To the Student

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

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

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

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# SCORING SCALE

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

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Lesson 1 Using Synonyms

Have you ever thought about what makes you who you are? People are a combination of many different things. The influence of your parents and families plays a big part. So does what you learn in school and from friends. Beliefs and values are also important. Even your biological make-up has a major role. The words in this lesson can help you explore the different elements that make you who you are.

**EXERCISE A Synonyms**

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

1. **manufacture** : make
   
   Dictionary definition

2. **wholeheartedly** : sincerely
   
   Dictionary definition

3. **divulge** : reveal
   
   Dictionary definition

4. **rashly** : recklessly
   
   Dictionary definition

5. **propel** : push
   
   Dictionary definition

6. **erratic** : inconsistent
   
   Dictionary definition

7. **specify** : state
   
   Dictionary definition
8. agile : quick

   Dictionary definition

9. naive : unsophisticated

   Dictionary definition

10. trivial : unimportant

   Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. Hayley acted ________________ by volunteering for the unspecified task.

2. The spider monkeys at the zoo were unbelievably ________________, swinging from branch to branch.

3. Please don’t treat my questions as if they are ________________—they’re important to me!

4. The workers received bribes to ________________ information about the top-secret project.

5. The new plant on the edge of town will ________________ seat belts for cars.

6. I cheered ________________ when our neighbor was on the television game show.

7. If you don’t ________________ which CD you want, you might receive the wrong one.

8. It’s amazing how fast the wind can ________________ the sailboat over the lake.

9. While their path seemed ________________, the ants knew exactly where they were going.

10. How could you be ________________ enough to believe that you could buy a computer for $29?
Lesson 2  Multiple-Meaning Words
If you’re like most people your age, you probably need more time and input to make decisions about your future. Even if your dreams change and take different shapes, it’s important to keep telling yourself that you can achieve your personal goals if you’re willing to work for them. In this lesson, you’ll learn words related to personal dreams and goals.

EXERCISE A  Multiple-Meaning Words
Use context clues to determine the meaning of the boldfaced word. Then, write the dictionary definition that applies.

1. Not wanting to burden her mother further, Sally rode her bike to soccer practice.

2. Greg was resigned to helping his father build a shed all weekend.

3. Exhibit A at the trial was a tearstained letter of farewell from the dying wife.

4. Lou felt only apathy toward the student proposal about fees.

5. Phil the Groundhog had to emerge from his hole before the witnesses could declare an early spring.

6. We studied motive energy in physics class last month.

7. Courtiers had to comply with court protocol when they had an audience with King George.
8. The loan officer told me that I need to have an **asset** to use as collateral for a loan.

9. James was reprimanded because he **neglected** to salute his superior officer.

10. The giant panda at our zoo is **exotic**—it’s native to China!

**EXERCISE B  Questions and Answers**

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

1. What do you feel is the best way to get people to **comply** with antilittering laws?

2. What actions might you take if you are feeling **neglected** by your friends?

3. What do you feel is your strongest **asset** as a member of a class committee?

4. Describe an **exotic** place you would like to visit and explain why you would like to visit it.

5. Is student **apathy** a problem at your school? Why or why not?

6. Describe the mood of the movie audience at the moment when the monster is about to **emerge** from the darkness.

7. Describe a time when you felt **resigned** to a situation.

8. What might be someone’s **motive** for doing volunteer work?
Lesson 3  Word Parts

Words can be made up of different parts. The main meaning of a word is contained in its root or base word. Base words are roots that are complete words. Prefixes can be added to the beginning of a root and suffixes at the end to change the word’s meaning. Knowing the meanings of word roots, prefixes, and suffixes can help you make an educated guess about the meaning of a new word. Sometimes, however, the exact meaning of the new word isn’t clear from the root. It’s always safer to look up new words in a dictionary. In this lesson, you’ll identify some common roots, prefixes, and suffixes and learn how they work together to give meaning to words.

EXERCISE A  Context Clues

Read the clues and answer each question.

1. Vis, vid is a Latin root meaning “to see.” If the prefix pro-, meaning “before” or “forward,” is added to this root, what might be the meaning of the word provide? ____________________________

2. Adding the suffix -ence, which makes words into nouns, creates providence, a word that means what? ____________________________

3. The suffix -ible is used to create adjectives from roots. How would you describe something that is visible? ____________________________

4. The Latin root aud, audi means “to hear.” The suffix -tory is used to make adjectives. Which part of your body contains its auditory sense? ____________________________

5. The Latin suffix -ium describes rooms or buildings. What kinds of activities go on in an auditorium? ____________________________

6. The prefix in- is one of many that means “not” or “the opposite of.” What are some things that you might describe as inaudible? ____________________________

7. A Latin root meaning “to feel” is sens/sent. Con- is a prefix that means “with.” If you consent to something, what might you be doing? ____________________________
8. The prefix dis- is another “not” prefix. If you dissent, how do you feel about a suggestion?

9. Adding the noun suffix -ion to dissent creates the noun dissension, which probably means what?

10. A suffix that is used to create verbs is -ize. If you sensitize others to your situation, how would they feel?

**EXERCISE B  Defining Words**

Check your definitions by looking up each word in a dictionary. Write the meaning. How close did you come to the correct meaning?

1. provide

2. providence

3. visible

4. auditory

5. auditorium

6. inaudible

7. consent

8. dissent

9. dissension

10. sensitize

**EXERCISE C  Word Webs**

On another sheet of paper, make three copies of the word web on this page. Using word parts you learned about in this lesson, write a word root in the first web, a prefix in the second web, and a suffix in the third web. Then, fill in the “rays” with as many words as you can that contain that root, prefix, or suffix. Exchange webs with a partner and discuss the meanings of the words you have listed.
Lesson 4  Word Families

Word families are groups of words that contain the same roots or base words. The root or base word gives a word its main meaning. In this lesson, you’ll learn about words in the same word families.

**Word List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deport</th>
<th>diction</th>
<th>patriotic</th>
<th>prescribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dictate</td>
<td>inscription</td>
<td>paternal</td>
<td>portable</td>
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<tr>
<td>dictator</td>
<td></td>
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<td>scribble</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Dictionary Definitions**

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

1. portable
2. deport
3. paternal
4. patriotic
5. scribble
6. inscription
7. prescribe
8. dictate
9. diction
10. dictator

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. If you __________ your speech, I will type it for you.
2. When the storm knocked out our power last summer, we had to borrow my uncle’s __________ electric generator.
3. The football player decided to __________ his autograph quickly on the napkin.
4. Tabitha’s __________ grandmother was an underwater explorer and scientist.
5. The doctor decided to ________________ a painkiller for Marcie’s sprained ankle.

6. The speaker was quite easy to understand because his ________________ was perfect.

7. According to my grandfather, it is every person’s ________________ duty to join the armed forces and fight for the nation.

8. People marched in the streets in protest when the president seized complete control of the country and became a ________________.

9. The ________________ on the ancient tombstone was worn and hard to read.

10. The judge was forced to ________________ the foreign workers since they were in the country illegally.

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

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

1. Who can prescribe drugs for you if you are sick?

2. Which item is most easily portable—a watch, a canoe, or a pony?

3. Why is it important to pay attention to your diction when you are giving a speech?

4. What inscription might you add to the base of a statue of your hero?

5. Do you think it’s important to feel patriotic? Why or why not?
Lesson 5 Using Reference Skills
Using a Dictionary Entry
You already know that a dictionary is a valuable source of definitions. The words defined in a dictionary are called entries. Look at the sample entry below.

**indicate** (in’ da’kat’ v. 1. to point out or point to: *I will indicate when we should leave.* 2. to be a sign of: *The red spots on his skin indicate measles.* 3. to demonstrate the necessity of: *The crowded conditions indicate the need for a new school building.* 4. suggest, state briefly: *I indicate agreement by nodding my head.*

**EXERCISE**

Use the sample entry to answer each question.

1. Which entry would you find on this page, *indefinite, index,* or *individual?*_

2. Which meaning of *indicate* is being used in the following sentence?

   The darkening clouds *indicated* the storm’s approach.

3. On which syllable does the major accent fall in the word *indicate?*_

4. Use the third meaning of *indicate* in a sentence of your own.

5. Use the fourth meaning of *indicate* in a sentence of your own.

6. What guidewords might be on the pages before and after the page of this entry?

   before ________________

   after ________________

7. Use the second meaning of *indicate* in a sentence of your own.

   ____________________________________
Review: Unit 1

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

1. We started a poster campaign to get students involved in school issues and to fight (apathy, burden, providence).

2. As the sun rose, the dark outline of the mountain peak slowly became (patriotic, erratic, visible).

3. It’s best not to get upset about (paternal, inaudible, trivial) or unimportant matters.

4. The brightly colored birds are from (naive, portable, exotic) locations around the world.

5. The explorer read the strange (inscription, asset, motive) on the ancient treasure chest with growing excitement.

6. Paul promised not to (divulge, consent, prescribe) the secret I whispered to him.

7. Because he was almost fifteen years older than his younger brother, Mark’s feelings for Michael were more (naive, paternal, trivial) than brotherly.

8. The crowded conditions and harsh rules in the prison caused feelings of (dictator, diction, dissension) among the prisoners.

9. You have to be (exotic, agile, patriotic) to complete the obstacle course.

10. We must find a way to make drivers (comply, dissent, propel) with the speed limit.
Test: Unit 1

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

1. The police wondered about the man’s ______ for committing the crime.
   a. apathy  b. motive  c. providence  d. diction

2. You’ll have to improve your ______ if you want people to understand what you are saying.
   a. diction  b. burden  c. asset  d. exhibit

3. Only a ______ person would tell a stranger his credit card number.
   a. paternal  b. naive  c. portable  d. visible

4. The pilgrims gave thanks to ______ for their plentiful harvest.
   a. his dictator  b. the inscription  c. providence  d. the burden

5. The photographers waited for the groundhog to ______ from his hole.
   a. deport  b. propel  c. provide  d. emerge

6. I hope the doctor can ______ something strong for this toothache!
   a. prescribe  b. divulge  c. exhibit  d. dissent

7. Because she couldn’t change the judge’s decision, Shelley became ______ to it.
   a. divulged  b. prescribed  c. resigned  d. neglected

8. I’ll write down the message if you ______ it slowly and clearly for me.
   a. propel  b. dictate  c. comply  d. exhibit

9. Have you decided which seashells to ______ in the showcase?
   a. consent  b. divulge  c. deport  d. exhibit

10. The company president explained that the new factory would ______ compact discs.
    a. dictate  b. exhibit  c. propel  d. manufacture

11. I could see the stage all right, but the ______ quality was poor.
    a. exotic  b. auditory  c. paternal  d. agile

12. Taking class notes for you while your broken arm heals won’t be a ______ at all.
    a. burden  b. diction  c. dissension  d. providence

13. While most club members agreed with the decision, I expect Ricky to ______ forcibly.
    a. consent  b. comply  c. dissent  d. scribble
14. The congresswoman pounded the table and stated that she would never ______ to raising taxes for the poorest taxpayers.
   a. consent  
   b. dissent  
   c. dictate  
   d. prescribe

15. Will made all the decisions for the chess club like a(n) ______, without asking anyone else’s opinion.
   a. burden  
   b. dictator  
   c. asset  
   d. exhibit

16. If you carelessly ______ the instructions, there’s a good chance someone will misunderstand them.
   a. propel  
   b. manufacture  
   c. scribble  
   d. deport

17. Think about your answer for a while instead of answering ______.
   a. with a scribble  
   b. wholeheartedly  
   c. with a motive  
   d. rashly

18. Because the criminal was a citizen of another country, the judge decided to ______ him instead of sentencing him to jail.
   a. divulge  
   b. deport  
   c. specify  
   d. prescribe

19. Doing volunteer work at the animal shelter will certainly ______ you to the problem of too many stray dogs and cats.
   a. exhibit  
   b. dictate  
   c. sensitize  
   d. divulge

20. Be sure to ______ that you want the peaches with the red centers.
   a. specify  
   b. exhibit  
   c. dictate  
   d. deport

**PART B**

**Circle the letter of the expression that best answers the question.**

1. What propels a sailboat through the water?
   a. the water  
   b. the captain  
   c. the rudder  
   d. the wind

2. Toward what would a person have patriotic feelings?
   a. a baseball team  
   b. a country  
   c. a pet  
   d. a beverage

3. What activity would not take place in an auditorium?
   a. a rehearsal  
   b. a concert  
   c. a play  
   d. a swimming meet

4. If you are in agreement with a proposal, you would express your ______.
   a. asset  
   b. dissent  
   c. consent  
   d. inscription

5. How would you describe having a reputation as an honest person?
   a. an asset  
   b. a burden  
   c. a motive  
   d. an exhibit
Lesson 6 Using Synonyms
Change is always at work. Some changes are easy to identify, like changes in the weather or the seasons. Other changes are harder to recognize, like the changes in the way you experience the world around you. This lesson presents some words that can be useful in talking about change.

