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504 ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL WORDS
THIRD EDITION
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Murray Bromberg, Julius Liebb, Arthur Traiger

To help you remember what you learn, each new word is presented 3 different ways:
- In a definition
- In 3 sample sentences
- In a short article

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504
ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL WORDS
THIRD EDITION

Murray Bromberg, Director, New York City SUPERCENTER
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Arthur Traiger, Former Assistant Principal, Martin Van Buren H.S.
Instructor, Japan University
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**Pronunciation Guide**

The pronunciation of the 504 absolutely essential words included in this book are those used by educated, cultured speakers in everyday, relaxed, informal conversation.

Below are a list of symbols; the sound that each symbol represents can be easily understood from the key word in which it is shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
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The unstressed vowel sound is symbolized as follows:

- e for a as in around
- é for o as in complete
- è for e as in glitter
- ë for u as in focus
- í for i as in sanity

---

**ANSWERS TO ALL EXERCISES ARE ON PAGES 134 - 136**
Introduction

This is a self-help book. If you use it intelligently, you will help yourself to strengthen and expand your word knowledge. The words you will learn, moreover, are essential in that they are known and used regularly by educated people. You will find that such words as squander, rehabilitate, blunder, obesity and five hundred more will turn up in your newspapers, in the magazines you read, in books, on television, in the movies, and in the conversation of the people you meet daily.

504 Absolutely Essential Words is divided into forty-two lessons, each containing twelve new words. Those words are first presented to you in three sample sentences; next, the new words appear in a brief article; the last part of each lesson is a set of exercises that give you practice using the new words. One of the most important features of 504...Words is that each of the new words is repeated over and over again throughout this book so that you will have a greater chance to become familiar with it.

Newly added are seven Word Review sections, each containing challenging exercises that will help you to test your mastery of the new words.

How To Use This Book

504 Absolutely Essential Words can be used in a number of ways, depending upon the needs and the status of the reader. A student in a high school English class, for example, could work with the book over a period of one school year, learning a dozen words each week for forty-two weeks. Pupils who are studying vocabulary in an individualized program can move through the text at their own speed, mastering the new words as rapidly as they are able. Adults, out of school, can dip into the book on a selective basis, paying attention to the new words and skipping over those with which they are already familiar.

The High School English Class Some teachers prefer to set aside one day a week for intensive vocabulary study. At such time the sentences containing the new words are often read aloud so that the pupils hear them used in context. The definitions may be copied into a vocabulary notebook to reinforce the learning. Next, the accompanying paragraph(s) containing the twelve new words should be read aloud, followed by the exercise in which the blanks are to be filled in. Some discussion of the “Spotlight on” word is appropriate, preceding a homework assignment in which the students compose original sentences for each of the new words.

Independent Study An interesting way to approach 504 Absolutely Essential Words on one’s own is to take an informal pre-test on each week’s words, comparing the definitions with the ones provided in the text. After studying the three sample sentences, the reader should compose several original ones, using the model paragraph(s) for resource material.

The “Spotlight on” word introduces students to the fascinating history of the English language. They are advised to look up other words in each lesson in order to find out about their origin and to expand their vocabulary in the process.

Finally, students who are working on their own should complete the exercises at the end of each section, filling in the blanks and striving for a perfect score.

Repetition The words with asterisks (*) are those which have been taught in previous lessons. They are planted everywhere in the book since the repetition of newly-learned material is a recognized road to mastery. If you come across such a word but cannot remember its meaning, turn back to the lesson in which that word first appeared. (See the index on pages 137 and 138 for such information.)
Lesson 1

"All words are pegs to hang ideas on."

Henry Ward Beecher, Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit

1. **abandon** (a ban’ den) desert; leave without planning to come back; quit
   a. When Roy abandoned his family, the police went looking for him.
   b. The soldier could not abandon his friends who were hurt in battle.
   c. Because Rose was poor, she had to abandon her idea of going to college.

2. **keen** (kēn) sharp; eager; intense; sensitive
   a. The butcher’s keen knife cut through the meat.
   b. My dog has a keen sense of smell.
   c. Bill’s keen mind pleased all his teachers.

3. **jealous** (jē’ ăs) afraid that the one you love might prefer someone else; wanting what someone else has
   a. A detective was hired by the jealous widow to find the boyfriend who had abandoned her.
   b. Although my neighbor just bought a new car, I am not jealous of him.
   c. Being jealous, Mona would not let her boyfriend dance with any of the cheerleaders.

4. **tact** (tak’t) ability to say the right thing
   a. My aunt never hurts anyone’s feelings because she always uses tact.
   b. By the use of tact, Janet was able to calm her jealous husband.
   c. Your friends will admire you if you use tact and thoughtfulness.

5. **oath** (ōth) a promise that something is true; a curse
   a. The President will take the oath of office tomorrow.
   b. In court, the witness took an oath that he would tell the whole truth.
   c. When Terry discovered that he had been abandoned, he let out an angry oath.

6. **vacant** (vā’ kent) empty; not filled
   a. Someone is planning to build a house on that vacant lot.
   b. I put my coat on that vacant seat.
   c. When the landlord broke in, he found that apartment vacant.

7. **hardship** (här’d’ ship) something that is hard to bear; difficulty
   a. The fighter had to face many hardships before he became champion.
   b. Abe Lincoln was able to overcome one hardship after another.
   c. On account of hardship, Bert was let out of the army to take care of his sick mother.

8. **gallant** (gal’ ant) brave; showing respect for women
   a. The pilot swore a gallant oath* to save his buddy.
   b. Many gallant knights entered the contest to win the princess.
   c. Ed is so gallant that he always gives up his subway seat to a woman.

9. **data** (dā’ tē or dat’ ē) facts; information
   a. The data about the bank robbery were given to the F.B.I.
   b. After studying the data, we were able to finish our report.
   c. Unless you are given all the data, you cannot do the math problem.

10. **unaccustomed** (ə kəs’ ’ temd) not used to something
    a. Coming from Alaska, Claude was unaccustomed to Florida’s heat.
    b. The king was unaccustomed to having people disobey him.
    c. Unaccustomed as he was to exercise, Vic quickly became tired.

11. **bachelor** (batch’ er lahr) a man who has not married
    a. My brother took an oath* to remain a bachelor.
    b. In the movie, the married man was mistaken for a bachelor.
    c. Before the wedding, all his bachelor friends had a party.
12. **qualify** (kwai-l) become fit; show that you are able
   a. I am trying to **qualify** for the job which is now vacant.*
   b. Since Pauline can't carry a tune, she is sure that she will never **qualify** for the Girls Chorus.
   c. You have to be over 5'5" to **qualify** as a policeman.

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**My Brother, the Gentleman**

The story of Sir Walter Raleigh who spread his cloak on the ground to keep Queen Elizabeth from the **hardship** of crossing a muddy puddle can **qualify** that nobleman for an award as a man of **tact** and good breeding. My brother Kenny, a **bachelor** with a **keen** interest in history, was impressed by that anecdote and thought he might demonstrate his excellent upbringing in a parallel situation. Accordingly he decided to **abandon** his subway seat in favor of a woman standing nearby.

Although **unaccustomed** to such generous treatment, the young woman was pleased to accept Kenny's kind offer. However, her **jealous** boyfriend swore an **oath** under his breath because he thought my brother was flirting with his girlfriend. I don't have any **data** on the number of young men who get into similar trouble as a result of a **gallant** gesture, but it's probably one in a thousand. Poor Kenny! He pointed to the now **vacant** seat.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. As I looked at all the ________ which the salesman showed me, I knew that I was getting more and more mixed up.
2. I used ________ when I told my fat uncle that his extra weight made him look better.
3. When the guard saw that the cot was ________, he realized that the prisoner had left the jail.
4. Although he took an ________ on the Bible, Sal lied to the jury.
5. My aunt was so ________ of our new couch that she bought one just like it.
6. I enjoyed reading the story of the ________ man who put his cloak over a mud puddle so that the queen would not dirty her feet.
7. The loss of Claudia’s eyesight was a ________ which she learned to live with.
8. The driver was forced to ________ his car when two of the tires became flat.
9. Betty could not ________ for the Miss Teenage America Contest because she was twenty years old.
10. The blade was so ________ that I cut myself in four places while shaving.
11. ________ to being kept waiting, the angry woman marched out of the store.
12. Because he was a ________, the movie actor was invited to many parties.

Which Word Means. From the list of 12 new words that follows, choose the one that corresponds to each definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abandon</th>
<th>keen</th>
<th>jealous</th>
<th>tact</th>
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<tr>
<td>oath</td>
<td>vacant</td>
<td>hardship</td>
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<td>data</td>
<td>unaccustomed</td>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>qualify</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. a promise that something is true __________________________
2. sharp; eager; intense __________________________
3. to desert; to leave without planning to come back __________________________
4. something that is hard to bear __________________________
5. to become fit __________________________
6. wanting what someone else has __________________________
7. brave; showing respect for women __________________________
8. a man who has not married __________________________
9. facts; information __________________________
10. the ability to say the right thing __________________________
11. empty; not filled __________________________
12. not used to something __________________________

Spotlight on: abandon — This is an interesting word with a French background; in that language it meant “to put under another’s control”; hence, “to give up.” In Lesson 19 you will find the new word ban, and may discover how it is related to abandon. A good dictionary will also show you the connection with other words such as bandit and contraband.
Lesson 2  “Alice had not the slightest idea what Latitude was, or Longitude either, but she thought they were nice grand words to say.”

Lewis Carroll, Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland

1. **corpse** (kôrps) a dead body, usually of a person
   a. When given all the data* on the corpse, Charlie Chan was able to solve the murder.
   b. The corpse was laid to rest in the vacant* coffin.
   c. An oath* of revenge was sworn over the corpse by his relatives.

2. **conceal** (ken'sēl') hide
   a. Tris could not conceal his love for Gloria.
   b. Count Dracula concealed the corpse* in his castle.
   c. The money was so cleverly concealed that we were forced to abandon* our search for it.

3. **dismal** (diz'mal) dark and depressing
   a. When the weather is so dismal, I sometimes stay in bed all day.
   b. I am unaccustomed* to this dismal climate.
   c. As the dismal reports of the election came in, the senator’s friends tactfully* made no mention of them.

4. **frigid** (frij' id) very cold
   a. It was a great hardship* for the men to live through the frigid winter at Valley Forge.
   b. The jealous* bachelor* was treated in a frigid manner by his girlfriend.
   c. Inside the butcher’s freezer the temperature was frigid.

5. **inhabit** (in hab' it) live in
   a. Eskimos inhabit the frigid* part of Alaska.
   b. Because Sidney qualified,* he was allowed to inhabit the vacant* apartment.
   c. Many crimes are committed each year against those who inhabit the slum area of our city.

6. **numb** (num) without the power of feeling; deadened
   a. My fingers quickly became numb in the frigid* room.
   b. A numb feeling came over Mr. Massey as he read the telegram.
   c. When the nurse stuck a pin in my numb* leg, I felt nothing.

7. **peril** (per’ el) danger
   a. The hunter was abandoned* by the natives when he described the peril which lay ahead of them.
   b. There is great peril in trying to climb the mountain.
   c. Our library is filled with stories of perilous* adventures.

8. **recline** (ri'klîn') lie down; stretch out; lean back
   a. Richard likes to recline in front of the television set.
   b. After reclining on her right arm for an hour, Maxine found that it had become numb*.
   c. My dog’s greatest pleasure is to recline by the warm fireplace.

9. **shriek** (shrēk) scream
   a. The maid shrieked when she discovered the corpse.*
   b. With a loud shriek, Ronald fled from the room.
   c. Facing the peril* of the waterfall, the boatman let out a terrible shriek.

10. **sinister** (sin’ is tar) evil; wicked; dishonest; frightening
    a. The sinister plot to cheat the widow was uncovered by the police.
    b. When the bank guard spied the sinister-looking customer, he drew his gun.
    c. I was frightened by the sinister shadow at the bottom of the stairs.
11. **tempt** (tempt) try to get someone to do something; test; invite
   a. A banana split can **tempt** me to break my diet.
   b. The sight of beautiful Louise **tempted** the bachelor* to change his mind
      about marriage.
   c. Your offer of a job **tempts** me greatly.

12. **wager** (wā’jər) bet
   a. I lost a small **wager** on the Superbowl.
   b. After winning the **wager**, Tex treated everyone to free drinks.
   c. It is legal to make a **wager** in the state of Nevada.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Terror in the Cemetery**

I like to bet on anything that is exciting, so when my friends tried to **tempt** me with an offer, I took it. The idea was for me to spend a **frightened** December night in a cemetery, all alone, in order to win twenty dollars. Little did I realize that they would use dirty tricks to try to frighten me to abandon* the cemetery and, therefore, lose my **wager**.

My plan was to **recline** in front of a large grave, covered by a warm blanket, with a flashlight to help me cut through the **dismal** darkness. After midnight, I heard a wild **shriek**. I thought I saw the grave open and a **corpse** rise out of it! Although I was somewhat **numb** with fear, I tried to keep my senses. Using good judgment, I knew that no **peril** could come to me from that **sinister** figure. When I did not run in terror, my friends, who had decided to **conceal** themselves behind the nearby tombstones, came out and we all had a good laugh. Those spirits which may **inhabit** a cemetery must have had a good laugh, too.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The chances of my winning the election were so ________ that I decided to quit before the votes were counted.
2. I won the ________ that my bachelor* friend would be married by June.
3. Kit Carson's keen* eyesight protected him from the ________ in the forest.
4. While escaping from the bank, the robbers forced the teller to ________ on the floor of their car.
5. Since the shack was vacant,* we did not expect to hear the terrible ________ which came from it.
6. With a ________ smile, the gangster invited Martha into his Cadillac.
7. You cannot ________ the truth when you are questioned by the keen* lawyer.
8. It is said that many ghosts ________ the old Butler house.
9. In ________ weather I always wear three or four sweaters.
10. After standing guard duty for four hours, I became completely ________.
11. As the closet was opened, the ________ fell out, frightening the janitor out of one year's growth.
12. With the promise of a raise in pay, my boss tried to ________ me to stay on in the job.

---

**Exercise**

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
Spotlight on: sinister—in Latin this word means "on the left." According to ancient belief, that which appeared on the left-hand side brought bad luck. Another explanation for connecting bad luck with the left side is that the west (left) is toward the setting sun.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 3

“Good words anoint a man, ill words kill a man.”

John Florio, First Fruits

1. **typical** (tip’ e kal) usual; of a kind
   a. The sinister* character in the movie wore a typical costume, a dark shirt, loud tie, and tight jacket.
   b. The horse ran its typical race, a slow start and a slower finish, and I lost my wager.*
   c. It was typical of the latecomer to conceal* the real cause of his lateness.

2. **minimum** (min’ e mem) the least possible amount; the lowest amount
   a. Studies show that adults need a minimum of six hours sleep.
   b. The minimum charge for a telephone, even if no calls are made, is about nine dollars a month.
   c. Congress has set a minimum wage for all workers.

3. **scarce** (skär’s) hard to get; rare
   a. Chairs which are older than one hundred years are scarce.
   b. Because there is little moisture in the desert, trees are scarce.
   c. How scarce are good cooks?

4. **annual** (an’ ū al) once a year; something that appears yearly or lasts for a year
   a. The annual convention of musicians takes place in Hollywood.
   b. The publishers of the encyclopedia put out a book each year called an annual.
   c. Plants that live only one year are called annuals.

5. **persuade** (par swä’ d) win over to do or believe; make willing
   a. Can you persuade him to give up his bachelor* days and get married?
   b. No one could persuade the captain to leave the sinking ship.
   c. Beth’s shriek* persuaded Jesse that she was in real danger.

6. **essential** (e sen’ shel) necessary; very important
   a. The essential items in the cake are flour, sugar, and shortening.
   b. It is essential that we follow the road map.
   c. Several layers of thin clothing are essential to keeping warm in frigid* climates.

7. **blend** (blend) mix together thoroughly; a mixture
   a. The colors of the rainbow blend into one another.
   b. A careful blend of fine products will result in delicious food.
   c. When Jose blends the potatoes together, they come out very smooth.

8. **visible** (viz’ e bel) able to be seen
   a. The ship was barely visible through the dense fog.
   b. Before the stars are visible, the sky has to become quite dark.
   c. You need a powerful lens to make some germs visible.

9. **expensive** (eks pen’ sev) costly; high-priced
   a. Because diamonds are scarce* they are expensive.
   b. Margarine is much less expensive than butter.
   c. Shirley’s expensive dress created a great deal of excitement at the party.

10. **beau** (bō) boyfriend; suitor
    a. When her beau talked to other girls, Diane became jealous.*
    b. Even if you have no beau, you are welcome at the dance.
    c. Miss Evans and her beau went shopping for furniture.
11. **devise** (de vīz') think out; plan; invent
   a. The burglars **devised** a scheme for entering the bank at night.
   b. I would like to **devise** a method for keeping my toes from becoming numb* while I am ice skating.
   c. If we could **devise** a plan for using the abandoned* building, we could save thousands of dollars.

12. **wholesale** (hōl' sāl') in large quantity; less than retail in price
   a. The **wholesale** price of milk is six cents a quart lower than retail.
   b. Many people were angered by the **wholesale** slaughter of birds.
   c. By buying my ties **wholesale** I save fifteen dollars a year.

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**Start Saving for Sable**

You have just won first prize in a lottery, and you need a new winter coat. How about a sable fur coat? A sable coat may be expensive, but it is soft, light, and warm.

A **typical** sable coat costs more than a Cadillac, as much as an education at a good college, more even than some inexpensive homes. Why? A **minimum** of sixty **scarce** little pelts, at nearly $600 per pelt, go into each coat. Fur merchants gather each year in frigid* Leningrad, Russia, to bid for the furs at the **annual** auction there. Then the furs are shipped to America and processed in chemicals and oils until soft. After the customer chooses the skins for her coat, the dismal* process of matching begins—a long but **essential** job. Each coat is made from a bundle of skins that ranges from light to dark in color, and the skins have to **blend** so that the seams are not **visible**. Finally, the coat is styled and finished.

If you don’t win a lottery, see if you can **persuade** your **beau** to **devise** a way to get a sable coat for you **wholesale**. Oh, well, you can always wear an extra sweater or two if it gets really cold this winter, and knowing that sixty innocent animals did not die in order to make you a coat may help to keep you warm.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The March of Dimes makes its ________ appeal in the early spring.
2. Oil paints ________ easily to form thousands of different shades.
3. The ________ passing mark in most schools is 65%.
4. Since we have been invited by couples, I’ll ask my ________ to accompany me.
5. Your gifts do not tempt* me and will not ________ me to change my mind.
6. In the cemetery the corpse* was ________ in the bright moonlight.
7. A ________ day in Florida is full of sunshine and warm breezes.
8. Let’s ________ a plan for doing away with homework.
9. Everyone agrees that friendship is ________ for all of us.
10. A sharp rise in ________ prices is bound to affect the prices in our neighborhood stores.
11. The buffalo which once roamed the plains is quite ________ today.
12. Government experts told us to buy chicken without realizing how ________ it had become.

---

**Exercise**

**Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.**

1. 
2. 
3. 
4.
Spotlight on: **expensive**—The definition given to you was "costly, high-priced." Other synonyms could have been provided because English is quite rich in that area. Webster's *Dictionary of Synonyms*, for example, contains ten entries which explain expensive or show us slight variations of the word: costly, dear, valuable, precious, invaluable, priceless, exorbitant, excessive, immoderate. When would you use costly as a synonym for expensive and when would you use excessive?

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 4

"Good words are worth much and cost little."
George Herbert, Jacula Prudentum

1. vapor (vā’ pər) moisture in the air that can be seen; fog; mist
   a. Scientists have devised methods for trapping vapor in bottles so they can study its make-up.
   b. He has gathered data on the amount of vapor rising from the swamp.
   c. A vapor trail is the visible stream of moisture left by the engines of a jet flying at high altitudes.

2. eliminate (i lim’ e nāt) get rid of; remove; omit
   a. When the railroad tracks are raised, the danger of crossing will be eliminated.
   b. When figuring the cost of a car, eliminate such extras as air conditioning.
   c. If we were to eliminate all reclining chairs, no one would fall asleep while watching television.

3. villain (vil’ ēn) a very wicked person
   a. A typical moving picture villain gets killed at the end.
   b. The villain concealed the corpse in the cellar.
   c. When the villain fell down the well, everyone lived happily ever after.

4. dense (dens) closely packed together; thick
   a. The dense leaves on the trees let in a minimum of sunlight.
   b. We couldn't row because of the dense weeds in the lake.
   c. His keen* knife cut through the dense jungle.

5. utilize (ū’ te liz) make use of
   a. No one seems willing to utilize this vacant house.
   b. The gardener was eager to utilize different flowers and blend them in order to beautify the borders.
   c. Does your mother utilize leftovers in her cooking?

6. humid (hū’ mid) moist; damp
   a. It was so humid in our classroom that we wished the school would buy an air conditioner.
   b. New Yorkers usually complain in the summer of the humid air.
   c. Most people believe that ocean air is quite humid.

7. theory (thē’ ē rē) explanation based on thought, observation, or reasoning
   a. Einstein's theory is really too difficult for the average person to understand.
   b. My uncle has a theory about the effect of weather on baseball batters.
   c. No one has advanced a theory explaining the beginnings of writing.

8. descend (di send’) go or come down from a higher place to a lower level
   a. If we let the air out of a balloon, it will have to descend.
   b. The pilot, thinking his plane was in peril, descended quickly.
   c. Knowing her beau was waiting at the bottom of the staircase, Eleanor descended at once.

9. circulate (sər’ kū lāt) go around; go from place to place or person to person
   a. A fan may circulate the air in summer, but it doesn't cool it.
   b. My father circulated among the guests at the party and made them feel comfortable.
   c. Hot water circulates through the pipes in the building, keeping the room warm.

10. enormous (i nôr’ mes) extremely large; huge
    a. The enormous crab moved across the ocean floor in search of food.
    b. Public hangings once drew enormous crowds.
    c. The gallant knight drew his sword and killed the enormous dragon.
11. predict (pri dikt') tell beforehand
   a. Weathermen can predict the weather correctly most of the time.
   b. Who can predict the winner of the Superbowl this year?
   c. Laura thought she could predict what I would do, but she was wrong.

12. vanish (van' ish) disappear; disappear suddenly
   a. Even in California the sun will sometimes vanish behind a cloud.
   b. Not even a powerful witch can make a jealous* lover vanish.
   c. Give him a week without a job and all his money will vanish.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

A Fan in the Air

Fog, tiny droplets of water vapor, is the villain of the airports. In an effort to eliminate dense fog from airports, weathermen utilize giant fans, nylon strings, and chemicals dropped from planes or shot upwards from strange machines on the ground. Nothing works as well, though, as a new weapon in the fight against fog: the helicopter. Researchers believe that if warm dry air above the fog could somehow be driven down into the humid blanket of fog, the droplets would evaporate, thus clearing the air. In a recent experiment to test their theory the researchers had a helicopter descend into the fog above barely visible* Smith Mountain Airport near Roanoke, Virginia. The blades of the helicopter caused the air to circulate downwards and an enormous hole in the clouds opened above the airport. Weathermen predict that with larger, more expensive* helicopters they will be able to make the thickest fog vanish.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. If we have one more hot, ______ day, you will be able to persuade* me to move to Alaska.
2. In the show the magician waved his wand to make a lady _______.
3. The hair on his head was so ________, a special pair of scissors was used to thin it.
4. Since he has passed all his subjects, I'll ________ that he will graduate.
5. The ________ in the movie was played by an actor who was able to look mean.
6. ________ rose out of the valve on top of the steam engine.
7. The basketball player was ________; he could practically drop the ball through the hoop.
8. What ________ can you suggest to explain the frequent changes in women's clothing?
9. Why don't you ________ all the space on that page?
10. Sooner or later the elevator will ________ and we'll be able to go up.
11. I heard a doctor on a television show say that if we ________ one slice of bread each day, we'll lose weight.
12. Copies of some magazines are so scarce,* the librarian won't allow them to ________.

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Synonyms. Circle the word that most nearly expresses the meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. **circulate** the news
   - (a) report
   - (b) spread
   - (c) interpret
   - (d) watch
2. **eliminate** a problem
   - (a) perceive
   - (b) wipe out
   - (c) aggravate
   - (d) create
3. an **enormous** ocean liner
   - (a) incredible
   - (b) extravagant
   - (c) unforgettable
   - (d) huge
4. **dense** fog
   - (a) misty
   - (b) thick
   - (c) invisible
   - (d) dismal*
5. **descend** the stairs
   - (a) slip on
   - (b) fortify
   - (c) come down
   - (d) use
6. the suspected **villain**
   - (a) wicked person
   - (b) schemer
   - (c) gossip
   - (d) dictator
7. **humid** climate
   - (a) frigid*
   - (b) moist
   - (c) perilous*
   - (d) sunny
8. **predict** the future
   - (a) plan for
   - (b) look forward to
   - (c) foretell
   - (d) accept
9. deadly **vapors** from the chemical explosion
   - (a) forces
   - (b) explosives
   - (c) gases
   - (d) sleet
10. **vanish** into thin air
    - (a) change
    - (b) crumble
    - (c) disappear
    - (d) vacate
11. science **theory**
    - (a) knowledge of facts
    - (b) laboratory equipment
    - (c) explanation based on thought
    - (d) experiment
12. **utilize** their services
    - (a) pay for
    - (b) make use of
    - (c) extend
    - (d) regain

---

**Spotlight on:** **villain**—We see from this how social attitudes can affect the meanings of words. In Latin a **vella** was a small farm and its buildings; a connection of such buildings became a **village**, and a person who lived on such a farm was a **villain**. Some who lived in the cities looked down on the country folk, regarding them as stupid, low-minded, and evil. In that way, country people earned a reputation (villains) they did not deserve.
Lesson 5
"Better one living word than a hundred dead."
W.G. Benham, Quotations

1. **tradition** (tra dish' an) beliefs, opinions, and customs handed down from one generation to another
   a. The father tried to persuade* his son that the **tradition** of marriage was important.
   b. All religions have different beliefs and **traditions**.
   c. As time goes on, we will eliminate* **traditions** which are meaningless.

2. **rural** (rùr' al) in the country
   a. Tomatoes are less expensive* at the **rural** farm stand.
   b. **Rural** areas are not densely* populated.
   c. The **rural** life is much more peaceful than the city one.

3. **burden** (bêr' den) what is carried; a load
   a. The **burden** of the country's safety is in the hands of the President.
   b. Irma found the enormous* box too much of a **burden**.
   c. Ricky carried the **burden** throughout his college career.

4. **campus** (kam' pas) grounds of a college, university, or school
   a. The **campus** was designed to utilize* all of the college's buildings.
   b. Jeff moved off **campus** when he decided it was cheaper to live at home.
   c. I chose to go to Penn State because it has a beautiful **campus**.

