possessions.
 - C) traits.
 - D) faults.
9. It can reasonably be inferred from the final paragraph that the narrator is
 - A) unsure what to do.
 - B) remorseful for his actions.
 - C) remorseless and arrogant.
 - D) resolute and determined.
10. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the passage?
 - A) A man with a mysterious past comes to the city destitute and decides to live by his wits alone.
 - B) A young man from the country arrives penniless in the city and must decide whether to stay and take his chances or leave the city.
 - C) A country bumpkin is robbed on his way to the city, and decides to beg a meal from a neighboring farmer before he goes back home.
 - D) A young woman from the country considers whether to call on an old friend while she is visiting the city.

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.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| apt | capitulate | perceptible | scavenger |
| avail | dire | pertinent | stoical |
| awry | excise | predominant | turncoat |
| bludgeon | penal | proxy | unflagging |

1. The meteorologist's **urgent** warnings to evacuate before the hurricane seemed overly dramatic after nothing more than a light rainfall occurred. _____
2. Although I do like baseball, my **chief** reason for joining the team was to get some more exercise. _____
3. On his graduation day, he wrote his parents a thank-you note for their **steady** support and encouragement throughout his education. _____
4. The school's **disciplinary** code makes clear that anyone who is late to school on a regular basis must go to detention. _____
5. At her retirement party, she tried to remain **self-controlled** but she was soon crying tears of gratitude. _____
6. It seems unfair that my former teammates would call me a **deserter** for joining the baseball team at my new school. _____
7. I left the curtains I no longer wanted on the sidewalk by the trash, knowing that some **rummager** would come along and take them. _____
8. The entrepreneurs struggled to think of an **appropriate** name for their business that reflected the services they offered. _____
9. After I have written an essay, I review it and **cut out** any words or phrases I might have overused. _____
10. There was a **noticeable** difference in his mood after he received his graded test, suggesting that he did better than he'd expected. _____
11. "Please save any conversation that is not **relevant** to this discussion for after class," the teacher said, directing her gaze at me. _____
12. His tendency to **clobber** his opponents with different forms of the same argument comes across as lazy and combative. _____

Two-Word Completions

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

- At first, I was perfectly content to do the rather _____ tasks that my summer job involved. But as time went on, I became thoroughly _____ with such undemanding and unpleasant assignments.
 - menial ... disgruntled
 - tawdry ... intrigued
 - exotic ... obsessed
 - unassuming ... endowed
- Though they never seem to think alike on any subject, there isn't the slightest hint of _____ between them. I think it's not uncommon for two people whose views _____ so sharply to dislike one another intensely.
 - impunity ... encroach
 - doctrine ... nullify
 - enmity ... diverge
 - junction ... abut
- The old adage that clothes often _____ the man simply means that a person's _____ is frequently a kind of public statement about his or her personality.
 - defile ... stance
 - proclaim ... attire
 - convey ... renown
 - attribute ... mien
- Struck by a dreadful disease, my friend became a shadow of her former self. I did not at first recognize the _____ figure that lay in the bed before me. Her once carefree face was now drawn and _____.
 - ravaged ... disarming
 - cryptic ... jaunty
 - stinted ... fervent
 - gaunt ... haggard
- For a while the politician stood high in public favor, but then his reputation suddenly _____ to earth. One day he was basking in the sunshine of popular approval; the next he found himself _____ under the yoke of universal disfavor.
 - belittled ... rankling
 - parried ... wallowing
 - plummeted ... chafing
 - wavered ... encroaching
- During the deciding game, the challenger, a 12-year-old _____ by the name of Mikie, _____ the moves of the champion, herself a grand master and chess authority, with the expertise of an accomplished veteran.
 - acme ... fended off
 - recluse ... nullified
 - crony ... belittled
 - prodigy ... parried
- The wolf, a _____ creature that eats other animals, is often viewed as a threat to ranchers. Presently, the grey wolf has been designated an endangered species, and its most serious threat is human _____ into wolf territory.
 - menial ... infiltration
 - predatory ... encroachment
 - fervent ... impunity
 - disarming ... attribution

WORD STUDY

Idioms

In the passage about Toni Cade Bambara (see pages 56–57), the narrator describes one of Bambara's characters, Squeaky. The narrator states that although Squeaky enjoyed a wealth of wisdom, she was not born on "Easy Street." What the narrator means is that Squeaky's life was not an easy one.

"Easy Street" is an idiom that refers to a life of comfort or material wealth. An **idiom** is an everyday expression that should be understood figuratively, not literally. Some idioms are particular to a certain region or culture, while others are used more universally. Every language has its own idioms.

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.

1. Glenn wants to run for mayor, but many think he's still **wet behind the ears**. _____
 2. My grandpa likes to spend time at the coffee shop **chewing the fat** with the neighbors. _____
 3. The Wilsons needed more **elbow room** and so moved into a bigger home. _____
 4. If you haven't heard the news, you must be **living under a rock**. _____
 5. I would really like to help you, but **my hands are tied** and there is nothing I can do. _____
 6. "Don't worry about losing your job; I've **got your back**," Liam said. _____
 7. When confronted with electrical and plumbing problems, Benny realized he was **in over his head** with the kitchen remodel. _____
 8. Only a driver with **eagle eyes** can find a parking space at the mall during the holidays. _____
 9. When the rest of the clean-up crew left without notice, Jill was **left holding the bag**. _____
 10. Lori volunteered for everything this summer, and I fear she **spread herself too thin**. _____
- a. left to complete something that was another person's responsibility
 - b. look on too many obligations
 - c. looking out for someone's welfare; supporting a friend
 - d. having casual conversation
 - e. adequate space to move about
 - f. challenged by a task beyond one's ability or means
 - g. unable to act due to restrictions
 - h. unaware of what's going on in the world
 - i. keen vision
 - j. young and inexperienced

Classical Roots

chron—time; **crypt**,
crypt—hidden, secret

The Greek root **chron** means "time." The root **crypt** or **crypt** appears in **cryptic** (page 118), meaning "puzzling or mystifying." Some other words based on these roots are listed below.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| anachronism | chronic | chronological | encrypt |
| apocryphal | crypt | cryptogram | synchronize |

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.

- something that is out of its proper time
A telephone would be a(n) _____ in a movie set in colonial times.
- to occur at the same time
Pairs skaters must _____ their movements so that they execute their routines in unison.
- something written in a code to conceal its meaning, a cipher
Army intelligence intercepted an enemy _____.
- of questionable authorship or authenticity, false, counterfeit
Many tales of the exploits of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett are probably _____.
- of long duration, continuing, constant
Drought is a(n) _____ problem in many parts of the world.
- arranged in the order of time of occurrence
A ship captain's log provides a(n) _____ record of a voyage.
- an underground vault or chamber, often used for burial
Colorful paintings adorned the walls of the pharaoh's _____.
- to convert a message into a code or cipher
Prisoners sometimes try to _____ pleas for help in their letters.

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 10. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

The Adventures of Narváez and Cabeza de Vaca in the New World

<Historical Nonfiction>



On June 17, 1527, the Narváez expedition departed from Spain to claim Florida for the Spanish crown. By this time, Spain's **transition** from European kingdom to global empire was well underway. The Spanish were experienced seafarers and colonizers, and by all accounts, the Narváez expedition was **devised** in **accord** with the best practices of the day. The risks **entailed** in such ventures remained high, however. The Narváez expedition was a **veritable** disaster.

Five ships set out that day, carrying 600 men led by the conquistador Pánfilo de Narváez. After three months at sea, the fleet landed on the island of Hispaniola. While the officers procured horses and ships, about 100 men

deserted. Weeks later, the expedition arrived at Cuba. At least 80 men, two ships, and many supplies were lost to a hurricane. More bad weather **vexed** the fleet as it sailed around the Cuban coast, and **dexterous** navigation proved no match for the elements.

The battered fleet reached the Florida coast in April 1528, with a crew of about 400 men. They **bartered** with the native villagers, exchanging beads and cloth for food. The villagers must have felt some **trepidation** at the Spaniards' arrival, as they abandoned the village overnight. The Spaniards soon encountered another village, where they heard rumors of gold to the north. Narváez decided to split the party, sending 300 men north by land to **ferret** out the rumored

gold, and the rest to sail up the coast. One officer, Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, argued that it would be wiser to keep the group together. Narváez overruled the dissenter and **upbraided** him with a **curt** reply, accusing him of cowardice. It was a rash decision that the travelers would come to **rue**, but they knew little then of the **impending** challenges.

The 300 men who headed north never saw their ships again. They encountered hospitable villagers who supplied them with food, but they found no cities of gold. Drained of **vitality** by guerrilla attacks, food shortages, and disease, the expedition returned south. There, the exhausted men built crude boats, hoping to reach Spanish settlements in Mexico. Most of the men, including Narváez, died during this desperate journey. About 80 men, including Cabeza de Vaca, landed on an island inhabited by the Karankawa tribe, who enslaved the Spaniards. After a harsh winter, only 15 members of the expedition remained. They learned to live among the Karankawa as captive medicine men, practicing the art of healing, moving with their captors between

the island and the mainland. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Unable to convince the other Spaniards to escape, Cabeza de Vaca set off on his own into the wilderness. He roamed some 150 miles along the coast, making a living as a trader. In the summer of 1532, he encountered three other survivors of the expedition, who were slaves of a local tribe. Cabeza de Vaca joined these men in captivity, and the four planned their escape. Their chance came in the spring of 1535. While their captors were **engrossed** in a feast, the four Spaniards escaped into the desert and headed south for the Rio Grande. Months later, they stumbled upon a party of Spanish slave hunters, who led them to Mexico City. Nearly nine years after the Narváez expedition had set out from Spain, the journey of these four final survivors had finally reached its end.

Audio

For **Works** and audio passages, go to SocilerConnect.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. accord
(ə kōrd')

(*n.*) agreement, harmony; (*v.*) to agree, be in harmony or bring into harmony; to grant, bestow on

The labor union reached an _____ with management before the midnight deadline.

The Nobel Committee _____ the Peace Prize to the Red Cross in 1917, 1944, and 1963.

2. curt
(kərt)

(*adj.*) short, rudely brief

Tour guides are trained to give complete and polite answers to questions, not _____ responses.

3. engross
(en grōs')

(*v.*) to occupy the complete attention of, absorb fully

The exciting new film _____ every member of the audience.

4. entail
(*v.*, en tāl';
n., en' tāl)

(*v.*) to put a burden on, impose, involve; to restrict ownership of property by limiting inheritance; (*n.*) such a restriction

Reaching your goals will _____ both hard work and sacrifice.

By tradition, an _____ requires that our great-grandmother's paintings must pass to the oldest child.

5. impending
(im pen' dīŋ)

(*adj.*, *part.*) about to happen, hanging over in a menacing way

If you have studied hard, you have no reason to worry about your _____ final exams.

6. rue
(rū)

(*v.*) to regret, be sorry for; (*n.*) a feeling of regret

It is only natural to _____ mistakes and missed opportunities.

My heart was filled with _____ when I realized how thoughtlessly I had behaved.

7. transition
(tran zish' ən)

(*n.*) a change from one state or condition to another

Because of a change in leadership, the country is undergoing a period of political _____.

8. **upbraid**
(əp brād')
- (v.) to blame, scold, find fault with
The police officer _____ the driver for blocking the crosswalk.
9. **veritable**
(ver' ə tə bəl)
- (adj.) actual, true, real
Those dusty old boxes in my grandparents' attic contained a _____ treasure trove of rare books and valuable antiques.
10. **vitality**
(vī tal' ə tē)
- (n.) strength, energy; the capacity to live and develop; the power to endure or survive
To win a marathon, a runner must have patience, speed, and exceptional _____.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 146–147 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 you consult and list sources for a research paper, you must be sure of their **vitality**.
- These workshops, which are offered throughout the year, are designed to help students successfully make the **transition** from high school to college.
- According to experts, a dark-green, leafy vegetable, such as kale or spinach, is a **veritable** powerhouse of good nutrition.
- The signing of an **accord** in 1992 paved the way for the establishment of Nunavut, a new territory of Canada that would have its own government.
- It's nice to see that simple toys such as model trains and building blocks still have the power to **engross** young children and engage them in hours of imaginative play.
- Although my injury is not serious, it will **entail** my participation in sports for a month.
- Employees were worried that the **impending** sale of the company would affect their jobs.
- Several of the poems in this section of the anthology can be described as expressions of **rue** over the brevity of life.
- You must make sure that your skates have **curl** edges; otherwise they will not grip the ice.
- We visited the nursing home to perform a concert to **upbraid** the residents.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 144–145 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. Rachel Carson hoped her book *Silent Spring* would prompt people to be in (**accord, transition**) with her view on the use of insecticides.
2. A long series of minor illnesses sapped his (**vitality, transition**), leaving him unable to work.
3. My uncle told me that dropping out of school at an early age was a decision he has always (**rued, engrossed**).
4. The (**vitality, transition**) from country living to city living was more difficult than I imagined.
5. The years of adolescence mark the (**transition, accord**) from childhood to adulthood.
6. Our science teacher (**entailed, upbraided**) us when we failed to follow proper safety precautions in the lab.
7. Millions of people, not only in India but in all parts of the world, came to regard Gandhi as a (**veritable, curt**) saint.
8. The telegram contained a(n) (**impending, curt**) message ordering me to return home as soon as possible.
9. As the screaming fans stormed the stadium, security prepared for an (**upbraided, impending**) riot.
10. You may find it hard to become (**engrossed, upbraided**) in the study of irregular verbs, but you'll have to master them if you want to learn French.
11. When we moved from an apartment to a house, we found that being homeowners (**entails, rues**) more responsibilities than we had imagined.
12. The mayor warned of a(n) (**curt, impending**) crisis unless measures are taken immediately to conserve the city's water supply.



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.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| accord | engross | impending | transition | veritable |
| curt | entail | rue | upbraid | vitality |

- Before applying for that job, you should know that it _____ late-night and early-morning shifts.
- I assure you that you will _____ the day you challenged us to a karaoke contest.
- During the twentieth century, many countries in Africa and Asia made the _____ from colonial status to national independence.
- One doesn't have to be a weather specialist to know that a darkening sky is a sign of a(n) _____ storm.
- Every time I go to the dentist, she _____ me for eating things that are bad for my teeth.
- The project I was working on _____ me so thoroughly that I forgot to stop for lunch.
- I don't expect long explanations, but why must his answers to my questions be so _____?
- During those difficult years, the state was in the hands of a do-nothing administration completely lacking in _____ and direction.
- The firefighters who rescued three families from a burning building fully deserve all the honors _____ them.
- Since the artist seems to have known everyone of importance in her time, her diaries read like a(n) _____ *Who's Who* of the period.



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. barter**
(bär' tär)

(*n.*) an exchange in trade; (*v.*) to exchange goods
By definition, _____ does not involve the exchange of money in any form. According to the Hebrew Bible, Esau, the brother of Jacob, _____ away his birthright for a hot meal.
- 2. devise**
(di viz')

(*v.*) to think out, plan, figure out, invent, create
The advertising agency _____ clever commercials promoting the new car.
- 3. dexterous**
(dek' sträs)

(*adj.*) skillful in the use of hands or body; clever
The _____ movements of those master chefs we see on TV took years of practice to perfect.
- 4. ferret**
(fer' et)

(*n.*) a kind of weasel; (*v.*) to search or hunt out; to torment, badger
_____ were once used to chase rabbits and other pests from their burrows. No matter how long it takes, we'll keep asking questions until we _____ out the true story.
- 5. habituate**
(hä bich' ü ät)

(*v.*) to become used to; to cause to become used to
Rookies who quickly _____ themselves to discipline can make important contributions to a team.
- 6. personable**
(pərs' nə bəl)

(*adj.*) pleasing in appearance or personality, attractive
A group of very _____ and enthusiastic teens volunteered to help senior citizens with daily chores.
- 7. scoff**
(skäf)

(*v.*) to make fun of; to show contempt for
People once _____ at the notion that the use of personal computers would become widespread.
- 8. trepidation**
(trep ə dā' shən)

(*n.*) fear, fright, trembling
Even veteran actors experience _____ just before they go on stage.

9. **vex**
(veks)
(v.) to annoy, anger, exasperate; to confuse, baffle
The annual task of filling out federal and state income tax returns _____ many people.
10. **whimsical**
(whim' zə kəl)
(adj.) subject to odd ideas, notions, or fancies; playful; unpredictable
Rube Goldberg was famous for _____ drawings of wildly impractical contraptions.



Using Context

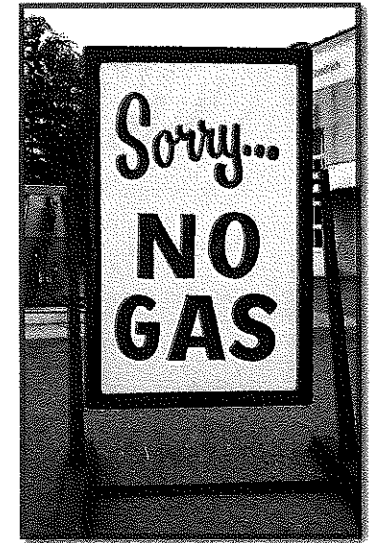
For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 150–151 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. After hours of trying to **devise** a plan to raise money for the library, the group agreed to have a used book sale.
2. Just when it seemed like the rain would never end, the drops began to slowly **habituate** and we saw rays of sun peeking through the clouds.
3. The investigative reporter is known for her ability to **ferret** out the truth from even the most unwilling of subjects.
4. That salesman seems to have the power to **vex** every customer that walks through the door, as his clients rarely leave without purchasing a brand new car.
5. While I'm sure the famous doctor is skilled at what he does, he was not especially **personable** and I didn't feel at ease in his company.
6. After a day grounded in reality, I sometimes like to escape by reading a **whimsical** fairy tale that transports me to another world.
7. Everyone in the audience was entranced by the **dexterous** voice of the company's new lead soprano.
8. Those who **scoff** at the ambitious goals of others are usually too insecure to have high hopes for themselves.
9. The shopkeeper refused to let the customer **barter** wheat from her farm for the valuable jewelry, insisting that they were not of equal value.
10. I was nearly shaking with **trepidation** before the big party, so excited and giddy to catch up with friends I hadn't seen in years.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 144–145 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. During the oil crisis of the 1970s, Americans had to (**habituate, vex**) themselves to lower indoor temperatures and decreased use of private transportation.
2. Good office managers must be (**dexterous, whimsical**) in using their powers to meet goals without discouraging employees.
3. Do not (**scoff, barter**) at him because he wants to be a good student.
4. Presidents need capable assistants who will shield them from minor problems that may (**vex, devise**) them.
5. In spite of my (**barter, trepidation**) about making a speech at the assembly, I found it an enjoyable experience.
6. I wouldn't describe our hostess as merely (**personable, dexterous**); I think she is a truly captivating woman.
7. Despite my best efforts, I was unable to (**habituate, ferret**) out the time and place of the meeting.
8. My cousin is full of (**personable, whimsical**) ideas that may not be practical but are a lot of fun to discuss.
9. My ingenious sister (**vexed, devised**) a gadget that opens cans, secures nails, and loosens bolts.
10. Although we all long for world peace, we should not allow ourselves to (**habituate, barter**) away our liberties to secure it.
11. Instead of trying to (**scoff, devise**) an elaborate excuse, why not tell them exactly what happened and hope for the best?
12. As a child, I loved L. M. Montgomery's stories of the (**whimsical, dexterous**) orphan, Anne of Green Gables, who was brimming with fanciful ideas.