**Word List**
- align
- bewildered
- conviction
- dignity
- obsessed
- passive
- preview
- speculation
- status
- vary

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

1. bewildered : confused
   Dictionary definition

2. speculation : thinking about something
   Dictionary definition

3. conviction : belief
   Dictionary definition

4. obsessed : overly concerned
   Dictionary definition

5. vary : change
   Dictionary definition

6. dignity : honor
   Dictionary definition

7. passive : inactive
   Dictionary definition
8. **status** : position ___________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________________________

9. **preview** : see beforehand ___________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________________________

10. **align** : bring into line ___________________________________________________________________

    Dictionary definition ___________________________________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

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

1. Mr. Pickens lost all his ________________ when the clown hit him in the face with a cream pie.

2. The candidate repeated her strong ________________ against raising taxes.

3. To open the lock, you have to ________________ the two pins with the key.

4. The largest wolf also has the highest ________________ in the wolf pack.

5. To bake muffins, the cook must not allow the oven temperature to ________________ by more than a few degrees.

6. The newspaper contained much ________________ about the outcome of the big game.

7. Film critics got to ________________ the movie before it was released for the public.

8. Alicia would get better grades if she weren’t so ________________ during class.

9. Shawn is so ________________ with his computer that he has time for nothing else.

10. I was completely ________________ by the complicated instructions.
Lesson 7  Using Synonyms
Changes for the better, such as those that result in more happiness or a better life, are always welcome. Other changes, though, like ones that take friends away or in any other way make life less enjoyable, are not. Dealing with both kinds of changes is an important life skill. The words in this lesson relate to how people face changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th>assert</th>
<th>drab</th>
<th>perplexity</th>
<th>versatile</th>
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<td>hardy</td>
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<td>sanctuary</td>
<td>wily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprehend</td>
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EXERCISE A  Synonyms
Each boldfaced word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Think of other words related to the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. **opportunity** : a good chance
   
   Dictionary definition

2. **perplexity** : confusion
   
   Dictionary definition

3. **drab** : dull
   
   Dictionary definition

4. **comprehend** : understand
   
   Dictionary definition

5. **versatile** : changing
   
   Dictionary definition

6. **hardy** : tough
   
   Dictionary definition

7. **assert** : declare
   
   Dictionary definition
8. **sanctuary**: safe place

Dictionary definition

9. **bias**: prejudice

Dictionary definition

10. **wily**: clever

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B Multiple-Meaning Words**

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the word root. The word *bias*, for example, comes from the Greek *epikarsios* (“slanted”) via the Middle French *biais*, meaning “a slope or slant,” to the present form. A dictionary entry for *bias* lists many different meanings, but all of them are related to the root meaning “slanted.” Write the part of speech, number, and letter of the definition that fits each sentence.

**bias** *n.* 1. a line diagonal to the grain of a fabric, esp. a line at a 45-degree angle to the selvage
2. a peculiar shape of a bowl or ball that causes it to swerve; b. the swerve of the bowl or ball
3. a. bent, tendency; b. an inclination of temperament or outlook, esp. a personal and sometimes unreasoned judgment: prejudice; c. an instance of such prejudice; d. a systematic error introduced into the sampling or testing by selecting or encouraging one outcome or answer over others
4. voltage applied to a device to establish a reference level for operation

**biased** *adj.* prejudiced

**矛盾** *adv.* cut diagonally

1. Teachers complained that the test’s language showed **bias** against nonnative speakers.
2. Questionnaires should be free from **bias** toward a particular outcome.
3. To achieve the desired effect, the seamstress cut the fabric on the **bias**.
4. His ownership of the casino **bias(ed)** his voting on the gambling issue.
5. The radio engineer applied a slight negative **bias** to the electrode.
6. The bowler calculated the **bias** as he rolled the ball down the lane.
7. The designer startled the fashion world with garments cut on the **bias**.
8. His **biased** judgment on the issue of downtown renovation cost him the election.
**Lesson 8  Prefixes That Mean “not” or “the opposite of”**

Knowing the meanings of prefixes can help you uncover the meanings of unknown words. A large number of prefixes mean “not” or “the opposite of.” Some of these prefixes are *non-*, *ir-*, *un-*, *mal-*, *anti-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *op-*, and *il-*. Be careful, though. Not all words that begin with these letter combinations have the meaning of the prefix. When in doubt, look up the word in a dictionary.

### Word List

<table>
<thead>
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<td>irrational</td>
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</table>

### EXERCISE A  Prefixes

Underline the prefix in each of the ten boldfaced words. Using the clues, answer the question. Then, check the definition of the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **noncommittal**:
   - The Latin root *committere* means “to connect, entrust.” If you give a noncommittal answer to a question, how are you replying?
   - Dictionary definition: ____________________________

2. **irrational**:
   - The Latin root *ratio* means “reason.” What words might you choose to describe a person or an action that is irrational?
   - Dictionary definition: ____________________________

3. **unabridged**:
   - An abridged dictionary omits some words in a language to save space. What might an unabridged dictionary contain?
   - Dictionary definition: ____________________________

4. **malfunction**:
   - When a machine functions, it is working properly or according to design. What is happening when a machine starts to malfunction?
   - Dictionary definition: ____________________________

5. **antidote**:
   - The root of this word comes from the Greek word meaning “to give.” If someone receives an antidote after swallowing poison, what might the effects of such an antidote be?
   - Dictionary definition: ____________________________
6. **detach**: To attach one thing to another means to put them together or join them. What are you doing when you *detach* one thing from another?

   ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition: ____________________________________________

7. **disoriented**: To orient yourself means to find your location in relation to another point, to get your bearings, or to find your balance. If you are *disoriented*, how are you feeling?

   ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition: ____________________________________________

8. **incompetent**: Competent workers do their jobs well because they are qualified, knowledgeable, and well trained. How might *incompetent* workers perform their jobs?

   ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition: ____________________________________________

9. **oppose**: To propose something is to suggest or support it. If you add the negative prefix *ob-* to the Latin root *ponere* “to put or place,” what is the meaning of *oppose*?

   ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition: ____________________________________________

10. **illegible**: The root *leg* comes from a Latin word that means “to read.” The suffix *-ible* creates an adjective. If someone’s handwriting is *illegible*, what words would you use to describe it?

   ________________________________________________________________

   Dictionary definition: ____________________________________________

**EXERCISE B  Prefixes**

Words that begin with prefixes meaning “not” or “the opposite of” appear often in newspapers and magazines. Read an article. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of the words you find containing the prefixes discussed in this lesson. After each word, use your vocabulary skills to make an educated guess about its meaning. Then, use a dictionary to write a definition of the word.
Lesson 9 Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Definition

The context of a word is the environment, or the setting, in which it appears. You can use the context to discover the meaning of an unknown vocabulary word. Look for key words elsewhere in the sentence that will help you define the unknown word. Sometimes, other words in the sentence will provide a definition, or meaning, of the unknown word.

EXERCISE

Use context to find the meaning of the boldfaced word. Underline key words in the sentence that help you define the unknown word. Then, write the boldfaced word’s probable meaning on the line.

1. My sister is a true **optimist**; no matter how dark the situation seems, she can always look on the bright side!

2. Author Jane Austen wrote **topical** novels based on the events of her day.

3. Hannah’s **spontaneous** reaction to winning the first prize—her natural, genuine, and uncontrolled whoop—delighted everyone in the audience.

4. The **abstract** nature of the candidate’s answers did not satisfy the listeners; they wanted to hear solid, concrete proposals.

5. By rejecting the laws of his society, the angry man became a **renegade**.

6. After dodging bullets, bombs, and hand grenades for the entire night, the messenger arrived at central headquarters **unscathed**.

7. Even though the shipwrecked survivors drank only a few drops of fresh water a day, their precious supply began to **dwindle**.

8. The large **throng** grew angrier and angrier; then, someone threw a rock at the president’s carriage, and the crowd exploded in rage.

9. The politician was so **portly** he had trouble fitting into the chair.

10. Nothing at all grew in the **barren** soil; a treeless wasteland stretched as far as the eye could see.
Review: Unit 2

EXERCISE

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. Because the bell had not yet rung, the teacher took the (opportunity, malfunction, status) to repeat her instructions.
2. Our senator decided to (align, oppose, detach) the bill because she believed it would place an unfair burden on the poor.
3. When traveling in some foreign countries, I have difficulty making the people (assert, vary, comprehend) what I am trying to say.
4. “It is my firm (dignity, conviction, antidote),” said the candidate, “that family farms must receive government help.”
5. To enter the contest, just (detach, comprehend, assert) the coupon from the cereal box and mail it before the deadline.
6. Unlike the feathers of the brightly colored male cardinal, the feathers of the female are quite (passive, wily, drab).
7. Jason quickly read the bottle’s label, searching for the proper (status, antidote, dignity) for the poison.
8. Mara looked completely (versatile, disoriented, obsessed) when we all yelled, “Surprise!” as she entered the house.
9. The (incompetent, wily, bewildered) captain created a clever plan of attack that was sure to confuse the enemy.
10. An air bag is a (hardy, drab, passive) form of protection; unlike a seat belt, you don’t have to do anything to make it work.
Test: Unit 2

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

1. The posters in Brian’s room convinced me he was almost ______ with soccer.
   a. bewildered  
   b. incompetent  
   c. obsessed  
   d. spontaneous

2. Because our weather is cool, we have to buy ______ plants that don’t freeze easily.
   a. hardy  
   b. wily  
   c. drab  
   d. abstract

3. The man was taken into custody because of his ______ behavior.
   a. versatile  
   b. irrational  
   c. passive  
   d. unabridged

4. The political party was having a hard time finding a candidate to ______ the popular incumbent from the other party.
   a. clarify  
   b. detach  
   c. oppose  
   d. align

5. You should have seen the look of ______ on Dad’s face when he took the assemble-it-yourself bookcase out of the box.
   a. perplexity  
   b. conviction  
   c. status  
   d. bias

6. You’ll have a better chance of finding that unusual word if you look it up in an ______ dictionary.
   a. unabridged  
   b. incompetent  
   c. illegible  
   d. irrational

7. The chipmunk at the campsite was so ______ that it had no trouble stealing food from us.
   a. disoriented  
   b. obsessed  
   c. wily  
   d. incompetent

8. The candidate’s refusal to reveal her running mate led to much ______.
   a. malfunction  
   b. speculation  
   c. conviction  
   d. status

9. If you feel your point of view is right, then ______ your position to the committee.
   a. oppose  
   b. assert  
   c. comprehend  
   d. detach

10. Because the computer started to ______, all of the envelopes were addressed incorrectly.
    a. malfunction  
    b. preview  
    c. clarify  
    d. dwindle
PART B
Circle the letter of the expression that best answers the question.

1. If you are right-handed and write with your left hand (or vice versa), which word might describe the result?
   a. illegible   b. irrational   c. drab   d. unabridged

2. What word would you use to describe someone who accepts bad things that happen without reacting to them?
   a. unabridged   b. passive   c. wily   d. illegible

3. Which of the following is a safe place for birds?
   a. an opportunity   b. an antidote   c. a sanctuary   d. a bias

4. Which word would best describe an indecisive person?
   a. abstract   b. portly   c. noncommittal   d. drab

5. How would you describe the shapes of cars available?
   a. They assert.   b. They vary.   c. They detach.   d. They malfunction.

PART C
Circle the letter of the word that is most nearly a synonym for, or means almost the same as, the boldfaced expression.

1. prejudice
   a. bias   b. status   c. perplexity   d. dignity

2. confused
   a. versatile   b. passive   c. disoriented   d. obsessed

3. safety
   a. antidote   b. nonsense   c. sanctuary   d. status

4. unskillful
   a. irrational   b. incompetent   c. illegible   d. disoriented

5. make even
   a. align   b. detach   c. assert   d. vary
Lesson 10  Using Synonyms
You improve your sports skills by stretching yourself and by challenging yourself to be a better player. Life is like that too. Only by challenging yourself can you grow and improve as a person.

**Word List**
- assess
- eerie
- gauge
- loom
- momentary
- pursue
- pitfall
- outpost
- pursue
- zest
- undermine

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

1. pitfall : hidden danger _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

2. pursue : chase _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

3. momentary : short _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

4. eerie : weird _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

5. gauge : measure _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

6. zest : excitement _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

7. undermine : weaken _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________

8. loom : appear _______________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________
EXERCISE B  Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the word root. The word *gauge*, for example, comes from the Late or Low Latin *gaugia* (“the standard measure of a cask”) to the Old North French *gauge* (“a gauge”) and, eventually, through the Middle English *gauge* (“a standard of measurement”) to the present form. A dictionary entry for *gauge* will list many different meanings, but all of them are related to the root meaning, “a standard measure.” Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *gauge* as it is used in each sentence below.