5. **majority** (ma jôr' e të) the larger number; greater part; more than half
   a. A **majority** of votes was needed for the bill to pass.
   b. The **majority** of people prefer to pay wholesale* prices for meat.
   c. In some countries, the government does not speak for the **majority** of the people.

6. **assemble** (as sem' bl) gather together; bring together
   a. The rioters **assembled** outside the White House.
   b. I am going to **assemble** a model of a spacecraft.
   c. All the people who had **assembled** for the picnic vanished* when the rain began to fall.

7. **explore** (eks plôr') go over carefully; look into closely; examine
   a. Lawyer Spence **explored** the essential* reasons for the crime.
   b. The Weather Bureau **explored** the effects of the rainy weather.
   c. Sara wanted to know if all of the methods for solving the problem had been **explored**.

8. **topic** (täp' ik) subject that people think, write, or talk about
   a. Predicting* the weather is our favorite **topic** of conversation.
   b. Valerie only discussed **topics** that she knew well.
   c. The speaker's main **topic** was how to eliminate* hunger in this world.

9. **debate** (di bât') a discussion in which reasons for and against something are brought out
   a. The **debate** between the two candidates was heated.
   b. **Debate** in the U.S. Senate lasted for five days.
   c. Instead of shrieking* at each other, the students decided to have a **debate** on the **topic**.*

10. **evade** (i vâd') get away from by trickery or cleverness
    a. Juan tried to **evade** the topic* by changing the subject.
    b. In order to **evade** the draft, the young man had moved to Canada in 1968.
    c. The prisoner of war **evaded** questioning by pretending to be sick.

11. **probe** (prôb) search into; examine thoroughly; investigate
    a. The lawyer **probed** the man's mind to see if he was innocent.
b. After probing the scientist's theory,* we proved it was correct.
c. King Henry's actions were carefully probed by the noblemen.

12. reform (ri fôrm*) make better: improve by removing faults
   a. After the prison riot, the council decided to reform the correctional system.
   b. Brad reformed when he saw that breaking the law was hurting people other than himself.
   c. Only laws that force companies to reform will clear the dangerous vapors* from our air.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**Shape Up at Shaker**

Each summer at the Shaker Work Group, a special school in rural Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where teenagers learn by working, it has been a tradition to have the teenagers take on the burden of setting their own rules and living by them. Although there are some adults on the campus, teenagers are a majority.

One summer the group assembled to explore the topic: "lights-out time." There was little debate until 10:30 P.M. was suggested. Why? Everyone at the Shaker Work Group works a minimum* of several hours each morning on one project and several hours each afternoon on another. Since everyone has to get up early, no one wanted to stay up later at night anyway.

Few teenagers at the Shaker Work Group try to evade the rules. When one does, the entire group meets to probe the reasons for the "villain's"* actions. Their aim is to reform the rule breaker. However, at Shaker Village, the theory* is that teenagers who are busy working will have no time to break rules.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. I left the city for a peaceful ________ farm.
   2. Professor Dixon liked the atmosphere of the university ________.
   3. He tried to ________ questions he didn't know how to answer.
   4. The ________ of people wanted him to be president.
   5. The guests began to ________ for Thanksgiving dinner.
   6. Christmas trees are a popular ________ for many people.
   7. Making a living for his family was too much of a ________.
   8. I want to ________ all the cities I haven't visited.
   9. If Gene doesn't ________, he will get into serious trouble.
   10. He had to do research on the ________ of biology for a school report.
   11. Historians will ________ the causes of the Vietnamese conflict.
   12. Whether or not eighteen year olds should be allowed to vote was in ________ for a long time.

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**Exercise**

*Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.*

1. 
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18. 
19. 
20. 
Spotlight on: majority—In recent years we have heard politicians talk about the "silent majority," meaning the average Americans who are decent persons, earn livings, follow the laws of the land, all in a quiet way. Those politicians might be surprised to learn that when the philosophers and writers of old used the term "silent majority" they were referring to dead people.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 6

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Plautus, Persa

1. **approach** (ə prōch′) come near or nearer to
   a. The lawyers were asked to **approach** the bench.
   b. Her beau* kissed Sylvia when he **approached** her.
   c. Ben **approached** the burden* of getting a job with a new spirit.

2. **detect** (dē tek′) find out; discover
   a. Sam Spade **detected** that the important papers had vanished.*
   b. From her voice it was easy to **detect** that Ellen was frightened.
   c. We **detected** from the messy room that a large group of people had assembled* there.

3. **defect** (di′ fekt) fault; that which is wrong
   a. My Chevrolet was sent back to the factory because of a steering **defect**.
   b. His theory* of the formation of our world was filled with **defects**.
   c. The villain* was caught because his plan had many **defects**.

4. **employee** (em ploi ē′) a person who works for pay
   a. The **employees** went on strike for higher wages.
   b. My boss had to fire many **employees** when meat became scarce.*
   c. Joey wanted to go into business for himself and stop being an **employee**.

5. **neglect** (ni glek′t) give too little care or attention to
   a. The senator **neglected** to make his annual* report to Congress.
   b. Bob's car got dirty when he **neglected** to keep it polished.
   c. It is essential* that you do not **neglect** your homework.

6. **deceive** (dē sēv′) make someone believe as true something that is false; mislead
   a. Atlas was **deceived** about the burden* he had to carry.
   b. Virginia cried when she learned that her best friend had **deceived** her.
   c. The villain* **deceived** Chief White Cloud by pretending to be his friend.

7. **undoubtedly** (un dout′ ĭ ldē) certainly; beyond doubt
   a. Ray's team **undoubtedly** had the best debaters* in our county.
   b. The pilgrims **undoubtedly** assembled* to travel to Rome together.
   c. If she didn't want to get into an argument, Valerie would have followed the majority* **undoubtedly**.

8. **popular** (pop′ ŭ lar) liked by most people
   a. The Beatles wrote many **popular** songs.
   b. At one time mini-skirts were very **popular**.
   c. **Popular** people often find it hard to evade* their many friends.

9. **thorough** (ther′ o) being all that is needed; complete
   a. The police made a **thorough** search of the house after the crime had been reported.
   b. My science teacher praised Sandy for doing a **thorough** job of cleaning up the lab.
   c. Mom decided to spend the day in giving the basement a **thorough** cleaning.

10. **client** (kil′ ānt) person for whom a lawyer acts; customer
    a. The lawyer told her **client** that she could predict* the outcome of his trial.
    b. My uncle tried to get General Motors to be a **client** of his company.
    c. If this restaurant doesn't improve its service, all its **clients** will vanish.*

11. **comprehensive** (käm′ pri hen′ siv) including much; covering completely
    a. After a **comprehensive** exam, my doctor said I was in good condition.
b. The engineer gave our house a thorough*, comprehensive check-up before my father bought it.
c. Mrs. Silver wanted us to do a comprehensive study of Edgar Allan Poe.

12. **defraud** (di frō'd) take money, rights, etc., away by cheating
   a. My aunt saved thousands of dollars by defrauding the government.
   b. If we could eliminate* losses from people who defraud the government, tax rates could be lowered.
   c. By defrauding his friend, Dexter ruined a family tradition* of honesty.

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**The Health of Your Car**

The newest **approach** to automobile repair is the clinic, a place where car doctors go over an automobile in an attempt to detect defects. Since the clinic does no repairs, its employees do not neglect the truth. So many automobile owners feel that mechanics deceive them that the clinics, even though they undoubtedly charge high fees, are quite popular.

The experts do a thorough job for each client. They explore* every part of the engine, body, and brakes; they do all kinds of tests with expensive* machines. Best of all, the comprehensive examination takes only about half an hour. With the clinic's report in your hand no mechanic will be able to defraud you by telling you that you need major repairs when only a small repair is necessary.

---

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.
1. Each of our workers is trained to give your car a ________ examination. (Which two words might fit this sentence?)
2. Tom Jones was ________ the best singer in the choir when he was young.
3. He could ________ the problem from all angles.
4. Mrs. Spector always wanted to be ________ with her friends.
5. Why did you ________ cleaning your room today?
6. The ________ bought his boss a birthday present.
7. Rocco's only ________ was that he walked with a slight limp.
8. None of the other poker players suspected that their friend would ________ them in order to win.
9. When Cynthia realized that nobody liked her, she knew she had been ________.
10. I could ________ from the tone of his voice that he was in a bad mood.
11. His ________ was happy with the work Terence had been doing for him.
12. I do not want to do anything less than a ________ job on my term paper. (Which two words might fit this sentence?)

Choose the Correct Word. Circle the word in parentheses that best fits the sense of the sentence.
1. Many of today's (popular, comprehensive) songs will become tomorrow's Golden Oldies.
2. My boss insists that all of the (employees, clients) punch a time clock each morning.
3. I (approached, detected) a hint of sarcasm in your seemingly innocent reply to the sales clerk who apologized for the long lines.
4. As the car (approached, detected) the bridge, we could see the dense* fog coming in off the water.
5. Our weekly vocabulary quizzes are (comprehensive, popular), including not only that week's new words, but words we learned in past weeks as well.
6. Even a small (client, defect) in an electric appliance can be the possible* cause of a fire.
7. Ms. Rodriguez (undoubtedly, comprehensively) felt she had been unjustly accused of showing favoritism, but most of her students felt otherwise.
8. Her (thorough, popular) description of the missing bracelet helped police find it.
9. We've all learned that if you (defraud, neglect) your teeth, you will surely develop dental problems of one kind or another.
10. It is probably still true that the majority* of Americans do not think our political leaders would knowingly (defect, defraud) the government.
11. To (defraud, deceive) someone into thinking you are a friend when you are only along for the ride is selfish and unfeeling.
12. Since your livelihood depends on pleasing them, (clients, employees), like customers, are always right.

Spotlight on: defect—Some of the new words have more than one part of speech—for example, they have meanings as verbs as well as nouns. Defect was defined for you as a noun: "fault; that which is wrong." It also serves as a verb, meaning "to quit a country, a political party, or a cause." One is said "to defect from Russia to the West" or "to defect from the Democratic Party." Which of the other words in Lesson 6 have more than one part of speech?
Word Review #1

In the first six lessons you were taught 72 important words. The following exercises will test how well you learned some of those words.

A. In each of the parentheses below you will find two of the new vocabulary words. Pick the one that fits better. Remember, the sentence should make good sense.

1. It was a (dense, typical) day in July, hot and sticky.
2. I could tell that Matt was coming because I knew his (blend, vapor) of tobacco.
3. Please realize that if you try to climb the icy mountain (peril, tradition) awaits you.
4. The mechanic (defected, detected) an oil leak in the engine.
5. How could you (recline, neglect) paying the rent?
6. Felix made a (sinister, frigid) remark which sent chills up and down my spine.
7. Many questions had to be answered before Mrs. Soto could (qualify, evade) for the job.
8. I am (unaccustomed, dismal) to receiving gifts from people I don’t know very well.
9. Factory-made goods are plentiful, but farm products are (rural, scarce).
10. When he got to the jail, the people in charge tried to (reform, abandon) him.

B. Opposites. In Column I are ten words which were taught in Lessons 1–6. Match them correctly with their opposite meanings, which you will find in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. approach</td>
<td>a. unseen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. expensive</td>
<td>b. filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. visible</td>
<td>c. hated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. popular</td>
<td>d. dull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. vacant</td>
<td>e. dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. keen</td>
<td>f. be seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. descend</td>
<td>g. leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. humid</td>
<td>h. not needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. vanish</td>
<td>i. climb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. essential</td>
<td>j. cheap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?

1. Sailors _____ Sinking Ship (Defraud, Circulate, Abandon, Devise)
2. Congress Votes To Raise _____ Wage (Hardship, Minimum, Typical, Rural)
3. _____ Fog Covers Bay Area (Dense, Thorough, Scarcce, Teen)
4. Unfit Parents Arrested For Child _____ (Defect, Tradition, Neglect, Theory)
5. Escaped Convict Continues To _____ Police (Abandon, Evade, Inhabit, Conceal)
6. College _____ Quiet After Demonstration (Client, Campus, Debate, Probe)
7. Mayor Takes _____ Of Office On Steps Of City Hall (Oath, Data, Majority, Reform)
8. Rescuers _____ Into Mine To Find Lost Workers (Descend, Assemble, Circulate, Recline)
9. New Apartment House To Rise On _____ Land (Frigid, Comprehensive, Dense, Vacant)
10. Poll To _____ Outcome Of Election (Qualify, Predict, Tempt, Eliminate)

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:

1. in large amounts as well as less costly
2. an evil doer but originally meant someone who lived on a farm
3. more than half as well as The legal age at which persons can manage their affairs
4. search or investigate either by means of an instrument or simply by questioning
5. cheat and also deprive someone of rights or property
6. give up on a plan as well as neglect one’s post
7. gather (data) or just get together
8. reject and also expel
9. leaving out little or nothing and is related to the word for “understanding”
10. skill in dealing with people as well as a fine touch or cleverness

deceive thorough villain client probe tradition evade assemble dense theory abandon descend assemble predict tact persuade comprehensive beau devise conceal eliminate majority de fraud galant drastic wholesale recline data tempt
Lesson 7

"A fool and his words are soon parted."
William Shenstone, On Reserve

Words To Learn This Week
postpone consent massive capsule denounce unique torrent resent molest gloomy unforeseen

1. **postpone** (pōst pôn’) put off to a later time; delay
   a. The young couple wanted to **postpone** their wedding until they were sure they could handle the burdens* of marriage.
   b. I neglected* to **postpone** the party because I thought everyone would be able to come.
   c. The supermarket’s owner planned to **postpone** the grand opening until Saturday.

2. **consent** (kən sent’) agree; give permission or approval
   a. My teacher **consented** to let our class leave early.
   b. David would not **consent** to our plan.
   c. The majority* of our club members **consented** to raise the dues.

3. **massive** (mas’ iv) big and heavy; large and solid; bulky
   a. The boss asked some employees* to lift the **massive** box.
   b. From lifting weights, Willie had developed **massive** arm muscles.
   c. The main building on the campus* was so **massive** that the new students had trouble finding their way around at first.

4. **capsule** (kap’ sel) a small case or covering
   a. The small **capsule** contained notes the spy had written after the meeting.
   b. A new, untested medicine was detected* in the **capsule** by the police scientists.
   c. He explored* the space **capsule** for special equipment.

5. **preserve** (pri zərv’) keep from harm or change; keep safe; protect
   a. The lawyers wanted to **preserve** the newest reforms* in the law.
   b. Farmers feel that their rural* homes should be **preserved**.
   c. Records of Hank Aaron’s home runs will undoubtedly* be **preserved** in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

6. **denounce** (di nounz’) condemn in public; express strong disapproval of
   a. The father **denounced** his son for lying to the district attorney.
   b. Some people **denounce** the government for probing* into their private lives.
   c. Ralph Nader **denounced** the defective* products being sold.

7. **unique** (ŭ nēk’) having no like or equal; being the only one of its kind
   a. Going to Africa was a **unique** experience for us.
   b. The inventor developed a **unique** method of making ice cream.
   c. Albie has a **unique** collection of Israeli stamps.

8. **torrent** (tŏr’ ant) any violent, rushing stream; flood
   a. A massive* rain was coming down in **torrents**.
   b. In the debate, *a **torrent** of questions was asked.
   c. After trying to defraud* the public, Lefty was faced with a **torrent** of charges.

9. **resent** (ri zent’) feel injured and angered at (something)
   a. Bertha **resented** the way her boyfriend treated her.
   b. The earthquake victim **resented** the poor emergency care.
   c. Columbus **resented** the fact that his crew wanted to turn back.

10. **molest** (me lest’) interfere with and trouble; disturb
    a. My neighbor was **molested** when walking home from the subway.
    b. The gang did a thorough* job of **molesting** the people in the park.
    c. Lifeguards warned the man not to **molest** any of the swimmers.
11. **gloomy** (gloom′ ə) dark; dim; in low spirits
   a. My cousin was **gloomy** because his best friend had moved away.
   b. The reason Doris wasn’t popular* was that she always had a **gloomy**
      appearance.
   c. Jones Beach is not so beautiful on a **gloomy** day.

12. **unforeseen** (un fôr′ sən′) not known beforehand; unexpected
   a. We had some **unforeseen** problems with the new engine.
   b. The probe* into the Congressman’s finances turned up some **unforeseen**
      difficulties.
   c. The divers faced **unforeseen** trouble in their search for the wreck.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**The Frozen Future**

Doctors are always devising* new cures for diseases that kill people. But suppose you are dying from an incurable illness now. If only you could **postpone** death until a cure was found! Now some people are trying to do just that. One young man **consented** to having his body frozen and placed in a **massive capsule** in order to **preserve** it until doctors find a cure for his disease. Some people have **denounced** this **unique** experiment with a **torrent** of angry words. They **resent** human attempts to molest the natural order of life and death. There is also a **gloomy** fear that the world is already overcrowded and that people have to die to make room for those who are about to be born. If the experiment works, **unforeseen** problems undoubtedly* will arise.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. We have tried for over 200 years to _________ the United States Constitution.
2. The _________ weather predictions* upset him.
3. Will Karen _________ to having her baby picture published in the school newspaper?
4. I found a _________ collection of old books in the attic.
5. Dave knew that if he mistreated her, she would _________ it.
6. The President _________ the criminal activities that were going on.
7. Lori feared that if she walked the streets, she would be _________.
8. Owning a house created _________ difficulties.
9. The new movie invited a _________ of disapproval.
10. A telephone call told us that the employees** picnic was _________ until next week.
11. The _________ was filled with records of the past.
12. It was a _________ job for just one person to unload the big truck.

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. _________
2. _________
3. _________
4. _________
5. _________
6. _________
7. _________
8. _________
9. _________
10. _________
11. _________
12. _________

Spotlight on: _________—Would you expect any connection between this word and _________? Well, there is. In ancient times man was master of his household (familia) and the person who served him was the woman who had been captured and preserved from slaughter in order to work for the conqueror. In the 1500's a servant was called a familiar.
Lesson 8

"By words the mind is excited and the spirit elated."

Aristophanes, The Birds

1. **exaggerate** (eg zai’ er åt) make something greater than it is; overstate
   a. He wasn’t trying to deceive* you when he said that his was the best car in the world; he was just **exaggerating**.
   b. The bookkeeper **exaggerated** her importance to the company.
   c. When he said that Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was eight feet tall, he was undoubtedly* **exaggerating**.

2. **amateur** (am’ e te) person who does something for pleasure, not for money or as a profession
   a. The **amateur** cross-country runner wanted to be in the Olympics.
   b. After his song, Don was told that he wasn’t good enough to be anything but an **amateur**.
   c. Professional golfers resent* **amateurs** who think they are as good as the people who play for money.

3. **mediocre** (mě di ò’ kær) neither good nor bad; average; ordinary
   a. After reading my composition, Mrs. Evans remarked that it was **mediocre** and that I could do better.
   b. Howard was a **mediocre** scientist who never made any unique* discoveries.
   c. The movie wasn’t a great one; it was only **mediocre**.

4. **variety** (vo ri’ a tê) lack of sameness; a number of different things
   a. Eldorado Restaurant serves a wide **variety** of foods.
   b. The show featured a **variety** of entertainment.
   c. He faced unforeseen* problems for a **variety** of reasons.

5. **valid** (val’ id) supported by facts or authority; sound; true
   a. The witness neglected* to give **valid** answers to the judge’s questions.
   b. Rita had **valid** reasons for denouncing* her father’s way of life.
   c. When Dave presented **valid** working papers, the foreman consented* to hiring him immediately.

6. **survive** (sar vîv’) live longer than; remain alive after
   a. It was uncertain whether we would **survive** the torrent* of rain.
   b. Some people believe that only the strongest should **survive**.
   c. The space capsule* was built to **survive** a long journey in space.

7. **weird** (wèrd) mysterious; unearthly
   a. She looked **weird** with that horrible make-up on her face.
   b. Allen felt that **weird** things were starting to happen when he entered the haunted house.
   c. Becky had a **weird** feeling after swallowing the pills.

8. **prominent** (prâm’ e nênt) well-known; important
   a. My client* is a **prominent** businessperson.
   b. Charles DeGaulle is a **prominent** figure in the history of France.
   c. His big nose was the **prominent** feature of Jimmy Durante’s face.

9. **security** (si kyûr’e tê) freedom from danger, care, or fear; feeling or condition of being safe
   a. Our janitor likes the **security** of having all doors locked at night.
   b. When the President travels, strict **security** measures are taken.
   c. Pablo wanted to preserve* the **security** of his life style.

10. **bulky** (bul’ kê) taking up much space; large
    a. Charley and Morty removed the **bulky** package from the car.
    b. The massive* desk was quite **bulky** and impossible to carry.
    c. His client* wanted an item that wasn’t so **bulky**, Olsen told us.

Words To Learn
This Week

exaggerate
amateur
mediocre
variety
valid
survive
weird
prominent
security
bulky
reluctant
obvious
11. reluctant (ri luk' ŭt) unwilling
   a. It was easy to see that Herman was reluctant to go out and find a job.
   b. The patient was reluctant to tell the nurse the whole gloomy* truth.
   c. I was reluctant to give up the security* of family life.

12. obvious (ob've əs) easily seen or understood; clear to the eye or mind; not to be doubted; plain
   a. It was obvious that the lumberjack was tired after his day's work.
   b. The fact that Darcy was a popular* boy was obvious to all.
   c. The detective missed the clue because it was too obvious.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

The Guitar

It is impossible to exaggerate the popularity* of the guitar. One out of every four amateur musicians in the United States plays the guitar. Even a mediocre player can produce a variety of music with this unique* instrument. Trying to find valid reasons for the guitar’s ability to survive through the years isn’t hard. One weird theory* by a prominent musician states that guitarists find security hiding behind the bulky instrument. But most people are reluctant to accept this idea because there are more obvious reasons for playing a guitar. It can be carried anywhere, it is inexpensive* to buy, and only a few lessons are required to learn to play it well.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Most people agreed that he was a _________ looking man because of the long red beard.
2. Chuck's reason for quitting his job was _________; he was not being paid.
3. The answer to the question was so _________ that everyone knew it.
4. The _________ tennis player would never make the Olympic squad.
5. She was _________ to take on any more responsibilities at work.
6. People often tend to _________ stories they hear.
7. The bank is kept under very tight _________.
8. The big coat looked _________ on the midget.
9. Even though he was not a professional, the _________ photographer entered the contest.
10. A wide _________ of shows is playing at the concert hall.
11. Mrs. Meyers is a _________ member of the staff.
12. We all hoped that the small boat would _________ the storm.

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>a. large; taking up much space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 1. reluctant</td>
<td>b. true; supported by facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 2. mediocre</td>
<td>c. person who does something for pleasure, not as a profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 3. prominent</td>
<td>d. average; ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 4. obvious</td>
<td>e. mysterious; unearthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 5. exaggerate</td>
<td>f. unwilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 6. bulky</td>
<td>g. easily seen or understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 7. variety</td>
<td>h. well-known; important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 8. valid</td>
<td>i. remain alive; live on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 9. security</td>
<td>j. overstate; make something greater than it is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 10. survive</td>
<td>k. feeling or condition of being safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 11. weird</td>
<td>l. a number of different things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 12. amateur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spotlight on: **obvious**—Like so many of our words, this one comes from Latin roots—ob meaning “against” and via meaning “way.” Something that met you on the way, therefore, was obvious. Look up the meanings of the Latin roots of some of the other words in Lesson 8 such as exaggerate, survive, and prominent.
1. **vicinity** (ve sin' a tē) region near a place; neighborhood
   a. Living in the **vicinity** of New York, Jeremy was near many museums.
   b. The torrent* of rain fell only in our **vicinity**.
   c. We approached* the Baltimore **vicinity** by car.

2. **century** (sen' che rē) 100 years
   a. George Washington lived in the eighteenth **century**.
   b. The United States is two **centuries** old.
   c. Many prominent* men have been born in this **century**.

3. **rage** (rāj) violent anger; something that arouses intense but brief enthusiasm
   a. Joan's bad manners sent her mother into a **rage**.
   b. In a fit of **rage**, Francine broke the valuable glass.
   c. The mayor felt a sense of **rage** about the exaggerations* in the press.

4. **document** (dok' ŭ ment) something handwritten or printed that gives information or proof of some fact
   a. Newly discovered **documents** showed that the prisoner was obviously* innocent.
   b. The **documents** of ancient Rome have survived* many centuries.*
   c. We were reluctant* to destroy important **documents**.

5. **conclude** (ken klō'd') end; finish; decide
   a. Most people are happy when they **conclude** their work for the day.
   b. The gloomy* day **concluded** with a thunderstorm.
   c. Work on the building could not be **concluded** until the contract was signed.

6. **undeniable** (un di nī' e bel) not to be denied; cannot be questioned
   a. The jury concluded* that the teenagers were **undeniable** guilty.
   b. It is **undeniable** that most professionals can beat any amateur.*
   c. That Leon resented* Rita's good marks in school was **undeniable**.

7. **resist** (rē zist') act against; strive against; oppose
   a. Totie could not **resist** eating the chocolate sundaes.
   b. Tight security* measures **resisted** Jimmy's entrance into the bank.
   c. Harold **resisted** the opportunity to poke fun at the weird* man.

8. **lack** (lak) be entirely without something; have not enough
   a. Your daily diet should not **lack** fruits and vegetables.
   b. His problem was that he **lacked** a variety* of talents.
   c. As an amateur* dancer, Vincent knew that he **lacked** the professional touch.

9. **ignore** (ig nōr') pay no attention to; disregard
   a. Little Alice realized that if she didn't behave, her parents would **ignore** her.
   b. The student could not answer the question because he **ignored** the obvious* facts.
   c. Older brothers and sisters often feel **ignored** when their parents only spend time with a new baby.

10. **challenge** (chal' enj) call to a fight
    a. Aaron Burr **challenged** Alexander Hamilton to a duel.
    b. No one bothered to **challenge** the prominent* lawyer.
    c. Trying to become a doctor was quite a **challenge**, Dick discovered.

11. **miniature** (min' ē a tūr) represented on a small scale
    a. The young boy wanted a **miniature** sports car for his birthday.
b. Instead of buying a massive* dog, Teddy got a miniature poodle.
c. We were seeking a miniature model of the bulky* chess set.