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.

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| barter | dexterous | habituate | scoff | vex |
| devise | ferret | personable | trepidation | whimsical |

- Her early years on her family's farm _____ her to long hours and hard manual labor.
- The purpose of this meeting is to _____ a plan for encouraging recycling in our community.
- You should try not to allow petty annoyances to _____ you so much.
- It is the job of a gossip columnist to _____ out the "secrets of the stars."
- The salesclerk didn't seem to know the stock very well, but he was so pleasant and _____ that we were glad to have him serving us.
- Although I have read *Peter Pan* many times, the _____ characters and imaginative story never fail to amuse me.
- When I think of all the things that could go wrong, I view the task ahead with great _____.
- At a well-known theater in Virginia, playgoers could _____ various kinds of food for the price of admission.
- The _____ fingers of the great violinist were guided by his deep understanding of the music.
- Before you make fun of my new automatic back scratcher, remember how people _____ at Edison and the Wright brothers.

End Set B

Unit 10 ■ 153

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. **adapted** our lives to the new surroundings
- 2. the surprising **vigor** of a 90-year-old man
- 3. **teased** out the information
- 4. signed an **agreement** for peace
- 5. **requires** a thorough knowledge of math
- 6. completely **immersed** in the new book
- 7. felt **apprehension** about her final exam
- 8. **distressed** by his insensitive comments
- 9. the dancer's **agile** movements
- 10. a **real** mountain of debt
- 11. **designed** a machine to make dough faster
- 12. **reprimanded** the cat for stalking the bird
- 13. **traded** gold coins for spices
- 14. prepared for the **approaching** deadline
- 15. the **changeover** to daylight saving time

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. **cherish** our long separation
- 2. an **obnoxious** club member
- 3. never expected such **courteous** treatment
- 4. **admire** our hard work
- 5. a **somber** view of the world

Writing: Words in Action

Suppose that you are one of the explorers who agrees with Cabeza de Vaca that the group should stay together. Write a letter to Narváez to explain the probable effects of dividing the group. Use at least two details from the passage (pages 144–145) and 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.

In 1738, more than a century before the Civil War, 100 black men, women, and children founded a new town and fort in Spanish-held Florida, near St. Augustine. The community was established in **accord** with the state's **personable** Spanish governor and the king of Spain. It was given a long, official Spanish name that most would **scoff** at if they heard it, so it was commonly known as Fort Mosé (*Moh-say*). It was the first free black settlement in colonial America.

Fort Mosé's settlers were formerly enslaved but had escaped horrifying conditions at British-owned plantations in the Carolinas, north of Florida. They sought sanctuary in Florida, which had been annexed by Spain in 1513. They soon **habituated** to their new settlement.

It was no **whimsical** plan that brought the refugees to Florida. Spain's assimilation policy gave formerly enslaved people unheard-of freedom and opportunities. It wasn't always peaceful, though. There was plenty of bad blood and fighting among the different factions as each group fought to maintain control. Fort Mosé's inhabitants farmed the land with **vitality** while maintaining a militia to protect St. Augustine, the capital of Spanish Florida.

Many historians view the former slaves' escape route south to Florida as an earlier version of the famous nineteenth-century Underground Railroad. Today, the site of Fort Mosé is on the Florida Black Heritage Trail and is considered an essential part of African American history.

-
- Accord** comes from the Latin word **accordare**. **Accordare** most likely means
 - to start a petition
 - to strike a bargain
 - to bring into agreement
 - to seek out freedom
 - What is the meaning of **personable** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - petty
 - delusional
 - agreeable
 - optimistic
 - What word means the same as **scoff** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - ridicule
 - misunderstand
 - take part
 - take offense
 - What does **habituated** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - escaped from
 - caused injury
 - became used to
 - became valuable
 - The word **whimsical** means about the same as
 - unpredictable
 - misguided
 - original
 - unacceptable
 - In paragraph 3, what does the use of the word **vitality** suggest about the settlers?
 - They were resilient.
 - They kept learning.
 - They were miserable.
 - They were poor.

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 11. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Working Like a Dog

<Interview>

Last month, Working Dog magazine editor Fran Y. DeSoto sat down with dog trainer I. Lee Hsu to find out more about service dogs and therapy dogs.

Interviewer: **I. Lee Hsu, you're an animal trainer who works with service dogs and therapy dogs. What is the difference?**

Hsu: If you **delve** into it, there are many differences. The **conventional** view is that service dogs are guide dogs for the blind or the hearing impaired, and while that's true, they are also trained to pull wheelchairs, be alert to the sounds of a telephone ringing or a smoke detector beeping, and even retrieve keys or call 911. Service dogs are picked for specific characteristics and temperament. They are not

pets; they are working dogs. But that's not to say that a strong, loving partnership doesn't develop between the dog and the person. The intelligence, kindness, and **gallantry** of these dogs can't be underestimated.

Therapy dogs provide comfort and healing to their owners or to people in hospitals, retirement homes, rehabilitation facilities, or any therapeutic setting. The dogs are brought into a **milieu** where someone needs TLC—tender, loving care—and they are just about the best stress busters around! Therapy dogs are usually pets and don't have the same rigorous training as the service dogs, though they must be well-behaved.

Interviewer: **Which breeds make better service dogs or therapy dogs?**

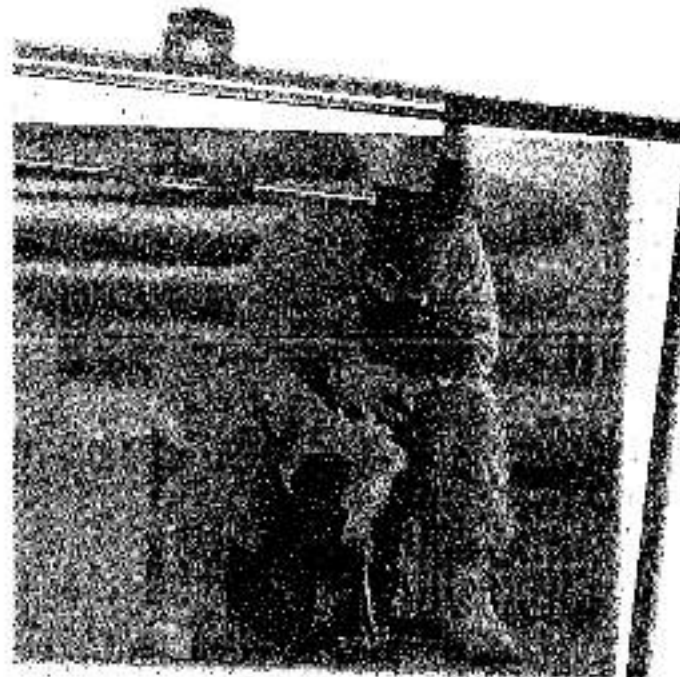
Hsu: Labradors and golden retrievers are the most popular choice for service dogs. I'll **cite** a few reasons: They are smart, obedient, confident, hardworking, and highly trainable. Dogs that are too distractible, exuberant, or shy don't make the cut. Therapy dogs come in all types and sizes and can be any breed, as long as they are friendly and respond well to touch and lots of handling.

Interviewer: **How does a dog become a service dog?**

Hsu: I work with an organization that breeds and trains service dogs, and then matches them with people. The dogs live with a foster family for the first year to socialize them and get them used to being around all types of people and situations. Then a period of intensive training **ensues** before the dogs are paired with a human partner.

Interviewer: **How do therapy dogs help people?**

Hsu: I could **regale** you with heartwarming stories of therapy dogs brought into hospitals to visit sick children or into a home for the elderly or disabled. The dogs are there to be themselves



Therapy dogs lift the spirits of battle-scarred soldiers.



Therapy dogs offer love and companionship to senior citizens.

and allow people to pet them. They calm and soothe, lower blood pressure, boost health, and provide much-needed affection. They have proven invaluable in **appeasing** kids who have suffered a traumatic event or soldiers who have sustained a **calamitous** injury.

Interviewer: **What is a trainer's role?**

Hsu: Trainers **impart** their knowledge and experience to both dog and prospective owner. Like humans, dogs have unique traits and **quirks**, and some can be **overbearing** towards other dogs—so we weed out dogs that might cause problems. I have had to **mediate** a few minor scuffles, but nothing too crazy or **outrageous**.

Interviewer: **What's your favorite part of the job?**

Hsu: It's gratifying to see the young service dogs **chow down** after a long day of training. There's **judicious** use of rewards, and they have their playtime, too—it's not all work. And it's satisfying to see the positive difference these dogs make in people's lives.

Audio

For Words and audio passages, go to SadlierConnect.com.



Service dogs are trained to be in working mode when the vest is on.



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. **belated**
(bi lă' tid) (adj.) late, tardy
The _____ arrival of the party's guest of honor put the hosts in an awkward position.
2. **cite**
(sit) (v.) to quote; to mention; to summon to appear in court; to commend, recommend
Be sure to _____ your sources when you write a research paper.
3. **conventional**
(kən ven' shə nəl) (adj.) in line with accepted ideas or standards; trite
Many people have _____ taste in clothing.
4. **decoy**
(v., dī koi'; n., dē' koi) (v.) to lure into a trap; (n.) a person or thing used to lure into a trap
The Pied Piper _____ all the children away from the town of Hamelin by playing his flute.
Painted wooden _____ are prized by collectors of folk art as well as by hunters.
5. **ensue**
(en sü') (v.) to follow in order, come immediately after, and as a result
When an airplane crashes, both investigations and lawsuits can be expected to _____.
6. **mediate**
(v., mē' dē āt; adj., mē' dē ət) (v.) to bring about an agreement between persons or groups, act as a go-between; (adj.) occupying a middle position; indirect, acting through an intermediary
A neutral third party often _____ contract talks between labor and management.
The name of the _____ star in Orion's Belt is Alnilam.
7. **milieu**
(mēl yū') (n.) the setting, surroundings, environment
An authentic _____ is an essential ingredient in a good historical novel.

- 8. outlandish**
(aüt land' ish) (adj.) strange, freakish, weird, foreign-looking; out-of-the-way, geographically remote; exceeding reasonable limits
Imaginative and _____
outfits are popular attire at a costume party.
- 9. pert**
(pärt) (adj.) high-spirited; lively; bold, saucy; jaunty
Most adults are willing to tolerate a certain amount
of _____ behavior in children.
- 10. taint**
(tänt) (n.) a stain or spot; a mark of corruption or dishonor;
(v.) to stain or contaminate
The _____ of bribery can put an
end to the career of a public official.
When toxic chemicals _____
lakes and rivers, many fish and other animals die.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 158–159 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

- Tall tales focus on larger-than-life characters and their **outlandish** adventures.
- Emily Dickinson lived a quiet and outwardly **conventional** life in Amherst, Massachusetts, while writing startlingly fresh and experimental poetry in private.
- Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty has stood as a **decoy** of freedom in New York Harbor.
- A **belated** apology for an insensitive remark is better than no apology at all.
- Serious sports fans can **cite** an impressive variety of statistics about their favorite teams.
- If you do not properly brush and floss your teeth, dental problems are likely to **ensue**.
- Critics who reviewed the movie were careful not to give away the shocking **milieu** at the end.
- The crocodile is a **pert** hunter that can wait for hours and then suddenly ambush its prey.
- The rumors of cheating were never proven, but they continue to **taint** the image of the second-place finisher.
- Long before the existence of modern technology, Polynesians were able to **mediate** by the stars and cross the vast Pacific Ocean.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 156–157 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- One of the chief functions of the United Nations is to (**ensue**, **mediate**) disputes between member nations.
- Although some may dismiss “rags-to-riches” stories as silly, I can (**cite**, **taint**) many examples of wealthy, powerful people who had humble beginnings.
- When he finally made (**belated**, **outlandish**) repayment of the money he owed me, he acted as though he was doing me a big favor.
- Language that seems appropriate in the (**milieu**, **taint**) of the locker room may be totally out of place in the classroom.
- Helen’s physical appearance does not make her stand out, but her high spirits and (**conventional**, **pert**) demeanor make her captivating and appealing.
- I am taking this step with my eyes open, and I will accept full responsibility for whatever may (**ensue**, **mediate**).
- Although Marge forgot her sister’s birthday, she did manage to send her a (**tainted**, **belated**) birthday card.
- If you believe a story as (**outlandish**, **conventional**) as that, I think you would believe anything!
- Do you know the proper way to (**cite**, **ensue**) a source from the Internet?
- Instead of relying on a (**belated**, **conventional**) textbook, our social studies teacher uses many different materials and media in the classroom.
- Though Benedict Arnold originally fought for the American cause, his name is forever (**ensued**, **tainted**) by his ultimate act of treachery.
- We will not allow ourselves to be (**decoyed**, **cited**) into supporting candidates who try to mislead the voters.



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.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|------------|-------|
| belated | conventional | ensue | milieu | pert |
| cite | decoy | mediate | outlandish | taint |

- "In that smart new outfit, you look as _____ and stylish as a model," I said to my sister.
- I don't like listening to my older sisters quarrel, so I sometimes step in and attempt to _____ their disagreements.
- After seven owners had made additions to the house, each in a different style, the building looked so _____ that no one would buy it.
- When the American people learned of the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941, they realized that war must _____.
- Although I know I should have written long before now, I hope you will accept my _____ thanks for the beautiful gift you sent.
- After many years of public service, she has a splendid record without the slightest _____ of wrongdoing.
- We all know that our coach is strict, but can you _____ a single instance in which he has been unfair?
- Some people will never do the _____ thing when it is possible to behave in an unusual or shocking way.
- Two of the youngsters acted as _____ while a third tried to swipe a few apples from the unguarded bin.
- Having grown up in a(n) _____ where children were "seen and not heard," my grandfather is perplexed by the outspoken behavior of today's youth.


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. **appease**
(ə pēz')
 2. **calamitous**
(kə lam' it əs)
 3. **delve**
(delv)
 4. **gallantry**
(gal' ən trē)
 5. **impart**
(im pārt')
 6. **judicious**
(jū dish' əs)
 7. **overbearing**
(ō vər bār' iŋ)
 8. **quirk**
(kwɜrk)
- (v.) to make calm, soothe; to relieve, satisfy; to yield to
A snack of fresh fruit should _____ your hunger until mealtime.
- (adj.) causing great misfortune
In 1906, a _____ earthquake and fire leveled much of the city of San Francisco.
- (v.) to dig; to search deeply and thoroughly into
Scholars continue to _____ into all aspects of America's Civil War.
- (n.) heroic courage; respect and courtesy; an act or statement marked by a high level of courtesy
The Medal of Honor is awarded by Congress to those who perform acts of "conspicuous _____" in combat.
- (v.) to make known, tell; to give, pass something on
All over the world, elders _____ the traditions of their culture to younger generations.
- (adj.) using or showing good judgment, wise, sensible
Cautious and _____ people consider all their options before making important decisions.
- (adj.) domineering, haughty, bullying; overpowering, predominant
An _____ person has a strong need to be in charge all the time.
- (n.) a peculiar way of acting; a sudden twist or turn
A writer may be famous for creating characters who are full of interesting _____.

9. **regale**
(ri gāl')
- (v.) to feast, entertain agreeably
Most people are eager to _____ their friends with accounts of their vacation adventures.
10. **shiftless**
(shift' ləs)
- (adj.) lazy, lacking in ambition and energy; inefficient
How can anyone lead a _____ life when there are so many interesting things to learn and to see?



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 162–163 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. The exhausted mother could not wait to **regale** to her bed after a long day taking care of the kids.
2. The witness reacted with such **gallantry** when asked why he had been at the scene of the crime that the investigators began to suspect him of the wrongdoing.
3. The restaurant manager tried to **appease** the enraged customer with a free meal, but even that did not seem to diminish his anger.
4. The trainee begged the more seasoned employees to **impart** to her their knowledge on how to succeed at the company.
5. Her **judicious** decision to move across the country, where she has no friends or family, seems reckless to us but she is excited for an adventure.
6. Rather than becoming **shiftless** and uninspired, her experiences of failure have only served to encourage her to succeed even more.
7. Though I was not too excited about my research project when I began, the information I found was so fascinating that I could not help but **delve** into every new detail I came across.
8. I want a mentor that will guide me in what to do, but not one so **overbearing** that I will never be encouraged to think for myself.
9. I found myself in a **calamitous** situation when I could not decide between going away to camp or working during the summer.
10. I am so familiar with my friend's every **quirk** that I don't even realize the behavior others might find odd.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 156–157 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. Foolishly, Neville Chamberlain attempted to avoid a second world war by (**regaling**, **appeasing**) Hitler's demands for territory in Europe.
2. In debate she has the (**overbearing**, **shiftless**) manner of one who believes firmly that she is never wrong.
3. Shawn has the most annoying (**quirk**, **gallantry**); he cracks his knuckles loudly just before he turns on his computer.
4. By careful planning and (**overbearing**, **judicious**) investments, Sue greatly increased the fortune that her parents had left her.
5. The company has called in an efficiency expert to increase productivity and root out (**judicious**, **shiftless**) work habits.
6. Whatever his later failures, let us remember that he won the nation's highest military decoration for (**gallantry**, **quirks**) in action.
7. Our neighbor came over to (**regale**, **delve**) us with all the gossip that we had missed during our trip.
8. As every baseball player knows, a knuckleball is extremely hard to hit because its flight is full of unexpected (**quirks**, **gallantry**) called *breaks*.
9. Trying to (**regale**, **appease**) her best friend, Maya agreed to dine at a pizzeria when she really wanted to eat at the new Chinese restaurant.
10. The best way to (**appease**, **impart**) a spirit of patriotism to young people is to teach them about the ideals on which this nation is built.
11. Though some people believe we should make more use of nuclear power, others insist that such a decision would be (**shiftless**, **calamitous**).
12. The more I (**regale**, **delve**) into mythology, the more clearly I see how these ancient stories help us understand the basic truths of life.



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.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| appease | delve | impart | overbearing | regale |
| calamitous | gallantry | judicious | quirk | shiftless |

1. His devil-may-care attitude toward his job eventually earned him a reputation for being _____ and unreliable.
2. In spite of all that has been reported about pollution, some people still do not grasp its _____ effects on the environment.
3. A good teacher can give you knowledge and skills but cannot _____ the wisdom that comes only with experience.
4. After our bitter quarrel, my brother tried to _____ me by offering to lend me his bicycle.
5. He _____ us with food, drink, and endless stories of his seafaring days.
6. When we were upset and confused, it was only your _____ advice that prevented us from doing something foolish.
7. Giving up your bus seat to a pretty girl is showing off, but giving it up to a tired senior citizen is true _____.
8. A good supervisor is one who can be firm and efficient without giving the impression of being _____.
9. As my friend became older, the _____ in his behavior grew stranger and more difficult to deal with.
10. Without trying to _____ deeply into the reasons for their conduct, just briefly describe what they did.