1. The engineer obtained a **gauge** of the distance between the railroad rails.
   **Definition**
   
2. Surveys can provide a reliable **gauge** of public opinion on most issues.
   **Definition**
   
3. The **gauge** indicated that the steam pressure was rising to a dangerous level.
   **Definition**
   
4. Experienced detectives can usually estimate the **gauge** of a shotgun barrel’s diameter.
   **Definition**
   
5. Manufacturers of plastic household wrap use a common **gauge** of film thickness.
   **Definition**
   
6. Flying without use of the radio, the pilot tried to **gauge** the distance to the airport.
   **Definition**
   
7. The inspector’s specifications helped her **gauge** the school’s adherence to fire regulations.
   **Definition**
Lesson 11 Using Synonyms

Have you ever had to overcome a challenge? Maybe the challenge you overcame was one that pushed you to grow a bit. Maybe you solved a problem and learned a new skill along the way. Other challenges await you. Overcoming challenges can also teach you about yourself. The words in this lesson are useful in examining and facing challenges.

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. vigor: strength ____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

2. pinnacle: top _________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

3. citadel: fortress _____________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

4. ominous: threatening _________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

5. frenzy: wild excitement _______________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

6. vital: alive _________________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

7. tranquil: calm _________________________________________________________________________
   Dictionary definition _______________________________________________________________________

Word List
- citadel
- pinnacle
- symbol
- vigor
- frenzy
- restore
- tranquil
- vital
- ominous
- shun
8. **symbol**: representation
   Dictionary definition

9. **shun**: avoid
   Dictionary definition

10. **restore**: bring back
    Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Write the word that best completes the sentence.

1. We chose the panther as our ________________ because of its great strength.
2. The moonlight shining on the quiet lake created a ________________ feeling.
3. The doctor checked the patient’s ________________ signs and frowned.
4. When the rock star finally walked onto the stage, the crowd went into a ________________.
5. It took the electric company twelve hours to ________________ power after the storm.
6. The other squirrels seemed to ________________ the one with the broken leg.
7. The storm clouds looked ________________ as we raced back to the tent.
8. The mountain climbers cheered when they reached the rocky ________________.
9. The flowers by the garage have a lot of ________________, but the ones under the tree look scraggly.
10. My little brother thinks his room is his ________________ where he is protected from the rest of us.
**Lesson 12  Greek Word Roots**

Knowing the meanings of Greek roots can help you make an educated guess about the meaning of a new word. Sometimes, however, the exact meaning of the new word isn’t clear from the root. In this lesson, you’ll learn ten useful English words that are based on roots from the Greek language.

- **Word List**
  - anarchy
  - dynamic
  - hydroelectric
  - synchronize
  - chronic
  - dynasty
  - monarch
  - hydrant

---

**EXERCISE A  Word Origins**

Read the clues. Then, answer the questions.

1. *Chron, chrono* is a Greek root meaning “time.” Adding the adjective suffix -ic makes a word that is often used to describe diseases. What do you think a chronic disease is?

2. The prefix syn- comes from a Greek word and means “with” or “together.” The suffix -ize creates a verb form. If two people synchronize their watches, what are they doing?

3. Another English word based on this Greek root is chronicle, a story, usually of a historical event. How would you guess the events in a chronicle are presented?

4. The Greek root hydr, hydro means “water.” The suffix -ant is used to create a noun. What comes out of a hydrant? Why is the most common type of hydrant called a fire hydrant?

5. Much electric power is generated in plants that use coal, gasoline, or natural gas. Other electric power is created by wind or the sun’s energy. How would you guess hydroelectric power is generated?
6. Another common Greek root, arch, archy, means “ruler” or “leader.” The number prefix mon- means “one,” “alone,” or “single.” Give an example of a monarch.

7. A-, an- is a negative prefix meaning “not” or “without.” How would you describe conditions in a country where anarchy is present?

8. A Greek root that means “power” or “force” is dyn, dyna. Adding an adjective suffix -ic to this root creates the English adjective dynamic, which probably means what?

9. Adding the noun suffix -asty to the root dyn creates another word. If someone is a member of a dynasty, how might you describe him or her?

10. A common Greek root is pod, which means “foot.” If a triangle has three angles, how many feet does a tripod have? What is a common use for a tripod?

**EXERCISE B  Word Web**

On a separate sheet of paper, make two copies of the word web shown below. Choose two of the Greek roots discussed in this lesson. Write one of the roots in the center of each circle. Then, add as many words as you can with the same Greek root. Quiz a partner about the meanings of the words you add to your webs.
Lesson 13  Suffixes That Form Nouns
A suffix is a word ending that can be added to a word or root. Adding a suffix changes the word’s meaning. It can also change the word’s part of speech from, for example, a noun to a verb. Some common suffixes that change a word or root to a noun are -or, -er, -age, -ism, -tion, and -ation. In this lesson, you’ll explore how noun suffixes are used to create noun forms from different words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condemnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aviator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Word Clues
Use the clues given to answer the questions.

1. To invest means to give money for the purpose of making a profit.
   What is an investor? ____________________________

2. Vend is an old word that means “to sell.” What does a hot dog vendor do? ____________________________

3. Aviation is the science of flying airplanes. What would you guess is the job of an aviator? ____________________________

4. If something spoils, it is no longer fit for use. How would you define the noun spoilage? ____________________________

5. To advance is to move forward. Adding a noun suffix to the root advance creates advantage, which probably means ____________________________

6. To be realistic means to be practical, concerned about the facts, or willing to see things as they are. What are some words that might be synonyms for the noun form realism? ____________________________

7. A communist believes that all the people should benefit equally from the factories, farms, and businesses that make up a country’s economy. How would you describe communism? ____________________________
8. The verb *condemn* means to declare something to be wrong or evil. What is your definition of the noun *condemnation*?

9. The Latin root *temptare* means “to feel” or “to try.” A *temptation* usually refers to being enticed into doing something wrong. Give an example of a temptation.

10. To terminate something is to end it. How would you define the noun *termination*?

**EXERCISE B**

**Definitions**

Look up each word in a dictionary. Write the definition on the line provided.

1. investor
2. vendor
3. aviator
4. spoilage
5. advantage
6. realism
7. communism
8. condemnation
9. temptation
10. termination
Lesson 14 Using Reference Skills
Using a Thesaurus: Synonyms
A thesaurus is a useful reference work that lists synonyms (and often antonyms) for thousands of words. The synonyms vary slightly in meaning and feeling, and the listing is designed to help you choose just the right word. To use a thesaurus, you must look in the index for the word for which you want to find synonyms. A number refers you to a listing in the main part of the thesaurus. In this lesson, you’ll practice using a thesaurus to find synonyms.

**EXERCISE**
Look over the thesaurus entries below. Then, answer the questions.

| 96 appalling adj. | dreadful, fearful, horrible, awful, ghastly, frightening, horrendous, hateful, shocking, icky, spooky, terrifying, creepy |
| 207 illuminate v. | clear up, explain, enlighten, illustrate, picture, portray, reveal, show, clarify |
| 819 traumatic adj. | damaging, disabling, disturbing, jolting, shocking, upsetting, mind-boggling |

1. Which synonyms for **appalling** might you use if you were writing a ghost story?

If you were writing a news report about a crime? ________________________________

Explain your answers. ________________________________

2. Which synonym for **traumatic** seems to you to be the strongest in its feeling? Explain your answer.

Which seems the mildest? ________________________________

3. Suppose you are having trouble deciding whether to use **clarify** or **illustrate** as a synonym for **illuminate**. How would you find out exactly how the two words differ in meaning?

4. **Traumatic** appears here as an adjective. Look at the adjectives given as synonyms. Change the form of those adjectives to write synonyms for the noun **trauma**. (For example, from the adjective **damaging**, you would write the noun **damage**.)
Review: Unit 3

**EXERCISE**

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. It took the arrival of three police cars to (undermine, restore, shun) order at the scene.

2. Cheyenne learned about the (termination, advantage, vigor) of her library privileges when the computer refused to renew her library card because of unpaid fines.

3. The governor harshly blamed the mayor for trying to (shun, undermine, gauge) support for the new prison.

4. The setting was (dynamic, tranquil, vital)—calm winds, a clear sky, and many stars.

5. My grandfather has trouble walking because of the (chronic, vital, dynamic) pain in his knees from playing football in college.

6. The movie was about the exciting life of a daredevil (investor, vendor, aviator) in the 1920s and the self-constructed airplanes he flew.

7. The announcement that a movie would be filmed in our town sent everyone into a (pitfall, temptation, frenzy).

8. The photographer set the camera on a special (hydrant, tripod, chronicle) and then asked the couple to smile.

9. Before we can say whether the bike is usable, we’ll have to (pursue, chronicle, assess) the damage from the accident.

10. This planning committee could use someone with a strong sense of (realism, communism, anarchy) so our ideas don’t get too off the wall!
**Test: Unit 3**

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

1. The firefighters connected the hose to the nearest ______.
   a. vendor  b. outpost  c. hydrant  d. pitfall

2. Because the hikers planned to reunite at 4:00 P.M., they paused to ______ their watches.
   a. assess  b. synchronize  c. restore  d. shun

3. The rumble of thunder in the distance sounded ______, and I feared we would not reach the cabin before the storm.
   a. ominous  b. chronic  c. tranquil  d. vital

4. Mom was trying to find a(n) ______ to help finance her printing business.
   a. aviator  b. investor  c. dynasty  d. monarch

5. Getting this blood to the accident victims is absolutely ______!
   a. eerie  b. chronic  c. dynamic  d. vital

6. The mountain seemed to ______ larger and larger as I approached.
   a. pursue  b. restore  c. loom  d. synchronize

7. Those playful puppies have a ______ for life that always makes me laugh.
   a. pinnacle  b. symbol  c. zest  d. spoilage

8. The new dam will supply ______ power to several towns and cities in the valley.
   a. ominous  b. hydrant  c. chronic  d. hydroelectric

9. The flag is a ______ of our country.
   a. symbol  b. outpost  c. dynasty  d. frenzy

10. How you deal with a ______ in life says much about your character.
    a. pitfall  b. citadel  c. chronicle  d. monarch

11. The mayor warned that the city would be reduced to ______ if the police went on strike.
    a. condemnation  b. communism  c. termination  d. anarchy

12. Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain is probably the world’s most famous ______.
    a. symbol  b. monarch  c. dynasty  d. citadel

13. The man waiting to see you is a ______ of office supplies and equipment.
    a. chronicle  b. frenzy  c. vendor  d. tripod
14. Because of the large amount of ______ in the supply of harvested corn and potatoes, many people in the village will go hungry this winter.
   a. pitfall       b. spoilage       c. vigor       d. realism

15. Little Women by Louisa May Alcott is the ______ of a lively New England family in the 1800s.
   a. dynasty       b. termination       c. chronicle       d. pinnacle

**PART B**

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

1. welcome
   a. pursue       b. shun       c. loom       d. gauge

2. feeble
   a. ominous       b. momentary       c. dynamic       d. chronic

3. order
   a. zest       b. condemnation       c. spoilage       d. anarchy

4. flee
   a. shun       b. pursue       c. gauge       d. loom

5. weakness
   a. vigor       b. spoilage       c. pitfall       d. zest

**PART C**

Circle the letter of the word or words that best answers the question.

1. Which word comes from a military source?
   a. pinnacle       b. pitfall       c. dynasty       d. outpost

2. What would most dieters consider a hot fudge sundae to be?
   a. a temptation       b. an advantage       c. a termination       d. a spoilage

3. Which type of person could tell you city airport abbreviations?
   a. monarch       b. aviator       c. vendor       d. anarchist

4. What is used to measure air pressure in a tire?
   a. tripod       b. symbol       c. gauge       d. outpost

5. If you bought an abandoned building, what would you try to do?
   a. synchronize it       b. restore it       c. undermine it       d. weigh it
Lesson 15 Word Usage
When you think of “home,” what do you think of? A private space to call your own? Brothers and sisters to laugh and argue with? A place of safety and understanding? The words in this list can be used to describe feelings about home.

Word List
- anticipation
- exuberant
- obscure
- refuge
- compassion
- indifferent
- perilous
- relinquish
- confront
- nurture

EXERCISE A Sentence Completion
Write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. At dawn the fog may ________________ the beautiful suspension bridge, so we should take a picture now.