12. source (sôrs) place from which something comes or is obtained
   a. The college student knew that he needed more than a basic textbook as a source for his report.
   b. The source of Buddy’s trouble was boredom.
   c. Professor Smith’s speech was a valid* source of information on chemistry.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

More About the Guitar

The guitar is one of the oldest instruments known to man. It probably originated in the vicinity of China. There were guitars in ancient Egypt and Greece as well, but the written history of the guitar starts in Spain in the 13th century. By 1500 the guitar was popular in Italy, France, and Spain. A French document of that time concludes that many people were playing the guitar. Stradivarius, the undeniable king of violin makers, could not resist creating a variety* of guitars. Also, there was no lack of music written for the instrument. Haydn, Schubert, and others wrote guitar music. When the great Beethoven was asked to compose music for the guitar, he went into a rage and refused, but eventually even Beethoven could not ignore the challenge; legend tells us he finally called the guitar a miniature orchestra. Indeed the guitar does sound like a little orchestra! Perhaps that is why in rural* areas around the world the guitar has been a source of music for millions to enjoy.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
1. Ernesto would constantly ________ his father’s questions.
2. Historical ________ are kept in a special section of the library.
3. Great scientific progress has been made in this ________.
4. The massive* wrestler accepted the ________ of the newcomer.
5. Not wearing warm clothing was the ________ of his illness.
6. “When do you expect to ________ your investigation of the case?”
7. It is ________ that this restaurant’s food is delicious.
8. Lena showed a ________ of good judgment.
9. Everyone who lived in the ________ of the bomb test was in peril.*
10. Anita’s habit of interrupting him sent her husband into a ________.
11. My nephew was given a set of ________ soldiers for Christmas.
12. When you are tired it is hard to ________ staying in bed all day.

Synonyms. Circle the word that most nearly expresses the meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. **century** (a) countless years (b) three score years (c) one hundred years (d) generation
2. **document** (a) official paper (b) critical review (c) decree (d) composition
3. **undeniable** (a) essential* (b) unforeseen* (c) comprehensive (d) unquestionable
4. **vicinity** (a) region near a place (b) division of a city or town (c) residential district (d) metropolitan area
5. **challenge** (a) banish permanently (b) verify easily (c) call to a fight (d) join together
6. **lack** (a) take responsibility (b) correct (c) be without (d) give freely
7. **miniature** (a) balanced (b) tiny (c) eager (d) forbidden
8. **rage** (a) extreme anger (b) foolish explanation (c) rapid movement (d) bad habit
9. **conclude** (a) show (b) reorganize (c) examine (d) decide
10. **source** (a) origin (b) task (c) onlooker (d) chart
11. **resist** (a) discuss honestly (b) change completely (c) strive against (d) pay attention
12. **ignore** (a) disregard (b) complete (c) exaggerate* (d) offer

Spotlight on: **century**—In our slang, a “C-note” (*century*) stands for $100. Other slang references to money are “fin” ($5), “sawbuck” ($10), and “grand” ($1000). Look up the origins of these colorful terms for our dollars.
Lesson 10

"Clearness is the most important matter in the use of words."
Quintilian, *De Institutione Oratoria*

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1. **excel** (ek sel') be better than; do better than
   a. Because he was so small, Larry could not **excel** in sports.
   b. At least Hannah had the security* of knowing that she **excelled** in swimming.
   c. Clarence Darrow wanted to become a prominent* lawyer, but he felt that he must first **excel** in history.

2. **feminine** (fem' a nin) of women or girls
   a. When my sister wants to look **feminine** she changes from dungarees into a dress.
   b. Some men cannot resist* staring when they see a woman who is especially **feminine**.
   c. My brother is ashamed to cry at a sad movie because people might think he is behaving in a **feminine** manner.

3. **mount** (mount) get up on
   a. Senator Glenn **mounted** the platform to make his speech.
   b. The watchman **mounted** the tower to see if there were any people in the vicinity.*
   c. My sister couldn't **mount** the horse so they gave her a pony instead.

4. **compete** (kem pē't') try hard to get something wanted by others; be a rival
   a. Pam Shriver was challenged* to **compete** for the tennis title.
   b. The runner was reluctant* to **compete** in front of his parents for the first time.
   c. When the amateur* became a pro he had to **compete** against better men.

5. **dread** (dred) look forward to with fear; fear greatly; causing great fear
   a. The poor student **dreaded** going to school each morning.
   b. He had a **dread** feeling about the challenge* he was about to face.
   c. I **dread** going into that deserted house.

6. **masculine** (mas' kū lin) of man; male
   a. The boy became more **masculine** as he got older.
   b. It is undeniable* that his beard makes him look **masculine**.
   c. The girls liked Jerry because of his **masculine** ways.

7. **menace** (men' is) threat
   a. Irv’s lack* of respect made him a **menace** to his parents.
   b. The torrents* of rain were a **menace** to the farmer’s crops.
   c. Sergeant Foy’s raw language was an obvious* **menace** to the reputation of the entire police department.

8. **tendency** (ten' den sē) leaning; movement in a certain direction
   a. My algebra teacher has a **tendency** to forget the students’ names.
   b. His **tendency** was to work hard in the morning and then to take it easy in the afternoon.
   c. The **tendency** in all human beings is to try to survive.*

9. **underestimate** (un der es' te māt) set too low a value, amount, or rate
   a. I admit that I **underestimated** the power in the bulky* fighter’s frame.
   b. Undoubtedly* the boss **underestimated** his employee’s* ability to work hard.
   c. The value of our house was **underestimated** by at least two thousand dollars.
10. **victorious** (vik tô' rē' ēs) having won a victory; conquering
   a. Playing in New Jersey, the Giants were **victorious** two years in a row.
   b. Terry faced the challenge* with the bad attitude that he could not be **victorious**.
   c. Our girls' volleyball squad was **victorious** over a taller team.

11. **numerous** (nōō' mar ēs) very many; several
   a. Critics review **numerous** movies every week.
   b. Dr. Fischer had resisted* accepting money from the poor woman on **numerous** housecalls.
   c. The debator* used **numerous** documents* to back up his statements.

12. **flexible** (flek' sē bal) easily bent; willing to yield
   a. The toy was **flexible**, and the baby could bend it easily.
   b. Remaining **flexible**, Nick listened to arguments from both sides.
   c. A mouse's **flexible** body allows it to squeeze through narrow openings.

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**Bet on the Blonde**

Can women **excel** as jockeys in big-time horse racing? Until recently the **feminine** touch was kept out of racing, but now at tracks all over the country women **mount** horses and **compete** with men, most of whom **dread** the whole idea. Their **masculine** image, they feel, may vanish.* Also, some offer the **weak** argument that females are a **menace** on the track. But, as we all know, we should resist* the **tendency** to **underestimate** the power of women. A few female jockeys have been **victorious** in **numerous** races, and this is probably what has put the male jockeys in a rage.* It would be wise if the men were more **flexible** in their attitudes toward women athletes.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The massive* tree on the corner was a __________ to traffic.
2. At parties, the shy girl would __________ being asked to dance.
3. My uncle has a __________ to repeat the same story over and over again.
4. The modest man used to __________ his own strength.
5. No person can ever __________ in all things he does.
6. Being __________ is far better than being stubborn.
7. We went to the beach on __________ occasions last summer.
8. Playing with dolls is traditionally* a __________ pastime, but attitudes are changing.
9. Only the brightest students were invited to __________ for the prize.
10. Carole was ten years old before her parents finally let her __________ a horse.
11. The amateur* tennis player completed many matches without being __________.
12. When Stuart started growing a mustache, it was obvious* he was becoming more __________.

---

**Exercise**

*Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.*

1. ___________________________________________________________
2. ___________________________________________________________
3. ___________________________________________________________
4. ___________________________________________________________
5. ___________________________________________________________
6. ___________________________________________________________
7. ___________________________________________________________
Spotlight on: mount—A salesman of worthless goods and phoney remedies would often gather a crowd at a fair by juggling or doing some other lively antics. Sometimes he mounted a bench (bank) on which goods were displayed, and in that manner our English word mountebank came to mean a "quack" or a "fake."

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 11  “We tie knots and bind up words in double meanings, and then try to untie them.”

Seneca, Epistulae ad Lucilium

1. **evidence** (ev’ e dens) that which makes clear the truth or falsehood of something
   a. Each juror felt he needed more evidence before voting to convict the accused killer.
   b. Her many awards were evidence enough that Leona excelled* in typing.
   c. Our teacher ignored* the evidence that Simon had cheated on the test.

2. **solitary** (sāl’ e ter a) along; single; only
   a. Sid’s solitary manner kept him from making new friendships.
   b. There was not a solitary piece of evidence* that Manuel had eaten the cheesecake.
   c. The convict went into a rage* when he was placed in a solitary cell.

3. **vision** (vizh’ en) power of seeing; sense of sight
   a. With the aid of the binoculars, my vision improved enough to see the entire vicinity.*
   b. Ted Williams had perfect vision, and that helped to make him a great baseball player.
   c. The glasses which Irma bought corrected her near-sighted vision.

4. **frequent** (fre’ kwint) happening often; occurring repeatedly
   a. We made frequent visits to the hospital to see our grandfather.
   b. On frequent occasions Sam fell asleep in class.
   c. Dr. Bonner gave me some pills for my frequent headaches.

5. **glimpse** (glimps) a short, quick view
   a. This morning we caught our first glimpse of the beautiful shoreline.
   b. One glimpse of the very feminine* vision* was enough to tell Romeo that he loved Juliet.
   c. The tall shrubs kept us from getting a glimpse of the new people who inhabited* the beach house.

6. **recent** (rē sent) done, made, or occurring not long ago
   a. At a recent meeting, the Board of Education provided the evidence* we had been asking for.
   b. Bessie liked the old silent movies better than the more recent ones.
   c. Recent studies have concluded* that more people are working than ever before.

7. **decade** (dek’ ād) ten years
   a. The 1960’s was a decade of salary increases for employees.*
   b. Many people moved out of this city in the last decade.
   c. I have a vision* that this decade will be better than the last one.

8. **hesitate** (hez’ e tāt) fail to act quickly; be undecided
   a. Nora hesitated to accept the challenge.*
   b. When he got to the robbers’ vicinity,* he hesitated before going on.
   c. The proverb tells us that he who hesitates is lost.

9. **absurd** (ab sērd’) plainly not true or sensible; foolish
   a. It was absurd to believe the fisherman’s tall tale.
   b. The flabby boy realized that the suggestion to diet was not absurd.
   c. Underestimating* the importance of reading is absurd.

10. **conflict** (kän’ flikt) direct opposition; disagreement
    a. Our opinions about the company’s success in the last decade* are in conflict with what the records show.
b. There was a noisy conflict over who was the better tennis player.
c. The mayor and her assistant conflict in opinion frequently.

11. minority (mi nôr' a tê) smaller number or part; less than half
a. Only a small minority of the neighborhood didn't want a new park.
b. A minority of our athletes who competed* in the Olympics were victorious.*
c. Blacks are a minority group in the United States.

12. fiction (fik' shen) that which is imagined or made up
a. The story that the President had died was fiction.
b. We hardly ever believed Vinny because what he said was usually fiction.
c. Marge enjoys reading works of fiction rather than true stories.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

The Famous Monster of the Lake

There seems to be more and more evidence that the enormous* monster in Loch Ness, a solitary lake in Scotland, is more than a vision. Each year there are numerous* glimpses of the monster by visitors and neighborhood people; also recent films, not easy to ignore,* are making even scientists hesitate. The story of frequent visits by a monster once seemed absurd to them but now they are not so sure.

Yet the conflict is far from over. Those who believe the monster exists are still in the minority, and they are constantly competing* for more information to prove that the Loch Ness monster is not a fiction. Even now they are trying to get more and clearer moving pictures of what has become the famous inhabitant* of the lake. Perhaps the question of whether the monster exists or not will be answered in this coming decade.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The old man had lived for seven __________.
2. He had the __________ that some day there would be peace on earth.
3. Only a __________ of the senators were against welfare.
4. No one has ever had even a __________ of the future.
5. People used to think it was an __________ idea that human beings could ever fly.
6. We make __________ visits to Florida in the winter.
7. If you have any questions, don’t __________ to ask.
8. There was only a __________ man on the beach.
9. The __________ was over the high cost of bread.
10. __________ studies have shown that the cost of living has gone up rapidly.
11. The gun alone was __________ enough to convict the killer.
12. The stories Henry told people about his adventures turned out to be merely __________.

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__________</td>
<td>1. vision</td>
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<td>__________</td>
<td>a. ten years</td>
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<td>__________</td>
<td>2. fiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>__________</td>
<td>b. happening often</td>
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<tr>
<td>__________</td>
<td>3. frequent</td>
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<tr>
<td>__________</td>
<td>c. alone</td>
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<td>__________</td>
<td>4. absurd</td>
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<td>__________</td>
<td>d. that which makes clear the truth or</td>
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<td>falsehood of something</td>
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<td>e. occurring not long ago</td>
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<td>6. evidence</td>
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<td>f. a short, quick view</td>
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<td>7. conflict</td>
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<td>g. that which is imagined or made up</td>
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<td>__________</td>
<td>11. solitary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__________</td>
<td>k. plainly not true or sensible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__________</td>
<td>12. hesitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l. fail to act quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spotlight on: **absurd**—Here is another example of the ways in which original meanings changed through the centuries. At first, *absurd* meant "quite deaf." Its Latin roots also had the meanings of "out of tune, harsh, rough"—finally developing into "silly" or "senseless."
Lesson 12  “Sharp words make more wounds than surgeons can heal.”

Thomas Churchyard, Mirror of Man

Words To Learn
This Week

ignite
abolish
urban
population
frank
pollute
reveal
prohibit
urgent
adequate
decrease
audible

1. **ignite** (ig nit’) set on fire
   a. Spark plugs **ignite** in an automobile engine.
   b. One match can **ignite** an entire forest.
   c. A careless remark helped to **ignite** the conflict* between the brothers and the sisters.

2. **abolish** (a bål’ ish) do away with completely; put an end to
   a. The death penalty has recently* been **abolished** in our state.
   b. We **abolished** numerous* laws which didn’t serve any purpose in this decade.*
   c. My school has **abolished** final exams altogether.

3. **urban** (ér ‘ben) of or having to do with cities or towns
   a. Many businesses open offices in **urban** areas.
   b. I plan to exchange my **urban** location for a rural* one.
   c. Only a small minority* of the people of the United States live far from any **urban** area.

4. **population** (pop ə lā’ shen) people of a city or country
   a. China has the largest **population** of any country.
   b. The **population** of the world has increased in every decade.*
   c. After the recent* floods, the **population** of Honduras was reduced by 10,000.

5. **frank** (frangk) free in expressing one’s real thoughts, opinions, or feelings; not hiding what is in one’s mind
   a. Never underestimate* the value of being **frank** with one another.
   b. Eretha was completely **frank** when she told her friend about the sale.
   c. People liked Duffy because they knew he would be **frank** with them.

6. **pollute** (pə lōō t’) make dirty
   a. The Atlantic Ocean is in danger of becoming **polluted**.
   b. There is much evidence* to show that the air we breathe is **polluted**.
   c. It is claimed that soap powders **pollute** the water we drink.

7. **reveal** (ri vē’ l) make known
   a. Napoleon agreed to **reveal** the information to the French population.*
   b. The evidence* was **revealed** only after hours of questioning.
   c. General Motors **revealed** reluctantly* that there were defects* in their new Buicks.

8. **prohibit** (prō’ hib’ it) forbid by law or authority
   a. Elvin’s manager **prohibited** him from appearing on television.
   b. Many homeowners **prohibit** others from walking on their property.
   c. The law **prohibits** the use of guns to settle a conflict.*

9. **urgent** (ér’ jent) demanding immediate action or attention; important
   a. An **urgent** telephone call was made to the company’s treasurer.
   b. The principal called an **urgent** meeting to solve the school’s numerous* problems.
   c. When he heard the **urgent** cry for help, the lifeguard did not hesitate.*

10. **adequate** (ad’ e kwit) as much as is needed; fully sufficient
    a. Rover was given an **adequate** amount of food to last him the whole day.
    b. A bedroom, kitchen, and bath were **adequate** shelter for his living needs.
    c. Carlos was **adequate** at his job but he wasn’t great.

11. **decrease** (di krē’s) make or become less
    a. As he kept spending money, the amount he saved **decreased**.
    b. In order to improve business, the store owner **decreased** his prices.
    c. The landlord promised to **decrease** our rent.
12. **audible** (ə də bəl) able to be heard
   a. From across the room, the teacher’s voice was barely **audible**.
   b. After Len got his new hearing aid, my telephone calls became **audible**.
   c. Commands from Ann’s drill sergeant were always easily **audible**.

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**The Electric Auto Is on Its Way**

Ignite gasoline and you have noise and smoke; turn on an electric motor and you **abolish** two headaches which are dreaded* by **urban populations**. Automobile manufacturers are **frank** about the way their motors **pollute** the air, and that is why there are frequent* hints that the big companies will soon **reveal** a model electric car.

So far, lack* of knowledge in storing electricity in the car **prohibits** wide production of electric autos, but recently* Congress called *urgently* for **adequate** research into the battery or fuel cell problem. Electric autos would be inexpensive* to run and would **decrease** air pollution.* It might be weird,* however, to live in the quiet surroundings of a city where autos which used to be nosily **audible** would be whisper-quiet.

*Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?*
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The doctor was completely _________ with the dying man.
2. In an _________ whisper, Maria called for my attention.
3. We didn’t need any evidence* to see that the poor man was in _________ need of money and food.
4. All his life the child was used to living in _________ areas.
5. Dry matches to _________ the campfire were sought by the boy scout.
6. Smoking is _________ in the medical building.
7. Gasoline fumes help to _________ the air.
8. The_______in the number of people voting in national elections is due to lack* of interest.
9. Some citizens believe that we will never be able to _________ war.
10. The_______ of New York City is about seven million people.
11. In the comics, Superman never _________ his true identity.
12. They needed an _________ supply of water to last for the entire trip through the desert.

Which Word Means. From the list of 12 new words that follows, choose the one that corresponds to each definition below.

ignite       abolish       urban       population
frank        pollute       reveal      prohibit
urgent       adequate      decrease    audible

1. having to do with cities or towns _______________________________________
2. make known _________________________________________________________
3. as much as is needed; sufficient _______________________________________
4. make dirty __________________________________________________________
5. do away with completely _____________________________________________
6. make or become less __________________________________________________
7. free in expressing one’s thoughts ______________________________________
8. demanding immediate action _________________________________________
9. set on fire __________________________________________________________
10. people of a city or country __________________________________________
11. able to be heard _____________________________________________________
12. forbid by law or authority __________________________________________

Spotlight on: Ignite—in 1973–1974 much attention was given to the fiery comet Kohoutek which was supposed to blaze spectacularly across the sky. The people of medieval times spoke of four such types of natural history: aerial meteors (winds), aqueous meteors (rain, snow), luminous meteors (rainbow, halo) and igneous meteors (lightning, shooting stars). Now that you know the definition of ignite, you can see why such heavenly occurrences were called igneous.
Here are some of the words which were covered in Lessons 7-12. The following exercises will test how well you learned them.

A. In each of the parentheses below you will find two of the new vocabulary words. Choose the one that fits better.
1. We will have to (postpone, decrease) our meeting unless more members show up.
2. Rex ( underestimated, resisted) the skill of the other tennis player, and he was beaten badly.
3. With only a (frank, mediocre) typing ability, Veronica never expected to be hired.
4. Germs are a (menace, dread) to our health.
5. Although Rip was (challenged, reluctant) to tell all he knew, he remained silent.
6. We invited only the most (prominent, undeniable) people in town to our fund-raising party.
7. When her job in the city was (molested, abolished), Daisy went home to the farm.
8. (Unforeseen, Amateur) problems kept coming up each day, making it harder and harder for me to finish my work.
9. I believe in our doctor and like the (absurd, adequate) reasons he gave us for keeping Grandma in the hospital.
10. Don’t you get angry when someone (ignores, concludes) your questions?

B. **Opposites.** In Column I are ten words which were taught in Lessons 7-12. Match them correctly with their **opposite** meanings, which you will find in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consent</td>
<td>put out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid</td>
<td>not important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignite</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reveal</td>
<td>refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urgent</td>
<td>allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victorious</td>
<td>f. large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survive</td>
<td>g. get off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mount</td>
<td>h. hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibit</td>
<td>i. beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miniature</td>
<td>j. untrue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?
1. “Charges Against Me Are _____,” Complains Governor (Undeniable, Frank, Absurd, Mediocre)
2. High School Principal To _____ Student Autos (Preserve, Prohibit, Abolish, Underestimate)
3. _____ Flight Of Space Ship For 48 Hours (Unforeseen, Ignite, Preserve, Postpone)
4. Witness Promises To _____ Truth Today (Reveal, Denounce, Exaggerate, Challenge)
5. “Best Novel In A _____!” Says Critic (Conflict, Decade, Variety, Fiction)
6. Sick Child Visited By _____ Specialist (Obvious, Prominent, Amateur, Dread)
7. Flu Germs _____ Elderly Citizens (Menace, Resist, Pollute, Prohibit)
8. Stolen Jewels Are Objects Of _____ Search (Adequate, Valid, Unforeseen, Massive)
9. Huge Unemployment In _____ Areas (Reluctant, Recent, Urban, Urgent)
10. Weatherman Apologizes For _____ Weekend Forecast (Valid, Gloomy, Obvious, Solitary)

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:
1. be undecided **as well as** show reluctance
2. an untruth **but** one that is practiced by even the best writers
3. ponderous or large **and** is the opposite of capsule
4. ten decades **and** has the same root as cent
5. finish **as well as** make an inference
6. ridiculous **yet in a certain phrase** is close to sublime
7. **easily understood as well as** evident and apparent
8. save **and in its origin** bears a relation to family
9. a dream or hope **as well as** sight
10. one of a kind **and also rare** or without equal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conclude</th>
<th>solitary</th>
<th>excel</th>
<th>massive</th>
<th>fiction</th>
<th>preserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>urban</td>
<td>obvious</td>
<td>menace</td>
<td>denote</td>
<td>vision</td>
<td>century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torrent</td>
<td>unique</td>
<td>compete</td>
<td>tendency</td>
<td>security</td>
<td>source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frank</td>
<td>glimpse</td>
<td>dread</td>
<td>numerous</td>
<td>mediocre</td>
<td>undeniable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decrease</td>
<td>conflict</td>
<td>hesitate</td>
<td>document</td>
<td>reluctant</td>
<td>absurd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 13

"He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas of any man I ever met."

Abraham Lincoln, of a fellow lawyer

### Words To Learn This Week
- journalist
- famine
- revive
- commence
- observant
- identify
- migrate
- vessel
- persist
- hazy
- gleam
- editor

1. **journalist** (jér’ nél ist) one who writes for, edits, manages, or produces a newspaper or magazine
   a. There were four journalists covering the murder story.
   b. Barbara’s experience working at a bookstore wasn’t adequate* preparation for becoming a journalist.
   c. A journalist must have a comprehensive* knowledge* of the city where he or she works.

2. **famine** (fam’ en) starvation; great shortage
   a. Famine in India caused the death of one-tenth of the population.*
   b. There has been a famine of good writing in the last decade.*
   c. The rumor of a famine in Europe was purely fiction.*

3. **revive** (ri vīv’) bring back or come back to life or consciousness
   a. There is a movement to revive old plays for modern audiences.
   b. The nurses tried to revive the heart attack victim.
   c. Committees are trying to revive interest in population* control.

4. **commence** (ke mens’) begin; start
   a. Graduation will commence at ten o’clock.
   b. Bella hesitated* before commencing her speech.
   c. The discussion commenced with a report on urban* affairs.

5. **observant** (ab zër’ vent) quick to notice; watchful
   a. We were observant of the conflict* between the husband and his wife.
   b. Because Cato was observant, he was able to reveal* the thief’s name.
   c. Milt used his excellent vision* to be observant of everything in his vicinity.*

6. **identify** (i den’ te fī) recognize as being, or show to be, a certain person or thing; prove to be the same
   a. Numerous* witnesses identified the butcher as the killer.
   b. Mrs. Shaw was able to identify the painting as being hers.
   c. With only a quick glimpse,* Reggie was able to identify his girlfriend in the crowd.

7. **migrate** (mī’ grāt) move from one place to another
   a. The fruit pickers migrated to wherever they could find work.
   b. Much of our population* is constantly migrating to other areas of the country.
   c. My grandfather migrated to New York from Italy in 1919.

8. **vessel** (ves’ ēl) a ship; a hollow container; tube containing body fluid
   a. The Girl Scouts were permitted a glimpse* of the vessel being built when they toured the Navy Yard.
   b. My father burst a blood vessel when he got the bill from the garage.
   c. Congress voted to decrease* the amount of money being spent on space vessels.

9. **persist** (per sist’) continue firmly; refuse to stop or be changed
   a. The humid* weather persisted all summer.
   b. Would Lorraine’s weird* behavior persist, we all wondered?
   c. Lloyd persisted in exaggerating* everything he said.

10. **hazy** (hā’ zā) misty; smoky; unclear
    a. The vicinity* of London is known to be hazy.
    b. Factories that pollute* the air create hazy weather conditions.
    c. Although Cora had a great memory, she was unusually hazy about the details of our meeting on January 16th.
11. **gleam** (glem) a flash or beam of light  
   a. A **gleam** of light shone through the prison window.  
   b. The only source* of light in the cellar came in the form of a **gleam** through a hole in the wall.  
   c. My grandmother gets a **gleam** in her eyes when she sees the twins.  

12. **editor** (ed’ə ter) person who prepares a publication; one who corrects a manuscript and helps to improve it  
   a. The student was proud to be the **editor** of the school newspaper.  
   b. Meredith's journalistic knowledge* came in handy when he was unexpectedly given the job of **editor** of The Bulletin.  
   c. It is undeniable* that the magazine has gotten better since Ellis became **editor**.

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.  

**Flying Saucers Again**  
Whenever **journalists** face a news **famine** they **revive** the undeniably* interesting question: How can we explain UFO's—unidentified flying objects? The story usually **commences** with a description of the object by some **observant** night watchman who doesn't hesitate* to **identify** the object as having **migrated** from outer space.  
The **vessel**, he **persists**, appeared over the **hazy** lake at about 30 feet. A greenish **gleam** prohibited* him from seeing its exact shape, he admits. Newspaper **editors** love these stories because they keep the population* interested in knowledge about UFO's and keep them buying newspapers.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The wedding will __________ at eight o'clock.  
2. When Abe lost his job, he had to __________ to a place where he could find work.  
3. We could tell Ira was happy by the bright __________ in his eyes.  
4. Because of the __________, people were dying in the streets.  
5. Many people claim to have seen a ghostly __________ sailing through the fog.  
6. Can you __________ the flags of all the states in the United States?  
7. He was __________ of all the rules of his religion.  
8. The __________ sent five reporters to cover the big story.  
9. They were trying to __________ interest in old movies.  
10. The travelers were stupid to __________ in eating the food after they were told it was spoiled.  
11. __________weather kept the pilot from seeing the airfield clearly.  
12. The young __________ applied for his first job at a small newspaper.