End Set B

Unit 11 ■ 165



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. created a **diversion** to catch the thieves _____
2. **amused** us with jokes and silly antics _____
3. a memorable show of **valor** _____
4. **pacify** the crying baby _____
5. **burrowed** deeply in the bag for a pencil _____
6. has many endearing **eccentricities** _____
7. looked to her mentor for **prudent** advice _____
8. a **domineering** boss _____
9. used **commonplace** symbols to communicate _____
10. thunderous clapping **followed** _____
11. **convey** news about the candidates' campaigns _____
12. the **catastrophic** fall of stock prices _____
13. cannot explain such **peculiar** behavior _____
14. tried to **settle** arguments between neighbors _____
15. raised in a loving **environment** _____



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. tablets that will **purify** the water _____
2. thanking you **in advance** _____
3. possessing a **sullen** personality _____
4. a group of **hardworking** interns _____
5. **ignored** the facts _____

Writing: Words in Action

Do you think that animals should be trained to help people, or does this kind of training go against the animal's nature? Write a brief essay in which you support your opinion with evidence from the reading (pages 156–157) or from your own knowledge or experience. 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.

Most scientists **cite** the wolf, *Canis lupus*, as the ancestor of today's decidedly more **shiftless** domestic dogs. But on the critical issue of *when* dog domestication took place, there is often **pert**, and sometimes strident, disagreement among experts. New scientific tools, such as DNA analysis, are constantly emerging. They add new information that sometimes confuses, rather than clarifies, an already confusing area of research.

For decades, the agricultural revolution, which developed in western Asia some 10,000 years ago, marked the most likely point for domestication of the dog. However, new evidence found in Siberia's Taymyr Peninsula in the Russian Far North suggests that such a **belated** date is merely a **decoy**. Experts now theorize that dogs could have assumed their position as humans' best friend tens of thousands of years earlier.

It is difficult not to **taint** such research into ancient origins with bias. But the inquiry into dog domestication will inevitably have to deal with skepticism about the nature of any relationship between ancient humans and wolves. How likely was it that human beings "adopted" a competing predator? Or how likely was it that a canine ancestor, the wolf, took the initiative to adopt a human being?

The inference that a hunter-gatherer kidnapped a wolf puppy from its den and began to raise increasingly tamed wolves is unlikely. For one thing, wolves are exceptionally difficult to tame. In the words of one expert, many researchers find it "more plausible that dogs, in effect, invented themselves."

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Cite comes from the Latin word citare. Citare most likely means</p> <p>a. to dispute c. to proclaim b. to argue d. to quote</p> | <p>4. What is the meaning of belated as it is used in paragraph 2?</p> <p>a. tardy c. odd b. foolish d. shameful</p> |
| <p>2. The word shiftless means about the same as</p> <p>a. imprudent c. various b. lazy d. nimble</p> | <p>5. Which word means the same as decoy as it is used in paragraph 2?</p> <p>a. error c. illusion b. joke d. bait</p> |
| <p>3. What is the meaning of pert as it is used in paragraph 1?</p> <p>a. angry c. lively b. sullen d. peevish</p> | <p>6. What does taint most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 3?</p> <p>a. describe c. denounce b. tarnish d. report</p> |

UNIT 12

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 12. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

To the Bat Cave!

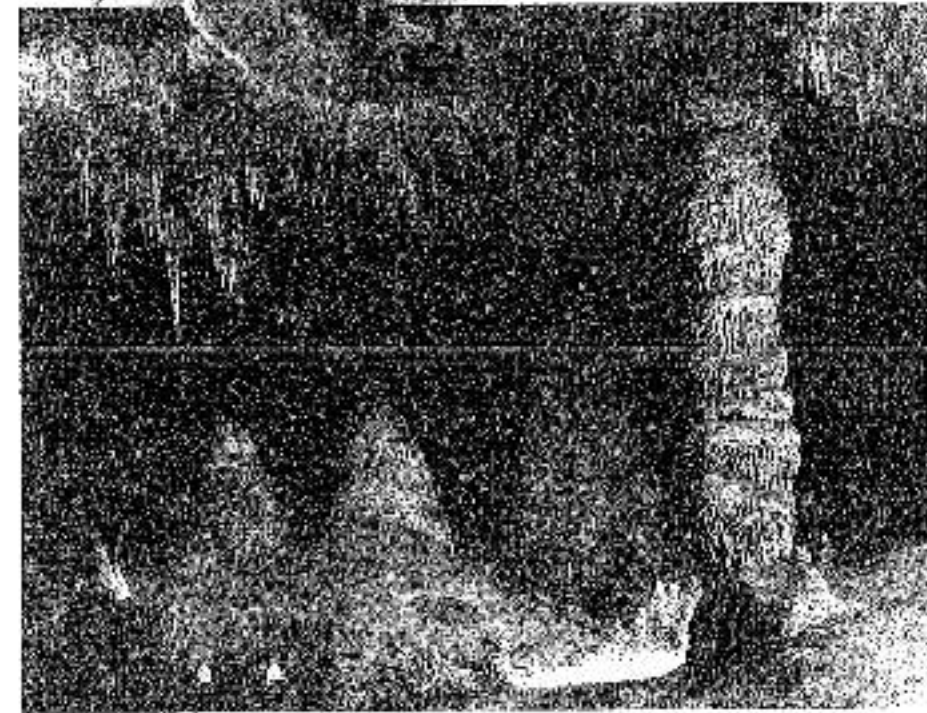
<Informational Essay>

One day in the late 1800s, while riding near New Mexico's Carlsbad Caverns, cowboy Jim White thought he saw smoke plumes rising in the distance. On closer approach, however, he found that this impression was a **fallacy**. What he had really glimpsed was a cloud of bats emerging from the entrance to a **capacious** cave.

The Carlsbad Caverns house thousands of Mexican free-tailed bats.

It was a **pivotal** moment that changed the history of Carlsbad Caverns. For millions of years, this spectacular underground formation was known only to a sprinkling of Paleo-Indians and to a millionfold colony of bats. Now the caverns would be the **recipient** of world-class scientific investigation and the attention of countless tourists.

The subterranean geological wonders of Carlsbad Caverns are impressive, but it is the bats that grab everyone's attention. From April to October, the cavern collings **teem** with hundreds of thousands of Mexican free-tailed bats (*Tadarida brasiliensis*). The cave is



The bats of Carlsbad Caverns emerge from their caves each night.



a maternity roost where the bats bear and rear their young. The total darkness of the cave is a refuge for the bats from predators and from people. For centuries, bats have been the victims of countless myths and **caustic** criticism. These false **tenets** are a Pandora's box for these creatures, engendering hatred and fear that has caused humans to mistreat and misunderstand bats for centuries. For people who like bats, a view of thousands upon thousands of bats flying out of the mouth of the cavern for a night of hunting is not to be missed.

Their flight may appear erratic or even **ungainly**. But nature has **bestowed** on bats one of the most sophisticated guidance systems known to science. Mexican freetail, like most bats, use echolocation to navigate and to locate their prey. The bats send out ultrahigh frequency sounds, similar to those emitted by dolphins and whales. When these signals strike an object, their reflections enable the bat to pinpoint the object and fly accordingly. This process occurs in a fraction of a second. Echolocation ensures that practically no **ruse** or evasive action will allow a bat's targeted prey to escape.

A Mexican freetail's **voracious** appetite is one of the bat's prime gifts to humanity. On its nightly flights, one bat may gorge on half its weight in prey. They eat mosquitoes, moths, and other night-flying insects. The bats of Carlsbad Caverns are small. They weigh in at four to five ounces and have a twelve-inch wingspan.

But experts estimate that these diminutive creatures dispose of more than one million pounds of insects annually. Without the bats, the corn and cotton growers in the region would find their agricultural pest problems far less **tractable**. In addition to helping farmers with insect control, bats also provide fertilizer in the form of guano, or droppings. Bat guano was mined for some years after the discovery of the caverns. Mining guano might seem gross or **nauseating**, but it was highly profitable. Guano mining is no longer allowed, as it disturbs the stunning cave environment and the bats.

Nowadays, Carlsbad Caverns is recognized as a unique national treasure. Preservation groups organize **crusades** to maintain the pristine beauty of the caves and to ensure that tourists do not **deface** the rock formations. Meanwhile, the bats inhabit the caves as they have for millennia.

Audio

For Words 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. **abdicate**
(ab' də kāt)

(v.) to resign, formally give up an office or a duty;
to disown, discard

Of all England's monarchs, Edward VIII was the only one to _____ the throne voluntarily.

2. **capacious**
(kə pā' shəs)

(adj.) able to hold much, roomy

Whenever I go beach-combing, I take along a backpack with _____ compartments and pockets.

3. **crusade**
(krū sād')

(n.) a strong movement to advance a cause or idea;

(v.) to campaign, work vigorously

Rachel Carson's landmark book *Silent Spring* sparked the _____ to ban the use of DDT.

The people who _____ for civil rights in America during the 1960s came from all walks of life.

4. **deface**
(di fās')

(v.) to injure or destroy the surface or appearance of; to damage the value, influence, or effect of; to face down, outshine

In many towns, those who _____ walls with graffiti must pay a fine and clean up the mess.

5. **fallacy**
(fal' ə sē)

(n.) a false notion or belief; an error in thinking

Reviewers cited several major _____ in the controversial author's newest book.

6. **negate**
(ni gāt')

(v.) to nullify, deny, bring to nothing

One offensive remark may well _____ the goodwill a politician has built up among voters.

7. **pivotal**
(piv' ə təl)

(adj.) vitally important, essential

The D-Day invasion was _____ to the Allies' eventual victory in Europe in World War II.

8. **recipient**
(ri sip' ē ənt)

(n.) one who receives; (adj.) receiving; able or willing to receive

The first American _____ of the Nobel Prize in Literature was the novelist Sinclair Lewis.

A long list of _____ charities may benefit from a wealthy individual's generosity.

9. **tenet**
(ten' ət) (n.) an opinion, belief, or principle held to be true
One of the primary _____ of medicine is to do no harm to the sick and injured.
10. **ungainly**
(ən gān' lē) (adj.) clumsy, awkward; unwieldy
The first time I tried to ice-skate, my movements were hesitant and _____.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 170–171 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. Geocentrism, or the notion that Earth is the center of the universe, is an example of a famous historical **fallacy**.
2. The arts committee's **tenet** is to raise at least as much money this year as it did last year.
3. The police officers and detectives will immediately **abdicate** the crime scene so that they can collect evidence.
4. The passengers were pleasantly surprised to discover that the cabins on the cruise ship were both comfortable and **capacious**.
5. The deputy mayor is expected to **deface** all accusations of corruption in the press conference that will take place later today.
6. The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, was a **pivotal** event; the next day, the United States declared war on Japan.
7. Painting the wooden floor might **negate** the damage that has resulted from years of wear and tear, but it will not repair that damage.
8. The package could not be delivered because the signature of the **recipient** was required, and no one was at the address to accept it.
9. Large birds such as geese often seem **ungainly** when they walk on land, but, by contrast, they are powerful and graceful when they are in flight.
10. Thanks to a successful **crusade** by both citizens and public officials, the city will adopt a zero-waste policy—meaning that all trash will be recycled rather than sent to incinerators or landfills.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 168–169 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. Although the play is titled *Julius Caesar*, I think that the **(pivotal, capacious)** character, on whom all the action depends, is Mark Antony.
2. Instead of launching a great **(crusade, fallacy)** to save the world, why not try to help a few people in your own neighborhood?
3. We will not allow you to **(negate, abdicate)** your responsibilities as a leading citizen of this community.
4. One guiding **(tenet, crusade)** of our energy program is that it is just as important to avoid wasting energy as it is to increase its production.
5. The fact that she is not a member of the Board of Education does not **(negate, abdicate)** her criticisms of the school system.
6. It is a **(fallacy, tenet)** to say that because no human being has ever traveled to Mars, no human being ever will.
7. The tall boy who appeared so **(capacious, ungainly)** as he walked through the school corridors was agile and coordinated on the basketball court.
8. Weather and pollution had so **(defaced, abdicated)** the statue that its original expression was no longer distinguishable.
9. The Slam-Dunk Giveaway will send one lucky **(recipient, tenet)** on a paid vacation for two to lovely Hawaii.
10. She has a **(capacious, pivotal)** mind that seems able to hold endless information and ideas on any subject.
11. One of the **(tenets, fallacies)** of modern art is to experiment with forms, materials, and processes to create new ways of looking at everyday objects.
12. When the United States gives out foreign aid, are the **(recipient, pivotal)** nations supposed to make repayment?



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.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| abdicate | crusade | fallacy | pivotal | tenet |
| capacious | deface | negate | recipient | ungainly |

1. In the early decades of the twentieth century, reform-minded journalists called *muckrakers* _____ vigorously against corruption in government.
2. It was not hard for Ted's opponents to shoot holes in his argument, since the _____ it contained were as clear as day.
3. Although seals and sea lions are _____ on land, they are extremely graceful in the water.
4. Though a number of people may be nominated for the Best Actress Oscar each year, only one of them will be the actual _____ of it.
5. For thousands of years, thoughtless tourists have _____ monuments of the past by writing or carving their initials on them.
6. A fundamental _____ of democracy is that all people are equal before the law.
7. Dad said that he was enjoying the fig-banana pie I had concocted, but the funny look on his face _____ his words.
8. Our victory over South High was the _____ game of the season because it gave us the self-confidence we needed to win the championship.
9. I have never seen a car with a trunk _____ enough to hold all the luggage you want to take on any trip.
10. When he realized that he had completely lost the loyalty and support of his people, the ruler of the small nation chose to _____ and live in exile.



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. bestow**
(bi stō')

(v.) to give as a gift; to provide with lodgings
The nation will _____ its highest civilian honor on the noted educator.
- 2. caustic**
(kō' stik)

(adj.) able to burn or eat away by chemical action; biting, sarcastic
All _____ household liquids, such as drain cleaners, must be kept out of the reach of children.
- 3. embargo**
(em bär' gō)

(n.) an order forbidding the trade in or movement of commercial goods; any restraint or hindrance;
(v.) to forbid to enter or leave port; to forbid trade with
The U.S. Congress may impose an _____ against a country that violates trade agreements.
In wartime, the President may _____ goods from countries that trade with the nation's foes.
- 4. levity**
(lev' ə tē)

(n.) a lack of seriousness or earnestness, especially about things that should be treated with respect; buoyancy, lightness in weight
A bit of _____ may help you to cope with difficult people or situations.
- 5. mendicant**
(men' də kənt)

(n.) beggar; (adj.) depending on begging for a living
People who have fallen on hard times may have no choice but to become _____.
_____ friars roamed the streets of medieval towns and cities, asking for coins.
- 6. nauseate**
(nō' zē āt)

(v.) to make sick to the stomach; to fill with disgust
The fumes that _____ everyone in the building were traced to a faulty heating system.
- 7. ruse**
(rüz)

(n.) an action designed to confuse or mislead, a trick
Thieves employ a variety of _____ to gain entrance to homes and apartments.
- 8. teem**
(tēm)

(v.) to become filled to overflowing; to be present in large quantities
State parks _____ with summer visitors.

9. tractable
(trak' tə bəl)

(*adj.*) easily managed, easy to deal with; easily wrought, malleable

A _____ colleague is preferable to one who is unwilling to cooperate or compromise.

10. voracious
(vô rā' shəs)

(*adj.*) having a huge appetite, greedy, ravenous; excessively eager

Newly hatched caterpillars are _____ eaters of leafy green plants.



Using Context

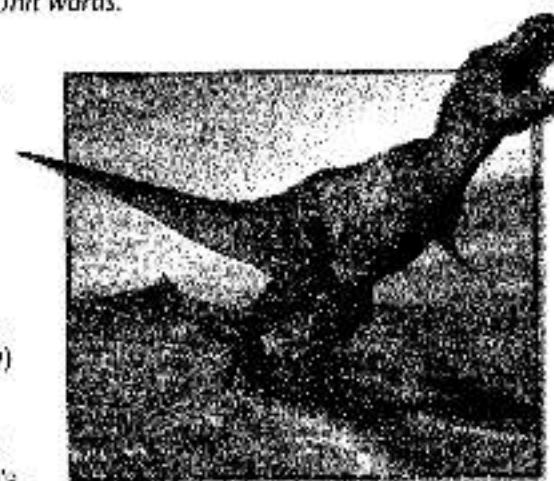
For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 174–175 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. If the sight of blood is enough to **nauseate** you, then you might want to reconsider your goal of becoming a doctor.
2. The volunteer was described as a **mendicant** who always prioritized others before herself.
3. The university plans to **bestow** an honorary degree on the accomplished guest speaker.
4. The security guard was not fooled by the **ruse** often used by shoplifters of pulling the fire alarm in order to distract the employees.
5. She is such a **voracious** learner that it seems she'll never be able to find enough information on any given subject to satisfy her.
6. Since my brother and I constantly bicker, my mother put an **embargo** on any fighting during the family reunion.
7. Although I intended to stay inside and study all day, I could not let the last **caustic** day of summer go to waste, so I headed to the park to do my reading outside.
8. The color seemed to **teem** from her face when she heard news of the recent tragedy.
9. He has a good sense of humor, but it was wrong to speak of the tragedy with such **levity**.
10. We were all moved by the **tractable** story of the lost dog finding his way home.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 168–169 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. With such a (**tractable, voracious**) appetite, the meat-eating dinosaur T. Rex was a horrifying hunter and scavenger.
2. The four-foot waves made the boat pitch up and down, causing many passengers to become (**caustic, nauseated**).
3. As soon as the new highway extension was built, the sleepy town began to (**teem, bestow**) with activity.
4. Has anyone ever measured how many hours of TV time are needed to satisfy a small child's (**tractable, voracious**) appetite for cartoons?
5. Although the students made jokes about the coming exams, we know that beneath the (**ruse, levity**) they were quite worried.
6. A favorite badtime (**mendicant, ruse**) of small children is to keep asking for a glass of water to delay having to go to sleep.
7. It's good to be open to new ideas, but don't become so (**mendicant, tractable**) that you have no firm opinions of your own.
8. His mind is closed, as though he had placed a(n) (**embargo, levity**) on new ideas.
9. I can forgive most human weaknesses, but I am (**nauseated, bestowed**) by hypocrisy.
10. I am willing to become a veritable (**ruse, mendicant**) in order to raise money for that most worthy cause.
11. "All that I have to (**teem, bestow**) on you," said the elderly father to his son, "is an honorable family name."
12. She is a very severe critic, and the (**tractable, caustic**) comments in her reviews have made her many enemies.