2. The ticket takers at the movie theater will ________________ anyone who tries to sneak in without a ticket.

3. In a state of ________________, the whole family was excitedly counting down the days until Carrie’s wedding.

4. I’d like to get a closer look at that eagle soaring in the sky, but Marty will not ________________ the binoculars.

5. The bluebird parents ________________ their babies until the babies can fly and feed themselves.

6. During the ________________ ocean voyage, the travelers faced storms, fire, and lack of food.

7. Reaching out to comfort and care for others shows that you have ________________.

8. The ________________ children joyously ripped open their presents on Christmas morning.

9. Camryn was excited about visiting the White House, but Jake appeared ________________ to the whole experience.

10. Where should I seek ________________ in case of a storm?
EXERCISE B  Usage
Write the vocabulary word that could describe each example.

1. a dogsled journey across broken ice in the Arctic
2. a cheerleader performing at a pep rally
3. attitude of someone who doesn’t care who wins an election
4. pond and surrounding land where ducks and other birds are not hunted
5. desire to help war victims suffering from a lack of food and supplies

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

1. Through clear instruction and careful application, a teacher learns to develop the potential of each student.
2. When we meet difficulties head-on, we exercise decision-making and problem-solving skills.
3. World leaders demanded that the dictator release his hold on the helpless country.
4. The candidate made a(n) vague reference to his opponent’s political past.
5. In looking forward, the designer decorated the store windows for the holiday.
6. The ship rode out the dangerous seas without incident.
7. Many travelers sought shelter in the country inn from the sudden storm.
8. Out of pity for the accident victim, the bystander covered him with a blanket.
9. The teen’s unenthusiastic attitude in class masked his insecurity about math.
10. Television cameras recorded her joyously unrestrained response to the election outcome.
Lesson 16 Using Context Clues

Storytellers capture their listeners and readers through language that suggests mystery, intrigue, romance, and other human experiences. Words such as murky, ravenous, and scour build suspense and trigger the imagination. The list below should invite you to explore word imagery.

**Word List**

- beneficial
- crucial
- murky
- ravenous
- compensation
- devise
- premonition
- scour
- consolation
- dispense

**EXERCISE A  Context Clues**

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

1. Bernice will devise a system for recycling plastic containers.
   - My definition
   - Dictionary definition

2. The water in the pond was too murky to see the fish.
   - My definition
   - Dictionary definition

3. A good detective will scour the scene of the crime for clues.
   - My definition
   - Dictionary definition

4. These machines dispense crackers and other snacks.
   - My definition
   - Dictionary definition

5. The vitamins in fruits and vegetables are beneficial to your health.
   - My definition
   - Dictionary definition

6. The ringing phone confirmed Julia's premonition that Mark might call today.
   - My definition
   - Dictionary definition
7. The ravenous hikers had not eaten for two days.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

8. Erin’s kindness was a consolation to Jessica, who was alone in a new country.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

9. Katrina scored the crucial goal that brought her soccer team to victory.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

10. Brent gave Mr. Wu ten dollars as compensation for the window he broke.
    My definition
    Dictionary definition

EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. If the weather is hot for the county fair, volunteers will (devise, scour, dispense) ice water.

2. Building strong bones is one of the (beneficial, ravenous, crucial) effects of drinking milk.

3. Knowing that he had done his best was (consolation, premonition, crucial) for losing the race.

4. The (murky, crucial, ravenous) guests devoured the chocolate cake in five minutes.

EXERCISE C  Clues Matching

Write the word that matches each definition.

1. dark or dim ________________________
   4. payment for a loss ________________________

2. forewarning ________________________
   5. search thoroughly ________________________

3. create ________________________
   6. having a positive effect ________________________

EXERCISE D  Multiple-Meaning Words

Look up the word *dispense* in a dictionary. Note that *dispense* has several different meanings. On a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence for each definition, using the word correctly.
Lesson 17  Prefixes That Tell When

A prefix is a word part attached at the beginning of a word or root. The prefix *pre-* means “before” and the prefix *post-* means “after.” Adding a prefix to a word or root modifies its meaning. For example, the word *prequalify* means “qualify beforehand,” and the word *postgame* means “after the game.” Recognizing these two prefixes that tell when can often help you figure out a word’s meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th>post-</th>
<th>pre-</th>
<th>post-</th>
<th>pre-</th>
<th>post-</th>
<th>pre-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conceived</td>
<td>means “thought of.”</td>
<td>Preconceived</td>
<td>might mean</td>
<td>Dictionary definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One meaning of <em>season</em> is “the time of year when a sport is played.”</td>
<td>Postseason</td>
<td>might mean</td>
<td>Dictionary definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date can mean “to occur at a certain time.”</td>
<td>Predate</td>
<td>might mean</td>
<td>Dictionary definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script refers to something written.</td>
<td>Postscript</td>
<td>might mean</td>
<td>Dictionary definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature can mean “ripe.”</td>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>might mean</td>
<td>Dictionary definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Words and Word Roots

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

1. *Conceived* means “thought of.” *Preconceived* might mean

   Dictionary definition

2. One meaning of *season* is “the time of year when a sport is played.” *Postseason* might mean

   Dictionary definition

3. *Date* can mean “to occur at a certain time.” *Predate* might mean

   Dictionary definition

4. *Script* refers to something written. *Postscript* might mean

   Dictionary definition

5. *Mature* can mean “ripe.” *Premature* might mean

   Dictionary definition
6. A requisite is something that is required. Prerequisite might mean

Dictionary definition

7. The root sumere means “take.” Presume might mean

Dictionary definition

8. The Latin posterus means “coming after.” Posterity might mean

Dictionary definition

9. Determine means “decide” or “establish.” Predetermine might mean

Dictionary definition

10. The root ambulare means “walk.” Preamble might mean

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B**  Word Association

Write the vocabulary word that could describe each example.

1. a tomato picked while it is still hard and green

2. playoff game used to determine a champion

3. message saying “Don’t be late” after the signature on a letter

4. being at least five feet tall in order to ride a roller coaster

5. a paragraph at the beginning of a treaty explaining its purpose

6. belief formed about something before evaluating the facts

7. people not yet born who will view today’s current events as history

8. decide ahead of time what food you will order at a restaurant

9. events during the American Revolution in reference to the Civil War

10. what a jury must do about a person’s innocence until guilt is proved
Lesson 18 Using Reference Skills
Using a Dictionary: Word Origins

Most dictionary entries include a brief note about the word’s origin, or beginning. The word origin usually appears in brackets at the beginning or end of the entry. Here are several examples.

`behemoth (bi hē’math) n. Something huge in size or power [From Hebrew behemoth, a huge beast, possibly a hippopotamus, mentioned in the Old Testament of the Bible.]`

`maverick (mav’er ik) n. 1. An unbranded range animal, especially a calf that has become separated from its mother 2. An independent person who does not go along with the group [Probably from Samuel August Maverick (1803–1870), a Texas cattleman who did not brand his calves.]`

`tantalize (tan’ta liz) v. To excite or tease by presenting something desirable that is out of reach [From Latin Tantalus, a mythological Greek king who was punished for his crimes by having to stand, hungry and thirsty, in water that drew away when he tried to drink it and beneath hanging fruit that drew away when he reached for it.]`

**EXERCISE**

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

1. Which word comes from the Hebrew language?

   What did this word originally refer to?

2. Which word comes from the name of a mythological king?

   When something tantalizes you, how are you like that king?

3. What is the origin of the word *maverick*?

   How does the second meaning of this word relate to the word origin?
Review: Unit 4

**EXERCISE**

Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Janet decided to (nurture, scour, obscure) the city to find the perfect present for her sister.
2. Will you receive some (consolation, compensation, premonition) for your summer job, or are you working as a volunteer?
3. On-time delivery of packages is (premature, crucial, murky) during the busy holiday season.
4. As part of a national park, the Grand Canyon will be preserved for (preamble, posterity, refuge).
5. Larry has some (perilous, preconceived, beneficial) ideas about what the Netherlands is like, but he has never been there.
6. Did the first Egyptian dynasty (predate, predetermine, relinquish) the Holy Roman Empire?
7. At the aquarium, the (indifferent, exuberant, premature) children squealed with delight as they watched the playful sea otters.
8. The volleyball players took (refuge, compassion, anticipation) from the storm in a picnic shelter.
9. Is understanding negative numbers a (preamble, prerequisite, postscript) for taking algebra?
10. Nicholas will (dispense, relinquish, nurture) pencils and other supplies to the students as they enter the room.
11. We look forward to your speech with (anticipation, premonition, compassion)!
12. Denise is well-known as a collector of (ravenous, indifferent, obscure) artifacts from Asia.
13. He decided to (presume, confront, nurture) his secretary about the stolen money.
14. Without your input, we will have to (devise, scour, presume) that our results are correct.
15. The lake was too (murky, preconceived, beneficial) for me to swim today.
Test: Unit 4

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

1. In summer the leafy trees will ______ the tourists’ view of the castle.
   a. scour       b. confront    c. obscure       d. dispense

2. Out of ______, the nun set up a free hospital for the poor in India.
   a. compensation  b. compassion  c. posterity  d. consolation

3. Leroy looks forward to horsemanship events at the fair with great ______.
   a. anticipation   b. preamble    c. premonition   d. refuge

4. We need to ______ a plan that will get us out of this maze!
   a. presume       b. nurture     c. predate       d. devise

5. Jeremy will ______ the library shelves to find a biography of Sojourner Truth.
   a. scour         b. obscure     c. predate       d. presume

6. Kristin’s ______ ideas about older people disappeared after she met Mr. Jensen,
   a seventy-year-old man who runs marathons.
   a. preconceived  b. premature  c. crucial       d. perilous

7. At this school, taking a writing course is a ______ for taking drama.
   a. compensation  b. postscript  c. premonition  d. prerequisite

8. You need to ______ this problem instead of pretending it doesn’t exist!
   a. relinquish    b. confront    c. predetermine  d. presume

9. Judy will ______ the plant until it is healthy again.
   a. devise       b. nurture     c. presume    d. scour

10. Although Tim was injured in the second quarter, it was a ______ that his team won.
    a. consolation  b. postseason  c. posterity      d. prerequisite

PART B
Write the letter of the word that has the same meaning as the boldfaced expression.

1. full of joy or enthusiasm
   a. ravenous       b. murky       c. perilous      d. exuberant

2. distribute in portions
   a. relinquish    b. dispense  c. predetermine  d. presume
3. future generations
   a. refuge  
   b. posterity  
   c. postscript  
   d. preamble

4. occurring too early
   a. crucial  
   b. preconceived  
   c. premature  
   d. postseason

5. payment for a loss or for a service
   a. compensation  
   b. postscript  
   c. consolation  
   d. anticipation

6. of great importance
   a. perilous  
   b. crucial  
   c. indifferent  
   d. exuberant

7. let go of
   a. devise  
   b. nurture  
   c. relinquish  
   d. scour

8. take for granted as true
   a. presume  
   b. relinquish  
   c. predetermine  
   d. confront

9. dangerous
   a. beneficial  
   b. crucial  
   c. murky  
   d. perilous

10. not strongly for or against
    a. ravenous  
    b. premature  
    c. indifferent  
    d. beneficial

11. establish ahead of time
    a. presume  
    b. predate  
    c. predetermine  
    d. dispense

12. occurring after the regular time when a sport is played
    a. premonition  
    b. prerequisite  
    c. postseason  
    d. postscript

13. feeling that something will occur
    a. compensation  
    b. premonition  
    c. consolation  
    d. compassion

14. message added at the end of a letter
    a. anticipation  
    b. posterity  
    c. postseason  
    d. postscript

15. helpful or advantageous
    a. indifferent  
    b. beneficial  
    c. murky  
    d. perilous
Lesson 19 Using Context Clues
Yogi Berra, a famous New York Yankee baseball player, once said, “When you come to a fork in the road, take it!” In life, a person must often choose one path or the other. The words in this list can help you write and talk about making choices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circumstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defiant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desolate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Context Clues
Each sentence below contains a clue about the meaning of the boldfaced word. Use the clue to guess the meaning of the word and write it on the first line. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. A modest hero would never brag. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

2. A frail fence might fall over easily. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

3. A defiant American patriot in 1775 might disobey British laws. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

4. A bully could make you feel intimidated. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

5. Recovering from a serious accident can be an ordeal. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

6. At 3:00 A.M., city streets look desolate. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

7. Good mobility is important in playing sports. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________

8. A trampoline’s surface is resilient. __________________________
   Dictionary definition __________________________
9. A nimble Jack jumped over the candlestick. ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

10. Heavy rain creates a risky circumstance for driving. ____________________________

Dictionary definition ____________________________

**EXERCISE B  Word Association**

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

1. weak, fragile, flimsy ____________________________

2. flexible, elastic, springy ____________________________

3. quick, agile, skillful ____________________________

4. disobedient, antagonistic, bold ____________________________

5. unboastful, diffident, shy ____________________________

**EXERCISE C  Usage**

Write the vocabulary word that can replace each italicized word or phrase.