---

**Exercise**  
*Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.*  

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.
Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

**Spotlight on:** **commence**—Many people have wondered why the end of someone's school days should be celebrated by *Commencement Exercises* which, ordinarily, refer to a beginning. The reason for that term is that we often think of the completion of an education as the time to *commence* or begin to earn a livelihood.
Lesson 14

"Words, like fine flowers, have their colors, too."
Ernest Rhys, Words

1. unruly (un rŏo' lē) hard to rule or control; lawless
   a. Unruly behavior is prohibited* at the pool.
   b. When he persisted* in acting unruly, Ralph was fired from his job.
   c. His unruly actions were a menace* to those who were trying to work.

2. rival (rī' vel) person who wants and tries to get the same thing as another; one who tries to equal or do better than another
   a. The boxer devised* an attack which would help him to be victorious* over his young rival.
   b. Sherry didn't like to compete* because she always thought her rival would win.
   c. Seidman and Son decided to migrate* to an area where they would have fewer rivals.

3. violent (vi' a lant) acting or done with strong, rough force
   a. Carefully, very carefully, we approached* the violent man.
   b. Violent behavior is prohibited* on school grounds.
   c. Vernon had a tendency* to be violent when someone angered him.

4. brutal (brōô' tēl) coarse and savage; like a brute; cruel
   a. Dozens of employees* quit the job because the boss was brutal to them.
   b. The brutal track coach persisted* in making the team work out all morning under the hot sun.
   c. Swearing to catch the murderer, the detectives revealed* that it had been an unusually brutal, violent* crime.

5. opponent (ə pō' nant) person who is on the other side of a fight, game, or discussion; person fighting, struggling or speaking against another
   a. The Russian chess player underestimated* his opponent and lost.
   b. He was a bitter opponent of costly urban* reform.
   c. Seeing his flabby* opponent, Slugger was sure he would be victorious.*

6. brawl (brōl) a noisy quarrel or fight
   a. The journalist* covered all the details of the brawl in the park.
   b. Larry dreaded* a brawl with his father over finding a job.
   c. What started out as a polite discussion soon became a violent* brawl.

7. duplicate (dōô' plē kāt) an exact copy; make an exact copy of; repeat exactly
   a. Elliott tried to deceive* Mrs. Held by making a duplicate* of my paper.
   b. We duplicated the document* so that everyone had a copy to study.
   c. The so-called expert did a mediocre* job of duplicating the Van Gogh painting.

8. vicious (vish' əs) evil; wicked; savage
   a. Liza was unpopular* because she was vicious to people she had just met.
   b. The vicious editor* published false stories about people he disliked.
   c. Mr. Voss was reluctant* to talk about his vicious St. Bernard dog.

9. whisking (hwär' ling) turning or swinging round and round; spinning
   a. The space vessel* was whisking around before it landed on earth.
   b. As they tried to lift the bulky* piano, the movers went whisking across the living room.
   c. Because Angelo drank too much, he commenced* to feel that everything was whisking around the bar.

10. underdog (un' der dōg) person having the worst of any struggle; one who is expected to lose
    a. Minority* groups complain about being the underdogs in this century.*
b. I always feel sorry for the underdog in a street fight.
c. The Jets were identified* as underdogs even though they had beaten the Los Angeles Rams earlier in the season.

11. thrust (thrust) push with force
   a. Once the jet engine was ignited,* it thrust the rocket from the ground.
   b. He had adequate* strength to thrust himself through the locked door.
   c. Eva was in a terrible rage* when she thrust herself into the room.

12. bewildered (bi wîl’ dêrd) confused completely; puzzled
   a. The lawyer was bewildered by his client’s* lack* of interest in the case.
   b. His partner’s weird* actions left Jack bewildered.
   c. Bewildered by the sudden hazy* weather, he decided not to go to the beach.

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

Roller Derby

The most unruly game known to man or woman is the Roller Derby. Revived* every so often on television, it has no rival for violent, brutal action. The game commences* with two teams on roller skates circling a banked, oval track. Then one or two skaters try to break out of the pack and "lap" the opponents. When the skater leaves the pack, the brawl begins. No sport can duplicate the vicious shrieking,* pushing, elbowing, and fighting all at high speed while the skaters are whirling around the track. And women are just as much of a menace* as the men. Often considered the underdog, the female skater can thrust a pointed fingernail into the face of a bewildered enemy.

---

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Rory was thrown out of school because of his ________ behavior.
2. The ________ lion attacked the lost child in the forest.
3. They had a ________ over who was a better swimmer.
4. The magician ________ his hand into his hat, and out came a rabbit.
5. A man was caught trying to ________ documents* that were top secret.
6. His ________ was a man who was trying to win the heart of his girl.
7. The experienced chess player tried to keep his ________ guessing.
8. The boy was ________ by the fact that his parents had abandoned* him.
9. Whenever the skinny boy got into a fight he was the ________.
10. When some animals aren't fed on time they become very ________.
11. The ball was hit so hard that it went ________ down the field.
12. Five hundred men were killed in that ________ battle.

(NOTE: The same words could be used in Sentences 2, 10, and 12; similarly, you may have a problem in deciding about the proper words to use in Sentences 6 and 7.)

True or False. Based on the way the new word is used, write T(true) or F (false) next to the sentence.

___ 1. A ________ person is someone who uses strong, rough force.
___ 2. An ________ is someone who is likely to win.
___ 3. A ________ is a noisy quarrel or fight.
___ 4. To ________ means to push forcibly.
___ 5. A ________ is someone who wants and tries to get the same thing as another.
___ 6. ________ means easy to control.
___ 7. ________ means sweet-tempered and easygoing.
___ 8. An ________ is a person or group who is on the other side of a fight, game, or discussion.
___ 9. A ________ is something that is imagined or made up.
___ 10. To be ________ is to be ready for action.
___ 11. A ________ act is one that is evil, wicked, and savage.
___ 12. ________ means turning or swinging round and round.

Spotlight on: ________—Probably comes from the Latin rivus (stream). Those who lived on the opposite banks of a river were likely to be ________. Today, in big cities, it is likely to be a matter of ________ (neighborhood streets) over which ________ gangs sometimes fight.
Lesson 15  "Speak clearly, if you speak at all; Carve every word before you let it fall."
Oliver Wendell Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson

Words To Learn
This Week
expand
alter
mature
sacred
revise
pledge
casual
pursue
unanimous
fortunate
pioneer
innovative

1. expand (i k spand’) increase in size; enlarge; swell
   a. We will expand our business as soon as we locate a new building.
   b. Present laws against people who pollute* the air must be expanded.
   c. Expanding the comic strips, the editor* hoped that more people would buy his paper.

2. alter (Ô’ tær) make different; change; vary
   a. I altered my typical* lunch and had a steak instead.
   b. Dorothy agreed to alter my dress if I would reveal* its cost to her.
   c. It’s absurd* to spend money to alter that old candy store.

3. mature (ma chôôr’ or metur’) ripe; fully grown or developed
   a. I could tell that Mitch was mature from the way he persisted* in his work.
   b. Only through mature study habits can a person hope to gain knowledge.*
   c. It is essential* that you behave in a mature way in the business world.

4. sacred (sâ’ krid) worthy of respect; holy
   a. Her sacred medal had to be sold because the family was in urgent* need of money.
   b. It was revealed* by the journalist* that the sacred temple had been torn down.
   c. Kate made a sacred promise to her parents never to miss a Sunday church service.

5. revise (ri víz’) change; alter*; bring up to date
   a. My family revised its weekend plans when the weather turned hazy.*
   b. The dictionary was revised and then published in a more expensive* edition.
   c. Under the revised rules, Shane was eliminated* from competing.*

6. pledge (plej) promise
   a. Before the grand jury, the sinister* gangster pledged to tell the whole truth.
   b. Monte was reluctant* to pledge his loyalty* to his new girlfriend.
   c. Pledged to discovering the facts, the journalist* began to dig up new evidence* for his readers.

7. casual (kazh’ ūal) happening by chance; not planned or expected; not calling attention to itself
   a. As the villain* stole the money from the blind man, he walked away in a casual manner.
   b. The bartender made a casual remark about the brawl* in the backroom.
   c. Following a casual meeting on the street, the bachelor* renewed his friendship with the widow.

8. pursue (per sôô’) follow; proceed along
   a. We pursued the bicycle thief until he vanished* from our vision.*
   b. Ernie rowed up the river, pursuing it to its source.*
   c. The senior wanted to pursue urban* affairs as his life’s work.

9. unanimous (yu nan’ e mas) in complete agreement
   a. The class was unanimous in wanting to eliminate* study halls.
   b. There has never been an election in our union which was won by a unanimous vote.
   c. The Senate, by a unanimous vote, decided to decrease* taxes.
10. fortunate (för'tch nit) having good luck; lucky
   a. Wesley was fortunate to have an adequate* sum of money in the bank.
   b. It is fortunate that the famine* did not affect our village.
   c. The underdog* was fortunate enough to come out a winner.

11. pioneer (pi 'ner) one who goes first or prepares a way for others
   a. My grandfather was a pioneer in selling wholesale* products.
   b. England was a pioneer in building large vessels* for tourists.
   c. In the fourth grade I assembled* a picture collection of great American pioneers.

12. innovative (in vā 'tiv) fresh; clever; having new ideas
   a. The innovative ads for the candy won many new customers.
   b. Everyone in our office praised the boss for his innovative suggestions.
   c. Nicole decided to alter* her approach and become more innovative.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York

The high school of the future may be New York City's John Dewey High School. Located in Brooklyn, this unique* school offers an expanded, altered course of study for mature students. The sacred 40 minute period has been abolished* and replaced with 20 minute units, so that some classes are 20, 40, 60 or even 80 minutes long. Courses have been revised into seven-week units. In honor study halls, students pledge themselves to quiet study. Generally, the teachers' attitude towards students is casual. Pupils may utilize* the cafeteria any time they have no class. Pupils pursue courses they choose themselves. So far the positive reaction is unanimous; everyone senses that the fortunate students at John Dewey High School are pioneers in the thrust* to find new ways of teaching and learning. We salute this innovative school.

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Dominick was _________ to have such good friends.
2. Rhonda didn't believe in divorce because she felt that marriage is _________.
3. The pilot had to _________ his course when he ran into bad weather.
4. Everyone approved of Dave's _________ proposal.*
5. David wanted to _________ medicine as a career.
6. He moved out of the house when he became a _________ young man.
7. The vote to make Jim president of the camera club was _________.
8. When his mother died of cancer, the young doctor decided to _________ his life to finding a cure for it.
9. They had to _________ their plans when a third person decided to join them for lunch.
10. The young people that went to Woodstock were the _________ of the outdoor rock music festival.
11. The relaxed friends spoke in a _________ manner as they talked on the street.
12. I can feel my stomach _________ when I breathe deeply.

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5.
Spotlight on: pioneer—Originally derived from an old French word for a foot soldier, *peonier*, the word has come to mean much more than the first to settle a region. It now also refers to those who open new fields of inquiry, even new worlds. Thus, we have space pioneers and pioneers in cancer research. Ecologists, who deal with the adaptation of life to the environment, even call a plant or animal which successfully invades and becomes established in a bare area a pioneer.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 16  "A very great part of the mischiefs that vex this world arises from words."

Edmund Burke, Letters

1. **slender** (slen’ der) long and thin; limited; slight
   a. Carlotta’s **slender** figure made her look very feminine.*
   b. There was only a **slender** chance that you could conceal* the truth.
   c. The **slender** thief was able to enter the apartment through the narrow window.

2. **surpass** (sər pas’ı) do better than; be greater than; excel*
   a. The machines of the twentieth century* surely **surpass** those of earlier times.
   b. Most farmers believe that rural* life far **surpasses** urban* living.
   c. It is undeniable* that a cold lemonade in July cannot be **surpassed**.

3. **vast** (vast) very great; enormous*
   a. Daniel Boone explored* **vast** areas that had never been settled.
   b. Our campus* always seems **vast** to new students.
   c. **Vast** differences between the two sides were made clear in the debate.*

4. **doubt** (dout) not believe; not be sure of; feel uncertain about; lack of certainty
   a. Scientists **doubt** that a total cure for cancer will be found soon.
   b. The question of whether he could survive* the winter was left in **doubt**.
   c. We don’t **doubt** that the tradition* of marriage will continue.

5. **capacity** (kə pas’ a tē) amount of room or space inside; largest amount that can be held by a container
   a. A sign in the elevator stated that its **capacity** was 1100 pounds.
   b. The gasoline capsule* had a **capacity** of 500 gallons.
   c. So well-liked was the prominent* speaker that the auditorium was filled to **capacity** when he began his lecture.

6. **penetrate** (pen’ a trāt) get into or through
   a. We had to **penetrate** the massive* wall in order to hang the mirror.
   b. Although Kenny tried to pound the nail into the rock with a hammer, he couldn’t **penetrate** the hard surface.
   c. The thieves **penetrated** the bank’s security* and stole the money.

7. **pierce** (pērs) go into; go through; penetrate*
   a. My sister is debating* whether or not to get her ears **pierced**.
   b. I tried to ignore* his bad violin playing, but the sound was **piercing**.
   c. Halloran violently* **pierced** the skin of his rival,* causing massive* bleeding.

8. **accurate** (ak’ ü rit) exactly right as the result of care or pains
   a. Ushers took an **accurate** count of the people assembled* in the theatre.
   b. Emma’s vision* was so **accurate** that she didn’t need glasses.
   c. In writing on the topic,* Vergil used **accurate** information.

9. **microscope** (mī’ kre skōp) instrument with a lens for making objects larger so that one can see things more clearly
   a. The students used a **microscope** to see the miniature* insect.
   b. Young Jonas Salk wanted to get a glimpse* of things he couldn’t see with just his eyes, so his father bought him a **microscope**.
   c. Using a **microscope**, the scientist was able to probe* into the habits of germs.

10. **grateful** (gräť’ fel) feeling gratitude; thankful
    a. The majority* of pupils felt **grateful** for Mr. Ash’s help.
    b. We were **grateful** that the gloomy* weather cleared up on Saturday.
    c. In his letter, Waldo told how **grateful** he was for the loan.
11. **cautious** (kō′ shəs) very careful; never taking chances  
   a. Be **cautious** when you choose your opponent.*  
   b. Good authors are **cautious** not to exaggerate* when they write.  
   c. If the rain is falling in torrents,* it is best to drive **cautiously.**  

12. **confident** (kən′ fe dant) firmly believing; certain; sure  
   a. Judge Emery was **confident** he could solve the conflict.*  
   b. When he lifted the burden,* Scotty was **confident** he could carry it.  
   c. Annette was **confident** she would do well as a nurse.  

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**A Valuable New Discovery**

The laser is a marvelous new device that sends out a **slender**, concentrated beam of light, a light that **surpasses** the light at the sun's surface. So **vast** is the laser beam's power that it has without a **doubt** the **capacity** to vaporize** any substance located anywhere on earth. The laser can **penetrate** steel, **pierce** a diamond, or make an **accurate** die for wire so thin that it can be seen only with a **microscope.**

**Grateful** eye surgeons report that they have used laser beams to repair the retinas in some fortunate* patients by creating tiny scars that joined the retina to the eyeball. Pioneering* medical men are making **cautious** exploration* into cancer cures with the laser, **confident** that they will alter* the course of this brutal* disease.
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Little Paul was ________ that he got the Christmas present he asked for.
2. I ________ that you can break Mark Spitz's world swimming record.
3. My mother used to say that I was as ________ as a toothpick.
4. Be ________ about swimming right after eating a meal.
5. The map he drew of our neighborhood was not very ________.
6. In Superman comics, the only thing Superman couldn't ________ was lead.
7. When my family went to look for a new house, we had a ________ choice.
8. Modern highways far ________, the old dirt roads of yesterday.
9. The jar was filled to ________.
10. We were all very ________ that Duane would pass his exams.
11. The ________ used by my biology teacher is very expensive.
12. The music was so loud that I thought that it would ________ my eardrums.

Synonyms. Circle the word that most nearly expresses the meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. penetrate the skin
   a. pass through
   b. moisten
   c. burn
   d. protect
2. electron microscope
   a. rangefinder
   b. reflection mirror
   c. optical enlargening instrument
   d. three-dimensional focuser
3. confident speaker
   a. certain
   b. aboveboard
   c. reasonable
   d. well-informed
4. slender forms
   a. round and curvy
   b. bright and shiny
   c. colorful and attractive
   d. long and thin
5. accurate information
   a. error-free
   b. endless
   c. available
   d. remarkable
6. taste that cannot be surpassed
   a. pursued*
   b. excelled*
   c. seen
   d. approved
7. an unlimited capacity
   a. ability to store
   b. attention to detail
   c. resistance* to change
   d. talent
8. move cautiously
   a. very carefully
   b. with exaggeration
   c. hurriedly
   d. in a satisfying manner
9. grateful for the help given
   a. tearful
   b. proud
   c. thankful
   d. persuaded*
10. vast wilderness
    a. unknown
    b. enormous
    c. untamed
    d. quiet
11. a road that pierces the dense* jungle
    a. cuts through
    b. winds in and out of
    c. runs parallel to
    d. avoids
12. innocent beyond a shadow of a doubt
    a. lack of certainty
    b. lack of freedom
    c. lack of vision*
    d. lack of courage

Spotlight on: confident—Have you ever wondered why the name Fido is often given to a dog? The root of the word confident tells you. Fidere meant “trust” in Latin and the dog, man’s best friend, has been traditionally considered trusty and faithful to his master. However, too much trust can bring trouble: look up the meaning of confidence man.
Lesson 17

Words To Learn This Week
appeal addict wary aware misfortune avoid wretched keg nourish harsh quantity opt

1. appeal (ə pēl′) attraction; interest; to urge
   a. Anything Jorge could get at wholesale* price had a great appeal for him.
   b. My boss always appeals to his employees* to work swiftly and neatly.
   c. I found her clothing designs to be enormously* appealing.

2. addict (ad′ ık t) one who cannot break away from a habit or practice; addicted unable to break a habit
   a. Because he was a heroin addict, it was essential* for Carlos to get the drug each day.
   b. Marcia became flabby* because she was addicted to ice cream sodas.
   c. Those who take aspirins and other pain-killers regularly should realize that they may become drug addicts, too.

3. wary (wār′ ĕ) on one’s guard against danger or trickery; cautious*
   a. Marilyn’s mother told her to be wary of strangers with a gleam* in their eye.
   b. After Orlando had been the victim of a cheat, he was wary of those who said they wanted to help him.
   c. Living in a polluted* city makes you wary of the air you breathe.

4. aware (ə wār′) knowing; realizing
   a. Donna was aware of her tendency* to exaggerate.*
   b. It was some time before the police became aware of the brawl* which was taking place on the street.
   c. The only way to gain knowledge* is to be aware of everything around you.

5. misfortune (mĭs fôr′ chən) bad luck
   a. It was my misfortune that our car wasn’t thoroughly* checked before the trip through the desert.
   b. Being bitten by the vicious* dog was quite a misfortune for Tommy.
   c. I had the misfortune of working for a greedy* man.

6. avoid (ə void′) keep away from; keep out of the way of
   a. If you are fortunate* you can avoid people who are trying to deceive* you.
   b. There was no way to avoid noticing her beautiful green eyes.
   c. Avoid getting into a brawl* if you can.

7. wretched (retch′ id) very unsatisfactory; miserable
   a. I feel wretched after a night when I’ve scarcely* slept.
   b. There was unanimous* agreement that we had seen a wretched movie.
   c. Toby had wretched luck at the gambling tables.

8. keg (keg′) small barrel, usually holding less than ten gallons
   a. The corner saloon uses numerous* kegs of beer on a Saturday night.
   b. “Get a keg of nails,” the carpenter shouted at me.
   c. It is obvious* to me that the situation is filled with peril,* a real powder keg if I ever saw one.

9. nourish (nər′ i sh) make or keep alive and well, with food; feed; develop an attitude
   a. A diet of nourishing food is served to every hospital patient.
   b. It was easy to detect* that the skinny boy was not well nourished.
   c. After the operation, our doctor plans to nourish my mother with vitamins and good food.
10. **harsh** (härsh) rough to the touch, taste, eye, or ear; sharp
   a. The law is **harsh** on people who go around menacing* others.
   b. Looking at his cigarette, Phil realized it was absurd* to inhale such **harsh** smoke.
   c. Hazel altered* her tone of voice from a **harsh** one to a soft tone.

11. **quantity** (kwăn’ tə tê) amount
   a. I never neglect* to carry a small **quantity** of money with me.
   b. Who believes that **quantity** is better than quality?
   c. A large **quantity** of meat is always stored in our freezer.

12. **opt** (opt) choose or favor; select
   a. If you give me an ice cream choice, I’ll **opt** for chocolate.
   b. Our cheerleaders plan to **opt** for new sweaters.
   c. On Friday, three of my buddies will **opt** to go into the navy.

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**A Cup of Coffee?**

The drink with the most **appeal** for Americans is still coffee, but coffee **addicts** had better be **wary** of the instant forms. Greedy for customers and confident* they won’t lose them, companies will put their product in any instant form—liquid, powder, chips—and the coffee drinker, **aware** of his mis-fortune, finds it hard to **avoid** some of the more **wretched** instant products. The **harsh** fact is that an enormous* **quantity** of instant coffee is being sold, no doubt,* to **nourish** the popular demand for convenience. A **keg** of real coffee may become a museum piece as more and more people **opt** for instant coffee.

---

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Sometimes it is best to _________ being too nice to strangers.
2. I wasn’t _________ that there were concerts in the park on Tuesdays.
3. We bought a large _________ of potato chips for the party.
4. Rock ‘n roll music just doesn’t _________ to me.
5. My aunt was in _________ health and had to have nurses on twenty-four hour duty.
6. The _________ smoke from the fireplace burned my eyes.
7. It was quite a _________ that Beverly’s husband died in an automobile accident.
8. If I had to _________ for a new career, it would be medicine.
9. It is smart to be _________ of foods whose contents are not listed on the package.
10. The judge denounced* the thief for stealing a _________ of molasses.
11. A candy bar will not _________ you the way a piece of meat will.
12. Baxter took pep pills regularly and became a drug _________ without realizing it.

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>a. attraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. opt</td>
<td>b. miserable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>c. one who cannot break a habit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. quantity</td>
<td>d. realizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>e. small barrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. misfortune</td>
<td>f. cautious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>g. keep away from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. nourish</td>
<td>h. rough to the touch, taste, eye, or ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>i. amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. appeal</td>
<td>j. choose or favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>k. bad luck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. harsh</td>
<td>l. make or keep alive and well with food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>7. addict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. keg</td>
<td>8. wretched</td>
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<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>9. wary</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. avoid</td>
<td>10. awe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____</td>
<td>11. avoid</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. aware</td>
<td>12. aware</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spotlight on: **keg**—The history of a word tells us something of the habits and traditions of a people. What, for example, can you deduce about the trade and customs of early Englishmen from the fact that the word *keg* came into our language from the Icelandic word *kaggi*? Perhaps the hardy people of that northern land found good use for what they could store in those containers.
Lesson 18  "Without knowing the force of words, it is impossible to know men."
Confucius, Analects

1. tragedy (traj′e dē) a very sad or terrible happening; a sad play
   a. It was a tragedy that some pioneers* were killed on their way west.
   b. If you had your choice between seeing a comedy or a tragedy, which play would you choose?
   c. Harry's enormous* jealousy* led to the tragedy in their family.
2. pedestrian (pe des′ tri an) person who goes on foot; walker
   a. After driving a bus all day, Norris liked to be a pedestrian and take long, casual* walks in the evening.
   b. The police say it is urgent* that pedestrians stay on the sidewalk.
   c. I don't doubt* that a pedestrian can get places faster than a car in downtown traffic.
3. glance (glans) to look at quickly; a quick look
   a. The observant* driver glanced at the accident at the side of the road.
   b. I took one glance at the wretched* animal and turned away.
   c. Thompson identified* the burglar after a glance at the photograph in the police station.
4. budget (buj′ it) estimate of the amount of money that can be spent for different purposes in a given time
   a. We had to decrease* the budget this year because our club is broke.
   b. The prominent* executive presented her budget to the Board of Directors.
   c. When my mother draws up her budget for the week, she sets aside a goodly sum for nourishing* food.
5. nimble (nim′ bel) active and sure-footed; quick moving; light and quick
   a. Although Dusty was a miniature* poodle, he was nimble enough to fight bigger dogs.
   b. The nimble policeman leaped over the fence to pursue* the car thief.
   c. At his press conference, the Commissioner was quite nimble in avoiding* the difficult questions.
6. manipulate (ma nip′ ya lāt) handle or treat skillfully
   a. Scientists must know how to manipulate their microscopes.*
   b. While Mr. Baird manipulated the puppets, Fran spoke to the audience.
   c. The wounded pilot manipulated the radio dial until he made contact.
7. reckless (rek′ lis) careless; heedless; wild
   a. We must not ignore* reckless drivers; we must take them off the road.
   b. After breaking his hand fighting recklessly, Arthur decided to be more cautious* in the future.
   c. The reckless smoker ignited* the entire forest.
8. horrid (hôr′ id) terrible; frightful
   a. Janey avoided* staring at the horrid man's face.
   b. It is simply horrid the way cars pollute* the air we breathe.
   c. When Mary was good, she was very good, but when she was bad, she was horrid.
9. rave (rāv) talk wildly
   a. Shortly after taking the drug, the addict* began to rave and foam at the mouth.
   b. Speedy raved that his car had the capacity* to reach 120 miles per hour.
   c. Sadie was confident* that Mr. Stebbe would rave about her essay.
10. economical (ë ke näm' i kl) not wasting money or time
   a. I find it economical to shop in the large supermarkets.
   b. Marissa was praised for her economical management of the budget.*
   c. The President made Congress aware* of the need to be more economical.

11. lubricate (lōō' brō kāt) make (machinery) smooth and easy to work by putting on oil, grease, or a similar substance
   a. The bulky* wheels of a railroad train must be lubricated each week.
   b. A large quantity* of grease is needed to lubricate an airplane engine.
   c. When a watch is lubricated, it keeps more accurate* time.

12. ingenious (in jën' yes) having great mental ability; clever
   a. Bernie devised* an ingenious plan to cheat on his income tax.
   b. Rube Goldberg was a journalist* who won fame for his ingenious inventions.
   c. The master spy had an ingenious way of passing secrets to the agent.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

The Challenge* of the Small Car

The auto makers in Detroit barely survived* the tragedy of 1956. That was the year the consumer became aware* of the Volkswagen, and the auto market was forever altered.* Once Americans got a glance at this low-priced, nimble, small car that one could manipulate so easily, they frequently* refused those horrid Detroit monsters with eight cylinders and ten miles to each gallon of gasoline. Many pedestrians, previously uninterested in owning a car, began to purchase small foreign cars. Conservative, as well as reckless drivers, found the price within their budget and became customers. Volkswagen owners would rave about their economical cars, telling everyone how little gas they used and how infrequently* they needed to be lubricated. Volkswagen still is one of the most popular* small cars sold in America, even though it has fallen behind the autos of the ingenious Japanese manufacturers.