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.

bestow

embargo

mendicant

ruse

tractable

caustic

levity

nauseate

teem

voracious

- Whenever I pass a group of homeless _____ huddled in a doorway, I give them my spare change.
- Since the Greeks could not capture Troy by force, they resorted to the now-legendary _____ of the wooden horse to take the city.
- Your attempts at _____ during the most serious moments of the dedication ceremony were decidedly out of place.
- I suspect that they visit the wealthy widow at the nursing home mainly because they think she will _____ part of her fortune on them in gratitude.
- San Francisco is a city that _____ with color and places of historical interest.
- The noise in the crowded train station gave me a headache, and the foul odor _____ me.
- The horse was often hard to manage, but he was _____ as long as he was headed in the direction of the barn.
- If any of the _____ substance gets on your clothing, wash it off with lukewarm water to prevent it from eating away the fabric.
- He is such a(n) _____ reader that he often has a book propped up in front of him while he is eating.
- The President placed a(n) _____ on the sale of arms to the two nations at war.

End Set B

Unit 12 ■ 177

1. Based on the evidence in the passage, what is **most likely** the author's purpose in "Kabuki: An Enduring Art Form"?
 - A) to give a brief biography of Okuni
 - B) to explain the cultural history of Japan
 - C) to give a brief history of Kabuki
 - D) to describe the author's experiences of Kabuki
2. Which statement **best** provides an inference that is supported by lines 4–6?
 - A) Kabuki is a type of theater mainly for children.
 - B) Kabuki is an art form based in music and dance.
 - C) Kabuki originated in ancient Greek drama.
 - D) Amateur actors perform Kabuki.
3. What is the meaning of **regales** as it is used in line 12?
 - A) entertains
 - B) annoys
 - C) pacifies
 - D) instructs
4. What does the phrase "veritable feast for the eyes and ears" in line 16 suggest?
 - A) The dramatic effects of Kabuki are doubtful.
 - B) Kabuki has a true ability to entertain audiences.
 - C) Kabuki's dramatic effects are meager.
 - D) Kabuki is mildly entertaining.
5. Based on the evidence in the passage, which statement **best** explains why all Kabuki performers are men?
 - A) Kabuki performances require brute strength.
 - B) Kabuki scripts call for male actors only.
 - C) Kabuki was originally based on Buddhist themes.
 - D) The Japanese government banned women from the stage.
6. **Part A**
Which word **best** describes the tone of this passage?
 - A) ironic
 - B) admiring
 - C) critical
 - D) analytical**Part B**
Which detail from the passage **best** supports your answer to Part A?
 - A) "ancient Japanese capital city of Kyoto" (lines 2–3)
 - B) "its gorgeous costumes and spectacular stage effects" (lines 14–15)
 - C) "improper for women" (line 24)
 - D) "designed to appeal to the common people" (lines 30–31)
7. What does the word **quirks** most likely mean as it is used in line 40?
 - A) fantasies
 - B) oddities
 - C) mistakes
 - D) faults
8. What is the meaning of **levity** as it is used in line 41?
 - A) pity
 - B) sanity
 - C) frivolity
 - D) solemnity
9. What does the word **impart** most likely mean as it is used in line 43?
 - A) ignore
 - B) repeat
 - C) conceal
 - D) transmit
10. Which word means the opposite of **vitality** in line 67?
 - A) liveliness
 - B) endurance
 - C) lifelessness
 - D) vigor

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 2

Read these passages, which contain words in **boldface** that appear in Units 10–12. Then choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage(s). You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

Questions 1–10 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

- In a synchrotron, subatomic particles are accelerated to speeds verging on the speed of light. The basic design of this research tool were **devised** at roughly the same time (1944–1945) by physicists Vladimir Veksler in Russia and Edwin McMillan in the United States.
- Over the decades since the synchrotron's development, a host of applications to research scientists has **ensued**. In the accelerator, the particles' path is altered to produce X-rays that can be focused into an ultra-thin beam. Scientists can use the beam to **ferret** out the details of molecular structures and to form images of them. The use of synchrotrons is time-consuming and extremely expensive. Nevertheless, the drug and electronic industries see the new technology **teeming** with possibilities, and have shown a **voracious** appetite for the new data that synchrotrons can produce.
- Occasionally, synchrotrons make the headlines in less esoteric arenas. The device has played a key role in preserving the *Mary Rose*, flagship of King Henry VIII, which sank off England's southern coast in 1545. Half the ship's hull was preserved by silts on the sea bed. To prevent deterioration of the hull from oxygen exposure now that the ship is out of the water, conservators used a synchrotron to determine precise levels of sulphur and iron in the drying wood.
- (5) the same time (1944–1945) by physicists Vladimir Veksler in Russia and Edwin McMillan in the United States.
- (10) research scientists has **ensued**. In the accelerator, the particles' path is altered to produce X-rays that can be focused into an ultra-thin beam. Scientists can use the beam to **ferret** out the details of molecular structures and to form images of them. The use of synchrotrons is time-consuming and extremely expensive. Nevertheless, the drug and electronic industries see the new technology **teeming** with possibilities, and
- (20) have shown a **voracious** appetite for the new data that synchrotrons can produce.
- (25) the *Mary Rose*, flagship of King Henry VIII, which sank off England's southern coast in 1545. Half the ship's hull was preserved by silts on the sea bed. To prevent deterioration of the hull from oxygen
- (30) exposure now that the ship is out of the water, conservators used a synchrotron to determine precise levels of sulphur and iron in the drying wood.

Passage 2

- On August 24, 79 CE, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius buried the city of Pompeii and its people—rich man and **mendicant** alike—under a flow of lava. Also buried was the smaller town of Herculaneum, an upscale vacation retreat for wealthy Roman citizens. Ninety feet deep in Pompeii's rubble lay the splendid Villa dei Papiri, a mansion supposedly built by the father-in-law of Julius Caesar. At the heart of this villa was its extensive library, where, in 1752, archaeologists discovered more than 800 papyrus scrolls. The only problem was how researchers might be able to read them. To unroll the scrolls in their current ultra-fragile condition would be to destroy them.
- Enter the synchrotron. In this device, powerful X-rays can be focused into a beam with the width of a strand of hair. The ancient scribes writing on the papyrus had used iron in their ink. Synchrotron-generated beams could be programmed to look for extremely small concentrations of iron. Despite considerable obstacles of time and expense, researchers now had a potent tool to **delve** into the secrets of these and other ancient written works.
- The synchrotron has also **mediated** far more ancient time gaps. In one **pivotal** research effort, for example, Thomas Van de Kamp and his colleagues showed that synchrotron-based X-ray microtomography could **bestow** a veritable trove of data about wasps fossilized in amber millions of years ago.
- (35) Mount Vesuvius buried the city of Pompeii and its people—rich man and **mendicant** alike—under a flow of lava. Also buried was the smaller town of Herculaneum, an upscale vacation retreat for wealthy Roman
- (40) citizens. Ninety feet deep in Pompeii's rubble lay the splendid Villa dei Papiri, a mansion supposedly built by the father-in-law of Julius Caesar. At the heart of this villa was its extensive library, where, in 1752,
- (45) archaeologists discovered more than 800 papyrus scrolls. The only problem was how researchers might be able to read them. To unroll the scrolls in their current ultra-fragile condition would be to destroy them.
- (50) Enter the synchrotron. In this device, powerful X-rays can be focused into a beam with the width of a strand of hair. The ancient scribes writing on the papyrus had used iron in their ink. Synchrotron-
- (55) generated beams could be programmed to look for extremely small concentrations of iron. Despite considerable obstacles of time and expense, researchers now had a potent tool to **delve** into the secrets of these and other ancient written works.
- (60) The synchrotron has also **mediated** far more ancient time gaps. In one **pivotal** research effort, for example, Thomas Van de Kamp and his colleagues showed that
- (65) synchrotron-based X-ray microtomography could **bestow** a veritable trove of data about wasps fossilized in amber millions of years ago.

1. According to Passage 1, what does a synchrotron do?
 - A) bombards subatomic particles
 - B) integrates molecules
 - C) accelerates subatomic particles
 - D) splits atomic particles
2. As it is used in line 10, “ensued” most nearly means
 - A) reduced.
 - B) followed.
 - C) increased.
 - D) verified.
3. From details in Passage 2, it can reasonably be inferred that the father-in-law of Julius Caesar was
 - A) wealthy.
 - B) aristocratic.
 - C) generous.
 - D) stingy.
4. As it is used in line 59, “delve” most nearly means
 - A) ramble.
 - B) steal.
 - C) hide.
 - D) search.
5. As it is used in line 62, “pivotal” most nearly means
 - A) realistic.
 - B) circular.
 - C) crucial.
 - D) insignificant.
6. Passage 1 differs from Passage 2 primarily in that it
 - A) mentions several research applications of synchrotrons.
 - B) includes more detail about the history and functioning of synchrotrons.
 - C) discusses the ever-increasing refinement of synchrotrons.
 - D) cites specialized articles written by the early designers of synchrotrons.
7. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A) Lines 3–7 (“The basic . . . States”)
 - B) Lines 8–10 (“Over . . . ensued”)
 - C) Lines 15–17 (“The use . . . expensive”)
 - D) Lines 22–23 (“Occasionally . . . arenas”)
8. Passage 1 and Passage 2 are similar in that both passages stress
 - A) the importance of magnetic fields in particle acceleration.
 - B) resistance by prominent nuclear physicists to the use of synchrotrons.
 - C) the contributions of synchrotrons to the science of earthquake prediction.
 - D) the unexpectedly broad range of the applications of synchrotrons.
9. Passage 1 may be contrasted with Passage 2 in that
 - A) only Passage 1 includes citation of a news headline.
 - B) only Passage 1 refers to the use of the synchrotron by the drug and electronic industries.
 - C) the overall organization of Passage 1 is chronological.
 - D) Passage 1 stresses cause and effect, while Passage 2 emphasizes comparison and contrast.
10. As it is used in line 66, “bestow” most nearly means
 - A) to hide.
 - B) to show.
 - C) to give.
 - D) to take.

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.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| abdicate | delve | fallacy | regale |
| accord | engross | ferret | rue |
| decoy | ensue | habituate | scoff |
| deface | entail | quirk | upbraid |

1. Is the idea that animals can predict earthquakes true, or is it a **misconception**? _____
2. On a rainy weekend, I like to **immerse** myself in a classic detective story. _____
3. A growth on the anglerfish's head looks like a worm and serves as an **attraction** to bring the fish's prey near. _____
4. People who **inure** themselves to staying up late can find it hard to change their sleeping habits. _____
5. The dentist warned me about the kinds of problems that would **result** if I did not floss regularly. _____
6. After just a few weeks, I began to **repent** my decision to sell my guitar and started saving money to buy a new one. _____
7. The conspirators came up with a plot that would force the king to **relinquish** the throne. _____
8. *The Cat in the Hat* always manages to **divert** the preschoolers, no matter how many times they hear the story. _____
9. The actor tried to think of a **peculiarity** that would make the character he was playing distinctive and recognizable. _____
10. The tenants were only able to reach their **mutual understanding** with the new landlord after consulting with a lawyer. _____
11. We are all aware that getting a dog will **necessitate** certain changes in our day-to-day life. _____
12. My environmentally conscious sister tends to **reprimand** me if I leave a room without turning out the lights. _____

Two-Word Completions

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

- "I feel well prepared and don't view the upcoming scholarship examination with any _____," I asserted confidently. "Still, it's a serious matter, and I'm not treating it with undue _____ either."

a. nausea ... dexterity c. trepidation ... levity
b. gallantry ... vitality d. curtness ... vexation
- "That rock group's strange antics, _____ costumes, and weird songs don't really impress me," Clara remarked. "Frankly, I prefer musicians who are much more _____."

a. bartered ... tainted c. caustic ... whimsical
b. outlandish ... conventional d. pert ... overbearing
- The speaker did not _____ many examples to back up her argument, but those that she did provide were extremely well chosen. A larger but less _____ selection of illustrations probably would not have made such a powerful impression on the audience.

a. impart ... outlandish c. bestow ... capacious
b. devise ... ungainly d. cite ... judicious
- Despite the _____ of a few brave men, whose daring deeds on that fateful day are still remembered by history, imperial Rome suffered a(n) _____ defeat that brought a once-mighty empire to its knees.

a. gallantry ... calamitous c. dexterity ... impending
b. trepidation ... veritable d. vitality ... whimsical
- "My ability to hold on to this job will depend on the answer to one _____ question," I thought. "Will I prove to be truly hardworking and reliable, or _____ and irresponsible?"

a. impending ... tractable c. whimsical ... personable
b. caustic ... dexterous d. pivotal ... shiftless
- Long overdue though it surely was, his _____ apology was sufficient to _____ my anger and soothe my hurt feelings.

a. curt ... negate c. belated ... appease
b. caustic ... mediate d. dexterous ... vex
- "Though I'd spent all my life in a rural environment, I didn't think I'd have any trouble adjusting to city life," Ted said to his friend. "But making the _____ to an urban _____ proved to be much more difficult than I had ever imagined."

a. transition ... milieu c. crusade ... recipient
b. ruse ... tenet d. tenet ... embargo

Denotation and Connotation

When you are determining the meaning of a word, it's important to consider both its denotation and its connotation. The denotation is the word's definition, its literal meaning as presented in a dictionary. The **denotation** is stated in an objective, logical way.

The **connotation** of a word is its emotional impact. Some words give rise to positive feelings, while others give rise to negative feelings. Words that evoke mild feelings, or none at all, are said to be neutral.

Consider these synonyms for the neutral word *short*:

concise crisp curt terse

Concise and *crisp* have positive connotations, whereas *curt* and *terse* are negative.

Look at these examples. Notice the different connotations of words with similar denotations.

| NEUTRAL | POSITIVE | NEGATIVE |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| large | capacious | baggy |
| undo | reverse | negate |
| plan | devise | scheme |

Expressing the Connotation

Read each sentence. Select the word in parentheses that better expresses the connotation (positive, negative, or neutral) given at the beginning of the sentence.

- positive 1. The beach was (**teeming, swarming**) with seagulls and turtles.
- positive 2. Our new puppy has a (**voracious, gluttonous**) appetite and should soon grow into a strong and healthy dog.
- negative 3. Her coaching style is (**forceful, overbearing**) but effective.
- negative 4. Pierre, the so-called writer, claims he has had writer's block for months, but I think he is just (**shiftless, laid-back**).
- negative 5. Several countries agreed to impose a(n) (**prohibition, embargo**) on the sale of arms to the rogue government.
- positive 6. My mother likes to decorate our yard with wind chimes, statues of gnomes, and other (**odd, whimsical**) garden décor.
- neutral 7. Please do not (**taunt, alter**) the delicate flavor of the soup with another tablespoon of salt.
- neutral 8. When you consider his many (**quirks, habits**), you must agree that whistling is the least annoying of them all.

Classical Roots

ven, vent—to come

This Latin root appears in **conventional** (page 158). Literally, the word means “referring to or resulting from a coming together.” It now has the meaning “customary, common, expected, lacking in originality.” Some other words in which this root appears are listed below.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| circumvent | eventful | intervene | revenue |
| convene | eventual | inventive | venue |

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.

- good at making or thinking up new ideas or things; imaginative
The notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci contain abundant evidence of his remarkably inquisitive and _____ intellect.
- happening at an unspecified time in the future; ultimate
If you stick to an exercise program, you will see _____ improvement in your strength and fitness.
- to get around or avoid; to defeat, overcome
The pilot was able to _____ the storm by flying farther west.
- to assemble, come together; to call together
The new book discussion group plans to _____ once a month.
- full of events or incidents; important
Someone who has led a very _____ life may decide to write an autobiography.
- to come between; to enter to help settle a dispute
I refuse to _____ in their argument because I do not want to take sides.
- the place where a crime or cause of legal action occurs; a locality from which a jury is called and in which a trial is held; the scene or locale of any action or event
A defense attorney may sometimes request a change of _____ in order to assure a client a fair trial.
- income; the income of a government; the yield from property or investment
_____ from the new product line has exceeded the company's expectations.

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 13. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Steven P. Jobs: 1955–2011

<Obituary>



Steven P. Jobs

October 6, 2011

By Tomiko Sato

Steven P. Jobs, the charismatic co-founder of the computer company Apple, Inc., died on Wednesday at the age of 58. The cause of death was complications from pancreatic cancer.

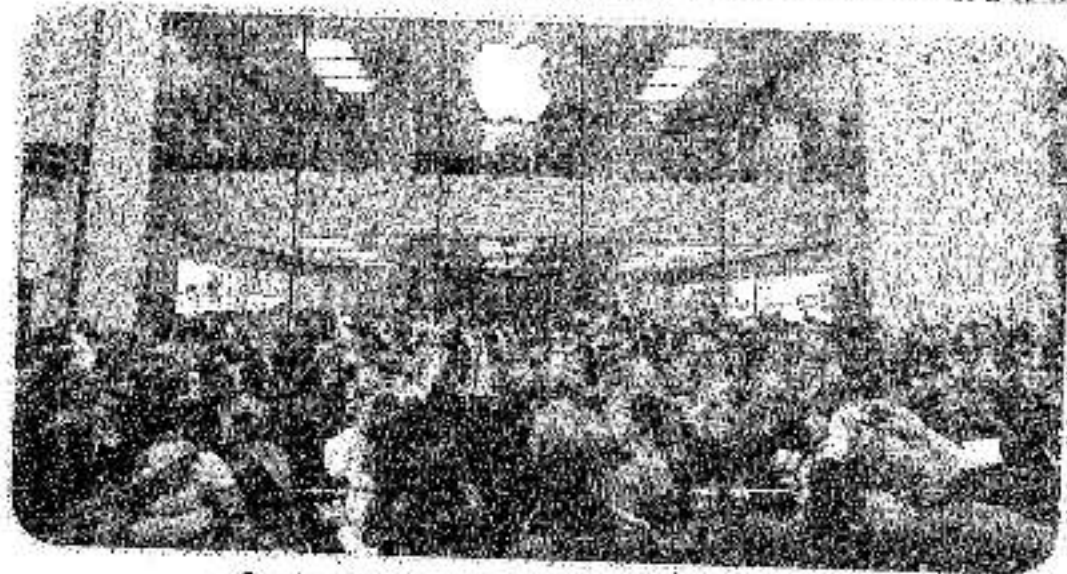
The **enormity** of Mr. Jobs's impact on the many industries he touched still remains to be measured. Over the past 35 years, virtually since the beginning of his adult life, he grew into an iconic figure that symbolized both the computer revolution and everyday life in the digital age. In the entrepreneurial Mr. Jobs, a mastery of technology **dovetailed** almost seamlessly with a passion for stylish, sleek design and an intuitive business sense. To many consumers, the combination proved irresistible, as the loyalty of millions of Apple customers must **attest**.

Steven Paul Jobs was born the son of a young unwed couple in San Francisco, California, on February 24, 1955. Paul and Clara Jobs adopted the boy and raised him in Cupertino, in what is now known as Silicon Valley. The region was shortly to become the world center of computer technology.

The young Steve Jobs grew up with a pronounced rebellious streak, together with a fondness for mischievous pranks—evidence of a **wry** sense of humor. Youth proved no **impediment** to the child's passion for knowledge and electronics, **steadfast** passions that would last a lifetime. In 1969, Steve Jobs befriended Steve Wozniak, who shared his interest in electronic devices. After Jobs dropped out after one semester at Reed College, he and Wozniak joined a computer hobby club together. Soon after, they went into business together. The



Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak at the West Coast Computer Fair in 1977



Crowds await the opening of the first Apple store in Germany.

two started by assembling personal computers in Mr. Jobs's garage. Thus, in 1976, Apple Computer was born. It was a success from the start.