1. What condition caused Inez to postpone the party? ____________________________

2. The deserted mining town was absolutely quiet except for the sound of blowing wind. ____________________________

3. The snowstorm that closed the highway was a(n) difficult experience for travelers. ____________________________

4. Andre has much more ease of movement now that he has a motorized wheelchair. ____________________________

5. The large bull in the field made us feel fearful, so we decided not to climb over the fence. ____________________________

**EXERCISE D  Crossword Puzzle**

With a partner, create a crossword puzzle that includes at least six of the vocabulary words. Be sure to include the clues.
Lesson 20  Using Synonyms

What helps you when you have a tough decision to make? Do you consider the advice of friends and family? Do you think about principles, or rules for action, such as treating others fairly or not wasting resources? Do you weigh the pros and cons? The words in this list can help you consider decisions.

Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>acutely</th>
<th>drastically</th>
<th>mock</th>
<th>somberly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collaborate</td>
<td>falter</td>
<td>soberly</td>
<td>surge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displace</td>
<td>improvise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Synonyms

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

1. mock : ridicule
   Dictionary definition

2. collaborate : cooperate
   Dictionary definition

3. falter : hesitate
   Dictionary definition

4. soberly : seriously
   Dictionary definition

5. surge : swell
   Dictionary definition

6. drastically : harshly
   Dictionary definition

7. displace : remove
   Dictionary definition

8. somberly : gloomily
   Dictionary definition
**EXERCISE B  Adverbs**
Complete each sentence with the best adverb from the vocabulary list.

1. Kyle ________________ announced that he was moving to Chicago to live with his father.

2. Lottie is ________________ sensitive to other people’s feelings.

3. The bright orange paint ________________ altered the appearance of the house.

4. Feeling as if he had no friends, Uri ________________ reflected on his future.

**EXERCISE C  Questions and Answers**
Answer each question, using the meaning of the boldfaced word.

1. If you came to a baseball game unprepared for the sun, how could you improvise a shade for your head or eyes? ________________________________

2. If you saw a crowd surge into an auditorium, what would it look like? ________________________________

3. How could the tennis player ranked second in the world displace the top-ranked player? ______

4. How do political cartoonists show they are mocking a politician? ________________________________

5. How could two people collaborate on a surprise birthday party for a third person? ______

6. If you saw a tightrope walker falter in the middle of a performance, what would you notice? What feelings might he or she be having? ________________________________
Lesson 21 Latin Word Roots

Many English words have roots that come from Latin, the language spoken by the Romans. For example, the words predict and dictionary share the Latin root dict, which means “say.” Recognizing Latin roots can often help you figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word.

Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>advocate</th>
<th>documentation</th>
<th>resent</th>
<th>sentimental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggravate</td>
<td>grave</td>
<td>revoke</td>
<td>version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Word Roots

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

1. ____________
2. ____________
3. ____________
4. ____________
5. ____________
6. ____________
7. ____________
8. ____________
9. ____________
10. ____________

doc (teach)

sent (feel)

voc (call, voice)

grav (heavy)

vert, vers (turn)
EXERCISE B  Multiple-Meaning Words
Use context clues to determine which meaning of the boldfaced word is used. Then, write the dictionary definition that applies.

1. Mr. Krebs, a known cheater, is always caught in a revoke while playing cards.

2. The police can revoke your driver’s license for reckless driving.

3. The modern English version of Homer’s Odyssey has lost some of the original meaning.

4. The experimental version of the single-person glider will be tested tomorrow.

5. The grave procession, in which everyone was dressed in black, passed me by.

6. Her job at the shipyard was to grave each ship’s keel and bottom.

7. The composer has marked this section of the composition grave, reminding orchestra members they are playing a funeral march.

8. The coffin of my Great Aunt Ginny was lowered into the open grave.

9. I need documentation for this fact so that I can use it in my speech.

10. Nancy didn’t intend to aggravate her tendonitis, but her condition worsened as she continued to exercise.
Lesson 22  Suffixes That Form Adjectives

A suffix is an ending that can be added to a word or root. Adding a suffix to a word or root often changes the word’s part of speech. For example, when -able is added to the verb return, the adjective returnable is formed. Words ending in the suffixes listed below are always adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-able</td>
<td>able or capable of</td>
<td>dependable (depend + able)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>of or relating to</td>
<td>personal (person + al)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>of or relating to</td>
<td>angelic (angel + ic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>tending to</td>
<td>creative (create + ive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
<td>have the character of; like; showing</td>
<td>grimy (grime + y)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A  Suffixes

Write two adjectives from the list for each suffix below. After the word, write its dictionary definition.

-ic

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________

-al

3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________

-ive

5. ____________________________
6. ____________________________

-able

7. ____________________________
8. ____________________________
EXERCISE B  Context Clues
Write the vocabulary word that could describe each example.

1. a horrifying act  
2. a mountain peak hidden by clouds  
3. the shattering of people’s lives by an earthquake  
4. the duty of serving on a jury  
5. a flower that lasts for just one season  
6. a main reason for doing something  
7. a wound that causes an animal’s death  
8. clothing that makes you stand out from others  
9. performance in your classes at school  
10. a person who is thirsty for knowledge

EXERCISE C  Dictionary Definitions
Did you know that you can look up a suffix in a dictionary? Look up the suffixes -en and -ous. List an adjective that contains each suffix and write its meaning.

1.  
2.  

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Lesson 23  Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Examples
When you encounter a new word in your reading, you can often use the context, or the surrounding words, to figure out the word’s meaning. Sometimes, the sentence includes clues about the meaning of the word, as in the following sentence:
The *spacious* apartment had a large bedroom, a living room big enough for our grand piano, and a kitchen with plenty of work space.
From the examples, you could figure out that *spacious* means “roomy.”

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

1. The room has several sources of **illumination**, including table and floor lamps, and a large bay window.
   **Illumination** probably means _____________________________________________________________________________.

2. The three friends stopped at a cafe to **imbibe** endless cups of coffee.
   **Imbibe** probably means _____________________________________________________________________________.

3. Many companies are best known by their **acronyms**, such as IBM, for International Business Machines Corporation, and TWA, for Trans World Airlines.
   **Acronym** probably means _____________________________________________________________________________.

4. This region has recently experienced a major **catastrophe**—an earthquake.
   **Catastrophe** probably means _____________________________________________________________________________.

5. The menu listed freshly baked pies, German chocolate cake, and other **delectable** desserts.
   **Delectable** probably means _____________________________________________________________________________.

6. Mr. Pardi enjoys pulling a good **prank**; one time, he caused quite a stir in the office by secretly replacing all the telephone receivers with bananas!
   **Prank** probably means _____________________________________________________________________________.

**EXERCISE B**
Look up each boldfaced word from Exercise A in a dictionary. Rate the accuracy of your guess about the meaning of each word on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being most accurate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>illumination</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catastrophe</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delectable</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imbibe</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acronym</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prank</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Review: Unit 5

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

1. With her (acutely, somberly, drastically) sensitive ears, she heard the train coming from miles away.
2. The mayor and other (civic, academic, defiant) officials toured the water treatment plant.
3. Our club met with the principal to (aggravate, advocate, mock) more after-school programs.
4. During storms, water can (falter, surge, invert) onto the beach, so the homes are fortified.
5. The rising flood waters are creating a (grave, frail, resilient) situation for riverside residents.
6. Elena had not prepared an acceptance speech, so she had to (collaborate, aggravate, improvise).
7. The publisher predicts that the new novel will (invert, revoke, displace) the best-seller.
8. Cruelty to animals is at the top of her list of (despicable, primary, sentimental) behavior.
9. Trying out for the football team was a(n) (circumstance, ordeal, version) for Tony, who is small for his age.
10. When you cook chopped garlic in butter, a (distinctive, docile, desolate) aroma wafts in the kitchen.

**EXERCISE B**
Circle the word that is a synonym for the boldfaced word.

1. mobility
   a. movement  
   b. payment  
   c. maintenance  
   d. sports

2. displace
   a. insult  
   b. lease  
   c. expel  
   d. lurk

3. ordeal
   a. meeting  
   b. flight  
   c. machine  
   d. trial

4. falter
   a. run  
   b. scatter  
   c. hesitate  
   d. shift

5. docile
   a. obedient  
   b. simple  
   c. modern  
   d. harsh
Test: Unit 5

**PART A**
Circle the letter of the word that is a synonym of the boldfaced word.

1. springy
   a. nimble  
   b. docile  
   c. lofty  
   d. lamentable

2. noticeable
   a. modest  
   b. distinctive  
   c. sentimental  
   d. defiant

3. disobedient
   a. annual  
   b. defiant  
   c. despicable  
   d. frail

4. emotional
   a. sentimental  
   b. desolate  
   c. distinctive  
   d. lethal

5. ridicule
   a. displace  
   b. falter  
   c. surge  
   d. mock

6. weak
   a. inquisitive  
   b. docile  
   c. frail  
   d. grave

7. cancel
   a. aggravate  
   b. revoke  
   c. advocate  
   d. invert

8. cooperate
   a. collaborate  
   b. resent  
   c. improvise  
   d. desolate

9. fearful
   a. grave  
   b. sentimental  
   c. despicable  
   d. intimidated

10. intensely
    a. soberly  
    b. drastically  
    c. somberly  
    d. acutely

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

1. Grandpa found it ______ that he could no longer run long distances.
   a. lamentable  
   b. grave  
   c. distinctive  
   d. nimble

2. The political crisis will ______ thousands of people.
   a. advocate  
   b. invert  
   c. mock  
   d. displace
3. Andrew is ______ sensitive to criticism; Delia, in contrast, is indifferent.
   a. somberly     b. soberly     c. acutely     d. drastically

4. The teacher gave each student time to tell his or her ______ of what had happened.
   a. ordeal       b. primary     c. circumstance d. version

5. If you ______ the fraction one half, you get the whole number two.
   a. invert       b. revoke      c. advocate   d. falter

**PART C**

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. If you treat something soberly, your attitude is ______.
   a. sad          c. silly
   b. serious      d. casual

2. If a person’s annual salary is $25,000, the person receives ______.
   a. $25,000 each year       c. $25,000 a month
   b. $25,000 twice a year   d. $25,000 a week

3. If you falter while giving a speech, you become ______.
   a. silent        c. hesitant
   b. loud          d. demanding

4. Mobility refers to the ability to ______.
   a. stand           c. think
   b. create          d. move

5. People would be most likely to behave somberly at a ______.
   a. pep rally   c. birthday party
   b. funeral     d. graduation
Lesson 24 Using Synonyms
Life doesn’t always turn out as you expect, but life’s surprises can be a source of pleasure as well as pain. Either way, unexpected experiences can help you understand who you are and what you care about. The words in this list relate to the twists and turns of life.

**Word List**

- competent
- obstinate
- offensive
- precise
- prosperous
- raucous
- shrewd
- toxic
- uniform
- unsightly

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

1. **obstinate**: stubborn ____________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

2. **uniform**: unvarying __________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

3. **unsightly**: ugly ____________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

4. **offensive**: annoying __________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

5. **toxic**: poisonous ____________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

6. **precise**: exact ______________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

7. **competent**: capable __________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________

8. **shrewd**: clever ______________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________
9. raucous : harsh  
   Dictionary definition

10. prosperous : successful  
    Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Sentence Completion**

Complete each sentence with the most appropriate vocabulary word.

1. The ______________ junkyard was the eyesore of the neighborhood.

2. After months of practice, Maynard is now a(n) ______________ free-throw shooter.

3. The chemical in this bug spray is ______________ to most flying insects.

4. The leaves on this tree are ______________; they are all the same size and shape.

5. The countryside was quiet except for the ______________ sound of a few crows in the cornfield.

6. The ______________ business owner created clever advertisements that made the company’s product a household name.

7. The ______________ location of City Hall is 16 South Main Street.

8. My sister never lets me borrow her jewelry; she is so ______________!

9. The ______________ farms in this area have well-kept houses and barns and abundant crops.

10. A(n) ______________ odor was coming from the trash can.
Lesson 25  Using Context Clues
Daily routines offer patterns for living that make people feel comfortable and secure. But if these patterns never change, boredom can be the result. The twists and turns of life, or the unexpected changes, can challenge people and make life more interesting.

EXERCISE A  Context Clues
Each sentence below contains a clue about the meaning of the boldfaced word. Use the clue to guess about the likely meaning of the word. Write your guess on the first line. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. The general will **maneuver** his troops toward the enemy’s rear guard.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

2. She’s a beginner now, but **eventually** she will be an expert swimmer.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

3. Erik was able to **intercept** the quarterback’s pass and prevent a touchdown.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

4. The fence around the yard will **restrain** their energetic dog.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

5. Grass does not **thrive** in hot, dry weather.
   My definition
   Dictionary definition

Word List
- conceive
- jest
- restrain
- squander
- eventually
- maneuver
- simultaneously
- intercept
- moderately
- thrive

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6. I’m not eager for the job but I wouldn’t turn it down; in other words, I’m **moderately** interested.