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Try not to be ________ when you drive a car, especially at night.
2. The brilliant investigator found an ________ answer to the problem.
3. I find it more ________ to buy a monthly train ticket than to pay for each ride each day.
4. If you continue to ________ about the play, everyone will think you are a relative of the author.
5. I took one ________ and I knew it was Frank Sinatra.
6. Every week Mrs. Evans made a ________ covering the essential* sums she would have to spend.
7. The coach knew how to ________ the players to do what he wanted.
8. Bobby’s job at the gas station was to ________ all the cars after they had been worked on.
9. When someone you love dies, it is a ________.
10. Journalists* reported that the dropping of the bombs was a ________ act.
11. The car leaped up on the sidewalk, struck a ________, and then crashed into the bakery’s window.
12. Whirling* across the stage, the ________ ballet dancer captured our hearts.

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1.

2.

3.
Spotlight on: pedestrian—You have learned the use of this word as a noun, but the word undergoes an interesting change when it is used as an adjective. A pedestrian speech, for example, is very dull and commonplace. It moves along very slowly. Can you see how this meaning is related to "going on foot"? Another uncomplimentary use of the same root is pedant. Find the meaning.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Word Review #3

These exercises are based on some of the words which were included in Lessons 13-18.

A. In each of the parentheses below you will find two choices. Pick the one that fits better.
1. It broke our hearts to see the suffering caused by the (famine, wretched) in Africa.
2. Watching the piano player's (nimble, wary) fingers was great entertainment.
3. The once-rich manufacturer was trying hard to (revive, surpass) interest in his product.
4. Lois receive a pat on the back for her (unruly, mature) behavior.
5. Only if you (alter, avoid) the plans for the vacation will I be able to go along with you.
6. Bruce's (reckless, cautious) way of driving caused many accidents.
7. Since you are unwilling to (pursue, duplicate) the matter, I think we ought to forget about it.
8. Parker's (casual, economical) way of handling his money saved a fortune for his family.
9. Every member of our club agreed to the new rule and it was passed (unanimously, confidently).
10. Our cellar is filled to (capacity, quantity) with old furniture and other junk.

B. Opposites. In Column I are ten words from Lessons 13-18. Match them correctly with their opposite meanings in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ingenious</td>
<td>a. starve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nourish</td>
<td>b. make smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. commence</td>
<td>c. stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. hazy</td>
<td>d. thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. slender</td>
<td>e. good luck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. expand</td>
<td>f. clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. misfortune</td>
<td>g. driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. harsh</td>
<td>h. stay at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. migrate</td>
<td>i. smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. pedestrian</td>
<td>j. finish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?
1. “Send Food To Relieve _______ In Africa” (Famine, Underdog, Reckless, Economical)
2. City Council In _______ Vote To Lower Taxes (Casual, Fortunate, Unanimous, Ingenious)
3. Henry Ford Honored As _______ In Auto Industry (Sacred, Pioneer, Rival, Brutal)
4. Millions _______ To Warmth Of The Southwest (Appeal, Surpass, Expand, Migrate)
5. Producer To _______ Musical Comedy Hit Of The 1920’s (Appeal, Commence, Revive, Pledge)
7. Referees Fail To Control _______ Hockey Game (Nimble, Duplicate, Unruly, Vast)
8. Dieter Praised For _______ Figure (Observant, Slender, Bewildered, Casual)
9. Training Film Shows How To Avoid Being _______ Driver (Nimble, Wary, Reckless, Accurate)
10. _______ Dog Bites Three Children (Vicious, Wary, Harsh, Sacred)

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:

1. self-assurance and boldness but in the phrase “______ man” is not complimentary
2. the first in a new field and began as the French word for “foot soldier”
3. a competitor but originally meant one who lives across the river
4. a ship as well as a hollow utensil such as a pot, kettle, or dish
5. push as well as pierce or lunge
6. correct as well as update
7. volume or ability to learn and occurs in the phrases “full to ______” and “operate at ______”
8. give food as well as develop an attitude or habit
9. a type of drama as well as a sad event
10. talk wildly but also a form of praise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>manipulate</th>
<th>quantity</th>
<th>thrust</th>
<th>penetrate</th>
<th>rival</th>
<th>bewildered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rave</td>
<td>pioneer</td>
<td>duplicate</td>
<td>capacity</td>
<td>pledge</td>
<td>observant</td>
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<td>appeal</td>
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<td>whirling</td>
<td>tragedy</td>
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<td>wary</td>
<td>unruly</td>
<td>confidence</td>
<td>expand</td>
<td>nourish</td>
<td>persist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wretched</td>
<td>brawl</td>
<td>surpass</td>
<td>sacred</td>
<td>vessel</td>
<td>revise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 19

"For one word a man is often deemed to be wise, and for one word he is often deemed to be foolish. We should be careful indeed what we say.

Confucius, Analects

1. harvest (här’ vist) gathering in of grain or other food crops
   a. This year’s harvest was adequate* to feed all our people.
   b. The farmer decided to expand* his fields so that he would get a bigger harvest.
   c. If the harvest is poor, there is always the possibility of a famine.*

2. abundant (ə bun’ dent) more than enough; very plentiful
   a. It is urgent* that the hospital have an abundant supply of blood.
   b. An abundant harvest* was predicted* by the Secretary of Agriculture.
   c. In recent* years an abundant number of complaints have disturbed the telephone company.

3. uneasy (un ēz’ ē) restless; disturbed; anxious
   a. Mrs. Spinner was uneasy about letting her son play in the vicinity* of the railroad tracks.
   b. The treasurer was uneasy about the company’s budget.*
   c. Arnold felt uneasy about the meeting even though he tried to act in a casual* manner.

4. calculate (kal’ kyel’ āt) find out by adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing; figure
   a. The cook had to calculate the number of diners to see whether he could decrease* his order for meat.
   b. In order to see how expensive* the car was, the buyer calculated the tax and other charges.
   c. I used an abacus to calculate my average.

5. absorb (ab sôrb’) take in or suck up (liquids); interest greatly.
   a. The sponge absorbed the beer which had leaked from the keg.*
   b. Our bodies must absorb those things which will nourish* them.
   c. I became absorbed in what the teacher was saying and did not hear the bell ring.

6. estimate (es’ te mât) form a judgment or opinion about; guess
   a. A.J. Foyt estimated that the auto race would commence* at nine o’clock.
   b. I try to avoid* making estimates on things I know nothing about.
   c. In your estimate, who will be victorious* in this conflict?*

7. morsel (môr’ sel) a small bite; mouthful; tiny amount
   a. When Reynaldo went into the restaurant, he pledged* to eat every morsel on his plate.
   b. Suzanne was reluctant* to try even a morsel of the lobster.
   c. If you had a morsel of intelligence, you would be uneasy,* too.

8. quota (kwô’ te) share of a total due from or to a particular state, district, person, etc.
   a. The company revealed* a quota of jobs reserved for college students.
   b. There was a quota placed on the number of people who could migrate* here from China.
   c. Lieutenant Dugan doubted* that a quota had been placed on the number of parking tickets each police officer was supposed to give out.

9. threat (thret) sign or cause of possible evil or harm
   a. There is always the horrid* threat that my job will be abolished.*
   b. It is absurd* to think that a tiny bug could be a threat to a person.
   c. You can be arrested for making a threat against someone’s life.
10. **ban** (ban) prohibit; forbid
   a. The group unanimously* voted to **ban** all people who were under six feet.
   b. Health officials are trying to expand* their field in order to **ban** cigarette advertising from newspapers and magazines.
   c. I want to **ban** all outsiders from our discussion on security.*

11. **panic** (pan' ik) unreasonable fear; fear spreading through a group of people so that they lose control of themselves
   a. The leader of the lost group appealed* to them not to **panic**.
   b. When the danger was exaggerated,* a few people started to **panic**.
   c. The source* of **panic** in the crowd was a man with a gun.

12. **appropriate** (ə prōp’ ri- ə t) fit; set apart for some special use
   a. At an **appropriate** time, the chief promised to reveal* his plan.
   b. The lawn was an **appropriate** setting for Eileen’s wedding.
   c. After some **appropriate** prayers, the dinner was served.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Protecting Our Health**

Pick an apple, a tomato, a peach — no worms in the **harvest**. We are familiar with the **abundant** use of pesticides by farmers, but today’s chemists are becoming **uneasy**. They **calculate** that there are 45,000 different pesticides, and all of them can be **absorbed** by the fruit on which they are sprayed. The chemists **estimate** that every **morsel** we eat in the future may contain a deadly **quota** of pesticide. The tragedy* will come slowly but the **threat** is real. These government chemists do not suggest that we **ban** pesticides. They are cautious* and do not easily **panic**. What is needed, they say, are **appropriate**, budgeted* doses that will not pollute* our food.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**

![Image of a hot air balloon with people in it]
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The committee recommended that we ________ all dangerous foods.
2. Dave had his ________ of cookies for the day.
3. You should always make sure that you have an ________ supply of gasoline for a long trip.
4. The rain was ________ into the concrete when it was dry.
5. Is this inexpensive* dress ________ for a formal wedding?
6. How much do you ________ that horse is worth?
7. Helen Hayes had an ________ feeling as she went on to the stage for the first time.
8. When you are in trouble the worst thing to do is to ________.
9. The farmers had a good ________ of corn this year.
10. We ________ all the figures and came to one solid answer.
11. Every ________ the cook prepared was tasty.
12. The ________ of snow caused us to change our holiday plans.

Choose the Correct Word. Circle the word in parentheses that best fits the sense of the sentence.

1. When the food supply is (abundant, appropriate), there is no reason for anyone to go hungry.
2. Some people believe that the (threat, quota) of nuclear war is a very real danger of the twentieth century.
3. If you feel (uneasy, appropriate) about being capable of doing this work, please let me help you get started.
4. It is important not to (panic, calculate) in emergency situations.
5. Farmers hope their labors will be rewarded with a plentiful (harvest, morsel).
6. To (calculate, absorb) whether I need an A or a B on my math final, I had to first figure my average to date.
7. It's difficult to believe that even today there are school boards that (ban, harvest) books such as The Catcher in the Rye.
8. The dish looked so strange and smelled so foul, that I found it difficult to taste a (morsel, quota) of the meal our host had prepared.
9. I can't possibly (absorb, ban) such an enormous* amount of information in just two hours.
10. Many countries have strict (quotas, threats) on the number of immigrants they admit each year.
11. If my (estimate, quota) is correct, the homes presently under construction will mean about 200 new elementary school students in the district next year.
12. The (appropriate, abundant) behavior for different situations is something we all learn as part of growing up.

Spotlight on: calculate—A Roman "taxi" driver used to charge his customers by figuring out, or calculating, the number of pebbles (Latin word — calculus) that dropped into a basket in a given time.
Lesson 20

“Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind.”

Rudyard Kipling, Speech

1. **emerge** (i mér’j’) come out; come up; come into view
   a. When the fight was over, the underdog* emerged the winner.
   b. You have to be nimble* to emerge from the narrow opening in five seconds.
   c. What emerged from the bottle was a blend* of fruit juices.

2. **jagged** (jag’ id) with sharp points sticking out; unevenly cut or torn
   a. Being reckless,* Rudy didn’t watch out for the jagged steel.
   b. It’s an enormous* job to smooth the jagged edge of a fence.
   c. Leslie’s hair was so jagged it was scarcely* possible to tell that it had just been cut.

3. **linger** (ling’ ger) stay on; go slowly as if unwilling to leave
   a. The odor didn’t vanish* but lingered on for weeks.
   b. Some traditions* linger on long after they have lost their meanings.
   c. After the campus* closed for the summer, some students lingered on, reluctant* to go home.

4. **ambush** (am’ bush) a trap in which soldiers or other enemies hide to make a surprise attack
   a. The ambush became a tragedy* for those who attempted it because they were all killed.
   b. General Taylor raved* about the ingenious* ambush he planned.
   c. The troops lay in ambush in the dense* woods all through the night.

5. **crafty** (kraf’ té) skillful in deceiving others; sly; tricky
   a. His crafty mind prepared a comprehensive* plan to defraud* his partners.
   b. Leo didn’t use brutal* strength against his opponents,* but he used his crafty bag of tricks to beat them.
   c. The Indians did not fall for the crafty ambush.*

6. **defiant** (di fé’ ant) openly resisting; challenging*
   a. “I refuse to be manipulated;”* the defiant young woman told her father.
   b. Professor Carlyle was defiant of any attempt to disprove his theory.*
   c. Defiant of everyone, the addict* refused to be helped.

7. **vigor** (vig’ er) active strength or force
   a. Having a great deal of vigor, Jason was able to excel* in all sports.
   b. Tom Thumb made up for size by having more vigor than most people.
   c. Putting all her vigor into the argument, Patsy persuaded* me to let her drive.

8. **perish** (per’ ish) be destroyed; die
   a. Unless the plant gets water for its roots to absorb,* it will perish.
   b. Custer and all his men perished at the Little Big Horn.
   c. We are trying to make sure that democracy will never perish from this earth.

9. **fragile** (fraj’ ol) easily broken, damaged, or destroyed; delicate
   a. The expensive* glassware is very fragile.
   b. Things made out of plywood have a tendency* to be fragile.
   c. On the box was a label which read, “Fragile! Handle with care!”

10. **captive** (kap’ tiv) prisoner
    a. The major was grateful* to be released after having been held captive for two years.
    b. Until the sheriff got them out, the two boys were held captive in the barn.
    c. Placido Domingo can hold an audience captive with his marvelous singing voice.
11. **prosper** (pros' pər) be successful; have good fortune
   a. Howard Hughes owned numerous* businesses and most of them **prospered**.
   b. No one should **prosper** from the misfortunes* of his or her friends.
   c. The annual* report showed that the new business was **prospering**.

12. **devour** (di vour*) eat hungrily; absorb* completely; take in greedily*
   a. It was a horrid* sight to see the lion **devour** the lamb.
   b. The animal doctor was pleased to see the terrier **devour** the dog food.
   c. My aunt **devours** four or five mystery books each week.

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**A Home Where the Buffalo Roam**

Even today in South Dakota a cowboy **emerges** from behind a **jagged** rock where he has **lingered** in ambush waiting for the **crafty** buffalo to appear. Although not wild—they are raised on vast* ranches—the gallant,* **defiant** bison need to be hunted with the same **vigor** cowboys showed a century* ago. For a while, Americans thought the buffalo would **perish** from the earth; fortunately* the buffalo is far from being such a **fragile** animal. Now more or less **captive**, the buffalo, an estimated* 10,000, are raised for profit by ranchers who **prosper** from the sale of buffalo meat. When did you **devour** your last morsel* of tasty buffalo meat?

---

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. If we do not do something about pollution,* we may __________ from this earth.
2. The __________ edge of that sheet of metal is very dangerous.
3. We were held __________ by the sinister* enemy for ten days.
4. The bank teller's __________ plan to steal a million dollars didn't succeed.
5. I like to __________ on until everyone else has left the theatre.
6. My parents taught me not to be __________ of authority.
7. Did the __________ of the Lebanese soldiers fail?
8. Business persons can __________ if they are honest with their customers.
9. A new star has just __________ from the rock music world.
10. I can __________ a steak in two minutes when I am hungry.
11. With a surprising show of __________, the old woman swam up and down the pool six times!
12. A lack* of calcium in Tyrone's diet caused his bones to be quite __________.

**Antonyms (opposites).** Circle the word that most nearly expresses the opposite meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. **emerge**
   a. go back
   b. involve
   c. disturb
   d. ruin
   e. amuse
2. **captive**
   a. reluctant*
   b. free to leave
   c. active
   d. rapidly constructed
   e. solitary*
3. **ambush**
   a. openly attack
   b. readily remove
   c. secretly strive
   d. quickly determine
   e. water thoroughly
4. **fragile**
   a. demanding
   b. strudy
   c. careful
   d. genuine
   e. shrewd
5. **devour**
   a. charge
   b. figure out
   c. nourish*
   d. leave untouched
   e. perist*
6. **jagged**
   a. confusing
   b. smooth-edged
   c. linked together
   d. microscopic*
   e. unspoiled
7. **defiant**
   a. ready to act
   b. willing to obey
   c. reliable
   d. vulgar
   e. evasive
8. **linger**
   a. underestimate*
   b. exclude
   c. wither
   d. leave quickly
   e. neglect*
9. **vigor**
   a. lack of strength
   b. lack of funds
   c. lack of ability
   d. lack of understanding
   e. lack of tradition*
10. **crafty**
    a. honest
    b. wretched
    c. vulgar
    d. mystical
    e. absurd*
11. **prosper**
    a. be unsuccessful
    b. manipulate*
    c. penetrate*
    d. assemble*
    e. license
12. **perish**
    a. fight
    b. live
    c. ban*
    d. resent*
    e. molest*

**Spotlight on:** ambush—What kind of hiding place would best protect a person who wanted to ambush an enemy? The clue is in the word itself. Of course, the bushes or woods provided the greatest safety for the attacker. The bushes are better hidden in the word ambuscade, but the meaning is the same. Now you have gained two words in one stroke.
Lesson 21  “In a multitude of words there will certainly be error.”  Chinese proverb

Words To Learn
This Week
plea
weary
collide
confirm
verify
anticipate
dilemma
detour
merit
transmit
relieve
baffle

1. plea (ple) request; appeal; that which is asked of another
   a. The employees* turned in a plea to their boss for higher pay.
   b. The President's plea to release the captives* was denied by the enemy.
   c. In court today, the judge consented* to the lawyer's plea for a light sentence.

2. weary (wør' ĕ) tired
   a. I am weary of debating* the same topic* all day.
   b. The farmer grew weary of bringing in the harvest* every year for the past forty summers.
   c. Let me rest my weary bones here before the march commences.*

3. collide (ka lîd') come together with force
   a. When the two autos collided, the people in the fragile* smaller car perished.*
   b. Committees are exploring* ways of keeping cars from colliding.
   c. In my estimate* the two bicycles collided at five o'clock.

4. confirm (kan férm') prove to be true or correct; make certain
   a. The way Victor talked back to his mother confirmed that he was defiant.*
   b. A probe* of the criminal's background confirmed that he had been in jail numerous* times.
   c. Years of research confirmed the theory* that smoking is harmful.

5. verify (ver' a fi) prove to be true; confirm*
   a. A "yes man" is an employee* who will verify everything the boss says.
   b. I was there as a witness to verify the charges against the bus driver.
   c. The data* I turned in were verified by the clerks in our office.

6. anticipate (an tis' a păt) look forward to; expect
   a. We anticipate a panic* if the news is revealed* to the public.
   b. Harriet anticipated the approach* of the mailman with fright.
   c. With his weird* powers, Lonnie was able to anticipate the ringing of the telephone.

7. dilemma (da lem' a) situation requiring a choice between two evils; a difficult choice
   a. It is sensible not to panic* in the face of a dilemma.
   b. Lottie faced the dilemma of whether to approve of the operation or not.
   c. In "The Lady or the Tiger," the hero had the dilemma of which door to open.

8. detour (dë' tŏör) a roundabout way
   a. Pop was uneasy* about taking the detour in this strange town.
   b. In order to evade* city traffic, Anthony took a detour.
   c. The detour took us ten miles off our course.

9. merit (mer' it) goodness; worth; value
   a. There is little merit in lying to those you love.
   b. My brother was promoted because of merit, not because of friendship.
   c. Do you think the tradition* of marriage has any merit?

10. transmit (trans mit') send over; pass on; pass along; let through
    a. Garcia's message was transmitted to the appropriate* people.
    b. Scientists can now transmit messages from space vessels* to earth.
    c. Our local radio station does not transmit broadcasts after midnight.
11. **relieve** (ri lēv’) make less; make easier; reduce the pain of; replace; release; free
   a. The pills *relieved* the pain from the wound I received in the conflict.*
   b. A majority* of the population* wanted to *relieve* the mayor of his duty.
   c. The peace agreement *relieved* us of the threat* of an attack.

12. **baffle** (baf’el) be too hard to understand or solve
   a. How so mediocre* a player earned so much money *baffled* me.
   b. The topic* of relativity is a *baffling* one.
   c. Sherlock Holmes would undoubtedly* have been *baffled* by the way the crime was committed.

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**Safety in the Air**

The most persistent* plea of weary pilots has always been for a machine that would warn them that they were about to *collide* with an oncoming airplane. Records *confirm* that the number of collisions is increasing each year, and pilots *verify* hundreds of reports of near misses. Recently a system that would electronically *anticipate* oncoming airplanes was devised,* and the pilot’s *dilemma* to dive or to climb, to *detour* to left or right, may be solved. The system has *merit*, though, only if every plane is equipped to *transmit* and receive a signal to and from an oncoming plane. But most aviation experts feel that only a system that watches every airplane in the sky will *relieve* a problem that tends to *baffle* every one who attempts to find a solution.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The first time a message was ________ over a telegraph was in 1840.
2. Can you ________ that this is your handwriting?
3. I took a ________ to avoid traffic.
4. We were all very ________ after the long trip.
5. There is ________ in being a good listener.
6. The judge listened to the burglar’s ________ of not guilty.
7. The runner and catcher were about to ________ at home plate.
8. Tyrone was ________ that he didn’t have any more work to do.
9. When you run a company you have at least one new ________ every day to solve.
10. Did you ________ our reservations at the hotel?
11. We were ________ as to who murdered the wretched* old man.
12. After having been married to Arthur for thirty years, Selma could ________ everything he was going to say.

(Note: You might have used the same word in Sentences 2 and 10.)

---

Which Word Means. From the list of 12 new words that follows, choose the one that corresponds to each definition below.

plea 
verify 
merit

weary 
anticipate 
transmit

collide 
dilemma 
relieve

confirm 
detour 
baﬄe

1. a roundabout way __________________________________________
2. that which is asked of another ________________________________
3. come together with force _____________________________________
4. pass along __________________________________________________
5. be too hard to understand ____________________________________
6. goodness; worth; value __________________________________________________________________
7. make easier; replace __________________________________________
8. tired ___________________________________________________________________________________
9. make certain __________________________________________________
10. a diﬃcult choice _____________________________________________
11. prove to be true _________________________________________________________________________
12. expect ________________________________________________________________________________

(Note: The same words could be used for deﬁnitions 9 and 11.)

---

Spotlight on: dilemma—The sport of bull ﬁghting provides us with a vivid expression—being on the horns of a dilemma—to describe a situation in which we are faced with two choices, each equally unpleasant. It is as if we were asked to choose which horn of a bull we prefer to be gored by.
Lesson 22

"Words are like leaves, and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

Alexander Pope. Essay on Criticism

1. **warden** (wör’ den) keeper; guard; person in charge of a prison
   a. The **warden** found himself facing two hundred defiant* prisoners.
   b. A cautious* **warden** always has to anticipate* the possibility of an escape.
   c. When the journalists* asked to meet with **Warden** Thomas, he sent word
      that he was sick.

2. **acknowledge** (ak näl’ ij) admit to be true
   a. The experts reluctantly* **acknowledged** that their estimate* of food costs
      was not accurate.*
   b. District Attorney Hogan got the man to **acknowledge** that he had lied in
      court.
   c. "I hate living alone," the bachelor* **acknowledged**.

3. **justice** (jus’ tis) just conduct; fair dealing
   a. Daniel Webster abandoned* any hope for **justice** once he saw the jury.
   b. Our pledge* to the flag refers to "liberty and **justice** for all."
   c. The warden* acknowledged* that **justice** had not been served in my case.

4. **delinquent** (di ling’ kwent) an offender; criminal; behind time
   a. The youthful **delinquent** tried to avoid* going to jail.
   b. All delinquents* are banned* from the Student Council at school.
   c. If you are delinquent* in paying your dues, you will be dropped from
      membership in the club.

5. **reject** (ri jekt’) refuse to take, use, believe, consider, grant, etc.
   a. Sylvester didn't try to evade* the draft because he knew the doctors
      would reject him once they saw the X-rays of his back.
   b. The reform* bill was unanimously* rejected* by Congress.
   c. When his promotion was rejected* by the newspaper owner, the editor* was
      thoroughly* bewildered.*

6. **deprive** (di priv’) take away from by force
   a. The poor man was deprived* of a variety* of things that money could buy.
   b. We were deprived* of a good harvest* because of the lack* of rain.
   c. Living in a rural* area, Betsy was deprived* of concerts and plays.

7. **spouse** (spous) husband or wife
   a. When a husband prospers* in his business, his spouse* benefits also.
   b. The woman and her spouse* relieved* each other throughout the night at
      their child’s bedside.
   c. "May I bring my **spouse** to the office party?" Dorinda asked.

8. **vocation** (vō kä’ shen) occupation; business; profession; trade
   a. Red Smith’s vocation* was as a journalist* for the **Times**.
   b. One should try to pick an appropriate* **vocation** that is appropriate for
      him or her.
   c. If you are uneasy* in your **vocation**, you can never be happy.

9. **unstable** (un stä’ bel) not firmly fixed; easily moved or overthrown
   a. An **unstable** person will panic* when he or she is in trouble.
   b. I could detect* that the drinking glass was unstable* and about to fall.
   c. Cathy’s balance became unstable* because she was very weary.*

10. **homicide** (häm’ ə sīd) a killing of one human being by another; murder
    a. The police were baffled* as to who was responsible for the **homicide**.
    b. It took a crafty* person to get away with that **homicide**.
    c. News of the **homicide** quickly circulated* through our vicinity.*
11. **penalize** (pĕ' nə lız) declare punishable by law or rule; set a penalty for
   a. The Detroit Lions were penalized fifteen yards for their rough play.
   b. We were penalized for not following tradition.*
   c. Mrs. Robins penalized us for doing the math problem in ink.

12. **beneficiary** (ben'ə fis'ər ə ben'ə fis'hər) person who receives benefit
   a. I was the beneficiary of $8,000 when my grandfather died.
   b. When the paintings were sold, the millionaire's niece was the beneficiary.
   c. My brother was the beneficiary of excellent advice from his guidance counselor.

---

**A New Way to Treat Prisoners**

The **warden** of a prison today will readily **acknowledge** the new trend in prison reform.* In an attempt to provide a different brand of **justice** for society's **delinquents**, officials now reject the idea that prison should completely **deprive** the convict of freedom. Thus, in some prisons inmates are allowed to leave the prison grounds to visit their **spouses** or to pursue* their **vocation**. Even the more **unstable** convict who may have committed **homicide** is not penalized as harshly* as before. The hope is that if persons emerge* from prison less defiant* than they do now, society will be the beneficiary.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Wayne's parents yelled at him because he was known as a __________.
2. The courts will __________ you if you don’t obey the law.
3. Are you satisfied with your __________ or are you thinking of getting a different job?
4. Five persons were being questioned by the police about the brutal* __________.
5. I __________ the fact that I received the tapes.
6. When Steve asked his girlfriend to marry him, he did not anticipate* that she would __________ him.
7. The __________ of the prison set up stricter rules.
8. Mrs. Fried's __________ came home weary* after each day's work.
9. It is often __________ persons who commit serious crimes.
10. Clara felt as if she had been __________ of the better things in life.
11. __________ was served when the villain* was put behind bars.
12. Joseph was the __________ of large sums of money from his uncle's insurance policy.