By 1980, at the age of 25, Mr. Jobs's net worth had exceeded \$200 million. Yet numerous twists and turns awaited him in his career. In 1985, after bitter disputes with the Apple Board of Directors, Mr. Jobs was exiled from his own company. Some entrepreneurs in his position might have been expected to become **forlorn** and lose hope. But Mr. Jobs never **faltered** in his determination to be a leader in technology. Without **loitering**, he bought a small computer graphics company and transformed it into the highly successful Pixar Animation Studios. When Pixar went public, Mr. Jobs became a billionaire.

In 1997, when Apple's directors again became disenchanted with management, they invited Mr. Jobs back to run the company. By this time, his eccentricities were well known. Never one to suffer fools gladly, Mr. Jobs could be withering in his critiques of colleagues and subordinates: His **pithy** appraisals of their efforts were often characterized as **haughty**, even arrogant,

but Mr. Jobs swiftly grasped the **imperative** of Apple. He created an alliance with a man he once **vilified**, Bill Gates of Microsoft, although both men had accused each other of **plundering** trade secrets and stealing technical know-how. Gates agreed to invest millions in Apple—with



The first Macintosh

Jobs at the helm. In just a few years, Mr. Jobs triumphed with a series of innovative products that became emblematic of an upscale digital lifestyle. Although these products were expensive, consumers must have believed that you get what you pay for. Each device captured the market, aided by Mr. Jobs's legendary ability to **adapt** product launches into epochal events.

Mr. Jobs is survived by his wife, Laurene, his sisters, Mona Simson and Patty Jobs, and four children.

Audio

For words and audio passages, go to BedierConnect.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. **attest**
(ə test')

(v.) to bear witness, affirm to be true or genuine
I can _____ to the truth of her story because I, too, saw what happened.

2. **dovetail**
(dəv' täl)

(v.) to fit together exactly; to connect so as to form a whole; (n.) a carpentry figure resembling a dove's tail
We may be able to _____ our activities with theirs if we all plan ahead.
We examined the fine _____ the carpenter used to construct the antique chest.

3. **forlorn**
(fôr lôrn')

(adj.) totally abandoned and helpless; sad and lonely; wretched or pitiful; almost hopeless
When my best friend moved to another state halfway across the country, I felt extremely _____.

4. **imperative**
(im per' ə tiv)

(adj.) necessary, urgent; (n.) a form of a verb expressing a command; that which is necessary or required
If you step on a rusty nail, it is _____ that you see a doctor as soon as possible.
The writing of a thank-you note to acknowledge a gift or act of kindness is a social _____.

5. **loiter**
(loi' tər)

(v.) to linger in an aimless way, hang around, dawdle
Some students always _____ in the school yard long after classes are over for the day.

6. **malingering**
(mə lin' gər)

(v.) to pretend illness to avoid duty or work, lie down on the job
If you _____ too often, no one will believe you when you really do fall ill.

7. **plunder**
(plän' dər)

(v.) to rob by force, especially during wartime; to seize wrongfully; (n.) property stolen by force
In the Old West, rustlers _____ ranches and farms for cattle and horses.
Thieves often use a third party called a *fence* to sell jewelry and other _____.

8. **steadfast**
(sted' fast) (adj.) firmly fixed; constant, not moving or changing
I urge you to be _____ in your efforts to achieve your goals in life.
9. **waif**
(wāf) (n.) a person (usually a child) without a home or friend; a stray person or animal; something that comes along by chance, a stray bit
The spunky _____ who triumphs over many hardships is a popular character in film and fiction.
10. **wry**
(rī) (adj.) twisted, turned to one side; cleverly or grimly humorous
Charles Addams was famous for _____ cartoons chronicling the adventures of a ghoulish family.

Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 190–191 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. Except for a small **waif** at the top, the ancient vase was in perfect condition.
2. Our vacation schedules **dovetail** perfectly, so we will be able to plan a trip together.
3. These letters of recommendation strongly **attest** to your qualifications for entering the intensive computer science program.
4. We could not leave the **forlorn** kitten in the parking lot, so we brought it home instead.
5. It's **imperative** that I get my computer fixed because I cannot do any work without it.
6. It was tempting to **malingering** on the beautiful spring day, but I decided to do the right thing and report for work.
7. Who can predict if oil prices will either **plunder** or increase sharply in the next few years?
8. The engineers must **loiter** if they want to show the new product at the sales conference.
9. The **steadfast** light of the candle created an eerie effect, causing the shadows in the room to seem to flicker as well.
10. He is a contemporary poet who brings both **wry** observation and outright humor to his work.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 188–189 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- Most people know the story of Cinderella, a poor, mistreated (**waif, imperative**) who marries a prince and lives happily ever after.
- Political leaders should feel free to change their minds on specific issues while remaining (**steadfast, wry**) in support of their principles.
- Monday morning seems to be a favorite time for the employees to practice the fine art of (**plundering, malingering**).
- The temperaments of the partners in the business (**dovetail, attest**) so well that they can work together without the slightest friction or conflict.
- Thinking it no crime to borrow from the past, Elizabethan dramatists often (**attested, plundered**) ancient writings for suitable plots.
- The police sometimes use laws against (**malingering, loitering**) to prevent the gathering of unruly crowds.
- I believe that it is (**forlorn, imperative**) that we protect our lakes, rivers, and wetlands, as they provide us with clean drinking water.
- Your outstanding report card and teacher evaluations (**attest, loiter**) to the fact that when you apply yourself, you can be successful.
- When she learned that she had not been chosen for the job, she made a (**wry, forlorn**) joke, but this did not conceal her deep disappointment.
- Mutual respect and understanding among all racial and ethnic groups remains a(n) (**imperative, waif**) in the life of this nation.
- For a time, it was fashionable for supermodels to look like (**waifs, toiterers**), but that undernourished look has lost its appeal.
- Despite our own exhaustion, we made one final, (**wry, forlorn**) attempt to save the drowning swimmer, but our efforts were to no avail.



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.

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|------|
| attest | forlorn | loiter | plunder | waif |
| dovetail | imperative | malingering | steadfast | wry |

- The _____ expressions on the faces of the starving children moved TV audiences to pity and indignation at their plight.
- Why is it that people tend to _____ in groups in the middle of the sidewalk, blocking the flow of pedestrian traffic?
- It is _____ for us to produce automobiles that will give us better gas mileage and cause less pollution.
- In every war, many children are separated from their parents and become homeless _____, begging for food and shelter.
- They remained my _____ friends, even at a time when it might have been to their advantage to have nothing to do with me.
- The quick recovery of so many patients _____ to the skill of the hospital staff.
- The testimony of all the witnesses _____ neatly, forming a strong case against the accused.
- During our absence, a hungry bear invaded the campsite and _____ our food supply.
- A fearful young recruit may _____ in an attempt to avoid dangerous duty.
- The comedian specialized in the kind of _____ humor that gets quiet chuckles from an audience rather than loud bursts of laughter.

End Set A

Unit 13 ■ 193



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. adapt**
(ə dapt')

(v.) to adjust or change to suit conditions
As anyone who moves to a new home can tell you, it takes time to _____ to new surroundings.
- 2. enormity**
(i nôr' mə tē)

(n.) the quality of exceeding all moral bounds; an exceedingly evil act; huge size, immensity
The _____ of the disaster shocked and saddened the nation.
- 3. falter**
(fôl' tər)

(v.) to hesitate, stumble, lose courage; to speak hesitatingly; to lose drive, weaken, decline
The newscaster's voice _____ as he announced to the nation that the President was dead.
- 4. foreboding**
(fôr bô' diŋ)

(n.) a warning or feeling that something bad will happen; (adj.) marked by fear, ominous
As the hurricane neared, residents of towns along the coast were filled with _____.
All through that long and sleepless night, I was troubled by _____ thoughts.
- 5. haughty**
(hó' tē)

(adj.) chillingly proud and scornful
The _____ tone of voice in which you refused my invitation offended me deeply.
- 6. impediment**
(im ped' ə mənt)

(n.) a physical defect; a hindrance, obstacle
You must not let _____ in your path keep you from pursuing your dreams.
- 7. pithy**
(pith' ē)

(adj.) short but full of meaning
A good editorial should be _____.
- 8. simper**
(sim' pər)

(v.) to smile or speak in a silly, forced way; (n.) a silly, forced smile
Strangers may find it easier to _____ about trivial matters than to have a serious conversation.
The camera caught me with a _____ on my face.

9. **vaunted**
(vônt' id) (adj.) much boasted about in a vain or swaggering way
The rookie's _____ strength was no match for the veteran's skill and experience.
10. **vilify**
(vil' ə fi) (v.) to abuse or belittle unjustly or maliciously
Voters have become thoroughly disgusted with candidates who _____ their rivals' reputations.



Using Context

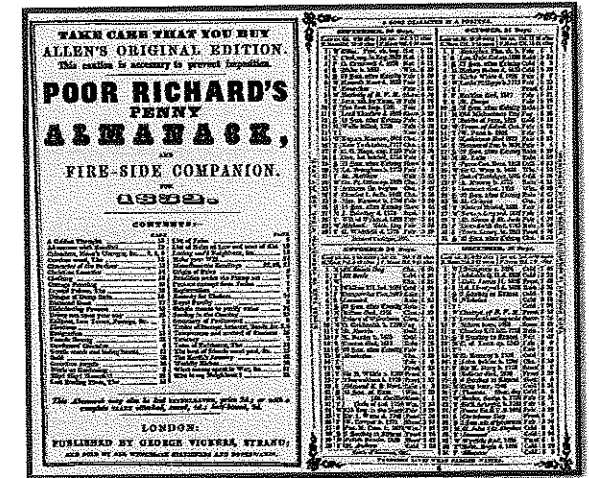
For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 194–195 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. Most of the extremely successful people in the world have faced failures when trying to accomplish their goals, but they did not allow their determination to **falter** as a result.
2. The teacher insists that his students do all of their writing by hand because he believes working on a computer is an **impediment** to learning.
3. The author hoped to **vilify** her reputation by writing a sequel to her one book that made it onto the bestseller list.
4. As smart as he is, his **haughty** attitude has lost him many job opportunities, because no one wants to work with someone who looks down on others.
5. The **pithy** stare she fixated on me for the rest of class after I had disagreed with her opinion suggested that she now considered me her enemy.
6. As I walked down to the cellar, I nearly ran into the **vaunted** ceiling that was only inches above my head.
7. Many people think he is shallow since he tends to **simper** on about nothing, but in truth he gets nervous around strangers.
8. When I saw the **enormity** of the book, I felt confident I would be able to read it in one sitting.
9. Although the dark clouds in the distance looked **foreboding**, the sun eventually came through and we were able to have a lovely day on the water.
10. When I travel somewhere in a different time zone, I usually don't plan much sightseeing for the first day so that I can **adapt** to the time difference.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 188–189 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- The (**pithy, haughty**) advice given by Ben Franklin in *Poor Richard's Almanac* has rarely been equaled for its good common sense.
- His (**haughty, vaunted**) attitude toward those he considered “beneath him” was a sure sign of lack of breeding and simple good manners.
- In the opening scene of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, there is a strong sense of (**foreboding, enormity**) that something terrible is going to happen.
- The director told him to smile like a “dashing man about town,” but all he could do was (**adapt, simper**) like a confused freshman.
- The (**foreboding, enormity**) of the construction project will provide hundreds of jobs for people over the next five years.
- “I did what I thought best at the time,” the President replied, “and I deeply resent their cowardly attempts to (**vilify, falter**) my actions.”
- Many ad campaigns deliberately (**simper, vaunt**) the superiority of a product over all its competition.
- No matter how well qualified you may be, an inability to get on well with other people will prove a serious (**foreboding, impediment**) in any field of work.
- Hordes of savage barbarians swept into the province, committing one (**impediment, enormity**) after another on the defenseless population.
- People who migrate from the suburbs to the city often find it difficult to (**adapt, vilify**) to the noise and crowded conditions.
- To (**simper, falter**) now, at the very threshold of victory, would mean that all our earlier struggles and sacrifices had been in vain.
- Diana was disappointed when she visited the (**vaunted, haughty**) new restaurant, only to find that the food was bland and overpriced.



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.

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|--------|---------|
| adapt | falter | haughty | pithy | vaunted |
| enormity | foreboding | impediment | simper | villify |

1. Through all the shocks and trials of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln never _____ in his determination to save the Union.
2. Great skill is required to _____ a novel or short story for the screen.
3. The _____ of the crimes the Nazis committed in the concentration camps horrified the world.
4. After the official had fallen from power, his policies were ridiculed, his motives questioned, and his character _____.
5. Her _____ manner said more clearly than words that she could never associate as an equal with a "peasant" like me.
6. Unless you take steps now to correct your speech _____, it will be a serious hindrance to you throughout your life.
7. When he was caught red-handed in the act of going through my papers, all he did was stand there and _____ foolishly.
8. I appreciate that when I asked for your opinion, you gave it in a few clear, direct, and _____ sentences.
9. When she attempted to order the meal in French, we discovered that her much _____ knowledge of that language made no impression at all on the waiter.
10. When we missed those early foul shots, I had a(n) _____ that the game was going to be a bad one for our team.



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. told us they had grave **misgivings** _____
2. often **smirks** when embarrassed _____
3. **malign** my good name _____
4. **mesh** the two stories into one _____
5. not permitted to **tarry** after dark _____
6. when complete bed rest is **mandatory** _____
7. did not **stumble** when giving her response _____
8. misinterpreted his **tongue-in-cheek** comments _____
9. gave us a **snobbish** glance _____
10. the **immensity** of the challenge _____
11. **ransacked** the enemy's camp _____
12. the **desolate** factories in a declining town _____
13. took time to **acclimate** to the new school _____
14. **unwavering** devotion to the struggle for equality _____
15. no tolerance for those who **pretend to be ill** _____



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. **downplayed** their winning record _____
2. the living conditions of a **socialite** _____
3. a **long-winded** speech _____
4. an **asset** to the team _____
5. **refute** the authenticity of the document _____

Writing: Words in Action

In a brief essay, describe some of the ways—both positive and negative—that high-tech products have had an impact on the way we live today. Support your views with evidence from the reading (pages 188–189) or from your own knowledge or experience. 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.

Gwen Ifill, an African American journalist who covered the White House, Congress, and national campaigns for three decades, succumbed to uterine cancer at age 61. Born in Jamaica, Queens, Ifill wanted to be a journalist at a young age. Though Ifill's itinerant family occasionally lived in federally subsidized housing, she never saw herself as a pitiable **waif**.

Upon graduating from Simmons College, Ifill worked as a reporter for the *Boston Herald-American* and the *Baltimore Evening Sun*. In 1984, she took a position with the *Washington Post* and covered her first presidential campaign. Her status as a novice meant that during the campaign she often interviewed losing candidates who were filled with **foreboding**.

From 1991 to 1994, Ifill worked for the *New York Times* and covered Bill Clinton's presidency. In 1994, her friend Tim Russert asked her to **adapt** to broadcast journalism and cover Capitol Hill for NBC. Ifill agreed and worked as a political correspondent for NBC. During her tenure, she developed a strong rapport with the audience. In 1999, she accepted a position on PBS's "Washington Week in Review" and "NewsHour."

Ifill never made **vaunted** statements about her career; on the contrary, she was a consummate professional. Colleagues remember Ifill as an unflinching voice who confronted complex issues without a need to **simper**. Even as Ifill's health declined, she didn't **malingering**—rather, she maintained her anchor duties on "Washington Week." Ifill's name will be permanently etched into history as a groundbreaking journalist who overcame considerable barriers.

- What does **waif** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - a stray person
 - a sad person
 - a lonely person
 - a creative person
- What is the meaning of **foreboding** as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - anticipation
 - excitement
 - premonition
 - anxiety
- Adapt** comes from the Latin word **adaptare**. **Adaptare** most likely means
 - to make
 - to use
 - to decline
 - to fit
- The word **vaunted** means about the same as
 - exaggerated
 - trumpeted
 - meaningless
 - interesting
- What is the meaning of **simper** as it is used in paragraph 4?
 - speak in a silly way
 - speak in a mocking way
 - speak in an angry way
 - speak in a foolish way
- Which does **malingering** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 4?
 - finish a job
 - do a careless job
 - lie down on the job
 - take another job

UNIT 14

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 14. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Now Arriving on Track 1: New York Dry Goods

<Letter>



The last spike of the Transcontinental Railroad is driven at Promontory, Utah, on May 10, 1869.

In the United States in 1862, plans began to develop for building a railroad linking the east coast and the west coast. The Transcontinental Railroad, finished in 1869, would span the country and forever change travel and life in the United States.

September 12, 1869

Dear William:

I was pleased to receive your letter inquiring about our operations here in San Francisco. Business has flourished since I opened our western office over a decade ago. The frenzy of the gold rush days has subsided, but there is now sufficient population and enterprise in our region to support a growing commerce. There is steady demand for the dry goods I import from your father's New York warehouse. From time to time, our business is **amplified** by new railroad construction, a new discovery of silver, or a new mine.

I agree with your assessment of our prospects. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, at last linking the coasts of our great nation, marks a new **epoch** in commerce. Yet it would be **naïve** to depend entirely on rail transport for our imports anytime soon, or to expect the oceanic traffic to be **obliterated**. Already, the steamers have lowered their prices. Of course, where time is of the essence, we will prefer the overland route. I am **gratified** to report that our first shipments arrived at the new Alameda station. This transcontinental railroad is a sign of progress to come and of a seemingly **infinite** potential in this country. It will drive the growth of commerce. But it is also a measure of what has already been achieved.

Would the great men who invested their wealth in this project have **estranged** themselves from their capital if there were not already a great demand for transport across the continent?

As to your prospects, there is always a place for you here, should you decide to come to California and add your strength to the pursuit of our **kindred** interests. The work in our office is for the most part quite **tedious**, though you're welcome to a share if your tastes run to the **bland**. You may prefer to manage shipments to the **vendors** and merchants we supply in California, Utah, and Nevada. I confess I've grown tired of dealings with customers. Too many of them prove **arrogant** and **irascible**. I just overheard a local man arguing with our shooskeeper over the price of some fine linen. The way he put on airs, even pretending the cloth was defective, calls to mind the old saying, the bigger the hat, the smaller the farm. I'd be relieved to put the storefront's oversight in your hands. If you have some other role in mind, we can find a **niche** that suits you.