   My definition ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

7. The two spacecraft were launched **simultaneously** at dawn.

   My definition ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

8. The committee will **conceive** a plan for a new playground.

   My definition ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

9. Those two like to **jest** with each other; I often see them laughing with and teasing each other.

   My definition ____________________________

   Dictionary definition ____________________________

10. Don’t **squander** that money on junk food and movies; save it!

    My definition ____________________________

    Dictionary definition ____________________________

**EXERCISE B** Definitions

*Write the vocabulary word that matches each definition.*

1. hold back ____________________________

2. imagine ____________________________

3. grow well ____________________________

4. spend wastefully ____________________________

5. move into or out of position ____________________________

6. stop or interrupt ____________________________

7. to a medium degree ____________________________

8. act or speak jokingly ____________________________

9. at the same time ____________________________

10. at some future time ____________________________
**Lesson 26  Using Synonyms**

A synonym is a word that has a similar meaning to another word. For example, the words *big*, *huge*, and *gigantic* are all synonyms for *large*. Knowing synonyms can give you options for words. For example, you might choose to say “elderly man” rather than “old man” if you want to show a respectful attitude.

Knowing antonyms for words is also helpful. An antonym is a word that means the opposite, or nearly the opposite, of another word. For example, *small*, *tiny*, and *minute* are all antonyms of *large*.

---

**Word List**

- ample
- concise
- remote
- arid
- foster
- prudent
- audacious
- hinder

---

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

One synonym is given for each word below. Think of other words related to the synonym and write your ideas on the line provided. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. **tactful** : polite _____________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

2. **remote** : distant ___________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

3. **concise** : brief _____________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

4. **prudent** : wise _____________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

5. **ample** : plentiful ___________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

6. **hinder** : delay _____________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________

7. **audacious** : bold ___________________________________________________
   
   Dictionary definition __________________________________________________
8. foster : promote

Dictionary definition

9. arid : dry

Dictionary definition

10. prevail : overcome

Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Antonyms**

Knowing the antonym of a word strengthens your understanding of the word’s meaning. Write an antonym for each vocabulary word below.

1. arid __________________

2. ample __________________

3. prevail __________________

4. tactful __________________

5. audacious __________________

6. prudent __________________

7. hinder __________________

8. concise __________________

9. foster __________________

10. remote __________________

**EXERCISE C  Sentence Completion**

Complete each sentence with the correct vocabulary word.

1. A(n) ________________ response to driving on icy roads is to reduce your speed.

2. Ida’s parents are trying to ________________ her artistic talent by art instruction.

3. Did the snowstorm ________________ you in getting to your grandmother’s house on time?

4. Our team is behind now, but in the end we will ________________!

5. The ________________ driver sped along the berm and then swerved back into traffic.

6. The ________________ island is located more than two hundred miles off the Atlantic coast.

7. We have ________________ food for the picnic; no one will go away hungry.

8. A(n) ________________ coach can criticize a player’s performance without making him feel bad.

9. Jane’s reply to the question was short and ________________.

10. You need to bring a lot of water when traveling in Death Valley—conditions are extremely ________________!
Lesson 27  Prefixes That Tell Where

A prefix is a word part added at the beginning of a word or root. The prefix changes the root’s meaning. For example, the word *absorb* *(ab + sorb)* means “suck away.” Some prefixes, such as *ab-*, *ad-*, *de-*, and *sym-* tell where. The table below gives the meaning of each prefix and a word example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ab-</em></td>
<td>away</td>
<td>abnormal</td>
<td>away from normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ad-</em></td>
<td>to</td>
<td>admire</td>
<td>wonder at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>de-</em></td>
<td>away, down</td>
<td>decompose</td>
<td>break down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sym-</em></td>
<td>with, together</td>
<td>symbiotic</td>
<td>living together</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE A  Prefixes**

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

*ab- (away)*

1. ___________________________

2. ___________________________

*ad- (to)*

3. ___________________________

4. ___________________________

*de- (away, down)*

5. ___________________________

6. ___________________________

7. ___________________________

*sym- (with, together)*

8. ___________________________

9. ___________________________

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

1. As we watched the news, we felt symphony for the homeless people whose houses were destroyed in the earthquake.
2. The people who live in the community will administer the new neighborhood safety program.
3. From the scattered trash and large pawprints in the mud, we were able to abstain that a bear had visited the campground.
4. After performing poorly at the dress rehearsal for the ballet concert, Elaine felt dejected.
5. Our apartment is symmetrical to the park, so we have a nice view of the trees and the fountain.

EXERCISE C  Clues Matching
Write the word that could describe each example.

1. the sound of many birds singing on a spring morning ________________
2. the two halves of a human face ________________
3. a sudden change from rain to bright sunshine ________________
4. keep yourself from spending money on silly purchases ________________
5. change from a formal lunch into a food fight ________________

EXERCISE D  More Prefix Samples
Use a dictionary to find four additional words that begin with the prefixes introduced in this lesson. Write the words on the lines below. Check the word history, given in brackets in the dictionary entry, to confirm that the word begins with a prefix.

1. ________________
2. ________________
3. ________________
4. ________________
Lesson 28 Using Reading Skills
Using a Dictionary: Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words have more than one meaning. In a dictionary entry, these meanings are listed by number from the most to the least common, or from general to specific, as in the entry below.

**instrument** (in’ strə ment) *n.* 1. A means by which something is accomplished 2. A person who is used by another as a means or aid; a dupe 3. An implement that assists work; a tool, especially a small precision tool 4. A device for recording, measuring, or controlling 5. A device for producing music 6. A legal document

**EXERCISE A**
The word *instrument* appears in each sentence below. Write the number of the specific definition that fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the sentence.

1. By delivering the message, the ship’s cabin boy became an *instrument* of death.
   ____

2. The world-famous violinist always buys a separate seat on the airplane for his *instrument*.
   ____

3. The hygienist uses a sharp *instrument* to scrape the plaque carefully from your teeth.
   ____

4. The *instrument* that states what will happen to a person’s possessions after death is called a will.
   ____

5. Weather forecasters use an *instrument* called a barometer to measure atmospheric pressure.
   ____

6. The Internet is the *instrument* whereby Jake and Nat became friends.
   ____

**EXERCISE B**
Answer each question using the information in the dictionary entry above.

1. What is a synonym for a person who is an instrument?
   ________________

2. What is a synonym for an instrument that is used to do some kind of work?
   ________________

3. Why is the meaning “a legal document” listed last in the entry?
   ________________

4. Is it more appropriate to refer to a surgeon’s tools or a carpenter’s tools as instruments?
   ________________

5. What is the most general meaning of *instrument*?
   ________________
Review: Unit 6

**Exercise**

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Mike’s blunt way of speaking is (unsightly, offensive, raucous) to many people.

2. Some chess players (hinder, maneuver, conceive) their pieces to bring the queen into play early in the game.

3. Now that the library has a new addition, there is (ample, adjacent, uniform) room for the books.

4. If the disagreement between the two countries is not resolved, violence could (simultaneously, eventually, moderately) result.

5. Carmen will try to (intercept, restrain, foster) Doug on his way to school to give him the news.

6. The (remote, uniform, abrupt) cabin is located deep in the wilderness, far from any town or village.

7. A new concrete dam will (abstain, squander, restrain) the water in the lake, but large gates in the dam will release water into the stream below from time to time.

8. Olivia was (shrewd, prudent, audacious) in figuring out that the cause of the mysterious damage was a baby raccoon.

9. The police detective used the crime scene clues to (degenerate, deduce, restrain) who had committed the crime.

10. The sample of river water Alan tested proved to be (obstinate, remote, toxic).
Test: Unit 6

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

1. You would be most likely to jest with ______.
   a. a stranger   b. a good friend   c. a teacher   d. a salesperson

2. An obstinate person might say, ______
   a. “You’ll never change my mind.”
   b. “You’d better get out of my way.”
   c. “You look wonderful today.”
   d. “You and I should cooperate.”

3. An example of an unsightly place is ______.
   a. a tiny town with only one stoplight
   b. a beautiful mountain
   c. a park covered with trash
   d. a dark cave

4. A moderately sunny place would be ______.
   a. often but not always sunny
   b. never sunny
   c. sunny all the time
   d. sunny once a month

5. If the trees in a woods are uniform, they are ______.
   a. not healthy
   b. all the same size and shape
   c. joined together at the roots
   d. without leaves

6. If two stores are adjacent, they are ______.
   a. across the street from each other
   b. on top of each other
   c. next to each other
   d. far apart from each other

7. A tactful hostess would ______.
   a. change the subject when two guests begin to argue
   b. offer everyone second helpings of dessert
   c. plan ahead to make sure there was enough food
   d. welcome each person at the door

8. A disagreement could degenerate into a(n) ______.
   a. agreement   b. fight   c. debate   d. song

9. If you were a competent soccer player, you would probably ______.
   a. make the team
   b. be the best player on the team
   c. be cut from the team
   d. be admired for your unusual style
10. A person who wants to lose weight might abstain from ______.
   a. exercise  c. wearing loose clothing
   b. eating desserts  d. eating fruits and vegetables

PART B
Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. His (prudent, competent, abrupt) manner did not win any friends at his monthly lodge meetings.
2. The (uniform, symphony, remote) presented a wonderful piece by Tchaikovsky last month.
3. Many insects will continue to (degenerate, thrive, maneuver) in even the harshest conditions.
4. Anita was (dejected, prosperous, remote) after her job prospects fell through.
5. Larry got the office (offensive, symmetrical, adjacent) to the stairwell.

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

1. foster
   a. discourage  b. promote  c. fake  d. free
2. hinder
   a. imagine  b. waste  c. help  d. block
3. concise
   a. brief  b. wordy  c. sharp  d. pleasant
4. precise
   a. proper  b. incorrect  c. exact  d. unattractive
5. prevail
   a. overcome  b. fail  c. prevent  d. conceive
Lesson 29  Word Choices
A single event can often cause you to go through a wide range of emotions and actions. The words in this list can help you describe these different dimensions of your experience.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enticing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flounder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncanny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. brood : worry

Dictionary definition

2. resourceful : inventive

Dictionary definition

3. potent : powerful

Dictionary definition

4. enticing : tempting

Dictionary definition

5. rash : reckless

Dictionary definition

6. uncanny : eerie

Dictionary definition

7. sufficient : enough

Dictionary definition

8. flounder : blunder

Dictionary definition
9. **saturate** : soak

   Dictionary definition

10. **efficient** : effective

   Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Vocabulary Choices**

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Mom’s blue pitcher holds (efficient, sufficient, resourceful) milk to fill four large glasses.
2. Randall soon regretted his (rash, uncanny, enticing) decision.
3. We need a heavy rain to (flounder, brood, saturate) the ground and help the corn grow.
4. The (sufficient, uncanny, resourceful) camper piled up pine needles to make a bed.

**EXERCISE C  Word Meanings**

Write the word that best fits each example.

1. a furnace that produces much heat using little fuel ________________
2. a dish of cookies that makes you want to take one ________________
3. a psychic’s ability to predict the future ________________
4. think gloomily and at length about not being popular ________________
5. stumble clumsily through knee-deep mud ________________
6. a strong medicine that provides relief from many aches and pains ________________

**EXERCISE D  Multiple-Meaning Words**

Look up the boldfaced words in a dictionary. On a separate sheet of paper, write the dictionary definition of each word as it is used in the sentence.

1. After Grandpa and I went fishing, we fried the **flounder** we caught.
2. The climber started up the mountain, then began to **flounder**.
3. When Joel ate too many eggs, he broke out in a **rash**.
4. In April, there was a **rash** of bank robberies.
5. The robin hovered near her **brood**.
6. She began to **brood** about the exam.
Lesson 30  Suffixes That Form Verbs
A suffix is a syllable placed after a word root to change or add to its meaning or to change the word’s part of speech. The suffix -ize means “to become like” or “to treat with,” -ate means “to cause to become,” and -fy means “to make.” For example, the word finalize (final + ize) means “to become final,” and activate (active + ate) means “to become active.” Words ending in -ize, -ate, and -fy are always verbs.

### Word List
- clarify
- mobilize
- ruminate
- vacillate
- implicate
- modify
- tyrannize
- verify
- itemize
- revitalize

### EXERCISE A  Synonyms
Each boldfaced word below is paired with a synonym whose meaning you probably know. Underline the verb suffix in the boldfaced word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. clarify : explain
2. tyrannize : oppress
3. mobilize : activate
4. modify : alter
5. implicate : mix up
6. itemize : list
7. vacillate : waver
8. revitalize : renew
9. verify : prove
10. ruminate : reflect on

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

1. Marguerite began to revitalize all the things she wanted to take on her trip to the beach.
2. Don’t try to implicate that this mess is my fault!
3. We want to mobilize the entire student body for the cleanup project.
4. Before I make up my mind what to do, I need more time to tyrannize.