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. warden</td>
<td>a. murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. penalize</td>
<td>b. admit to be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. justice</td>
<td>c. person in charge of a prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. delinquent</td>
<td>d. not firmly fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. vocation</td>
<td>e. take away from by force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. spouse</td>
<td>f. a criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. homicide</td>
<td>g. person who receives benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. acknowledge</td>
<td>h. declare punishable by law or rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. unstable</td>
<td>i. husband or wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. beneficiary</td>
<td>j. occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. reject</td>
<td>k. fair dealing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. deprive</td>
<td>l. refuse to take, use, believe, grant, etc.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Spotlight on: beneficiary—Except for Benedict Arnold, who did not treat his country well, all other words beginning with bene speak only of good, for that is what this prefix (a letter or letters attached at the beginning of a word) means. Here is a list of such “good” words: benefactor, beneficent, beneficial, benefit, benevolent, benign. In your reading, have you come across the letters N.B. in front of certain passages? The author is telling you to “note it well” (nota bene).
Lesson 23

"In words as fashions the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Alexander Pope, Essay on Criticism

1. reptile (rep’ təl) a cold blooded animal that creeps or crawls; snakes, lizards, turtles, alligators, and crocodiles
   a. The lizard is a reptile with a very slender* body.
   b. Reptiles are kept in the museum’s large hall.
   c. A crocodile is a reptile that is more nimble* in the water than out of it.

2. rarely (rār’ lē) seldom; not often
   a. You rarely hear adults raving* about a movie they just saw.
   b. People are rarely frank* with each other.
   c. I rarely attend the annual* meetings of our family circle.

3. forbid (fer bid’) order someone not to do something; make a rule against
   a. Spitting on the floor is forbidden in public places.
   b. The law forbids drunken drivers to handle their autos.
   c. I forbid you to enter the dense* jungle because of the peril* which awaits you there.

4. logical (loj’ a kal) reasonable; reasonably expected
   a. It is logical to spend a minimum* on needless things.
   b. In order to keep your car running well, it is only logical that you lubricate* it regularly.
   c. I used a logical argument to persuade* Lester to leave.

5. exhibit (eg zib’ it) display; show
   a. A million dollar microscope* is now on exhibit at our school.
   b. The bride and groom exhibited their many expensive* gifts.
   c. Kim frequently* exhibited her vast knowledge* of baseball before complete strangers.

6. proceed (pra sêd’) go on after having stopped; move forward
   a. Only those with special cards can proceed into the pool area.
   b. When the actor was late, the show proceeded without him.
   c. The senator proceeded to denounce* those wholesalers* who would deprive* Americans of their quota* of beef.

7. precaution (pra kə’ shon) measures taken beforehand; foresight
   a. Detectives used precaution before entering the bomb’s vicinity.*
   b. We must take every precaution not to pollute* the air.
   c. Before igniting* the fire, the hunters took unusual precaution.

8. extract (eks trakt’) pull out or draw out, usually with some effort
   a. Dr. Fogel extracted my tooth in an amateur* fashion.
   b. Chemists extracted the essential* vitamins from the grain.
   c. Spencer was ingenious* in extracting information from witnesses.

9. prior (prī’ ar) coming before; earlier
   a. Prior to choosing his life’s vocation,* Paul traveled to India.
   b. Myrna was unhappy prior to meeting her beau.*
   c. Samson had been a strong man prior to having his hair cut.

10. embrace (em brā’ s)’ hug one another; a hug
    a. After having been rivals* for years, the two men embraced.
    b. When Ellen’s spouse* approached,* she slipped out of Doug’s embrace.
    c. The young girl was bewildered* when the stranger embraced her.

11. valiant (val’ yant) brave; courageous
    a. Robin Hood was valiant and faced his opponents* without fear.
    b. The valiant paratroopers led the invasion.
c. Grandma Joad had the ability* to be **valliant** when the need arose.

12. **partial** (pār' shal) not complete; not total
   a. We made a **partial** listing of the urgently* needed supplies.
   b. Macy's had a sale on a **partial** selection of its winter clothes.
   c. Using only a **partial** amount of his great speed, Jim Ryun surpassed* all the other runners.

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**Handling Poisonous Snakes**

How do the Indian snake charmers handle those live poisonous **reptiles** without being poisoned? Visitors to the Hopi Indians rarely leave the reservation without asking. Because Indians **forbid** any white person from taking part in such a ceremony, scientists could come to one **logical** answer: before the Indians **exhibit** the snakes, they **proceed** to remove the fangs. Yet some scientists verify* the fact that all the snakes have fangs. They have a different theory.* The Indians take an important **precaution**: they **extract** most of the poison **prior** to the snake dance. Now the Indian can **embrace** the snake without being poisoned. He will appear **valliant** because he knows that the snake has only a **partial** supply of its deadly poison.

---

*Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?*
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. I ________ my daughter when she came home from camp.
2. We ________ you to leave the area.
3. Did you ________ along the hall until you got to the room?
4. A turtle is a very common ________.
5. We made a ________ listing of the people who owed the library books because it would take too long to copy all the names.
6. Betty Sue is always very ________ when she prepares her arguments for a debate.*
7. I ________ if ever go to the movies.
8. Have you seen the cave dweller ________ in the museum?
9. I went to high school ________ to entering the army.
10. Be sure to take the ________ not to swim after eating.
11. Sergeant York got a medal for being ________ in war.
12. Did you ________ the splinter from his foot?

Exercise
Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Spotlight on: valiant—The famous Prince Valiant has appeared in the comics for many years as the ideal knight. Since English has so many synonyms for the quality of courage, he might have been called Prince Gallant, Intrepid, Audacious, Hardy, Resolute, Indomitable, Fearless, Dauntless, Chivalrous, or Heroic. Or was Prince Valiant just the right name?
Lesson 24

"Words are the physicians of a mind diseased."

Aeschylus, Prometheus Bound

Words To Learn
This Week
fierce
detest
sneer
cowardly
courage
consider
vermin
wail
symbol
authority
neutral
trifle

1. **fierce** (fīrs) savage; wild
   a. Barry was so **fiercely** angry that he thrust* his hand through the glass.
   b. One must take appropriate* precautions* when approaching* **fierce** dogs.
   c. He took one look at his **fierce** opponent* and ran.

2. **detest** (di test*) dislike very much; hate
   a. The world detests people who aren't valiant.*
   b. Wally was certain that his girlfriend's parents would detest him because he had been a delinquent.*
   c. I detest Chinese food but I won't deprive* you of the chance to eat it.

3. **sneer** (snēr) show scorn or contempt by looks or words; a scornful look or remark
   a. The journalists* were cautious* about sneering at the Secretary of Defense.
   b. "Wipe that sneer off your face!" the dean told the delinquent.*
   c. When offered a dime as a tip, the taxi driver sneered* at his rider.

4. **scowl** (skoul) look angry by lowering the eyebrows; frown
   a. Laverne scowled at her mother when she was prohibited* from going out.
   b. I dread* seeing my father scowl when he gets my report card.
   c. Because of a defect* in her vision,* it always appeared that Polly was scowling.

5. **encourage** (en kār' īj) give courage to; increase the confidence of
   a. We encouraged the coach to devise* a plan for beating Jefferson High.
   b. Some unstable* persons need to be encouraged* to find a vocation.*
   c. A valiant* person rarely* needs to be encouraged.

6. **consider** (ken sid' ŏr) think about in order to decide
   a. Jon considered whether a comprehensive* report was necessary.
   b. Do you consider that dress to be a bargain at the wholesale* price?
   c. The wrestler was always considered* to be the underdog* in every match.

7. **vermin** (ver' men) small animals that are troublesome or destructive; fleas, bedbugs, lice, rats, and mice are vermin
   a. One should try to eliminate* all vermin from his or her house.
   b. Some reptiles* eat vermin as their food.
   c. Although vermin are not always visible,* they probably inhabit* every house in the city.

8. **wail** (wäl) cry loud and long because of grief or pain
   a. When tragedy* struck, the old people began to wail.
   b. In some countries the women are expected to wail* loudly after their husbands die.
   c. When the Yankees lost the World Series, there was much wailing* in New York.

9. **symbol** (sim' bol) something that stands for or represents something else
   a. The statue outside the court building is considered* a symbol* of justice.*
   b. Symbols* for God are prohibited* in the Jewish religion.
   c. An olive branch is a symbol* of peace.

10. **authority** (ə thór' e tē, e thär' e tē) the right to command or enforce obedience; power delegated to another; an author or volume that may be appealed to in support of an action or belief
    a. No one should have the authority* to dictate our career choice.
    b. Today a monarch* does not have the authority* he once enjoyed.
    c. The Supreme Court is entrusted with the authority* to interpret our Constitution.
11. **neutral** (nō′ trel) on neither side of a quarrel or war
   a. It is logical* to remain **neutral** in a violent* argument between spouses.*
   b. Switzerland was a **neutral** country in World War II.
   c. Adolph did not reject* the idea but remained **neutral** about it.

12. **trifle** (tri′ fel) a small amount; little bit; something of little value
   a. I ate a **trifle** for dinner rather than a vast* meal.
   b. Walter spends only a **trifle** of his time in studying French.
   c. At our meetings Alex always raises **trifling** objections to any new plan.

---

**Punishment for Drug Abuse**

A recent* attempt by New Jersey's attorney general to lessen the penalties* for use of marijuana has caused **fierce** arguments around the country. Those who **detest** the drug users **sneer** and **scowl** at the light treatment of offenders. They reject* the attorney general's recommendation as lacking a morsel* of sense, claiming it would only **encourage** more drug abuse. They **consider** the drug addict much like **vermin** that must be stamped out. Such citizens continually **wail** for stiffer penalties. Those in favor of a milder approach* to the drug problem point to the poor results achieved by prison terms. They feel addicts* should be given medical help. Also, in enforcing harsh* drug laws, police tend to be viewed as a **symbol** of unwelcome **authority**. The problem demands a solution. We cannot remain **neutral** or unconcerned, nor can we afford to muddle through with ineffective measures, for this is not a **trifling** matter.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. I have it on the highest ________ that the lead in the play has been chosen.
2. I am going to ________ my brother to become a lawyer.
3. Uncle Sam is the well-known ________ of the United States.
4. We pay $5 a month to keep our house free from ________.
5. When a country is ________, it does not want to get involved in foreign conflict.*
6. What type of art work do you ________ to be beautiful?
7. The ________ lion clawed at the visitors to the zoo.
8. To hear the ________ of a person in sorrow is to hear a dismal* sound.
9. Only a ________ of Ivan’s fortune was left to his human beneficiaries;* most of the money was given to his cats.
10. I ________ people who are jealous* of my success.
11. The unpleasant salesgirl always had a ________ on her face.
12. My father warned me not to ________ at our poor relatives.

Synonyms. Circle the word that most nearly expresses the meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. **encourage**
   a. evade*  
   b. approach*  
   c. reassure  
   d. cuddle
2. **neutral**
   a. impartial  
   b. reckless  
   c. abundant*  
   d. bulky
3. **scowl**
   a. alter*  
   b. forbid*  
   c. frown  
   d. complicate
4. **consider**
   a. think over  
   b. assume responsibility  
   c. issue orders  
   d. accept a challenge*
5. **fierce**
   a. massive*  
   b. sinister*  
   c. savage  
   d. coarse
6. **detest**
   a. abolish*  
   b. hate  
   c. baffle*  
   d. ignore*
7. **authority**
   a. opinion  
   b. valuable skill  
   c. deciding factor  
   d. power to act
8. **symbol**
   a. image  
   b. concealed* evidence*  
   c. absurdity*  
   d. sacred* object
9. **trifle**
   a. fragile* glass  
   b. flexible* hours  
   c. small amount  
   d. ignorant statement
10. **vermin**
    a. small and troublesome animals  
    b. boring and troublesome animals  
    c. curious readers  
    d. crafty* clients*
11. **sneeze**
    a. scrofulous look  
    b. gallant* gesture  
    c. sinister* act  
    d. rude interruption
12. **wail**
    a. calm down  
    b. cry loud and long  
    c. go forward  
    d. break even

**Spotlight on:** symbol—Our civilization is quite dependent upon symbols. Without them, the world would be drab and dull indeed. The very words we use are merely symbols for the things and ideas they represent. Symbols are used in language, writing, logic, mathematics, science, religion, trade, and sports. Find a symbol for each of the fields mentioned.
These exercises are based on some of the words which you found in Lessons 19–24.

A. In each of the parentheses below there are two choices. Pick the one that fits better.
1. In order to help our own auto companies, the government set up quotas, estimates) on the number of foreign cars it would allow to be sent here.
2. To make sure that our sauce is good, we hire workers to harvest, reject) those tomatoes that are not ripe.
3. My hopes for visiting Canada this summer hang on a fragile, logical) thread.
4. Try to extract, acknowledge) every ounce of juice you can get from these oranges.
5. When I need help with a dilemma, trifle) I turn to my father who always gives me good advice.
6. Since you have made partial, abundant) payment for your bicycle, you still owe quite a few dollars.
7. If you linger, proceed) too long over your breakfast, you will be late for school.
8. I didn’t want to get mixed up in the fight between Luke and Pete, so I took a neutral, defiant) position.
9. Once I had calculated, exhibited) how long it would take to do the jobs, I knew what to charge.
10. After the facts were confirmed, relieved), the editor printed the story.

B. Opposites. In Column I are ten words from Lessons 19–24. Match them correctly with their opposite meanings in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>detest</td>
<td>huge piece</td>
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<tr>
<td>perish</td>
<td>hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valiant</td>
<td>wide awake</td>
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<td>afraid</td>
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<td>often</td>
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<td>prior</td>
<td>live</td>
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<tr>
<td>morsel</td>
<td>smile</td>
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<tr>
<td>rarely</td>
<td>steady</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?

1. Egyptian Art ______ To Open At Local Museum (Quota, Exhibit, Extract, Symbol)
2. Middle East Countries To Test ______ Peace (Fragile, Appropriate, Prior, Neutral)
3. Trucks ______ In Highway Accident (Proceed, Linger, Collide, Detour)
4. Ask Retired Judge To Solve ______ (Threat, Panic, Plea, Dilemma)
5. Slum Houses To Be Rid Of _______ (Vermin, Merit, Reptiles, Vigor)
6. Police ______ Arrest Of Jewelry Thief (Transmit, Merit, Extract, Confirm)
7. New Arrivals Hope to ______ In America (Prosper, Verify, Emerge, Ban)
8. Family Pets ______ In Four-Alarm Fire (Partial, Perish, Scowl, Devour)
9. “Must Meet ______,” Salesmen Are Told (Beneficiary, Quota, Threat, Merit)
10. Farmers Pleased With ______ Crop (Logical, Uneasy, Abundant, Jagged)

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:

1. a trap from which to make a surprise attack and is a simpler word for ambuscade
2. the person to be paid money from an insurance policy and begins with the prefix meaning “good"
3. a letter, character, mark, sign or abbreviation that represents an idea or quality
4. the end product of a farmer’s work but also refers to the product of any toll or effort
5. alarm and is derived from the name of the Greek god who brought fear whenever he appeared
6. succeed and also attain one’s desires
7. defeat as well as perplex or puzzle
8. the chief officer of a prison and also a guardian or a superintendent
9. taking care beforehand as well as provision for an emergency
10. something of little value or importance and also to play with or treat lightly someone’s feelings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wall</th>
<th>precaution</th>
<th>symbol</th>
<th>collide</th>
<th>merit</th>
<th>absorb</th>
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<td>quota</td>
<td>beneficiary</td>
<td>baffle</td>
<td>verify</td>
<td>jagged</td>
<td>devour</td>
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<tr>
<td>proceed</td>
<td>acknowledge</td>
<td>prior</td>
<td>ambush</td>
<td>crafty</td>
<td>trifle</td>
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<tr>
<td>penalize</td>
<td>appropriate</td>
<td>deprive</td>
<td>panic</td>
<td>prosper</td>
<td>warden</td>
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<td>harvest</td>
<td>transmit</td>
<td>plea</td>
<td>anticipate</td>
<td>defient</td>
<td>vigor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 25  “What care I for words?”

Shakespeare, As You Like It

1. **architect** (är’ kə tēk’t) a person who makes plans for buildings and other structures; a maker; a creator
   a. The famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, designed his buildings to blend* with their surroundings.
   b. An architect must have a knowledge of the materials that will be used in his structures.
   c. General Eisenhower was the architect of victory over the Nazis in World War II.

2. **matrimony** (mat’ rə mō’ nē) married life; ceremony of marriage
   a. Though matrimony is a holy state, our local governments still collect a fee for the marriage license.
   b. Because of lack of money, the sweetness of their matrimony turned sour.
   c. Some bachelors* find it very difficult to give up their freedom for the blessings of matrimony.

3. **baggage** (bag’ ij) the trunks and suitcases a person takes when he or she travels; an army’s equipment
   a. When Walt unpacked his baggage, he found he had forgotten his radio.
   b. Mrs. Montez checked her baggage at the station and took the children for a walk.
   c. The modern army cannot afford to be slowed up with heavy baggage.

4. **squander** (skwán’ dər) spend foolishly; waste
   a. Do not squander your money by buying what you cannot use.
   b. Because Freddy squandered his time watching television, he could not catch up on his homework.
   c. In his will, Mr. Larson warned his children not to squander their inheritance.

5. **abroad** (a brō’d) outside one’s country; going around; far and wide
   a. More people are going abroad for vacations.
   b. Is there any truth to the rumor abroad that school will be open all summer?
   c. The news of the President’s illness spread abroad.

6. **fugitive** (fyōō’ je tiv) a runaway
   a. Paul was a fugitive from the slums, abandoned* by all his friends.
   b. After escaping from prison, Tom led an unhappy life as a fugitive from the law.
   c. The fugitives from the unsuccessful revolution were captured.

7. **calamity** (kə lam’ ē tē) a great misfortune; serious trouble
   a. Failure in one test should not be regarded as a calamity.
   b. The death of her husband was a calamity which left Mrs. Marlowe numb.*
   c. What is more dismal* than one calamity following upon the heels of another?

8. **pauper** (pō’ per) a very poor person
   a. The fire that destroyed his factory made Mr. Bloomson a pauper.
   b. The richest man is a pauper if he has no friends.
   c. Since he was once a pauper himself, Max is willing to help the needy whenever he can.

9. **envy** (en’ vē) jealousy; the object of jealousy; to feel jealous
   a. Marilyn’s selection as Prom Queen made her the envy of every senior.
   b. My parents taught me not to envy anyone else’s wealth.
   c. Our envy of Nora’s skating ability is foolish because with practice all of us could do as well.
10. **collapse** (ke lāps') a breakdown; to fall in; break down; fail suddenly; fold together
   a. A heavy flood caused the bridge to **collapse**.
   b. His failure in chemistry meant the **collapse** of Bob's summer plans.
   c. **Collapse** the trays and store them in the closet.

11. **prosecute** (prās' ē kŏt) bring before a court; follow up; carry on
   a. Drunken drivers should be **prosecuted**.
   b. The district attorney refused to **prosecute** the case for lack of evidence.
   c. The general **prosecuted** the war with vigor.*

12. **bigamy** (big' ə mă) having two wives or two husbands at the same time
   a. Some people look upon **bigamy** as double trouble.
   b. Mr. Winkle, looking at his wife, thought **bigamy** was one crime he would never be guilty of.
   c. Some religious groups are in favor of **bigamy** even though it is against the law of the land.

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**Love and Marriage**

The famous **architect** Melville Fenton grew tired of **matrimony** and devised* a scheme to free himself of his spouse.* He told her he had been engaged by an American company to design its new office building in Paris. Packing his **baggage**, he left his home and proceeded* to cut all his ties with his former life. He changed his name, secured a new job, and quickly forgot his faithful wife.

Not having any responsibilities, he began to **squander** his money and energy. He married another woman, believing he was safe from the law. But his first wife had grown suspicious and resentful.* She learned from his employer that he had not gone **abroad**, that in fact he had left the firm altogether. With a little detective work, she soon discovered her husband's whereabouts. He had become a **fugitive** from justice* and one **calamity** after another overtook him. He lost his job, became a **pauper** and was no longer the **envy** of his acquaintances. Then his second wife grew ill and died.

After the **collapse** of his plans, there was only one logical* step for Melville to take. He embraced* his wife and asked for her forgiveness. Much to his relief, she decided not to **prosecute** him for **bigamy**.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The ________ compartment of the plane was inspected for bombs.
2. A storm on the night of the prom meant ________ for the senior class plans.
3. Good government would assure that there are no more ________ in the land.
4. The strain of the three-hour examination almost brought Leslie to a state of______.
5. Now that the quintuplets have come along, we are calling on an ________ to devise* plans for an extension to our home.
6. The hungry man was ________ for stealing a loaf of bread.
7. Bringing expensive* toys to newborn infants is just another way to ________ your money.
8. Bloodhounds were brought in to hunt for the ________ in the dense* forest.
9. When it was learned that Mr. Smythe had failed to divorce his first wife, he was charged with ________.
10. Traveling ________ is an educational experience.
11. What is there to ________ in a high mark that was not honestly achieved?
12. Everyone can see that ________ has brought Jim and Stella great happiness.

---

**Exercise**

*Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.*

1. 

2. 
Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

Spotlight on: architect—The architect is only the first of many workers needed before a building is completed. Some others are engineers, bulldozer operators, welders, carpenters, masons, lathers, plumbers, electricians, roofers, painters, plasterers, tilers, glaziers. Of course, you might simply hire a contractor who would then have all the headaches.
Lesson 26

“What do you read, my Lord?”
“Words. words. words.”

Shakespeare, Hamlet

1. **possible** (pās′ə bl′) able to be, be done, or happen; able to be true; able to be done or chosen properly
   a. Call me tomorrow evening if **possible**.
   b. It is now **possible** for man to walk on the moon.
   c. Considering* Melissa’s weakness in writing, it is not **possible** for her to help you with your composition.

2. **compel** (kom pel′) force; get by force
   a. It is not **possible*** to **compel** a person to love his fellow man.
   b. Heavy floods **compelled** us to stop.
   c. Mr. Gorlin is a teacher who does not have to **compel** me to behave.

3. **awkward** (ŏ′ kwərd) clumsy; not well-suited to use; not easily managed; embarrassing
   a. Sally is very **awkward** in speaking to the class but quite relaxed with her own group of friends.
   b. The handle of this bulky* suitcase has an **awkward** shape.
   c. Slow down because this is an **awkward** corner to turn.

4. **venture** (ven′ char) a daring undertaking; an attempt to make money by taking business risks; to dare; to expose to risk
   a. Ulysses was a man who would not reject* any **venture**, no matter how dangerous.
   b. John Jacob Astor made his fortune by a lucky **venture** in animal furs.
   c. Medics **venture** their lives to save wounded soldiers.

5. **awesome** (ŏ′ sem) causing or showing great fear, wonder, or respect
   a. The towering mountains, covered with snow, are an **awesome** sight.
   b. Connie had such an **awesome** amount of work to complete before graduation she doubted* she would have everything ready in time.
   c. The atom bomb is an **awesome** achievement for mankind.

6. **guide** (gid) a person who shows the way; to direct; to manage
   a. Tourists often hire **guides**.
   b. The Indian **guided** the hunters through the forest.
   c. Use the suggestions in the handbook as a study **guide**.

7. **quench** (kwench) put an end to; drown or put out
   a. Foam will **quench** an oil fire.
   b. Only Pepsi Cola will **quench** my thirst on such a hot day.
   c. He reads and reads and reads to **quench** his thirst for knowledge.

8. **betray** (bitră′) give away to the enemy; be unfaithful; mislead; show
   a. Nick’s awkward* motions **betrayed** his nervousness.
   b. Without realizing what he was doing, the talkative soldier **betrayed** his unit’s plans.
   c. The child’s eyes **betrayed** his fear of the fierce* dog.

9. **utter** (ut′ er) speak; make known; express
   a. When Violet accidentally stepped on the nail, she **uttered** a sharp cry of pain.
   b. Seth was surprised when he was told that he had **uttered** Joan’s name in his sleep.
   c. When Mr. Fuller saw that his house had not been damaged in the fire, he **uttered** a sigh of relief.*

10. **pacify** (pas′ e fi′) make calm; quiet down; bring peace to
   a. This toy should **pacify** that screaming baby.
b. We tried to pacify the woman who was angry at having to wait so long in line.
c. Soldiers were sent to pacify the countryside.
11. respond (ri spändˈ) answer; react
   a. Greg responded quickly to the question.
   b. My dog responds to every command I give him.
   c. Mrs. Cole responded to the medicine so well that she was better in two days.
12. beckon (bekˈən) signal by a motion of the hand or head; attract
   a. Jack beckoned to me to follow him.
   b. The delicious smell of fresh bread beckoned the hungry boy.
   c. The sea beckons us to adventure.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

Some Tall Tales
Do you think it is possible to defeat an opponent so fierce* that a glance* at her turns one to stone? This was the fate of anyone who looked upon the Medusa, a dreaded* monster whose hair was made of hissing serpents. The brave Perseus undertook to fight the Medusa, but he was compelled to do battle in a most awkward manner. To help Perseus in his venture, the goddess Minerva had lent him her bright shield, and the god Mercury had given him winged shoes. Cautiously he approached the awesome monster. Using the image of the Medusa in his shield as a guide, he succeeded in cutting off her head and fixing it to the center of Minerva's shield.

Perseus then flew to the realm of King Atlas whose chief pride was his garden filled with golden fruit. Thirsty and near collapse,* he pleaded with the king for water to quench his thirst and for a place to rest. But Atlas feared that he would be betrayed into losing his golden apples. He uttered just one word, "Begone!" Perseus, finding that he could not pacify Atlas, responded by beckoning him to look upon Medusa's head. Atlas was changed immediately into stone. His head and hair became forests, his body increased in bulk and became cliffs, and the gods ruled that the heaven with all its stars should rest upon his shoulders. Can there be a worse calamity* than that which befell Atlas?

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

![Image of a person drinking water](image-url)
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. History has shown us that tyranny cannot________the human desire for freedom.
2. The sailors used the North Star to________them to their destination.
3. Our eyes________to sudden light by blinking.
4. The coach________to the pitcher to watch for a bunt.
5. Little Benjy was foolish enough to________out on the thin ice.
6. If we are________to vote without hearing all sides of the issue, we could make a serious mistake.
7. Power in the hands of the ignorant is an________responsibility.
8. Benedict Arnold________his country.
9. The only________excuse for Barry’s failure is his lack* of effort.
10. It was not possible* to________the excited woman after she was fined for jaywalking.
11. The last words________by the dying soldier were, “We must hold the fort.”
12. Ralph found himself in an________situation when his blind date turned out to be a foot taller than he.