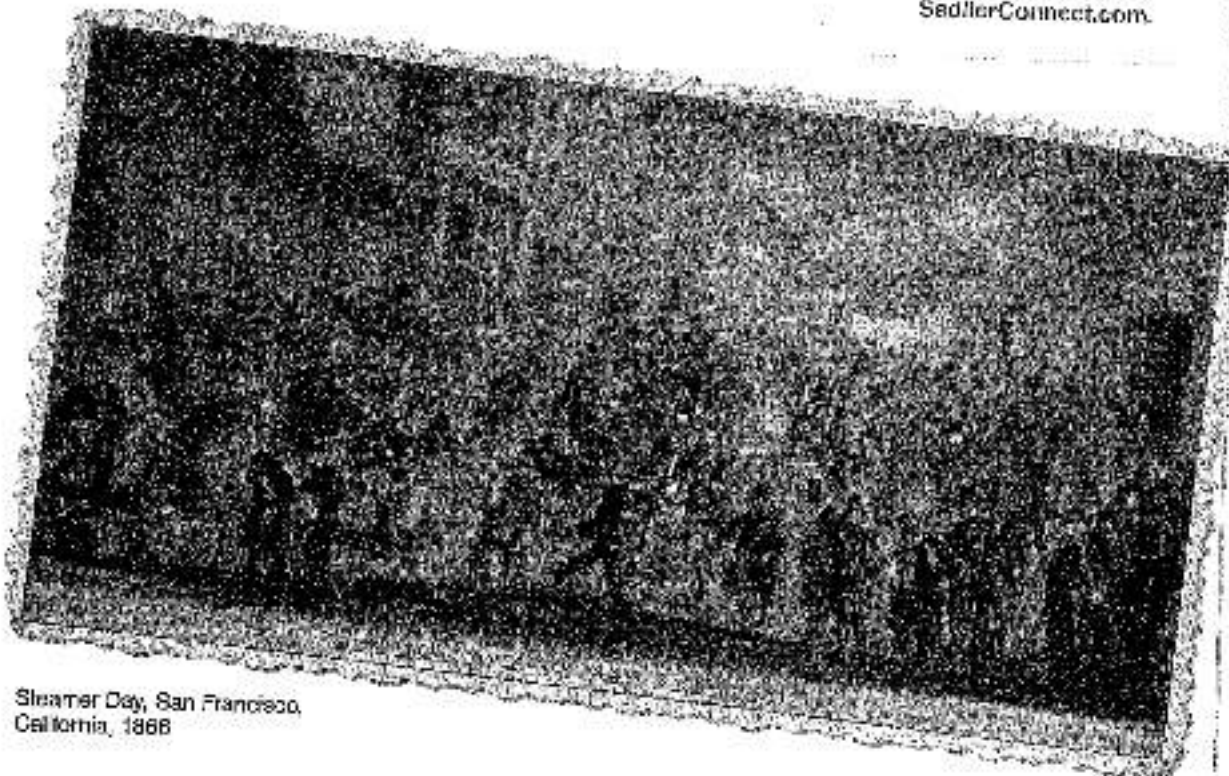
Recently, I spoke with William Ralston. He had a hand in establishing the Bank of California some five years ago. He is keen to see San Francisco blossom into a great city and says that recent growth in local manufacturing will continue. The city itself, hardly more than a clutter of canvases, tents and **ramshackle** houses when I arrived, has matured into a fine urban center. There are many elegant homes, and entertainments enough to keep a young man like yourself occupied in your leisure hours. This year saw the opening of the California Theater, another of Mr. Ralston's projects, which makes an impressive addition to our city life.

I await word of your decision.

Affectionately,
Uncle Albert

Audio

For words and audio passages, go to SedlerConnect.com.



Steamer Day, San Francisco,
California, 1868



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. **armistice**
(är' mə stis) (n.) a temporary peace, halt in fighting
Diplomats hope to negotiate an _____ between the warring nations.
2. **bland**
(bland) (adj.) gentle, soothing, mild; lacking interest or taste
Some people prefer to live in a place where the climate is _____ and unchanging all year-round.
3. **disclaim**
(dis klām') (v.) to deny interest in or connection with; to give up all claim to
Both candidates _____ any ties to special-interest groups.
4. **gratify**
(grat' ə fi) (v.) to please, satisfy; to indulge or humor
Experts advise parents not to _____ a child's every whim.
5. **infinite**
(in' fə nit) (adj.) exceedingly great, inexhaustible, without limit, endless; (n., preceded by *the*) an incalculable number, the concept of infinity; (cap. I) a name for God
It may take _____ patience to be a parent, but the rewards are equally great.
A belief in the _____ is a source of comfort and hope to many people who are in distress.
6. **naive**
(na ēv') (adj.) innocent, unsophisticated, showing lack of worldly knowledge and experience
A _____ person may be easily taken in by get-rich-quick schemes.
7. **niche**
(nich) (n.) a decorative recess in a wall; a suitable place or position for a person or thing
That _____ in the hallway is a perfect spot for a vase of fresh flowers.
8. **ransack**
(ran' sak) (v.) to search or examine thoroughly; to rob, plunder
Robbers _____ the house for cash and other valuables.

9. solvent
(säl' vânt)

(*adj.*) able to meet one's financial obligations; having the power to dissolve other substances; (*n.*) a liquid used to dissolve other substances; something that solves, explains, eliminates, or softens

If you want to remain _____,
set a budget and stick to it.

To remove tar and paint from your hands, you
may have to use a _____.

10. tedious
(tē' dē əs)

(*adj.*) long and tiresome

Sometimes I find it hard to pay close
attention to a _____ lecture.

Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 202–203 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. What is the correct way to dispose of a powerful household **solvent**, such as turpentine or nail polish remover?
2. The nimble dancer so effortlessly performed the leaps that it looked nearly **tedious**.
3. To make that bowl of oatmeal taste less **bland**, you can add some fruit or cinnamon sugar.
4. Rather than **ransack** the room to find the missing wallet, let's search methodically.
5. If we put off making repairs in the plumbing system now, the problems will **gratify** and become more costly to fix later on.
6. World War I officially ended when an **armistice** was signed on November 11, 1918.
7. It is a good idea to practice before you **disclaim** your speech in front of an audience.
8. Have you ever heard the theory stating that if a monkey could hit keys on a keyboard for an **infinite** amount of time, it would eventually type the complete works of William Shakespeare?
9. In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, a group of **naive** farmyard characters are exploited by a group of greedy, power-hungry ones.
10. The **niche** of dark clouds in the sky was a sure sign that a thunderstorm was coming.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 200–201 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.



1. In Dickens's novel *Oliver Twist*, the protagonist is so (**naive, tedious**) that he does not understand that he is being trained to become a pickpocket.
2. They claim to have "buried the hatchet," but I fear they have only declared a temporary (**solvent, armistice**) in their feud.
3. Although I was furious, I faced my accusers with a (**tedious, bland**) smile.
4. I (**ransacked, gratified**) my brain feverishly, but I was unable to find any way out of the difficulty.
5. You will learn that nothing is more (**disclaiming, gratifying**) than to face a problem squarely, analyze it clearly, and resolve it successfully.
6. He found a comfortable (**niche, armistice**) for himself at a bank and worked there quite happily for more than 40 years.
7. The business had been losing money for years; but thanks to new management, it is once again (**infinite, solvent**).
8. Rather than (**disclaim, ransack**) their religious faiths, many Protestants, Catholics, and Jews left Europe to settle in the New World.
9. My next-door neighbor is a(n) (**tedious, infinite**) individual with a remarkable talent for boring me out of my wits.
10. Can anyone be so (**naive, bland**) as to believe that all famous people who endorse products on TV actually use those products?
11. Rioters smashed windows and (**disclaimed, ransacked**) government offices as they attempted to overthrow the dictator.
12. We are now learning the hard way that our energy sources are not (**infinite, bland**) and that we will have to use them carefully.

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.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| armistice | disclaim | infinite | niche | solvent |
| bland | gratify | naive | ransack | tedious |

- Now that a(n) _____ has finally been arranged, the even more difficult job of making a lasting peace must begin.
- Optimists believe that the world is ultimately marked by _____ power and goodness.
- "A dinner that is truly well prepared _____ the eye as well as the palate," a famous chef once remarked.
- Along the walls of the palace, there were _____ in which statues had been placed.
- How could you have been so _____ and foolish as to take their compliments seriously?
- After four hours of doing the same small task over and over again, I began to find my new job _____.
- I've been broke for so long that I'm afraid I won't know how to behave when I find myself _____ again.
- Because I was obeying all traffic regulations at the time the accident occurred, I _____ responsibility for it.
- After eating so much highly spiced food while on vacation, I craved some pleasantly _____ home cooking.
- When the electric power failed, we _____ the kitchen to find candles and matches.



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. **amplify**
(am' plə fī) (v.) to make stronger, larger, greater, louder, or the like
Some court rulings _____
the authority of the individual states.
2. **arrogant**
(ar' ə gənt) (*adj.*) haughty, too convinced of one's own importance
An _____ individual is likely
to find it difficult to work as part of a team.
3. **epoch**
(ep' ək) (*n.*) a distinct period of time, age
The mapping of the human genetic code marked
the start of a promising new
_____ in medicine.
4. **estrangle**
(e strānj') (v.) to drift apart or become unfriendly; to cause
such a separation; to remove or keep at a distance
A long and bitter feud may _____
a family that was once close-knit.
5. **irascible**
(ir as' ə bəl) (*adj.*) easily made angry, hot-tempered
Working for an _____ boss can
be very difficult indeed.
6. **kindred**
(kin' drəd) (*n.*) a person's relatives; a family relationship;
(*adj.*) related by blood; like, similar
If you have any long-lost _____,
you may be able to use the Internet to locate them.
People who feel that they are _____
spirits usually have many interests in common.
7. **obliterate**
(ə blit' ə rät) (v.) to blot out completely, destroy utterly
An earthquake can _____ large
portions of a major city in a matter of minutes.
8. **ramshackle**
(ram' shak əl) (*adj.*) appearing ready to collapse, loose and shaky
A few _____ buildings are all that
remain of the old mining town.

9. **rote**
(rôt)
(*n.*) unthinking routine or repetition, a fixed or mechanical way of doing something; (*adj.*) based on a mechanical routine
Most people learn to type by _____.
_____ memorization can be helpful when you begin to study a foreign language.
10. **vendor**
(ven' dər)
(*n.*) a person who sells something
If the appliance you purchased turns out to be defective, you should return it to the _____.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 206–207 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

- This **ramshackle** structure before you was once the most opulent hotel in town.
- The tour guide had to use a loudspeaker to **amplify** his voice on the crowded bus.
- The **epoch** between when I submitted my college application and when I heard that I had been accepted seemed like a lifetime, but in truth it was only about a month.
- Since the reviews of the book were so great, I was surprised that I found the novel so **irascible** that I could barely remember the plot right after I finished it.
- Though she was once humble and open-minded, the promotion she received has made her **arrogant** and infuriating to work with.
- The two friends recognized each other as **kindred** spirits when they talked for hours about their common interests the first night they met.
- Despite my insistence that I would not buy anything at the fair, I found myself running up to each **vendor** to see what trinkets they had for sale.
- I find that spending time in nature can always **obliterate** my energy and awaken my senses.
- The new reality show will try to **estrangle** adopted children with their birth parents and broadcast the reunions live.
- When I had a teacher who encouraged me to focus on understanding the scientific concepts rather than memorizing terms by **rote**, I started to do much better in the class.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 200–201 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

- Every week she meets with a small circle of (**ramshackle**, **kindred**) souls whose greatest interest in life is the music of Johann Sebastian Bach.
- The beginning of commercial television in the 1940s marked a revolutionary (**vendor**, **epoch**) in the history of mass communications.
- The excuse that he offered for his absence was so (**arrogant**, **ramshackle**) and improbable that it fell apart as soon as we looked into it.
- I am willing to forgive you, but I don't know if I can ever (**obliterate**, **estrangle**) the memory of your dishonesty from my mind.
- The spirit of the new law to protect consumers is not "Let the buyer beware" but, rather, "Let the (**vendor**, **epoch**) beware."
- Over the years, the vigorous foreign policy that this country pursued greatly (**amplified**, **estranged**) our role in world affairs.
- Whenever my supervisor gets into one of his (**ramshackle**, **irascible**) moods, I know that I'm in for some high drama before the day is out.
- What is important for the children is not a(n) (**irascible**, **rote**) recital of the poem but an understanding of what the words really mean.
- The job of a mediator is to help (**kindred**, **estranged**) parties find a basis for settling their differences.
- A person who behaves with (**kindred**, **arrogant**) disregard for the feelings of others is likely to have very few friends.
- Some people are worried that sizable asteroids could hit Earth and (**obliterate**, **ramshackle**) entire cities.
- Several (**vendors**, **epochs**) at the fair were giving away free samples to entice customers to buy their wares.



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.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|
| amplify | epoch | irascible | obliterate | rote |
| arrogant | estrangle | kindred | ramshackle | vendor |

1. He used to be a modest, likable fellow, but now that he has inherited some money, his manner has become exceedingly _____ and offensive.
2. Although she had been separated from her family for years, at her hour of need her _____ came to her aid.
3. I think the vivid phrase "having a short fuse" aptly describes my neighbor's _____ temperament.
4. We did not realize how poor the people in that isolated region were until we saw the _____ huts in which they were living.
5. "You should understand the reason for each step in the problem," our math teacher said, "not simply do the steps by _____."
6. "Unless we learn to control nuclear weapons," the speaker said, "they may _____ the human race."
7. The tinkling bell of the ice-cream _____ making his way through the streets is a pleasant sound on a summer evening.
8. Increasing dissatisfaction with the direction her political party was taking slowly _____ her from it.
9. The Declaration of Independence's assertion that "all men are created equal" marked a new _____ in world history.
10. We want to download an application that will _____ our sound effects without distorting them.

End Set B



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. **routine** performance of the task
2. **disavow** all stories related to the scandal
3. unwilling to **alienate** supporters
4. **expunged** the evidence
5. **rummaged** the trash for clues
6. feared entering the **dilapidated** house
7. **magnify** the image
8. a party for her distant **relations**
9. able to fool the **unsophisticated** youngster
10. the **cantankerous** old man
11. found her **calling** at a young age
12. the royals' **high-handed** treatment of others
13. during an **era** of peace and prosperity
14. found the opera **dull**
15. a **merchant** with an old-fashioned pushcart



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. a report that the applicant is **completely broke**
2. a **conflict** in the Middle East
3. a **disappointing** meal
4. corrected the seasoning of the **spicy** dish
5. a **limited** number of choices

Writing: Words in Action

Suppose you are William's friend, and you have decided to head west. You want to persuade William to join you on the trip. Write a letter using examples from your reading (pages 200–201), personal experiences, and prior knowledge to convince him. 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.

After the **armistice** ending the Mexican-American War in 1848, Mexico ceded the territory that is now California to the United States. Early the same year, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the American River near Sacramento. Despite efforts to **disclaim** this discovery, word spread like wildfire. Within a year, 300,000 people poured into California from the United States and from many foreign lands, some as distant as Australia and China. Most of these newcomers were determined to **ransack** every square inch of the territory in the hope of striking it rich.

Sadly, many "forty-niners," as they came to be known, could not remain **solvent** and went bust. Mining camps became legendary for lawlessness and disorder. Failures and violence, however, did little to diminish the soaring dreams of the **epoch**.

By 1850, California had grown so fast that demands for statehood multiplied. High on the agenda of statehood supporters was the need for law enforcement and governmental institutions such as courts and schools.

Rote memorization of American history can offer a general idea of the daunting issues involved with statehood. California was poised to enter the Union as a free state, with a constitution forbidding slavery. Ever since the Missouri Compromise of 1820, when Missouri and Maine had entered the Union as a slave state and free state, respectively, American politicians had focused on maintaining an equal balance between the states allowing slavery and the states that banned it. With California statehood, through the efforts of Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky, the Compromise of 1850 preserved the peace, but only for a little more than a decade.

-
- What is the meaning of **armistice** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - negotiation
 - treaty
 - cease-fire
 - collapse
 - What is the meaning of **disclaim** as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - negate
 - publicize
 - explain
 - clarify
 - The word **ransack** means about the same as
 - auction
 - analyze
 - scour
 - exclude
 - Which word means the same as **solvent** as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - respected
 - wealthy
 - bankrupt
 - sound
 - Epoch** comes from the Greek word **epokhe**. **Epokhe** most likely means
 - point in time
 - society
 - elite
 - middle class
 - What does **rote** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 4?
 - accurate
 - intermittent
 - mechanical
 - tedious

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 15. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Muckraking Journalist Ida M. Tarbell

<Biographical Sketch>



Ida M. Tarbell, c. 1904

Ida M. Tarbell was a pioneering investigative journalist. Her 1902–1904 magazine serial exposé, “The History of the Standard Oil Company,” did much to reform the United States oil industry. It changed the face of journalism and was the **crucial** catalyst for the breakup of the Standard Oil Trust in 1911. Her nineteen-part **opus** painted a scathing portrait of the shady practices of Standard Oil and its founder and president, John D. Rockefeller, America’s first billionaire.

That it was a woman who helped bring down an oil empire may have surprised some in an

era when women were still regarded as the “weaker sex.” But it did not surprise those who knew Ida Tarbell. While outwardly modest, with the **vener** of a polite and proper lady, Tarbell **embodied** daring and courage. She had a passion for exposing the truth.

She also claimed an oil-related **heritage**. Tarbell was born in 1857 in Hatch Hollow, Pennsylvania. Her father became an independent oil producer and refiner in the state’s oil-rich region. Young Ida watched as he lost his business due to Rockefeller’s **mercenary** practices, which involved **reciprocal** agreements between powerful railroad interests and a select group of large oil refiners. These tactics effectively shut out smaller companies.

Tarbell never forgot the **fiasco** that had **befallen** her father. It played a key role in shaping her later career. After high school, she attended Allegheny College (she was the sole female in her freshman class in 1876). She taught science briefly before becoming a writer. She moved to Paris, France, to work on a biography of a French revolutionary, and returned home at the invitation of a publisher who was starting a political and literary magazine.

Tarbell composed acclaimed pieces for the monthly *McClure’s Magazine* on Napoleon Bonaparte and Abraham Lincoln. But this was just a dry run. It was her carefully researched and **rational** articles on illicit industrial practices—**garnished** with her trademark sardonic insights—that made her famous. And it proclaimed the era of the Progressive and the muckraker (a term made popular by President Theodore Roosevelt to describe how the journalists “dug up the dirt” on those they investigated).



McClure's Magazine was a leading publisher of muckraking articles. John D. Rockefeller was a prime target of Ida M. Tarbell's groundbreaking journalism.

Struggling off the **strictures** of conventional journalism, Tarbell and her muckraking cohorts dug deep to uncover injustice and corruption. They avoided the moral **abyss** of yellow journalism, which focused on sensationalism rather than truth. Instead, they presented facts to win over converts to the Progressive cause, which fought for political reform, better working conditions, and civil rights. They targeted hazardous conditions in coal mines, issues of child labor, disease-ridden hospitals, filthy and overcrowded slums, fake patent medicines, and more. Their articles **exasperated** politicians, business tycoons, and bigwigs whose illegal or **negligent** practices were investigated. But they thrilled the public. They also galvanized official investigations and prompted legal reforms. Tarbell's celebrated series of articles on Standard Oil were the opening salvo. A 1911 Supreme Court decision dissolved the oil monopoly into

numerous smaller companies. Many of these companies are still active today. The work of the muckrakers led to stricter child labor laws and the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. The muckrakers influenced how investigative reporters work to this day.