5. We used an almanac to clarify that Ankara is the capital of Turkey.

6. Her opinion seems to implicate from one extreme to the other constantly.

7. Without laws and law enforcement, criminals could tyrannize the public freely.

8. Molly wanted to modify her position so there could be no misunderstandings.

9. Why did you attempt to modify the agreement without my permission?

10. The city council set aside funds to itemize the waterfront section of town.

**EXERCISE C  Word Meanings**

Write the word that best fits each example.

1. say yes to something, then no, then yes

2. use a diagram to make a process easier to understand

3. add a wheelchair ramp to the entrance of a building

4. rule a country by using power in a cruel way

5. make a downtown area lively and productive again

6. pondering which college to attend

7. to imply that Jimmy broke your toy car

8. a family leaving to visit relatives

9. asking questions to be sure the truth was told

10. a list of groceries for Thanksgiving dinner

**EXERCISE D  Explanation Paragraph**

Have you ever seen a cow ruminate? Look up the words rumen, ruminant, and ruminate and read their definitions. On a separate sheet of paper, write a short paragraph explaining how human beings are similar to ruminants when they ruminate.
Lesson 31  Compound Words

Some words are a combination of two or more other words. Snowstorm, pocket-size, and plus sign are all compound words. A compound word may be spelled as one word, with a hyphen, or with a space between the combined words.

Matching Definitions

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

1. to go back over the way by which you have come
2. direct in manner or expression
3. cheerful; good-natured
4. vivid flashes of light without thunder on a hot day
5. image that a person has of himself or herself
6. to give someone less than what is due to him or her
7. to check or inspect something in an irregular way
8. upside-down; in a state of disorder or confusion
9. to make superficially attractive
10. space above one’s head for standing, sitting, or moving

Word Clues

Write the word that best fits the clue.

1. a person who is always pleasant and cooperative
2. a coach’s attempt to cushion team “cuts”
3. the space in a car between your head and the ceiling
4. late-night electrical storm without rain
5. idea of yourself as a responsible person
6. to retrace your steps to find something you dropped ________________
7. to inspect new products every now and then at a factory ________________
8. person who tells the truth without sugarcoating it ________________
9. to give someone eight tickets when you promised ten ________________
10. messy room where young children have played all day ________________

EXERCISE C  Word Meanings
Answer each question.

1. What is your self-concept?

2. What is something that a store owner might spot-check?

3. Describe a situation when a person might sugarcoat the truth.

4. Where and when would you expect to find heat lightning?

5. In what situation might a person need to backtrack?

6. Give an example of shortchange that involves money.

7. What might a good-humored person say to you?

8. What is a place where the headroom might be limited?

9. What could turn your life topsy-turvy?

10. Give an example of straightforward instructions.
Lesson 32 Using Reading Skills
Learning from Context: Comparison/Contrast
When you encounter a new word in your reading, you can often use clues from the material in which it appears, called the context, to figure out its meaning. Sometimes, the new word is compared to or contrasted with more familiar words that have similar or opposite meanings. Certain words, such as *like, also, and too,* may signal a comparison. Other words, such as *but, unlike, and however,* may signal a contrast.

**Comparison**

Kelly is a beginner; Jan is *also* a novice.
Explanation: The word *also* signals a comparison: Kelly and Jan are alike. So you can guess that *novice* may mean “beginner.”

**Contrast**

Feral dogs, *unlike* tame dogs, roam in packs and attack smaller animals.
Explanation: The word *unlike* signals a contrast: feral dogs and tame dogs are not alike. So you can guess that *feral* may mean “untame” or “wild.”

**EXERCISE A**

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

1. In the story, Zadar is a *malevolent* character, unlike Sirena, who stands for goodness.

2. The *cuisine* of Vietnam is similar to the food of Thailand.

3. In contrast to other runners who dropped out of the race, Gwen showed *perseverance* until the end.

4. My great-grandfather is an *octogenarian;* my great-aunt is also in her eighties.

5. Roger found the beans quite *palatable,* but Nikki thought they tasted unpleasant.

6. Clem has an *introverted* personality; however, his sister Tina is more outgoing.

**EXERCISE B**

Choose two boldfaced words from Exercise A and check their meanings in a dictionary. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence using each word.
Review: Unit 7

**EXERCISE A**
Circle the word that best fits each example.

1. decision made too quickly
   a. rash  
   b. good-humored  
   c. uncanny  
   d. straightforward

2. supernatural event in a movie
   a. efficient  
   b. topsy-turvy  
   c. uncanny  
   d. potent

3. lawn-care product that kills multiple kinds of weeds
   a. saturate  
   b. topsy-turvy  
   c. potent  
   d. resourceful

4. to explain a difficult grammatical concept
   a. verify  
   b. clarify  
   c. ruminate  
   d. shortchange

5. training that gives you an adequate understanding of rock climbing
   a. sufficient  
   b. potent  
   c. brood  
   d. good-humored

6. getting rid of old tires by grinding them up and using them as a ground cover in playgrounds
   a. brood  
   b. potent  
   c. rash  
   d. resourceful

7. a half-price trip to Hawaii
   a. topsy-turvy  
   b. rash  
   c. enticing  
   d. uncanny

8. a team of students washing a car in five minutes
   a. efficient  
   b. straightforward  
   c. good-humored  
   d. potent

9. laughing when you get hit in the face with a pie
   a. straightforward  
   b. rash  
   c. efficient  
   d. good-humored

10. to change a car by removing its fenders and replacing its tires
    a. itemize  
    b. modify  
    c. clarify  
    d. spot-check

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

1. Could you give me an example to (modify, clarify, shortchange) what you mean by “cultured”?

2. There’s no more time to (vacillate, revitalize, saturate); you have to make up your mind!

3. You should (clarify, itemize, saturate) the cloth with wood stain before wiping the table.
Test: Unit 7

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

1. rash
   a. spoken harshly
   b. done without careful thought
   c. achieved with much effort
   d. turned over in the mind slowly

2. flounder
   a. examine closely
   b. swim gracefully
   c. bob up and down
   d. struggle awkwardly

3. sufficient
   a. dependable
   b. enough
   c. slight
   d. powerful

4. clarify
   a. make easier to understand
   b. change in form or character
   c. establish the truth
   d. fill with fear

5. good-humored
   a. clever
   b. brave
   c. cheerful
   d. uncanny

6. tyrannize
   a. attract
   b. rule in a cruel manner
   c. change one’s mind often
   d. ponder

7. itemize
   a. shrink
   b. buy
   c. list
   d. cancel

8. ruminate
   a. soak in
   b. check regularly
   c. make a hasty decision
   d. go over in the mind slowly

9. topsy-turvy
   a. in a state of order
   b. in a state of readiness
   c. in a state of confusion
   d. in a state of calm
10. straightforward
   a. insincere               c. direct
   b. narrow                 d. fast

**PART B**

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

1. If you **shortchange** someone, you treat the person ______.
   a. fairly
   b. unfairly
   c. pleasantly
   d. politely

2. A **self-concept** refers to ______.
   a. how friends think of you
   b. how you think of yourself
   c. how a psychologist might think of you
   d. how your family thinks of you

3. You could **modify** a bicycle by ______.
   a. replacing the handlebars with a different style
   b. washing it
   c. trading it for another model
   d. riding it fast

4. To **verify** something is to find out if it is ______.
   a. different
   b. fair
   c. true
   d. new

5. Something that could **revitalize** a tired person on a hot day is ______.
   a. having a cool, refreshing drink
   b. getting a new car
   c. doing outdoor chores
   d. riding on a crowded train
Lesson 33  Using Synonyms

Planting a garden, raising a pet, walking in the woods, or strolling at the seashore can all make you feel a connection to nature. You can use the words in this lesson to describe that connection to nature.

**Word List**
- cower
- drastic
- extension
- fiction
- glee
- lunge
- regal
- scurry
- sluggish
- hostile

**EXERCISE A  Synonyms**

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

1. sluggish: inactive
   
   Dictionary definition

2. drastic: extreme
   
   Dictionary definition

3. glee: happiness
   
   Dictionary definition

4. scurry: scamper
   
   Dictionary definition

5. fiction: something made up
   
   Dictionary definition

6. cower: pull away in fear
   
   Dictionary definition

7. hostile: unfriendly
   
   Dictionary definition

8. extension: a lengthening
   
   Dictionary definition
9. **regal**: royal

   Dictionary definition

10. **lunge**: move suddenly

   Dictionary definition

**EXERCISE B  Word Meanings**

Write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

1. The general studied the ________________ army through his binoculars.
2. I gasped as I watched the snake suddenly ________________ for the mouse.
3. The beautiful horse shook its ________________ mane as if it were a king.
4. Mr. Green built a one-hundred-foot ________________ to his fence.
5. The lottery winner squealed with ________________ when her name was announced.
6. Snowball, our new kitten, will ________________ fearfully under the bed whenever a guest arrives.
7. We watched the squirrel grasp a chestnut and quickly ________________ up the tree.
8. Darla’s ridiculous story about meeting Tom Cruise is just ________________.
9. Jacob’s solution to the problem was far too ________________, so we decided on a less extreme plan.
10. Everyone felt ________________ after eating the huge Thanksgiving dinner!

**EXERCISE C  Multiple-Meaning Words**

Many words have more than one meaning. Look up the boldfaced words in a dictionary. Write the definition that best fits each word.

1. Yelling at Susan was a **hostile** act.

   __________________________________________

2. The desert is a **hostile** environment for many creatures.

   __________________________________________

3. In the operating room, the scalpel is an **extension** of the doctor’s hand.

   __________________________________________

4. Felicity was given an **extension** on her research paper.

   __________________________________________
Lesson 34 Homophones and Homographs

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. The words there, their, and they’re are homophones. They are pronounced the same, but each word has a different meaning and spelling. Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different pronunciations and meanings. Some common homographs are wind (moving air) and wind (to twist or roll up), tear (to rip) and tear (moisture from the eyes). Other homographs have the same spelling and pronunciation, but different meanings. Fair (a farming show and exhibition) and fair (average, not good or bad) are examples of this kind of homograph.

Word List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>air</th>
<th>heir</th>
<th>principal</th>
<th>vice</th>
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<td>alter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A Dictionary Definitions

Look up each word in a dictionary and write its definition. Then, write a sentence of your own.

1. alter ________________________________
   ________________________________

2. altar ________________________________
   ________________________________

3. vice ________________________________
   ________________________________

4. vise ________________________________
   ________________________________

5. principal ________________________________
   ________________________________

6. principle ________________________________
   ________________________________

7. air ________________________________
   ________________________________

8. heir ________________________________
   ________________________________
9. idle

10. idol

**EXERCISE B  Usage**

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

1. The police captain promised to stamp out ________________ in the inner city.

2. One important ________________ in American law is that all people are considered innocent until they are proven guilty.

3. When his ________________, John Elway, retired, Andy lost interest in football.

4. The priest bowed before the ________________ and began to pray.

5. The ________________ of our school received an award for his antilittering program.

6. Because John was his aunt’s only living relative, he became ________________ to $100,000.

7. It is too late to ________________ the school play—we will just have to find another actor.

8. Before he sawed the board in half, Rex placed it in a(n) ________________.

9. Every spring Grandma felt it was necessary to ________________ all the carpets in the house.

10. Those kids standing ________________ around the video arcade should find something helpful to do.
Lesson 35 Borrowed Words

English contains many words borrowed from other languages. Some borrowed words look just like English, but others look unusual or different from most English words. Dictionaries usually give a borrowed word’s history and its meaning in the original language if the original meaning differs from the English meaning. In this lesson, you’ll learn some common borrowed words.

EXERCISE A Dictionary Definitions

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

1. rendezvous ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

2. camouflage ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

3. gourmet ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

4. enthusiasm ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

5. lariat ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

6. bungalow ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

7. thug ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

8. banjo ________________________________
   From ________________________________ Original meaning ________________________________

Word List
banjo          enthusiasm          opossum          stoop
bungalow       gourmet            rendezvous       thug
camouflage     lariat
9. stoop ____________________________________________
   From ________________________ Original meaning ________________________

10. opossum ____________________________________________
    From ________________________ Original meaning ________________________

**EXERCISE B  Word Meanings**
Write the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

1. The detective watched the dangerous-looking ________________ standing in the shadows.
2. With a snap of his wrist, the cowboy tossed the ________________ around the calf’s neck.
3. Let’s set up a(n) ________________ at the coffee shop after the movie.
4. Alana approached her new job as manager of the clothing store with great ________________.
5. The newly married couple moved into the small ________________ near the beach.