True or False. Based on the way the new word is used, write T (true) or F (false) next to the sentence.

____ 1. An awkward person is very graceful.
____ 2. An awesome sight is one that causes great wonder and respect.
____ 3. If someone tells you it’s possible to do something, that means the thing cannot be done.
____ 4. To beckon is to signal by a motion of the hand or head to call someone over to you.
____ 5. A person who shows you the way is a guide.
____ 6. To utter is to remain silent.
____ 7. To quiet an angry mob is to pacify the crowd.
____ 8. If you are compelled to do something, you are forced to do it.
____ 9. A person who undertakes a venture is afraid to take risks of any kind.
____ 10. If I respond to your suggestion, I react to it.
____ 11. To quench something is to renew it.
____ 12. To betray someone is to be unfaithful or misleading.

Spotlight on: respond — The next time you receive an invitation to a party, the host or hostess may want to be sure you are coming so that adequate preparations can be made. In that case, he or she will write R.S.V.P. on the invitation to tell you in simple French (répondez s’il vous plaît) to please respond.
Lesson 27  "My words fly up, my thoughts remain below: Words without thoughts never to heaven go."
Shakespeare, Hamlet

1. **despite** (di spît’) in spite of
   a. The player continued in the game **despite** his injuries.
   b. **Despite** his size, Ted put up a good fight.
   c. We won the game by a shutout **despite** the fact that our team got only three hits.

2. **disrupt** (dis rupt’) upset; cause to break down
   a. Pam’s clowning **disrupted** the class every day.
   b. The storm **disrupted** the telephone lines throughout the area.
   c. The collapse* of the government **disrupted** the services we took for granted, such as mail delivery.

3. **rash** (rash) a breaking out with many small red spots on the skin; outbreak of many instances within a short time; too hasty or careless
   a. The report of a **rash** of burglaries in the neighborhood was exaggerated.*
   b. Poison ivy causes a **rash**.
   c. It is **rash** to threaten an action you cannot carry out.

4. **rapid** (ra’ pid) very quick; swift
   a. We took a **rapid** walk around the camp before breakfast.
   b. If you work **rapidly** you can complete the test in twenty minutes.
   c. The response* to the surprise attack was a **rapid** retreat.

5. **exhaust** (ig zöst’) empty completely; use up; tire out
   a. To **exhaust** the city’s water supply would be a calamity.*
   b. The long climb to the top of the mountain **exhausted** our strength.
   c. If we continue to squander* our money recklessly,* our treasury will soon be **exhausted**.

6. **severity** (se ver’ a tê) strictness; harshness; plainness; violence
   a. The **severity** of the teacher was not appreciated by the pupils until they reached the final examinations
   b. The **severity** of the Black Plague can be imagined from the fact that thirty percent of the population* died.
   c. Rosita complained to the principal about the **severity** of the punishment which the Student Court gave to her.

7. **feeble** (fè’ bl) weak
   a. We heard a **feeble** cry from the exhausted* child.
   b. The guide* made a **feeble** attempt to explain why he had taken the wrong turn.
   c. The **feeble** old man collapsed* on the sidewalk.

8. **unite** (yu nit’) join together; become one
   a. The thirteen colonies **united** to form one country.
   b. Matrimony* **united** two famous Virginia families.
   c. America and Russia were **united** against a common enemy in World War II.

9. **cease** (sês) stop
   a. **Cease** trying to do more than you can.
   b. The whispering in the audience **ceased** when the curtain went up.
   c. When you **cease** making war, you can then begin to pacify* the small villages which the enemy controls.

10. **thrifty** (thrif’ tê) saving; careful in spending; thriving
    a. By being **thrifty**, Miss Benson managed to get along on her small income.
b. A **thrifty** person knows that squandering* money can lead to financial* calamity.**

c. By **thrifty** use of their supplies, the shipwrecked sailors were able to survive* for weeks.

11. **miserly** (mi' zar ī) stingy; like a miser

a. Being **miserly** with our natural resources will help us to live longer on this earth.

b. A **miserly** person rarely* has any friends.

c. Silas Marner abandoned* his **miserly** habits when Eppie came into his life.

12. **monarch** (män' ərk) king or queen; ruler

a. There are few modern nations which are governed by **monarchs**.

b. The **monarchs** of ancient Rome considered themselves descendants* of the gods.

c. Men sometimes believe that they are **monarchs** in their own homes.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Problems We Face**

Despite wars, disease, and natural disasters,* our world is experiencing a population explosion (boom) that threatens* to change or **disrupt** life as we have known it. Vast* numbers of people must be fed and housed, and in the process a whole **rash** of problems has descended* upon the human race.

First has been the pollution* of the air and the contamination* of the water supply. Second has been the **rapid exhaustion** of fuels, minerals, and other natural resources. The response* to this situation has ranged from utter* disbelief to exaggerated* concern.

Since scientists themselves disagree on the severity of the problem, our **feeble** knowledge is surely unable to suggest the correct course of action. But we cannot stand still because there is too much at stake. We are, therefore, compelled* to **unite** in our efforts to insure that human life on this planet does not **cease**. We must learn to be **thrifty**, **even miserly**, with the gifts of nature that we have formerly taken for granted. If our past reveals* a reckless* squandering* of our natural possessions, we must now find an intelligent guide* to their use so that we may remain **monarchs** of a world that has peace and plenty.

---

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The dying soldier made a last __________ effort to rise.
2. Though the victim’s breathing had __________, the fireman continued giving oxygen.
3. We often regret a __________ statement made in the heat of an argument.
4. Now that you have __________ all your excuses, tell us the truth.
5. The bout was fought to determine who would be the __________ of the ring.
6. An increase in pollution* will __________ our normal ways of life.
7. Macy’s Department Store always says, “It pays to be __________.”
8. I have learned to read Spanish __________, but I cannot speak it so well.
9. The __________ of the pain compelled* Frank to call the doctor in the middle of the night.
10. Under certain conditions, oxygen will __________ with hydrogen to form water.
11. __________ a warning glance from the teacher, Harold continued to annoy the girl next to him.
12. It is best to be neither too __________ nor too careless about one’s money.

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

Spotlight on: thrifty—If a person is very thrifty with money, would you describe him or her as economical or stingy, careful or miserly, frugal or greedy? Though the trait is the same in each case, the word describing it has a different value judgment. The word you choose really depends upon what you think of the person.
Lesson 28

"A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off."
Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona

Words To Learn
This Week
outlaw
promote
undernourished
illustrate
disclose
excessive
disaster
censor
culprit
juvenile
bait
insist

1. **outlaw** (out’ lô) an exile; an outcast; a criminal; to declare unlawful
   a. Congress has **outlawed** the sale of certain drugs.
   b. The best known **outlaw** of the American West was Jesse James.
   c. An animal which is cast out by the rest of the pack is known as an **outlaw**.

2. **promote** (prô môt’’) raise in rank or importance; help to grow and develop; help to organize
   a. Students who pass the test will be **promoted** to the next grade.
   b. An accurate* knowledge of other cultures will **promote** good will among people of different backgrounds.
   c. Several bankers invested an enormous* sum of money to **promote** the idea.

3. **undernourished** (un’ der ner’ isht) not sufficiently fed
   a. The **undernourished** child was so feeble* he could hardly walk.
   b. There is evidence* that even wealthy people are **undernourished** because they do not eat sufficient quantities* of healthful foods.
   c. An infant who drinks enough milk will not be **undernourished**.

4. **illustrate** (il’ strät or i lus’ trat) make clear or explain by stories, examples, comparisons, or other means; serve as an example
   a. To **illustrate** how the heart sends blood around the body, the teacher described how a pump works.
   b. This exhibit* will **illustrate** the many uses of atomic energy.
   c. These stories **illustrate** Mark Twain’s serious side.

5. **disclose** (dis klôz’’) uncover; make known
   a. The lifting of the curtain **disclosed** a beautiful winter scene.
   b. This letter **discloses** the source* of his fortune.
   c. Samson, reclining* in the arms of Delilah, **disclosed** that the secret of his strength was in his long hair.

6. **excessive** (ek ses’ iv) too much; too great; extreme
   a. Pollution* of the atmosphere is an **excessive** price to pay for so-called progress.
   b. Numerous* attempts have been made to outlaw* jet planes that make **excessive** noise.
   c. The inhabitants* of Arizona are unaccustomed* to **excessive** rain.

7. **disaster** (de zas’ ter) an event that causes much suffering or loss; a great misfortune
   a. The hurricane’s violent* winds brought **disaster** to the coastal town.
   b. The San Francisco earthquake and the Chicago fire are two of the greatest **disasters** in American history.
   c. The coach considered* the captain’s injury a **disaster** for the team.

8. **censor** (sen’ ser) person who tells others how they ought to behave; one who changes books, plays and other works so as to make them acceptable to the government; to make changes in
   a. Some governments, national and local, **censor** books.
   b. The **censor** felt that fiction* as well as other books should receive the stamp of approval before they were put on sale.
   c. Any mention of the former prime minister was outlawed* by the **censor**.

9. **culprit** (kul’ prit) offender; person guilty of a fault or crime
   a. Who is the **culprit** who has eaten all the strawberries?
   b. The police caught the **culprit** with the stolen articles in his car.
   c. In the Sherlock Holmes story, the **culprit** turned out to be a snake.
10. **juvenile** (joo' ve nii or joo' ve nil) young; youthful; of or for boys and girls; a young person
   a. My sister is known in the family as a juvenile delinquent.*
   b. Paula is still young enough to wear juvenile fashions.
   c. Ellen used to devour* "Cinderella" and other stories for juveniles.

11. **bait** (bāt) anything, especially food, used to attract fish or other animals so that they may be caught; anything used to tempt or attract a person to begin something he or she does not wish to do; to put bait on (a hook) or in (a trap); torment by unkind or annoying remarks
   a. The secret of successful trout fishing is finding the right bait.
   b. How can you expect to bait Mike into running for the class presidency when he has already refused any appeal?*
   c. Eddie is a good hunter because he knows the merit* of each kind of bait for the different animals.

12. **insist** (in sist') keep firmly to some demand, statement, or position
   a. Mother insists that we do our homework before we start the long telephone conversations.
   b. She insisted that Sal was not jealous* of his twin brother.
   c. The doctor insisted that Marian get plenty of rest after the operation.

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**What Did You Have for Breakfast?**

A parents' organization to protect children's health appealed* to a Senate committee to outlaw television commercials that promote the purchase of sugary products. Too much advertising urges the young child to eat caramels, chocolate, cookies, and pastries. This results in poor eating habits and leaves youngsters undernourished and subject to rapid* tooth decay and other diseases.

To illustrate the extent of the problem, a recent survey of one typical* day of CBS's Channel 7 in Boston between 7 A.M. and 2 P.M. disclosed 67 commercials for sweet-tasting products. Several witnesses said that many children's cereals contained more than 50 percent sugar, that children often forced their parents to buy the cereals, and that excessive use of sugar from cereals, soft drinks and snack foods is a national disaster. Dr. Jean Mayer, professor of nutrition at Harvard University, recommended censoring the culprits in advertising for juvenile viewers. Recognizing the powerful opponents* in the food industry who will resist* control, Dr. Mayer said that no feeble* efforts will do. "Sugar-coated nothings," he added, "must cease" to be the standard diet of the American child."

Other witnesses pointed out that many cereal boxes used as bait for the children offers of dolls, balloons, airplane or car models, magic kits, monster cutouts and similar trifles,* but the cereal inside the box, they insisted, had no more food value than the container it came in.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The average American can be considered* __________ because he or she deprives* the body of proper foods in favor of rich, fatty foods.

2. Though he was threatened* with imprisonment, Martin would not __________ the whereabouts of the treasure.

3. When the report of the airplane __________ reached us, many people pledged* their help in locating* survivors.*

4. The only hope for the world is to __________ war.

5. The police were reluctant* to use_________ force, even to preserve* order.

6. This is a court of justice* for the _________ and the innocent alike.

7. Certain foods that _________ tooth decay should be banned* from the market.

8. An artist was hired to _________ a book on the birds of this vicinity.*

9. If you _________ on shouting, I shall be compelled* to leave.

10. It would be a disaster* for freedom of the press if the _________ were permitted to tell us what we can read.
11. James has just about exhausted* his father's patience with his ________ behavior.
12. Only a brutal* person would ________ someone who is disabled.

Which Word Means. From the list of 12 new words that follows, choose the one that corresponds to each definition below.

outlaw        promote        undernourished        juvenile
illustrate    disclose        excessive           bait
disaster      censor         culprit            insist

1. something used to attract or lure __________________________
2. to raise in rank or importance; help to organize __________________________
3. a person guilty of a fault or crime __________________________
4. to keep firmly to some demand or position __________________________
5. to declare unlawful __________________________
6. a young person __________________________
7. a person who tells others how they should behave __________________________
8. to uncover; make known __________________________
9. too much; too great; extreme __________________________
10. an event that causes much suffering or loss __________________________
11. make clear or explain by stories, examples, or other means __________________________
12. not sufficiently fed __________________________

Spotlight on: disaster—Shakespeare tells us that Romeo and Juliet were star-crossed lovers; that is, they were under the influence of an evil star (dis-aster). This belief is not far removed from that of people who follow the horoscopes and those who are concerned about the sign of the zodiac they were born under.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 29

"These words are razors to my wounded heart."

Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus

Words To Learn This Week

- toil
- blunder
- daze
- mourn
- subside
- maim
- comprehend
- commend
- final
- exempt
- vain
- repetition

1. **toll** (toil) hard work; to work hard; move with difficulty
   a. The feeble* old man *toiled* up the hill.
   b. After years of *toll*, scientists disclosed* that they had made progress in controlling the dreaded* disease.
   c. Despite* all his *toll*, Fred never succeeded in reaching his goal.

2. **blunder** (blun’ der) stupid mistake; to make a stupid mistake; stumble; say clumsily
   a. The exhausted* boy *blundered* through the woods.
   b. Bert’s awkward* apology* could not make up for his serious blunder.
   c. The general’s *blunder* forced his army to a rapid* retreat.

3. **daze** (dāz) confuse
   a. The severity* of the blow *dazed* the fighter and led to his defeat.
   b. When he ventured* out of the house at night, the child was dazed by the noise and the lights.
   c. Dazed* by the flashlights, Maria blundered* down the steps.

4. **mourn** (mōrn) grieve; feel or show sorrow for
   a. Sandra did not cease* to *mourn* her lost friend.
   b. The entire city *mourned* for the people lost in the calamity.*
   c. We need not *mourn* over trifles.*

5. **subside** (səb sīd’) sink to a lower level; grow less
   a. After the excessive* rains stopped, the flood waters *subsided*.
   b. The waves *subsided* when the winds ceased* to blow.
   c. Danny’s anger *subsided* when the culprit* apologized.*

6. **maim** (mām) cripple; disable; cause to lose an arm, leg, or other part of the body
   a. Auto accidents maim many persons each year.
   b. Though he went through an awesome* experience in the crash, Fred was not seriously maimed.
   c. Car manufacturers insist* that seat belts can prevent the maiming of passengers in the event of a crash.

7. **comprehend** (kām’ pri hend’) understand
   a. If you can use a word correctly, there is a good chance that you *comprehend* it.
   b. You need not be a pauper* to *comprehend* fully what hunger is.
   c. My parents say that they cannot *comprehend* today’s music.

8. **commend** (kem’ dend’) praise; hand over for safekeeping
   a. Everyone commended the mayor’s thrifty* suggestion.
   b. Florence commended the baby to her aunt’s care.
   c. The truth is that we all like to be commended* for good work.

9. **final** (fi’ nal) coming last; deciding
   a. The final* week of the term is rapidly* approaching.
   b. Jose was commended* for his improvement in the final* test.
   c. The final* censor* of our actions is our own conscience.

10. **exempt** (eg zempt’) make free from; freed from
    a. Our school exempted bright pupils from final* exams.
    b. School property is exempt from most taxes.
    c. Juvenile* offenders are not exempt* from punishment.

11. **vain** (vān) having too much pride in one’s ability, looks, etc.; of no use
    a. Josephine is quite vain* about her beauty.
    b. To be perfectly frank, I do not see what she has to be vain* about.
c. Brian made numerous vain attempts to reach the doctor by telephone.

12. repetition (rep' a tish' an) act of doing or saying again
   a. The repetition of new words in this book will help you to learn them.
   b. Any repetition of such unruly behavior will be punished.
   c. After a repetition of his costly mistake, Jerry was fired from his job.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

Camp Safety

For years a furniture salesman from Connecticut, Mitch Kurman, has toiled ceaselessly* for the passage of a youth summercamp safety bill. Why? Because his son David was drowned when his canoe overturned in the raging* waters of the Penobscot River. The camp counselors leading the trip were inexperienced, had blundered into dangerous waters, and had no life jackets for the canoers.

Mr. Kurman was naturally dazed by the tragedy,* But rather than merely mourn his loss and wait for the painful memory to subside, he began a campaign that took him on hundreds of journeys to speak to governors, senators, and congressmen. He had learned that 250,000 children are injured or maimed annually* in camp accidents. It was hard for him to comprehend why we have laws that outlaw* mistreatment of alligators, coyotes, birds and bobcats, but we have no law to prevent disasters* to children in summer camps.

Wherever he went, Mr. Kurman was commended for his efforts, but he received only trifling* support from the lawmakers. One bill requiring people to put on life preservers when they took to the water “died” in the final reading. Another such bill exempted private ponds and lakes, exactly the waters where most summer camps are located.* Even a bill calling for a survey of camp safety conditions was at first defeated. Mr. Kurman’s struggle so far has been in vain, but he continues his battle to avoid a repetition of the accident that took his son’s life.
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. There is a tendency* to _________ politicians from keeping campaign promises.
2. A _________ of such a blunder* could be disastrous.*
3. The guide* was compelled* to admit he had _________ far from the intended route.
4. A miserly* person cannot _________ the joy of sharing.
5. Though doctors _________ to cure the undernourished* child, he never regained his full health.
6. Three workers were _________ when the ladder collapsed.*
7. The policeman was _________ for his bravery in capturing the armed outlaw.*
8. The perfect attendance of our class illustrated* the importance of this _________ exam.
9. Friend and foe united* in _________ the death of the leader, for she was respected by all.
10. The drowning man’s cries were uttered* in _________, because no one was near to hear them.
11. Miguel’s fever _________ after he took the medicine.
12. My brother was in such a _________ over the tragedy* that he could hardly respond* to questions.

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>a. grieve</td>
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<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>b. hard work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>c. sink to a lower level</td>
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<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>d. coming last</td>
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<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>e. stupid mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>f. act of doing or saying again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>g. praise</td>
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<td>______</td>
<td>h. make free from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>i. understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>j. disable; cripple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>k. confuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>l. having too much pride in one's ability, looks, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spotlight on: maim—If you are a reader of fine print, you might notice that auto insurance policies don’t use words like maim carelessly because this word has a very specific meaning. Maim suggests the loss or destruction of an arm or leg or both; to be maimed a person would have to suffer permanent injury. Would the insurance company use the word mutilate?
Lesson 30

"You cram these words into mine ears against
The stomach of my sense."

Shakespeare, The Tempest

1. **depict** (di pikt') represent by drawing or painting; describe
   a. The artist and the author both tried to **depict** the sunset’s beauty.
   b. Mr. Salinger **depicted** the juvenile* character with great accuracy.*
   c. The extent of the disaster* can scarcely* be **depicted** in words.

2. **mortal** (môr’ tîl) sure to die sometime; pertaining to man; deadly; pertaining to or causing death
   a. We must live with the knowledge that all living creatures are **mortal**.
   b. His rash* venture* brought him to a **mortal** illness.
   c. The two monarchs* were **mortal** enemies.

3. **novel** (nôвл’) new; strange; a long story with characters and plot
   a. The architect* created a **novel** design which pleased everyone.
   b. The **novel** plan caused some unforeseen* problems.
   c. Robert was commended* by his teacher for the excellent report on the American **novel**, The Grapes of Wrath.

4. **occupant** (ák’ yâ pent) person in possession of a house, office, or position
   a. A feeble* old woman was the only **occupant** of the shack.
   b. The will disclosed* that the **occupant** of the estate was penniless.
   c. The **occupant** of the car beckoned* us to follow him.

5. **appoint** (a point’) decide on; set a time or place; choose for a position; equip or furnish
   a. The library was **appointed** as the best place for the urgent* meeting.
   b. Though Mr. Thompson was **appointed** to a high position, he did not neglect* his old friends.
   c. The occupant* of the well-**appointed** guest room considered* himself quite fortunate.*

6. **quarter** (kwôr’ têr) region; section; (quarters) a place to live; to provide a place to live
   a. The large family was unaccustomed* to such small **quarters**.
   b. Ellen moved to the French **Quarter** of our city.
   c. The city **quartered** the paupers* in an old school.

7. **site** (sît) position or place (of anything)
   a. The agent insisted* that the house had one of the best **sites** in town.
   b. We were informed by our guide* that a monument would be built on the **site** of the historic battle.
   c. For the **site** of the new school, the committee preferred an urban* location.*

8. **quote** (kwôt) repeat exactly the words of another or a passage from a book; that is, something that is repeated exactly; give the price of; a quotation
   a. She often **quotes** her spouse* to prove a point.
   b. The stockbroker **quoted** gold at a dollar off yesterday’s closing price.
   c. Biblical **quotes** offer a unique* opportunity for study.

9. **verse** (vers) a short division of a chapter in the Bible; a single line or a group of lines of poetry
   a. The **verse** from the Bible which my father quoted* most frequently* was, “Love thy neighbor as thyself.”
   b. Several **verses** of a religious nature were contained in the document.*
   c. Though it is not always easy to comprehend,* Shakespeare’s **verse** has merit* that is worth the toil.*
10. **morality** (me’rəl’ a tæ) the right or wrong of an action; virtue; a set of rules or principles of conduct
   a. The editor* spoke on the **morality** of "bugging" the quarters* of a political opponent.*
   b. We rarely consider* the **morality** of our daily actions though that should occupy* a high position in our thinking.
   c. Kenny’s unruly* behavior has nothing to do with his lack* of **morality**.

11. **roam** (rōm) wander; go about without any special plan or aim
   a. In the days of the wild West, outlaws* roamed the country.
   b. A variety* of animals once roamed our land.
   c. The bachelor* promised his girlfriend that he would roam no more.

12. **attract** (a trakt’) draw to oneself; win the attention and liking of
   a. The magnet attracted the iron particles.
   b. Adventure was the thrill which attracted the famous mountain climber to the jagged* peak.
   c. A glimpse* into the brightly colored room attracted the children’s attention.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Bible Zoo**

One of the most popular* tales of the Bible depicts the great flood that destroyed every mortal except Noah and his family and the animals on his ark. Should there be a repetition* of that disaster,* there is one place where all the biblical animals are already gathered. The man to be commended* for this novel collection is Professor Aharon Shulov, a zoologist at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel.

Professor Shulov appointed himself a committee of one to search out the 130 creatures mentioned in the Old Testament. Among the occupants of this zoo are the crocodiles, camels, apes, peacocks, deer, foxes, and sheep, some of whom had to be imported from other lands. They are settled in suitable **quarters** on a twenty-five acre site in Jerusalem.

Visitors to the zoo not only get to view and feed the animals, but they are also treated to quotes from Bible verses that encourage* the study of the Good Book and teach morality amidst the waddling* of the ducks and the wailing* of the wolves. Not surprisingly, the children have the final* word at a special corner of the zoo, called the Garden of Eden, where animal cubs roam freely, attracting the attention of hundreds of youngsters who visit daily.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. The judge________ to this case must be a person of justice* and honesty.
2. I knew that the culprit* was in ________ terror of being caught.
3. The ________ of the collapsed* building were dazed* by the tragedy.*
4. How can you ________ in a favorable light a person who betrayed* his country?
5. Let us explore* another ________ for the hospital where the population* is not so dense.*
6. A good line of ________ is thrifty* with words and bursting with feeling.
7. Troops were ________ in the city in a vain* attempt to keep order.
8. The price he ________ for the car was essentially* the same as that of his competitor.*
9. Seeing the movie based on the ________ does not exempt* you from reading the book.
10. The death of the millionaire ________ a bewildering* number* of hopeful beneficiaries.*
11. The new ________ has not won unanimous* acceptance; there are those who prefer the traditional* ways.
12. When I ________ abroad,* I come across many historic sites* and structures.
Exercise
Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Spotlight on: mortal—The main part of this word, mort-, comes from the Latin and means “to die.” Some words you have heard contain this same root—mortgage, mortify and mortuary. How are they related to the meaning “to die”? In detective stories, watch for the words "rigor mortis."

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
These exercises are based on some of the words which you found in Lessons 25–30.

A. In each of the parentheses below there are two choices. Pick the one that fits better.
1. Will storekeepers be (prosecuted, pacified) for raising prices without government permission?
2. With a few strokes of his brush, Norman Rockwell could (depict, commend) beautiful scenes.
3. Eric’s serious (toil, blunder) caused him to lose the card game.
4. It is useless to (mourn, maim) over spilt milk.
5. Through his love of racing cars, Trevor (squandered, subsided) all the money he had inherited.
6. Although she was very unhappy, Dora refused to (utter, comprehend) one word of complaint.
7. At each step of the way, signs have been placed to (guide, attract) you through the winding caves.
8. The bachelor* met a lovely girl and decided to enter into (matrimony, bigamy).
9. Willie Mays had a (mortal, novel) way of catching a fly ball which most fans had never seen.
10. I tried to (unite, disrupt) the angry cousins but they would not let me make peace between them.