Ida Tarbell lived to the age of 84, writing almost up to the day she died. She gained an international reputation as a writer, historian, and editor.

Audio

For Words[™] 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. **abyss**
(ə bis')
 2. **crucial**
(krü' shəl)
 3. **embody**
(em bäd' ē)
 4. **fiasco**
(fē as' kō)
 5. **garnish**
(gär' nish)
 6. **negligent**
(neg' lə jənt)
 7. **oblivion**
(ə bliv' ē ən)
 8. **pallid**
(pal' id)
- (n.) a deep or bottomless pit
Mountain climbers must take great care lest they slip and fall into an _____.
- (adj.) of supreme importance, decisive, critical
In many adventure films, the hero always arrives just at the _____ moment.
- (v.) to give form to; to incorporate, include; to personify
The villain in a melodrama _____ cold-blooded ruthlessness.
- (n.) the complete collapse or failure of a project
With the bases loaded, our star pitcher gave up a home run, turning a close game into a _____.
- (v.) to adorn or decorate, especially food; (n.) an ornament or decoration, especially for food
The chef _____ our salad with colorful edible flowers.
When it comes to mystery novels, I prefer those that have a _____ of wit.
- (adj.) marked by carelessness or indifference; failing to do what should be done
A driver who is _____ about obeying traffic regulations may end up causing an accident.
- (n.) forgetfulness, disregard; a state of being forgotten; an amnesty, general pardon
Down through the ages, poets have described sleep as a kind of _____ that brings relief from woe.
- (adj.) pale, lacking color; weak and lifeless
A long illness may leave a person looking extremely frail and _____.

9. **parable**
(par' ə bəl) (n.) a short narrative designed to teach a moral lesson
Sermons are often based on _____
from the New Testament.
10. **reciprocal**
(ri sip' rə kəl) (adj.) shared; involving give-and-take between two
persons or things; working in both directions; (n.) (math) a
number that, when multiplied by another number, gives 1
A _____ understanding of each other's
likes and dislikes is important in a close friendship.
The fraction $\frac{4}{3}$ is the _____
of the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$.



Using Context

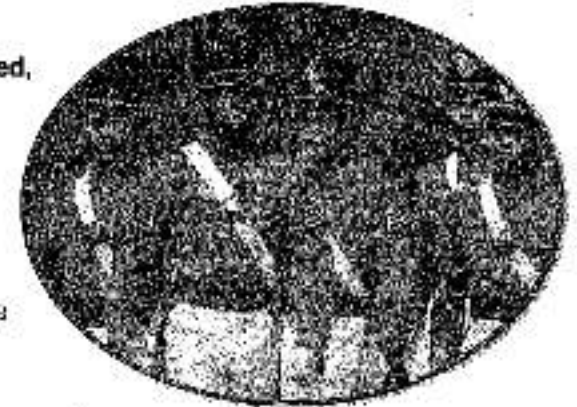
For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 214–215 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. Some of the gods and goddesses in Greek mythology **embody** a particular strength or quality, such as wisdom, beauty, or courage in warfare.
2. When the concert ended, members of the audience kept cheering, signaling that they expected the band to perform one more song as a **fiasco**.
3. You can make a fresh and tasty tomato sauce with just three **crucial** ingredients: olive oil, garlic, and ripe tomatoes.
4. The radish that was arranged to look like a flower was a delightful **garnish**.
5. Does a **parable** always teach a lesson that is religious in nature?
6. A coral island forms when an **abyss** rises out of the sea.
7. You can tell by the drooping leaves and dry soil that we have been **negligent** about watering the houseplants.
8. The **oblivion** that surrounds our planet is made up chiefly of nitrogen and oxygen.
9. Signs on the road are most often yellow or orange, since these **pallid** colors are easily seen.
10. In a **reciprocal** arrangement, the dairy farmers provided milk to the cheese makers, and the cheese makers shared their finished product with the farmers.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 212–213 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. My uncle, who was a West Point graduate, (**embodied, garnished**) all the qualities suggested by the phrase “an officer and a gentleman.”
2. If you are (**reciprocal, negligent**) about small sums of money, you may find that you will never have any large sums to worry about.
3. After his crushing defeat in the election, the candidate returned to his hometown and disappeared into (**fiasco, oblivion**).
4. Experience teaches us that many of the things that seemed so (**crucial, pallid**) when we were young are really of no ultimate importance.
5. The plan of the two schools to exchange members of their faculties proved to be of (**pallid, reciprocal**) advantage.
6. Marion turned (**negligent, pallid**) when she received the news that her grandfather had suffered a stroke.
7. I spent months planning the fund-raiser, but it turned out to be a (**garnish, fiasco**): the guest speaker cancelled at the last minute, and the band was two hours late.
8. “The heroism of these brave men and women speaks for itself and needs no (**oblivion, garnishing**),” said the senator.
9. What a relief to turn from those (**pallid, negligent**) little tales to the lively, vigorous, earthy stories of Mark Twain.
10. Such familiar stories as “Little Red Riding Hood” are really (**parables, fiascos**) that tell a child something about the conditions of human life.
11. Isn’t it tragic that the religious groups fighting each other are separated by a(n) (**parable, abyss**) of misunderstanding?
12. When the court found that the car company had been (**negligent, crucial**)—selling cars with substandard brakes—it was ordered to pay millions in fines.



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.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| abyss | embody | garnish | oblivion | parable |
| crucial | fiasco | negligent | pallid | reciprocal |

1. Winston Churchill warned the English people that if they gave in to the Nazis, they would "sink into the _____ of a new Dark Age."
2. My mother doesn't think that a plate of food is ready to serve unless she has _____ it with a sprig of parsley or a slice of tomato.
3. She was a famous writer in her own day, but her novels and stories have now passed into _____.
4. In high school, you will make many decisions _____ to your future, but determining what to wear to the prom is not one of them.
5. The judge imposed a heavy fine on the _____ landlord who had failed to provide heat during the cold weather.
6. The ancient story of the Prodigal Son is a(n) _____ that helps people understand problems and situations of present-day life.
7. The brief code of laws known as the Ten Commandments _____ basic moral values.
8. The old adage "I'll scratch your back if you'll scratch mine" aptly describes the kind of _____ arrangement he has in mind.
9. In no time at all, poor management turned what should have been a surefire success into a costly _____.
10. Of course she didn't look well after her stay in the hospital, but a few days at the beach took care of that _____ complexion.



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. **befall**
(bi fôl')
(v.) to happen, occur; to happen to
It is only natural to worry from time to time about the ills that may someday _____ us.
2. **dregs**
(dregz)
(n. pl.) the last remaining part; the part of least worth
The _____ of bitterness are all that remain of our former friendship.
3. **exasperate**
(eg zas' pə rāt)
(v.) to irritate, annoy, or anger
Small children sometimes _____ adults with endless questions.
4. **heritage**
(her' ə tij)
(n.) an inheritance; a birthright
A rich _____ of human history and creativity is housed in the world's libraries and museums.
5. **inert**
(in ərt')
(adj.) lifeless, unable to move or act; slow, inactive
In order to keep patients _____ during surgery, doctors use various general anesthetics.
6. **mercenary**
(mər' sə ner ē)
(adj.) acting or working for self-gain only; (n.) a hired soldier, a soldier of fortune
A fortune hunter's motives are _____ rather than romantic.
A country that does not have a standing army may need to call upon _____ to fight in its wars.
7. **opus**
(ō' pəs)
(n.) an impressive piece of work, especially a musical composition or other work of art
Many scholars consider Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel paintings to be his greatest _____.
8. **rational**
(rash' ə nəl)
(adj.) based on reasoning; able to make use of reason; sensible or reasonable
Calm and _____ analysis should lead you to a solution to most problems.

- 9. stricture**
(strik' chər)
(*n.*) a limitation or restriction; a criticism;
(*medicine*) a narrowing of a passage in the body
Most religions impose dietary _____
of some sort on their followers.
- 10. veneer**
(və nēr')
(*n.*) a thin outer layer; a surface appearance
or decoration; (*v.*) to cover with a thin layer
Some people may adopt a thin _____
of friendliness to hide their true feelings toward others.
Furniture makers often _____ sturdy
but common wood with a finer, more costly variety.



Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 218–219 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. The child finally began to **exasperate** after crying for hours and drifted off to sleep.
2. The audience reacted to the finale with such **opus** that the standing ovation did not end for nearly half an hour.
3. I became **inert** with fear when I heard something else moving about in the house, until I realized it was just the cat and the tension left my body.
4. We were impressed by the **veneer** with which the principal spoke to us, not trying to hide any facts of the recent debacle and speaking to us like adults.
5. Our **mercenary** old neighbor will speak to other people only to complain.
6. As impressive as your **heritage** may be, you should try to live up to your good name rather than just boasting about it.
7. As much as I appreciate his **rational** point of view, I wish he would sometimes play along with my idealistic dreams.
8. The parents placed a **stricture** on how many sweets their children could eat.
9. Even though bad events can happen to anyone, it is of no use to sit around worrying about what may or may not **befall** us.
10. Those who see homeless people as the **dregs** of society usually don't take time to consider what misfortunes may have led them to that situation.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 212–213 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. In this early novel by Dickens, we have a(n) (**stricture, opus**) that gives us a wonderful picture of life in nineteenth-century England.
2. Her constant chattering while I'm trying to do my vocabulary exercises (**exasperates, befalls**) me more than I can say.
3. Once the war had been won, the victors laid aside their high-minded ideals and became involved in a (**mercenary, rational**) squabble over the spoils.
4. Using the (**dregs, veneer**) in the teacup, the fortune teller gave the young woman a reading about her happiness.
5. Any significant (**dregs, stricture**) of the passages leading to the heart will hinder the normal flow of blood to that organ and cause cardiac arrest.
6. There are times when it is good to let your imagination run free, instead of trying to be strictly (**rational, inert**).
7. Because decent people would have nothing to do with him, he soon began to associate with the (**dregs, heritages**) of humanity.
8. If our leadership is timid and (**mercenary, inert**), we will never be able to solve the great problems that face us.
9. It's hard for people to admit that some of the misfortunes that (**befall, exasperate**) them are really their own fault.
10. Underneath the (**veneer, stricture**) of her polished manners, we recognized the down-to-earth young woman we had known in earlier years.
11. A descendant of one of the Founding Fathers of this country, she strove all her life to live up to her distinguished (**opus, heritage**).
12. During the Revolutionary War, some 30,000 (**dregs, mercenaries**) fought with the British troops.



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.

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| befall | exasperate | inert | opus | stricture |
| dregs | heritage | mercenary | rational | vener |

1. During her confinement in a prisoner-of-war camp, she drained the cup of human suffering to the _____.
2. Astrologers claim that they can discover what will _____ a person by studying the movements of various heavenly bodies.
3. The administration intends to propose legislation to cut back on customs duties and relax other _____ on foreign trade.
4. In this third century of our nation's history, let us continue to safeguard our _____ of freedom.
5. Without pretending that he cared about the public welfare, he told us frankly that his interest in the project was purely _____.
6. Nothing _____ me more than neighbors who play loud music outdoors late at night.
7. Would you like your new desk finished with a(n) _____ of walnut, maple, or mahogany?
8. A number of famous Roman emperors were clearly madmen for whose actions no _____ explanation can possibly be devised.
9. Many composers don't publish their works in the order in which they are written, so the number given to a particular _____ might not tell much about the date of its composition.
10. To our dismay, the running back didn't get to his feet after being tackled but instead lay _____ on the field.

End Set B

Unit 15 ■ 221

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. a **teaching tale** with an important message _____
2. one who **exemplifies** courage and strength _____
3. **embellish** with parsley _____
4. will remain **still** until pushed _____
5. a total **disaster** _____
6. found by the court to be **derelict** _____
7. had a distinguished **pedigree** _____
8. a **shared** gesture of kindness _____
9. a desk finished in an oak **overlay** _____
10. a thoroughly selfish and **greedy** individual _____
11. wondering what will **happen to** our town _____
12. a bad habit that truly **vexes** me _____
13. inhibited by the **restraints** of our coach's rules _____
14. in a state of **unconsciousness** _____
15. the artist's most brilliant **work** _____

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. an **inconsequential** role in the play _____
2. a place frequented by the **upper crust** of society _____
3. known to be **illogical** _____
4. approached what felt like the **summit** _____
5. **rosy** cheeks due to illness _____

Writing: Words in Action

Think about how the determination of just one person was able to dissolve the powerful Standard Oil Trust. Write a brief report describing how investigative journalists such as Ida Tarbell can help bring about social reform. Use examples from your reading (pages 212–213), observations, and 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.

“Ever since our earliest ancestors first gazed up into the night sky billions of years ago, humankind has been wondering if any of those motionless myriads of stars and planets could possibly be inhabited by beings like ourselves. As they stared up, they must have wondered if beings of a faraway world were staring back down at them. Their speculations might easily have been lost in the **oblivion** of time, but now it appears that those first humans were right to wonder. After twelve years of secret research, a team of Australian astrophysicists led by Professor Aldon Pomfrey of the University of Woomera, South Australia, has made a discovery so shocking that their government has forbidden them to publish their findings.”

Everyone who uses the Internet is familiar with this kind of nonsensical **opus**. It might have a thin veneer of plausibility, but it defies rational consideration. Nobody knows what our “earliest ancestors” thought as they looked into the sky and **pallid** speculation is not enough to base a news story on. Early humans certainly would have noticed, however, that those points of light were not **inert**. A couple of minutes’ research shows there is no Professor Aldon Pomfrey, and no university in Woomera. The **parable** is, don’t believe everything you read.

Nevertheless, there are people who will believe the article, and repeat it. Those who question the accuracy of the story may be told, “It’s true—I read it on the Internet.”

Used discerningly, the Internet is a brilliant resource. These **dregs** of disinformation, however, are a hazard for the literal-minded.

-
- What is the meaning of **oblivion**, as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - darkness
 - emptiness
 - obscurity
 - black hole
 - Opus** comes from the Latin word **opus**. **Opus** most likely means
 - story
 - tomfoolery
 - work
 - falsehood
 - In paragraph 2, what does the use of the word **pallid** suggest about the speculation?
 - It is only surface-deep.
 - It is bogus.
 - There is no plausibility.
 - It is pleasing.
 - Which word means the same as **inert** as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - motionless
 - mysterious
 - indelible
 - dark
 - The word **parable** means about the same as
 - fantasy
 - judgment
 - thoughtful story
 - moral tale
 - What does **dregs** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 4?
 - residue
 - misleading data
 - lies
 - dross

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 1

Read "The Mummies of the Inca Empire," which contains words in **boldface** that appear in Units 13–15. Then answer the questions.

The Mummies of the Inca Empire

When most people think of mummies, they probably think of the kings of ancient Egypt, whose pyramid-shaped tombs are filled with fabulous riches. But the

(5) Egyptians were not the only people who mummified their dead. The Inca Empire of Peru, which flourished long before the Spanish arrived in the Americas, left behind thousands of mummies. Archaeologists

(10) have discovered huge underground burial chambers. The mummies within these tombs and the objects buried with them are proving to be a treasure trove of clues to how the Inca lived.

(15) At its peak, the Inca Empire was the largest native state that has ever existed in the Western Hemisphere, with a population of more than 10 million. When an Inca ruler died, his body was mummified and placed

(20) within a royal tomb, along with food, drink, weapons, clothing, and mummified "helpers," including **steadfast** servants and animals. For a year after a ruler's death, his mummy was cared for as if it

(25) were still living. At the end of the year, the mummy was entombed in a great burial hall with other royal mummies, each seated on a throne. The vast wealth amassed by the kings was placed in the

(30) burial hall with them.

In Inca culture, mummies formed a link between the living and the dead. At festival times, **kindred** carried the mummies through the streets. This practice proved

(35) to people that the rulers had actually lived and that their descendants, who owned the mummies, were part of the royal line.

In the 1990s, burial chambers were discovered on a cliff high in a temperate

(40) rain forest in the Andes. Archaeologists also discovered a massive Incan graveyard in Lima, Peru. Here they unearthed the remains of more than 2000 Inca. Mummies were found wrapped in large cotton

(45) bundles that also contained food, bowls and vessels, personal items, and religious offerings. These discoveries showed that the dead in Inca society were not left to pass into **oblivion**, but rather were

(50) treasured and protected. Other mummies were found preserved in ice at the top of mountains regarded by the Inca as sacred places.

Some of these burial sites are intact.

(55) Others have been **ransacked** by thieves seeking to **plunder** gold and precious artifacts buried with the mummies. Nevertheless, each new discovery is helping scientists to increase their

(60) knowledge of these ancient people. The study of these **inert** remains is yielding details of Inca life before and after the arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere. Slowly but surely,

(65) the secrets of the Inca mummies are being revealed.

1. Which statement **best** provides an inference that is supported by lines 9–14?
 - A) Archeologists study plants and animals.
 - B) Archaeologists design buildings and houses.
 - C) Archaeologists study ancient civilizations.
 - D) Archaeologists investigate contemporary burial customs.
2. As it is used in line 22, what does the word **steadfast** mean?
 - A) polite
 - B) faithful
 - C) strong
 - D) meek
3. The word **kindred** has more than one meaning. What does the word **kindred** most likely mean as it is used in line 33?
 - A) relatives
 - B) similar
 - C) friends
 - D) strangers
4. Based on the evidence in lines 34–37, why did the Inca carry mummies through the streets at festival times?
 - A) to prove that they were descendants of royalty
 - B) to prove that no one ever really dies
 - C) to show their love for a dead relative
 - D) to display the wealth of the dead person
5. What is the author's **most likely** reason for including lines 38–47?
 - A) to give new information about the discovery of burial chambers
 - B) to challenge archaeologists' theories about the Inca mummies
 - C) to introduce an entirely new topic
 - D) to describe the steps in the process of mummifying dead bodies
6. Which word means the opposite of **oblivion** in line 49?
 - A) obscurity
 - B) disregard
 - C) esteem
 - D) nothingness
7. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word **ransacked** as it is used in line 55?
 - A) left untouched
 - B) visited often
 - C) burned down
 - D) searched thoroughly
8. As used in line 56, what does the word **plunder** mean?
 - A) loot
 - B) sell
 - C) collect
 - D) uncover
9. What does the word **inert** most likely mean as it is used in line 61?
 - A) fragile
 - B) ancient
 - C) priceless
 - D) lifeless
10. **Part A**

Which statement about the author's point of view is **best** supported by "The Mummies of the Inca Empire"?

 - A) Much can be learned about Inca civilization from its mummies.
 - B) The ancient Inca Empire was weak.
 - C) Spanish explorers helped create the ancient Inca civilization.
 - D) The bodies of dead Inca rulers were treated like those of ordinary citizens.

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer to Part A?

 - A) "Egyptians were not the only people who mummified their dead" (lines 5–6)
 - B) "after a ruler's death, his mummy was cared for" (lines 23–24)
 - C) "ransacked by thieves seeking to plunder gold and precious artifacts" (lines 55–57)
 - D) "each new discovery is helping scientists to increase their knowledge" (lines 58–60)

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Part 2

Read this passage, which contains words in **boldface** that appear in Units 13–15. 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.