**EXERCISE C  Writing Summaries**
Here are the titles of two new movies. Use your imagination and at least one vocabulary word from this lesson to write a short plot summary of each movie.

1. *My Dinner with Seymour*

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. *Threatmaster, Part 2: This Time It’s Personal*

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Lesson 36  Using Test-Taking Skills

Analogy

Analogy shows the relationship of one thing to another thing. For example, when you say that you
love apple pie as much as your sister loves chocolate cake, you are making an analogy. Your relation-
ship to apple pie is the same as your sister’s relationship to chocolate cake; they’re your favorite
desserts. Analogies are sometimes expressed in this way:

you : apple pie :: your sister : chocolate cake

Notice that you and your sister are in the same position in each pair as apple pie and chocolate cake.
Many kinds of relationships can be expressed by analogies. Some of the most common are antonyms,
or opposites, and synonyms, or words that mean the same thing. Others are differences of degree
(warm : roasting :: cool : freezing), one of a kind (oak : tree :: bass : fish), cause and effect (sadness:
crying :: happiness : smiling), parts of a whole (player : team :: musician : orchestra), location (scorpion
desert :: dolphin : ocean), and person related to skill, tool, or other element (carpenter : hammer ::
math teacher : calculator). The first step in understanding an analogy is to analyze the relationship.
Then, look for the choice that best matches the analogy.

**EXERCISE**

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

1. chapter : novel :: ______
   a. artist : painting  c. article : newspaper
   b. lyrics : song     d. page : leaf
   Type of analogy: ________________________________

2. volleyball player : gymnasium :: ______
   a. student : classroom  c. announcer : microphone
   b. sock : shoe         d. police : criminal
   Type of analogy: ________________________________

3. idle : busy :: ______
   a. clever : dull  c. interested : skillful
   b. rapid : swift  d. happy : frown
   Type of analogy: ________________________________

4. judge : wisdom :: ______
   a. teacher : homework  c. carpenter : nails
   b. police officer : public safety  d. editor : pens
   Type of analogy: ________________________________
Review: Unit 8

**EXERCISE**

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. The thief’s capture was greeted with (camouflage, glee, fiction) in the village.

2. The (drastic, principal, hostile) reason I am opposed to the program is that it requires students to stay out too late.

3. The Rams’ cheerleaders increased the fans’ (extension, rendezvous, enthusiasm) by having them do the wave.

4. The roof is so high that we will need to put a(n) (altar, lariat, extension) on the ladder.

5. Midori is my brother’s (heir, idol, principal) because she plays the violin with such emotion and skill.

6. The troops received a(n) (regal, idle, hostile) reaction from the people of the town they attacked.

7. When my dad shakes my hand, my fingers feel as though they are being squeezed in a(n) (lariat, vise, altar).

8. Although the tales about Robin Hood sound true, many of them are (vice, fiction, principal).

9. Even though I slept twelve hours, I still feel (hostile, sluggish, regal).

10. Your plane ticket does not permit you to (cower, air, alter) your trip plan in any way.

11. The lion crouched behind a tree, ready to (cower, lunge, scurry) at the zebra.

12. Let’s arrange a(n) (rendezvous, vice, extension) with the Italian students to talk about their culture.

13. Matthew’s gerbils become fearful and (lunge, cower, alter) whenever anyone looks at them.

14. According to the will, the dead man’s only (camouflage, principal, heir) is his long-lost nephew.

15. The Golden Rule is a very good (fiction, principle, vice) by which to live.
**Test: Unit 8**

**PART A**

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

1. Deanna looked so ______ in her costume that she could have been a real queen.
   a. idle  
   b. drastic  
   c. regal  
   d. hostile  

2. Everyone watched the ______, where the priest was performing the royal wedding.
   a. altar  
   b. alter  
   c. lariat  
   d. bungalow  

3. Lift that old log and some unusual insects will probably ______ out.
   a. cower  
   b. air  
   c. alter  
   d. scurry  

4. The spies wore ______ outfits so they wouldn’t be seen by the enemy.
   a. camouflage  
   b. drastic  
   c. hostile  
   d. regal  

5. Mama came out on the front ______ to see what all the noise was about.
   a. altar  
   b. vise  
   c. bungalow  
   d. stoop  

6. The mayor promised to stamp out ______ in the city, no matter how widespread.
   a. fiction  
   b. vice  
   c. enthusiasm  
   d. glee  

7. The villain tried to ______ at the sheriff and grab his pistol.
   a. scurry  
   b. cower  
   c. lunge  
   d. alter  

8. Telling the truth is one ______ that I consider important.
   a. principle  
   b. principal  
   c. enthusiasm  
   d. vice  

9. For dinner, the ______ chef prepared snails in cream sauce.
   a. idle  
   b. gourmet  
   c. sluggish  
   d. hostile  

10. No ______ to Michael Jordan’s title as the world’s best basketball player has yet appeared.
    a. heir  
    b. idol  
    c. air  
    d. principal

**PART B**

Circle the letter of the word that is an antonym, or the opposite of, the boldfaced word or words.

1. friendly
   a. hostile  
   b. sluggish  
   c. drastic  
   d. regal  

2. keep secret
   a. cower  
   b. scurry  
   c. lunge  
   d. air
3. common  
a. sluggish  
b. hostile  
c. regal  
d. idle  

4. full of energy  
a. drastic  
b. sluggish  
c. regal  
d. hostile  

5. least important  
a. drastic  
b. idle  
c. principal  
d. sluggish  

6. lack of interest  
a. enthusiasm  
b. extension  
c. principal  
d. camouflage  

7. sadness  
a. vice  
b. extension  
c. rendezvous  
d. glee  

8. busy  
a. idle  
b. hostile  
c. regal  
d. principal  

9. keep the same  
a. cower  
b. alter  
c. lunge  
d. air  

10. truth  
a. fiction  
b. extension  
c. enthusiasm  
d. lariat
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drab drab
drastic dras’ tik
drastically dras’ tik le
dwindle dwind’ al
dynamic di nam’ ik
dynasty di’ nas tē
eerie ēr’é
efficient i fish’ ant
emerge i murj’
enthusiasm en thō’ zē az’ am
enticing en tis’ ing
erratic a rat’ ik
eventually i ven’ čhō’ a lē
exhibit ig zib’ it
exotic ig zot’ ik
extension iks ten’ shan
exuberant ig zō’ bar ant
falter føl’ tar
fiction fik’ shan
flounder floun’ dar
foster fös’ tar
frail frāl
frenzy fren’ zē
gauge gāj
glee glē
good-humored good’ hū’ mard
gourmet goor mā’
good-humored good’ hū’ mard
grave grāv
hardy hār’ dē
headroom hed’ rōūm
heat lightning hēt’ līt’ ning
heir ār
hinder hin’ dar
hostile host’ al
hydrant hī’ drant
hydroelectric hī’ drō’ i lek’ trik
idle īd’ al
idle īd’ al
illegible i lej’ a bal
illuminate i lōō’ ma nāt’
illegible i lej’ a bal
illumination i lōō’ ma nā’ shan
imbibe im bīb’
improve im’ pra’ vīz’
improve im’ pra’ vīz’
incurable in’ o’ da bal
incurable in’ o’ da bal
incompetent in kom’ pat ant
indifferent in dif’ ar ant
inquisitive in kwiz’ a tīv
inscription in skrip’ shan
instrument in’ stra mant
intercept in’ tar sept’
incurable in’ o’ da bal
incompetent in kom’ pat ant
intimidated in tim’ a dāt’ id
introverted in’ tra vurt’ id
invert in vurt’
incompetent in kom’ pat ant
irrational i rash’ an a l
itemize ī’ ta mīz’
jest jest
lariat lar’ ē at
lethal lē’ thal
lofty lōf’ tē
loom lōōm
lunge lunj
malevolent ma lev’ a lant
malfunction mal’ fungk’ shan
maneuver ma nōō’ var
manufacture man’ ya fak’ char
maverick mav’ ar īk
mobility mō’ bīl’ ā tē
mobilize mō’ ba’ līz’
mock mok
moderate mod’ ar it lē
modest mod’ īst
modify mod’ a fī’
momentary mō’ man ter’ ē
monarch mon’ ark
motive mō’ tiv
murky mur’ kē
naive nā ēv’
neglected ni glek’ tīd
nimble nim’ bal
nonsense non’ sens
nurture nur’ char
obscure ab skyoor’
obsessed ab sest’
obstinate ob’ sta nit
octogenarian ok’ tā ja nār’ ē an
offensive a fen’ siv
ominous om’ a nas
opossum a pos’ am
opportunity op’ ar tōō’ na tē
oppose əˈpöz
optimist ˈopˌta mist
ordeal ˈɔr dəl
outpost ˈou tˈpöst
palatable ˈpələ tə bəl
passive ˈpæsəv
paternal ˈpə turnəl
patriotic ˈpə tə trət ˈik
perilous ˈpə rə ləs
perplexity ˈpər plekˌsa tə
perseverance ˈpurˌsə vərˌəns
pinnacle ˈpənə kəl
pitfall ˈpətˌfəl
portable ˈpərˌto bəl
portly ˈpərtˌlē
posterity ˈpəstə rə tə
postseason ˈpəstˌsə zən
potent ˈpətənt
prank ˈpræŋk
preamble ˈpreˌəmə bəl
precise ˈprə səs
preconceived ˈpreˌkən səvd
predate ˈprə dət
predetermine ˈprə ˈdi turˌmən
premature ˈpreˌma choor
premonition ˈpreˌma nishˌən
prerequisite ˈpreˌrekˌwa zət
prescribe ˈpri skriˌbə
presume ˈpreˌzoʊm
prevail ˈprə vəl
preview ˈprə vər
primary ˈprə mərˌə
principal ˈprə nə ləl
principle ˈprə sə pal
propel ˈprə pel
prosperous ˈprosərəs
provide ˈproˌvərid
providence ˈproˌvə dəns
prudent ˈprədənt
pursue ˈpər soʊə
rash ˈrəsh
rashly ˈrəshˌlē
raucous ˈrəkˌkas
ravenous ˈrəvə nəs
realism ˈrə la izˌəm
refuge ˈrə fjə
regal ˈrə gal
relinquish ˈri lingˌkwish
remote ˈri mət
rendezvous ˈrənˌdə vəʊ
renegade ˈrənə gədˌə
resent ˈrə jənt
resigned ˈrə zənd
resilient ˈrə zələnt
resourceful ˈrə sərsˌəl
restore ˈrə stor
restrain ˈrə strən
revitalize ˈrə və talˌəz
revoke ˈrə vəkˌə
ruminate ˈrə mə nətˌə
sanctuary ˈsəŋkˌrəʊərˌə
saturate ˈsətə rətˌə
scour ˈskər
scribble ˈskriˌbəl
scurry ˈskərˌə
self-concept ˈselfˌkənˌsept
sensitize ˈsenˌsa təzˌə
sentimental ˈsentə mentˌəl
shortchange ˈʃɔrtˌʃændʒˌə
shrewd ˈʃrəʊd
shun ˈʃən
simultaneously ˈsə məlt təˈnɛəs le
sluggish ˈsləgəsh
soberly ˈsə bərˌlē
somberly ˈsomərˌlē
specify ˈsə pə ˈfiˌə
speculate ˈspə kəˌlətˌə
speculation ˈspə kəˌlətˌən
spoilage ˈspə ləjˌə
spontaneous ˈspə nə təˈnɛəs
spot-check ˈspotˌchekˌə
squander ˈskwəndərˌə
status ˈstətəs
stoop ˈstəp
straightforward ˈstrətˌfərˌwərd
sufficient ˈsa ˈfiʃənt
sugarcoat ˈshooˌkrətˌə
surge ˈsərj
symbol ˈsɪmˌbəl
symmetrical  si met’re kal
sympathy  sim’pa the
symphony  sim’fa ne
synchronize  sing’kra niz’
tactful  takt’fal
tantalize  tant’al iz’
temination  temp tâ’shan
thrive  thriv
throng  throng
thug  thug
topical  top’i kal
topsy-turvy  top’si tur’vë
toxic  tok’sik
tranquil  tran’kwal
traumatic  tró mat’ik
tripod  tri’pod’
trivial  triv’ë al
tyannize  tir’a niz’
unabridged  un’a brijd’
uncanny  un kan’e
undermine  un’dar mîn’
uniform  u’na fôrm’
unscathed  un skâth’d’
unsightly  un sît’lë
vacillate  vas’al lát’
vary  vâr’e
vendor  ven’dar
verify  ver’a fi’
versatile  vur’sa til
version  vur’zhan
vice  vis
vigor  vig’er
vise  vis
visible  viz’a bal
vital  vit’al
wholeheartedly  hôl’hâr’tid lê
wily  wi’lë
zest  zest