- A **forlorn** person stands outside a group, watching other people **simper** or make up witty, **wry** remarks in a social environment. While many people do not question why these actions occur, psychologists seek a **rational** explanation of human behavior. Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context.
- Although psychology is a relatively new science, with most of its newest developments occurring over the past 150 years, its roots can be traced back to ancient Greek philosophy in 400–500 BCE. During this **epoch**, Plato expressed a belief that there was a difference between body and soul. He was instrumental in establishing the idea of “mental health.” He stressed that it was **crucial** to stimulate the mind with the arts. Plato influenced Aristotle, who believed that the body affected the mind. Aristotle also pleaded for scientific investigation to support any theory regarding the body and the mind—these ideas laid the foundation for modern psychology.
- In the seventeenth century, René Descartes wrote that the notion of consciousness separated humans from animals. He also believed that the body influenced its consciousness. Descartes's work led to other significant philosophies of psychology by Baruch Spinoza and Gottfried Leibnitz, yet it would take another century for psychology to coalesce as a scientific discipline.
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- (25) and Gottfried Leibnitz, yet it would take another century for psychology to coalesce as a scientific discipline.
- (30)
- (35)

- Psychology evolved as a scientific discipline in the late 1800s. In 1879, Wilhelm Wundt opened the first experimental psychology laboratory in Germany; this lab used scientific methods to study behavior. G. Stanley Hall, one of Wundt's students, founded the first U.S. experimental psychology lab at Johns Hopkins University.
- Three early schools of psychology—functionalism, psychoanalysis, and structuralism—were all established in 1896. Functionalism paid careful attention to the functions of the mind rather than the thoughts of the mind. Psychoanalysis, a school founded by Sigmund Freud, stressed the importance of unconscious thoughts. Structuralism subscribed to the view that all mental experience could be understood as a combination of elements or events. Structuralism focused on what was inside the mind, thus **disclaiming** functionalism. Humanism, a later branch of psychology founded in the twentieth century, rejected traditional **strictures** in favor of an individual understanding of the world. With so many competing schools of thought, some psychologists were **haughty** about their specific approaches and scornful of others.
- Today, psychology is studied in college programs across the United States. Of the 1.8 million bachelor's degrees awarded in 2011–2012, 6 percent were concentrated in psychology, making it the fourth most popular undergraduate major. Psychology will continue to be an important field as people learn how to explain what can sometimes seem inexplicable: human behavior.
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- (50) Today, psychology is studied in college programs across the United States. Of the 1.8 million bachelor's degrees awarded in 2011–2012, 6 percent were concentrated in psychology, making it the fourth most popular undergraduate major. Psychology will continue to be an important field as people learn how to explain what can sometimes seem inexplicable: human behavior.
- (55)
- (60)
- (65)
- (70)
- (75)

1. As it is used in line 1, the word “forlorn” most nearly means
 - A) angry.
 - B) lonely.
 - C) healthy.
 - D) silly.
2. The writer includes lines 1–4 in the first paragraph to
 - A) provide an anecdote that readers have not encountered.
 - B) narrate a scenario that would confuse psychologists.
 - C) demonstrate an uncommon dynamic in a social environment.
 - D) illustrate a social interaction that would interest psychologists.
3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - A) Plato and Aristotle were famous Greek philosophers.
 - B) Plato was instrumental in establishing the idea of “mental health.”
 - C) Psychology has its roots in ancient Greek philosophy.
 - D) Many developments in psychology have occurred over the past 150 years.
4. As it is used in line 16, the word “epoch” most nearly means
 - A) a distinct period of time.
 - B) a unit of measurement.
 - C) an important moment in history.
 - D) a way of viewing the world.
5. The author mentions the work of Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz in order to
 - A) show how their specific theories influenced later psychologists.
 - B) contrast their theories with later psychological approaches.
 - C) reveal the psychological thinking of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.
 - D) discredit their theories in light of current psychological thinking.
6. The purpose of the fourth paragraph (lines 38–46) is to
 - A) describe the first experimental psychology laboratory.
 - B) explain behaviorism as a psychological approach.
 - C) reveal how psychology came to be recognized as a scientific discipline.
 - D) compare experimental psychology labs in Germany and the United States.
7. Which approach focused not on science but on individual understanding?
 - A) functionalism
 - B) humanism
 - C) structuralism
 - D) psychoanalysis
8. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A) Lines 50–52 (“Functionalism ... mind”)
 - B) Lines 52–55 (“Psychoanalysis ... thoughts”)
 - C) Lines 55–60 (“Structuralism ... functionalism”)
 - D) Lines 60–64 (“Humanism, ... world”)
9. As it is used in line 62, the word “strictures” most nearly means
 - A) understanding.
 - B) theories.
 - C) limitations.
 - D) philosophy.
10. As it is used in line 66, “haughty” most nearly means
 - A) supercilious.
 - B) ungrateful.
 - C) nervous.
 - D) confused.

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.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| abyss | dregs | mercenary | rational |
| armistice | embody | oblivion | solvent |
| arrogant | fiasco | opus | vendor |
| befall | infinite | ramshackle | waif |

- The puppy seemed to have **unlimited** energy, only slowing down when he wanted to chew on the guests' shoes. _____
- The principal introduced the class valedictorian as a model student who never failed to **exemplify** good citizenship. _____
- As she considered the two job offers, she knew that the **logical** decision was to take the position with higher pay instead of the lower-paying job that would allow her to follow her passion. _____
- We wondered why the actor, whose career had seemed so promising, had faded into **obscurity**. _____
- I would have expected such a successful person to be **overbearing**, but she was quite polite and humble. _____
- While the public seemed to love the performer's latest song, he felt that he had yet to write his greatest **composition**. _____
- As I moved through the busy city center, I tried to ignore each **peddler** who asked me to purchase something I didn't need. _____
- We realized that her motivation to help us pack was purely **selfish** when we caught her stealing some valuable jewelry. _____
- The bridge looked **rickety** from a distance, but it held up well when we began to cross it. _____
- Your business will not remain **financially sound** if you continue to make unnecessary purchases. _____
- Our party turned into a **disaster** when the wrong food was delivered, the rain destroyed our decorations, and several of the guests canceled. _____
- The lottery winner decided to establish a children's home that would take in every orphan or **stray** who needed shelter. _____

Two-Word Completions

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

- "I am certainly _____ that most critics gave my play rave reviews," the author remarked. "But I can't help feeling hurt by the _____ of those who panned it."
 - estranged ... enormities
 - gratified ... strictures
 - vaunted ... parables
 - exasperated ... disclaimers
- Acquiring a foreign language can be a(n) _____ chore because it involves so much memorization. If a person didn't have to learn everything by _____, the task would be a good deal less time-consuming.
 - tedious ... rote
 - irascible ... heritage
 - foreboding ... epoch
 - exasperating ... niche
- Most immigrants in this country have found it necessary to _____ the traditions they brought with them from their home countries, but few have totally abandoned the rich _____ of their ancestors.
 - vilify ... impediment
 - amplify ... kindred
 - adapt ... heritage
 - plunder ... veneer
- "Critics claim that my support for human rights has never been anything but halfhearted," the senator remarked. "However, the record shows that I have been _____ in my commitment to this great cause. Indeed, I take great pride in the fact that I have never _____ in my allegiance to it."
 - inert ... adapted
 - bland ... malingered
 - negligent ... loitered
 - steadfast ... faltered
- "You don't need to address issues that will clearly have no effect on the outcome of this election," the campaign manager told the candidate. "But it is _____ for you to take a firm stand on those issues that may ultimately prove _____."
 - imperative ... crucial
 - gratifying ... pallid
 - naive ... reciprocal
 - tedious ... bland
- I love to host dinner parties, but I seldom serve _____ food. I like to spice things up. My signature appetizer, Furious Fava Bean Dip, will not completely _____ your taste buds, but it will make your tongue tingle!
 - pallid ... garnish
 - bland ... obliterate
 - pithy ... plunder
 - irascible ... ransack
- Though police officers in my neighborhood are sometimes accused of _____, let me point out that the diligence with which they solve most cases clearly _____ their overall devotion to duty.
 - negligence ... disclaims
 - steadfastness ... dovetails with
 - malingering ... attests to
 - inertia ... obliterates

Idioms

In the passage "Working Like a Dog" (see pages 156–157), the trainer tells the interviewer that he enjoys watching the dogs "chow down" after a long day of training. "Chow down" is an idiom that means "to eat something quickly and hungrily."

Idioms are words, phrases, or sayings whose meanings are figurative, not literal. When you hear a new idiom, think about the context in which it is used. Consider how the literal meaning might point to a more abstract meaning. Listen also to the speaker's tone: Is the idiom playful, critical, or matter-of-fact?

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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Andrew thinks a successful salesperson has to come on strong to customers, but I disagree. _____ | a. thirteen |
| 2. My brother has Friday off, but I'll be heading back to the salt mines . _____ | b. anxious or nervous |
| 3. Getting a window office was the icing on the cake after I got my promotion and pay raise. _____ | c. was clear and direct about |
| 4. Todd got off on the wrong foot with his supervisor, but later he impressed her with a great idea. _____ | d. an extra benefit on top of something that's already good |
| 5. It doesn't matter whether the traffic accident was caused by speeding or by carelessness; it amounts to the same thing . _____ | e. back to work |
| 6. Don't tease Jasmine about falling off the horse yesterday; you'll just rub salt in the wound . _____ | f. act aggressively and forcefully |
| 7. Kim buys cookies at the corner bakery because they always pack a baker's dozen . _____ | g. a mild punishment |
| 8. Miguel was on pins and needles waiting for the result of his math exam. _____ | h. the outcome is the same either way |
| 9. Although the defendant was guilty, all he got was a slap on the wrist . _____ | i. started off poorly |
| 10. Grace made no bones about her decision to vote for Judge Lowden. _____ | j. make something painful even worse |

Classical Roots

fect, fic, efy, ify—to
make

This Latin root appears in **amplify** (page 208), which means "to make bigger, increase." Some other words based on the same root are listed below.

beneficial

clarify

defy

exemplify

certify

defective

edify

personify

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.

- favorable, helpful, producing good ("making good")
The _____ influence of teachers has helped many young people to realize their full potential.
- to make a god of; to worship as a god
The ancient Romans _____ the emperors Julius Caesar and Augustus posthumously.
- faulty, not perfect, not complete
Manufacturers will often replace _____ products free of charge.
- to guarantee; to declare true or correct ("make certain")
A notary public _____ that documents, such as deeds and contracts, are authentic.
- to be an example of; to show by example
Awards were presented to students whose conduct _____ the principles of good citizenship and service to the community.
- to make clear or easier to understand
A flowchart can be used to _____ the steps in any operation.
- to be the embodiment of; to represent the qualities of
In an old-fashioned melodrama, the hero _____ courage and virtue.
- to instruct so as to encourage intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement
A sermon should _____ those who hear it.

Synonyms

Select the two words or expressions that are most nearly the same in meaning.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. ostracize | b. exasperate | c. waver | d. vex |
| 2. a. abashed | b. pertinent | c. rational | d. relevant |
| 3. a. willful | b. exotic | c. wanton | d. aghast |
| 4. a. prone | b. aloof | c. predatory | d. apt |
| 5. a. stricture | b. ruse | c. foreboding | d. premonition |
| 6. a. plunder | b. ravage | c. bolster | d. grope |
| 7. a. annul | b. obsess | c. invalidate | d. assert |
| 8. a. personable | b. arrogant | c. overbearing | d. facetious |
| 9. a. appease | b. mediate | c. belittle | d. minimize |
| 10. a. proclaim | b. tether | c. negate | d. nullify |
| 11. a. bountiful | b. ample | c. congested | d. capacious |
| 12. a. pithy | b. resolute | c. steadfast | d. curt |
| 13. a. muster | b. amass | c. hover | d. excise |
| 14. a. crucial | b. vaunted | c. inaudible | d. pivotal |
| 15. a. convey | b. waver | c. falter | d. wallow |

Antonyms

Select the two words or expressions that are most nearly opposite in meaning.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16. a. kindred | b. blasé | c. dexterous | d. fervent |
| 17. a. cryptic | b. jaunty | c. forlorn | d. gaunt |
| 18. a. inert | b. volatile | c. menial | d. oblique |
| 19. a. incapacitate | b. articulate | c. scoff | d. rehabilitate |
| 20. a. vigil | b. antics | c. elite | d. dregs |
| 21. a. entail | b. comply | c. preclude | d. loiter |
| 22. a. disdain | b. wrangle | c. venerate | d. sustain |
| 23. a. renown | b. oblivion | c. unison | d. niche |
| 24. a. proximity | b. promontory | c. abyss | d. juncture |
| 25. a. retentive | b. porous | c. belated | d. servile |

Two-Word Completions

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

26. The spectators at the lion cage were amused to see the seemingly _____ animal eat in such a(n) _____ manner.
- a. voracious ... gingerly c. irascible ... whimsical
b. disarming ... tedious d. unassuming ... unflagging
27. As a child _____, Mozart basked in public praise and attention from an early age, _____ his talents all around Europe.
- a. laggard ... tainting c. turncoat ... obliterating
b. prodigy ... flaunting d. mendicant ... ruining
28. Though his father had _____ frugal spending habits in him, the young man misspent his first paycheck on _____ purchases.
- a. ferreted ... solvent c. bestowed ... bland
b. instilled ... frivolous d. attested ... caustic
29. The young couple could see that the _____ house, while charming, was in _____ need of repair.
- a. plebeian ... perceptible c. ramshackle ... dire
b. ungainly ... prodigious d. indiscriminate ... plausible
30. I admired her ability to keep a completely calm _____ and _____ manner even in the most stressful situations.
- a. doctrine ... infinite c. embargo ... haggard
b. recipient ... naive d. mien ... judicious
31. I felt like a complete _____ after a day of fruitless job searching, but my dog still thinks I am a _____ king.
- a. nonentity ... veritable c. citadel ... incognito
b. fiasco ... skittish d. addendum ... forthright
32. The stranger's ominous remark struck a _____ note in the playful _____ at the garden party.
- a. avowed ... juncture c. discordant ... banter
b. pert ... perspective d. personable ... veneer

**Supplying Words
in Context**

To complete each sentence, select the best word from among the choices given. Not all words in the word bank will be used. You may modify the word form as necessary.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| abut | endow | fend | plaudits |
| avail | ensue | malingering | purge |
| deplore | estrangle | ornate | ransack |
| disgruntled | ethical | pallid | shiftless |
| embody | evolve | peruse | vie |

33. A riot may _____ if the crowd is not properly controlled.
34. The fans were _____ because they were convinced that their team had lost as the result of bad officiating.
35. We had to _____ every room in the house in order to find the missing book.
36. How can the employers expect any one applicant for the job to _____ all the qualities they are seeking?
37. Before you fill out the job application, you should _____ the instructions carefully.
38. Unless he improves his _____ ways, he will not be successful at that job.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| adage | finesse | myriad | staid |
| audacious | glut | opus | stoical |
| decoy | impediment | parry | trepidation |
| devoid | impending | scavenger | vilify |
| fallacy | levity | simper | waif |

39. The defense attorney prematurely remarked that the lack of solid evidence against her client would make the _____ trial an effortless victory.
40. The _____ professor refused to keep up with the advancements in his field, and felt that his students' avant-garde papers were outlandish.
41. With my friend serving as a(n) _____ to attract their attention, we managed to get away without their seeing us.
42. Of all the _____ woes of humankind, is there anything worse than a toothache?
43. In preparation for the big meet, the track team had a big dinner the night before, feasting on a(n) _____ of pasta and bread.
44. *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is doubtless Mark Twain's most famous and most controversial _____.

**Word
Associations**

Select the word or expression that best completes the meaning of the sentence or answers the question, with particular reference to the meaning of the word in **boldface** type.

45. People who have reached an **accord**
- a. are in agreement
 - b. work at similar jobs
 - c. play musical instruments
 - d. are at the last stop of a bus line
46. To do something without **stinting** is to be
- a. in bad taste
 - b. generous
 - c. stingy
 - d. careful
47. **Apparitions** would be likely to play an important part in
- a. a TV news program
 - b. a math examination
 - c. ghost stories
 - d. your history book
48. A **pseudonym** is most likely to be used by
- a. a waif
 - b. someone traveling incognito
 - c. a leading citizen of your community
 - d. a police officer
49. A **recluse** usually prefers to be
- a. in good company
 - b. out-of-doors
 - c. alone
 - d. in a position of power
50. Which of the following might aptly be classified as **wry**?
- a. twinge of conscience
 - b. a mole
 - c. a loaf of bread
 - d. a sense of humor
51. The **jurisdiction** of a court refers to
- a. the money needed to run the court
 - b. the qualifications of the judges
 - c. where the court is located
 - d. the kinds of cases it can decide
52. Which of the following might be called **tawdry**?
- a. a one-room schoolhouse
 - b. cheap, loud decorations
 - c. a well-managed farm
 - d. a center for medical research
53. A person who serves as your **proxy** is
- a. one who acts in your place
 - b. a close friend
 - c. a servant
 - d. a medical specialist
54. A **parable** uses a story to
- a. make arithmetical computations
 - b. trap a liar
 - c. clarify a moral idea
 - d. describe an event
55. The word **teeming** would not be applied to
- a. an empty room
 - b. a jungle
 - c. the streets of a busy city
 - d. a heavy rainfall
56. A **tractable** person is one who
- a. is unbearably stubborn
 - b. is easily influenced by others
 - c. can operate a tractor
 - d. owns a large tract of land

Choosing the Right Meaning

Read each sentence carefully. Then select the item that best completes the statement below the sentence.

57. On the first day of school, the teacher told his students that doing their homework was **imperative** for achieving academic success.
The word **imperative** most nearly means
a. expensive b. terrifying c. burdensome d. essential
58. Firefighters spent four days putting out the **calamitous** fire that burned down half the city.
The word **calamitous** most nearly means
a. brief b. devastating c. minor d. sudden
59. Even though his manner of speaking is full of **quirks**, he is a great lecturer.
The word **quirks** most nearly means
a. ideas b. mistakes c. failures d. peculiarities
60. The world-renowned opera singer **basked** in the limelight.
The word **basked** most nearly means
a. flourished b. faded c. reveled d. hid
61. After much experimentation, the scientists finally **devised** a method for eliminating hiccups in mice.
The word **devised** most nearly means
a. borrowed b. discarded c. explained d. invented
62. They had such **divergent** points of view that the two coworkers could not agree on how to execute the project.
The word **divergent** most nearly means
a. differing b. similar c. interesting d. conventional
63. The animal welfare officers inspecting the neglected zoo were dismayed by how the animals **cowered** in their cages.
The word **cowered** most nearly means
a. slept b. cringed c. roared d. growled
64. Her travel plans went **awry** when all the bus drivers suddenly went on strike.
The word **awry** most nearly means
a. slowly b. forward c. smoothly d. amiss
65. It's astonishing how many adults still believe in the **legendary** Loch Ness Monster.
The word **legendary** most nearly means
a. historical b. foreign c. mythical d. fascinating

WORD LIST

The following is a list of all the words taught in the Units of this book. The number after each entry indicates the page on which the word is defined.

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