B. Opposites. In Column I are ten words from Lessons 25–30. Match them correctly with their opposite meanings in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>roam</td>
<td>a. well-fed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undernourished</td>
<td>b. strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclose</td>
<td>c. start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapid</td>
<td>d. could not happen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pauper</td>
<td>e. not enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possible</td>
<td>f. stay at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feeble</td>
<td>g. careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease</td>
<td>h. rich person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excessive</td>
<td>i. hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rash</td>
<td>j. slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?
1. Flood Waters _______ As Emergency Ends (Collapse, Subside, Quench, Respond)
2. 12-Year-Old Mugger Protected By _______ Law (Final, Rash, Juvenile, Fugitive)
3. Diplomat Sent To _______ Angry Canadians (Pacify, Prosecute, Betray, Disrupt)
4. Hundreds At Church _______ For Accident Victims (Beckon, Mourn, Respond, Venture)
5. _______ Fire Expected In Lebanese War (Cease, Squander, Compel, Command)
6. Former _______ Does Not Miss Royal Luxury (Guide, Monarch, Architect, Censor)
7. Merger Effort Will _______ The Two Companies (Daze, Betray, Depict, Unite)
8. Painter Aims To _______ Life In Haiti (Outlaw, Depict, Exhaust, Utter)
9. Bank Rewards _______ Depositors (Rash, Pauper, Excessive, Thrifty)
10. “Forgetful” Husband Accused Of _______ (Morbidity, Bigamy, Toll, Severity)

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:
1. subject to death and has the same root as mortgage
2. lose a bodily part and therefore be crippled or disabled
3. a great misfortune and suggests one is under the influence of “an unlucky star”
4. economical or stingy but also could describe someone who is prosperous because of hard work and good management
5. one who draws plans for a house but also refers to the creator of any plan or idea
6. a person with two wives or two husbands and is derived from the Greek word for “two weddings”
7. put out, as a fire, and also satisfy, as one’s thirst
8. a ruler, rare in modern times and also master
9. an official with the power to remove objectionable material from a book or film as well as a person who reads mail in wartime, to remove information that might be useful to the enemy
10. provide lodgings as well as a particular district or section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>occupant</th>
<th>disrupt</th>
<th>calamity</th>
<th>morality</th>
<th>utter</th>
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<tr>
<td>site</td>
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<td>beckon</td>
<td>toil</td>
<td>subside</td>
<td>commend</td>
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<td>verse</td>
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<td>culprit</td>
<td>commend</td>
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<tr>
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<td>exempt</td>
<td>maim</td>
<td>compel</td>
<td>architect</td>
<td>monarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>censor</td>
<td>quarter</td>
<td>awesome</td>
<td>bigamist</td>
<td>thrifty</td>
<td>disaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 31  "All my best is dressing old words new."

Shakespeare, Sonnet lxxvi

1. ***commuter* (ˈkə-mər-ər)*** one who travels regularly, especially over a considerable distance, between home and work.
   a. The average *commuter* would welcome a chance to live in the vicinity* of his or her work.
   b. Have your *commuter's* ticket verified* by the conductor.
   c. A novel* educational program gives college credit to *commuters* who listen to a lecture while they are traveling to work.

2. ***confine* (ˈkön-fən)*** keep in; hold in.
   a. The fugitive* was caught and *confined* to jail for another two years.
   b. A virus that was circulating* in the area *confined* Al to his house.
   c. Polio *confined* President Roosevelt to a wheelchair.

3. ***idle* (ˈa-dəl)*** not doing anything; not busy; lazy; without any good reason or cause; to waste (time)
   a. Any attempt to study was abandoned* by the student, who *idled* away the morning.
   b. The *idle* hours of a holiday frequently* provide the best time to take stock.
   c. Do not deceive* yourself into thinking that these are just *idle* rumors.

4. ***idol* (ˈi-dəl)*** a thing, usually an image, that is worshipped; a person or thing that is loved very much.
   a. This small metal *idol* illustrates* the art of ancient Rome.
   b. John Wayne was the *idol* of many young people who liked cowboy movies.
   c. Scientists are still trying to identify* this *idol* found in the ruins.

5. ***jest* (jēst)*** joke; fun; mockery; thing to be laughed at; to joke; poke fun.
   a. Though he spoke in *jest*, Mark was undoubtedly* giving us a message.
   b. Do not *jest* about matters of morality*.
   c. In some quarters,* honesty and hard work have become subjects of *jest*.

6. ***patriotic* (pär-ˈtri-āt’ık)*** loving one's country; showing love and loyal support for one's country.
   a. It is *patriotic* to accept your responsibilities to your country.
   b. The *patriotic* attitude of the captive* led him to refuse to cooperate with the enemy.
   c. Nathan Hale's *patriotic* statement has often been quoted:*** "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

7. ***dispute* (dĭs-pŭt’)*** disagree; oppose; try to win; a debate or disagreement.
   a. Our patriotic* soldiers *disputed* every inch of ground during the battle.
   b. The losing team *disputed* the contest up until the final* minute of play.
   c. Many occupants* of the building were attracted* by the noisy *dispute*.

8. ***valor* (ˈval-ər)*** bravery; courage.
   a. The *valor* of the Vietnam veterans deserves the highest commendation.*
   b. No one will dispute* the *valor* of Washington's men at Valley Forge.
   c. The fireman's *valor* in rushing into the flaming house saved the occupants* from a horrid* fate.

9. ***lunatic* (ˈlōn-ətik)*** crazy person; insane; extremely foolish.
   a. Only a *lunatic* would willingly descend* into the monster's cave.
   b. Certain *lunatic* ideas persist* even though they have been rejected* by all logical* minds.
   c. My roommate has some *lunatic* ideas about changing the world.
10. vein (vān) mood; a blood vessel that carries blood to the heart; a crack or seam in a rock filled with a different mineral
   a. A vein of lunacy* seemed to run in the family.
   b. Mario’s wrist was severely* cut by the rock, causing his vein to bleed heavily.
   c. Explorations disclosed* the rich vein of copper in the mountain.

11. uneventful (unˈ e vəntˈ fəl) without important or striking happenings
   a. After the variety* of bewildering* experiences at the start of our trip, we were happy that the rest of the journey was uneventful.
   b. Our annual* class outing proved quite uneventful.
   c. The meeting seemed uneventful but expert observers realized that important decisions were being made.

12. fertile (firˈ ti) bearing seeds or fruit; producing much of anything
   a. Chicks hatch from fertile eggs.
   b. The loss of their fertile lands threw the farmers into a panic.*
   c. A fertile mind need never be uneasy* about finding life uneventful.*

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**Record Holders**

*The Guinness Book of World Records* is full of fascinating facts. For example, the champion commuter is Bruno Leuthardt of West Germany, who traveled 370 miles each day for ten years to his teaching job and was late only once because of a flood. The record for being buried alive is held by Emma Smith of Ravenshead, England. She was confined* in a coffin for 100 days. What a way to spend the idle* hours! Peter Clark of London collected 1276 autographed pictures of famous men and women. Obviously* not all were his idols*, but he did set a record.

What drives people to these unusual practices? Some are simply done in jest, some for patriotic reasons. Certainly no one would dispute the valor* of the “record-makers,” even if the records themselves may be no more lasting than a popular* song. While one need not be a lunatic*, he must have a vein* of recklessness* to participate in such activities as barrel-jumping, high diving, or parachute jumping.

If you are tired of leading a dull, uneventful* life, remember the mortals* whose fertile* imaginations have found novel* ways to add excitement to their lives.

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. Celia was left _________ after working so hard all her life.
2. I would _________ that claim if I did not know you were jesting.*
3. This site* will attract many home buyers because of the advantages for the _________.
4. The early pioneers exhibited* great _________ in braving the hardships* of the new frontiers.
5. A _________ of caution* helped Mr. Samler to avoid* the obvious* risks in his new job.
6. It is no misfortune* to spend a few _________ days without excitement and conflict.*
7. The _________ element of society ignores* the warnings about the dangers of drugs.
8. Since the statement was made in _________, it is not a valid* point to argue.
9. I asked my opponent* in the debate* to _________ his remarks to the subject under discussion.
10. How can we transmit* a healthy _________ view to the next generation?
11. Men have always wanted to inhabit* the land where the soil is most _________.
12. People still worship the _________ of greed* and power.

---

**Exercise**

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. _________

2. _________
Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

**Spotlight on:** lunatic—Here's an old word for an old idea; the Romans believed that our minds are affected by the moon — luna means "moon" in Latin — and that lunatics grew more crazy as the moon became fuller. In primitive civilizations, fear of the full moon was not unusual.
Lesson 32

"Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!
Unprofitable sounds, weak arbitrators!"

Shakespeare, The Rape of Lucrece

1. refer (ri' fér') hand over; send, direct, or turn for information, help, or action; (refer to) direct attention to or speak about; assign to or think of as caused by
   a. Let us refer the dispute* to the dean.
   b. Our teacher referred us to the dictionary for the meanings of the difficult words in the novel.*
   c. The speaker referred to a verse in the Bible to support his theory.*
2. distress (dis tres') great pain or sorrow; misfortune; dangerous or difficult situation; to cause pain or make unhappy
   a. The family was in great distress over the accident that maimed* Kenny.
   b. My teacher was distressed by the dismal performance of our class on the final* examination.
   c. Long, unscheduled delays at the station cause distress to commuters.*
3. diminish (dim min' ish) make or become smaller in size, amount or importance
   a. The excessive* heat diminished as the sun went down.
   b. Our diminishing supply of food was carefully wrapped and placed with the baggage.*
   c. The latest news from the battlefront confirms* the report of diminishing military activity.
4. maximum (mak' se mam') greatest amount; greatest possible
   a. Chris acknowledged* that the maximum he had ever walked in one day was fifteen miles.
   b. We would like to exhibit* this rare* collection to the maximum number of visitors.
   c. The committee anticipated* the maximum attendance of the first day of the performance.
5. flee (fli) run away; go quickly
   a. The fleeing outlaws* were pursued* by the police.
   b. One could clearly see the clouds fleeing before the wind.
   c. The majority* of students understand that they cannot flee from their responsibilities.
6. vulnerable (vul' ner a b'l) capable of being injured; open to attack; sensitive to criticism, influences, etc.
   a. Achilles was vulnerable only in his heel.
   b. The investigator’s nimble* mind quickly located the vulnerable spot in the defendant’s alibi.
   c. A vulnerable target for thieves is a solitary* traveler.
7. signify (sig ne fí) mean; be a sign of; make known by signs, words or actions; have importance
   a. “Oh!” signifies surprise.
   b. A gift of such value signifies more than a casual* relationship.
   c. The word “fragile”** stamped on a carton signifies that it must be handled with caution.*
8. mythology (mi thál’ e jé) legends or stories that usually attempt to explain something in nature
   a. The story of Proserpina and Ceres explaining the seasons is typical* of Greek mythology.
   b. From a study of mythology we can conclude* that the ancients were concerned with the wonders of nature.
c. Ancient mythology survives* to this day in popular* expressions such as "Herculean task" or "Apollo Project."

9. colleague (kəl′ əg) associate; fellow worker
   a. The captain gave credit for the victory to his valiant* colleagues.
   b. Who would have predicted* that our pedestrian* colleague would one day win the Nobel Prize for Medicine?
   c. We must rescue our colleagues from their wretched* condition.

10. torment (tər ment′ or tər′ ment) cause very great pain to; worry or annoy very much; cause of very great pain; very great pain
    a. Persistent* headaches tormented him.
    b. The illustrations* in our history text show the torments suffered by the victims of the French Revolution.
    c. The logical* way to end the torment of doubt over the examination is to spend adequate* time in study.

11. provide (pro vid) to supply; to state as a condition; to prepare for or against some situation
    a. How can we provide job opportunities for all our graduates?
    b. Hal said he would bring the ball provided he would be allowed to pitch.
    c. The government is obligated, among other things, to provide for the common welfare and secure the blessings of peace for all citizens.

12. loyalty (lo′l e tə) faithfulness to a person, government, idea, custom, or the like
    a. The monarch* referred* to his knights' loyalty with pride.
    b. Nothing is so important to transmit* to the youth as the sacredness* of loyalty to one's country.
    c. Out of a sense of loyalty to his friends, Michael was willing to suffer torments,* and he, therefore, refused to identify* his colleagues* in the plot.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

How Our Language Grows

Many popular* expressions in our language have interesting backgrounds. When we refer to a person's weak spot as his "Achilles heel," we are recalling the story of the mighty Greek hero of the Trojan War, Achilles, a warrior of unusual strength and valor.* The mother of Achilles, in whose veins* flowed the blood of the gods, was warned at his birth that her son would die in battle. In great distress, she sought to save her son. In order to diminish his chances of being hurt and to give him maximum protection* in combat, she dipped the infant in the river Styx. The magic waters touched every part of the child's body except the heel that she held in her hand. Thus it happened many years later that as Achilles started to flee from an attack, a poisoned arrow struck him in the heel, the only spot where he was vulnerable.

Today, the meaning of "Achilles heel" is not confined* to a weak spot in the body but it also signifies a weakness in the character of an individual, or in the defenses of a nation, or in the structure of a system.

American politics, rather than mythology, provides the explanation for the word "bunk." This word came into the language in 1820 when Felix Walker, the representative from Buncombe County, North Carolina, formed the habit of making long, unnecessary speeches in Congress. When his colleagues asked him why he was tormenting them so, he apologized by saying it was his patriotic* duty to put those speeches in the record out of loyalty to his supporters at home. The word "Buncombe" was shortened to "bunk" and came to mean any thought that has little or no worth.

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The uneventful* flow of news was interrupted by a report of a ship in _________.
2. Our temperature for the day dropped from a ________ of 85 degrees to a minimum* of 70 degrees.
3. The dishonest employee* planned to ________ with several thousand dollars of the company's money.
4. It was easy to see that the club members resented* Phil's ________ them with silly questions.
5. Colonel Bishop's deep sense of ________ to his men signifies* an honest and honorable nature.
6. Elizabeth was finally* persuaded* to ________ for her remark and to pledge* to be more careful in the future.
7. What I admire in Marty is that he never abandoned* his ________ in their time of need.
8. Mr. Harris’ manipulation* of the bank funds ________ his greed.*
9. Debra had a tendency* to ________ all her questions to the librarian instead of looking them up herself.
10. The registration for this course has ________ to the point where we must consider* eliminating* it from the curriculum.
11. The names of the days of the week are based on the names of the gods and goddesses of Norse ________.
12. The distressing* fact is that we are all ________ to natural disasters.*

Which Word Means. From the list of 12 new words that follows, choose the one that corresponds to each definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>refer</th>
<th>distress</th>
<th>diminish</th>
<th>maximum</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>flee</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>signify</td>
<td>mythology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colleague</td>
<td>torment</td>
<td>apologize</td>
<td>loyalty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. be a sign of ____________________________________________
2. run away ______________________________________________
3. great pain or sorrow ___________________________________
4. greatest amount _________________________________________
5. direct, send, or turn for information, help, or action ______
6. faithfulness ___________________________________________
7. associate; fellow worker ________________________________
8. legends or stories ______________________________________
9. capable of being injured ________________________________
10. cause very great pain to ________________________________
11. become smaller in size _________________________________
12. express regret _________________________________________

Spotlight on: colleague—You may hear people use this word, but most writers find it difficult to spell. The word follows no rules and the only way to learn it is to memorize it once and for all. On the other hand, you can probably get along quite well with “associate,” but that’s not easy to spell either.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 33  "I understand a fury in your words,  
But not the words."  

Shakespeare, Othello

Words To Learn  
This Week
volunteer  
prejudice  
shrill  
jolly  
witty  
hinder  
lecture  
abuse  
mumble  
mute  
wad  
retain

1. **volunteer** (vāl' en té'r') person who enters any service of his or her own free will; to offer one's services
   a. The draft has been abolished* and replaced by a **volunteer** army.
   b. Terry did not hesitate* to **volunteer** for the most difficult jobs.
   c. The boys were reluctant* to **volunteer** their services to help clean up after the dance.

2. **prejudice** (prē' jə dis) an opinion formed without taking time and care to judge fairly; to harm or injure
   a. **Prejudice** against minority* groups will linger* on as long as people ignore* the facts.
   b. Eliminating* **prejudice** should be among the first concerns of a democracy.
   c. The witless's weird* behavior **prejudiced** Nancy's case.

3. **shrill** (shril) having a high pitch; high and sharp in sound; piercing
   a. Despite* their small size, crickets make very **shrill** noises.
   b. The **shrill** whistle of the policeman was warning enough for the fugitive* to stop in his tracks.
   c. A **shrill** torrent* of insults poured from the mouth of the shrieking* woman.

4. **jolly** (jāl' ē) merry; full of fun
   a. The **jolly** old man, an admitted bigamist,* had forgotten to mention his first wife to his new spouse.*
   b. When the **jolly** laughter subsided,* the pirates began the serious business of dividing the gold.
   c. Are you aware* that a red-suited gentleman with a **jolly** twinkle in his eyes is stuck in the chimney?

5. **witty** (wit' ē) cleverly amusing
   a. Mr. Carlson's **witty** introduction qualifies* him as a first-rate speaker.
   b. Fay is too slow to appreciate such **witty** remarks.
   c. The lawyer tried to prosecute* the case by being **witty** and thereby entertaining the jury.

6. **hinder** (hin' dər) hold back; make hard to do
   a. Deep mud **hindered** travel in urban* centers.
   b. The storm **hindered** the pursuit* of the fleeing* prisoners.
   c. Mona's gloomy* nature **hinders** her relationships with other people.

7. **lecture** (lek' char) speech or planned talk; a scolding; to scold
   a. Rarely* have I heard a **lecture** with such clear illustrations.*
   b. Henry's father **lectured** him on the awesome* perils* of drug addiction.*
   c. A famous journalist* delivered a **lecture** on prejudice* in the press.

8. **abuse** (a būz' or ə būs') make bad use of; use wrongly; treat badly; scold very severely; bad or wrong use; bad treatment
   a. Those who **abuse** the privileges of the honor system will be penalized.*
   b. The editor* apologized* for the **abuse** we had suffered as a result of his article.
   c. Brutal* **abuse** of children in the orphanage was disclosed* by the investigation.

9. **mumble** (mum' bl) speak indistinctly
   a. Ricky **mumbled** his awkward* apology.*
   b. This speech course will encourage* you to stop **mumbling** and to speak more distinctly.
   c. When the witness continued to **mumble**, the judge asked him to speak up.
10. **mute** (mūt) silent; unable to speak
   a. The usually defiant* child stood **mute** before the principal.
   b. People are no longer willing to remain **mute** on the subject of abuse* of gun control.
   c. The horror of the famine* left the inhabitants* of the land **mute** with their tragic* memories.

11. **wad** (wād) small, soft mass; to roll or crush into a small mass
   a. To decrease* the effects of the pressure, the diver put **wads** of cotton in his ears.
   b. The officer challenged* George to explain the **wad** of fifty dollars which he had in his pocket.
   c. Because the automatic firing mechanism was defective,* the hunter had to **wad** the powder into the gun by hand.

12. **retain** (ri tān') keep; remember; employ by payment of a fee
   a. Despite* her lack* of funds Mrs. Reilly **retained** a detective* to follow her spouse.*
   b. China dishes have the unique* quality* of **retaining** heat longer than metal pans.
   c. Like the majority* of people, I can **retain** the tune but not the words of a song.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Don't Look over My Shoulder!**

The kibitzer is a person who **volunteers** useless information, especially in card games, causing the players to be **prejudiced** against him. The name comes from a Yiddish word which originally referred* to a certain bird whose **shrill** cry scared the animals away upon the approach* of the hunters. Though the kibitzer may think he is being **jolly** or **witty**, his advice often **hinders** more than it helps. We may **scowl*** at him or **lecture** him for his **abuse** of our friendship, but he still continues to **mumble** his unwelcome remarks. The serious player may even wish he could make the kibitzer **mute** by sticking a **wad** of cotton in his mouth. The kibitzer, however, may not realize that he is causing torment* or **distress** to his colleagues.* Thus we may have to resign* ourselves to his annoying habit if we wish to **retain** him as a friend.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The culprit* _________ his oath* in court as if his tongue were numb.*
2. The _________ of material stuffed under Mr. Marlowe’s shirt made him look bulky* enough to play the part of Santa.
3. With the evidence* mounting* against him, Dr. Parkman was persuaded* to _________ the best lawyer in the state.
4. In a fine showing of loyalty,* many _________ responded* to the fire.
5. Our party was a _________ blend* of good fellowship, song, and dance.
6. The defense attorney made a desperate plea* to the jury not to allow the hazy* evidence* to _________ them against his client.*
7. Edith’s fierce* loyalty* has _________ the investigation of the crime.
8. Flynn was usually talkative but the accident left him _________.
9. There were visible* signs that the child had been severely* _________.
10. The _________ screams of the jet planes lead many people to envy* the quiet country life.
11. Father gave Steve a _________ for neglecting* to wash the car.
12. A _________ line in Shakespeare’s plays may not get a chuckle in our century.*

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. 
2. 
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4. 
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8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

Spotlight on: prejudice—Even a newcomer to this word might be able to figure out its meaning from the parts of the word itself; pre means “before” and judge means “decide.” So a person who “decides before” thinking out a problem is prejudiced.
1. **candidate** (kan′ dē dāt) person who is proposed for some office or honor  
   a. We can have a maximum* of four **candidates** for the office of president.  
   b. Each **candidate** for mayor seemed confident* he would be victorious.*  
   c. The **candidate** took every precaution* to avoid* mentioning his opponent* by name.

2. **precede** (pré sēd′) go before; come before; be higher in rank or importance  
   a. Lyndon Johnson **preceded** Richard Nixon as President.  
   b. In a gallant* gesture, Ronnie allowed Amanda’s name to **precede** his in the program listing.  
   c. A prominent* speaker **preceded** the ceremony of the granting of the diplomas.

3. **adolescent** (ad′ e les′ nt) growing up to manhood or womanhood; youthful; a person from about 13 to 22 years of age  
   a. In his **adolescent** years, the candidate* claimed, he had undergone many hardships.*  
   b. There is a fiction* abroad* that every **adolescent** is opposed to tradition.*  
   c. Our annual* Rock Festival attracts* thousands of **adolescents**.

4. **coeducational** (kō ej′ e ka′ shen l) having to do with educating both sexes in the same school  
   a. There has been a massive* shift to **coeducational** schools.  
   b. **Coeducational** institutions, once thought to have a disruptive* effect, have been found to be beneficial.*  
   c. In choosing a college, Ned leans toward schools which are **coeducational**.

5. **radical** (rad′ e kl) going to the root; fundamental; extreme; person with extreme opinions  
   a. The tendency* to be vicious* and cruel is a **radical** fault.  
   b. We observe that the interest in **radical** views is beginning to subside.*  
   c. Because Richard was a **radical** the Conservative Party would not accept him as a candidate.*

6. **spontaneous** (spont ta′ nē es) of one’s own free will; natural; on the spur of the moment; without rehearsal  
   a. The vast* crowd burst into **spontaneous** cheering at the skillful play.  
   b. Be cautious* with these oily rags because they can break out in **spontaneous** flame.  
   c. William’s **spontaneous** resentment* at the mention of his sister was noted by the observant* teacher.

7. **skim** (skim) remove from the top; move lightly (over); glide along; read hastily or carelessly  
   a. This soup will be more nourishing* if you do not **skim** off the fat.  
   b. I caught a glimpse* of Mark and Marge **skimming** over the ice.  
   c. Detective Corby, assigned to the homicide,* was **skimming** through the victim’s book of addresses.

8. **vaccinate** (vak′ se nāt) inoculate with vaccine as a protection against smallpox and other diseases  
   a. There has been a radical* decline in polio since doctors began to **vaccinate** children with the Salk vaccine.  
   b. The general population* has accepted the need to **vaccinate** children against the once-dreaded* disease.  
   c. Numerous* examples persist* of people who have neglected* to have their infants **vaccinated**.
untidy (un tī’dē) not neat; not in order
a. The bachelor’s* quarters* were most untidy.
  b. We must start a clean-up campaign to keep the campus* from being so untidy.
  c. Finding the house in such an untidy condition baffled* us.

utensil (ū ten’ sel) container or tool used for practical purposes
a. Several utensils were untidily* tossed about the kitchen.
  b. Edward’s baggage* contained all the utensils he would need on the camping trip.
  c. Some people are so old-fashioned that they reject* the use of any modern utensil.

sensitive (sen’ se tiv) receiving impressions readily; easily affected or influenced; easily hurt or offended
a. The eye is sensitive to light.
  b. From the experiment we may conclude* that mercury in a thermometer is sensitive to changes in temperature.
  c. James is sensitive about his wretched* handwriting.

temperate (tem’ per it) not very hot and not very cold; moderate
a. The United States is mostly in the North Temperate Zone
  b. All students received the appeal* to be temperate and not to jump to conclusions* in judging the new grading system.
  c. Mrs. Rollins commended* her class for their temperate attitude when she announced the extra assignment.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

A Course for Parents

A course entitled “The Responsibilities of Parenthood” sounds as if it should be offered to students who are immediate candidates for parenthood. Not according to Dr. Lee Salk, who feels that teaching children about parenthood should precede the adolescent years. Dr. Salk, of the New York Hospital, teaches a volunteer* coeducational class of junior high school youngsters what it means to be a parent. He does not lecture* or present radical views. Rather, he conducts spontaneous* discussions by encouraging* students to imagine that they are parents and asking them such questions as “What would you do if you found your child smoking?” or “How would you prepare your child for the first day of school?” The lessons skim over such topics as the need to vaccinate children against diseases or to teach them not to be untidy or to use utensils properly. The class is more concerned with preparing students emotionally to become better parents some day and with making children sensitive to the responsibilities of parenthood.

The class members often express temperate and mature views. One girl said she would not approve of having a nurse bring up her child. Another felt that money earned through baby-sitting or other jobs should be shared with parents. When asked how his students rate, Dr. Salk retained* a hopeful outlook. “They are ready for this information,” he declared. “I think they’ll be honest parents.”

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. It is to Mitchell’s credit that he gained a harvest* of friends in his ________ years.
2. The ________ who gets the job must have an adequate* knowledge* of journalism.*
3. Detective Wayne threatened* to take ________ action if the outlaws* did not surrender.
4. You can scarcely* call Jay’s hour-long acceptance speech a ________ response* to his victory.
5. If you consent* to have yourself ________ against the Asiatic flu, you will be relieved* of further tension or worry.
6. Brad identified* the ________ as a miniature* radiation gauge.
7. Kim is ________ about her poor grades, yet she rejects* offers of help.
8. The warden* tried to soothe* the violent* men by speaking to them in a ________ manner.
9. From the piles of rubbish it is obvious* that the occupant* of this room was an ________ person.
10. The data* show that ________ classes tend to encourage* greater competition* in learning.
11. A rise in the wholesale* prices ________ the sharp increase on the retail level.
12. In the hazy* sunlight, we watched the swallows ________ over the water.

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sensitive</td>
<td>a. not very hot and not very cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. coeducational</td>
<td>b. of one’s own free will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. vaccinate</td>
<td>c. youthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. spontaneous</td>
<td>d. inoculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. untidy</td>
<td>e. having to do with education of both sexes at the same school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. precede</td>
<td>f. remove from the top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. adolescent</td>
<td>g. extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. radical</td>
<td>h. person who is proposed for some office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. utensil</td>
<td>i. go before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. candidate</td>
<td>j. not neat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. temperate</td>
<td>k. receiving impressions readily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. skim</td>
<td>l. container or tool used for practical purposes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

Spotlight on: vaccinate—The first vaccines designed to protect us from disease were discovered by Louis Pasteur in France in 1885. He prepared a serum from cows (vache is the word for cow in French) and injected it into his patients. These patients did not contract smallpox, a dreaded disease that was conquered with the first vaccine.
Lesson 35

"Thou weigh'st thy words before thou givest them breath."

Shakespeare, Othello

1. **vague** (vāg) not definite; not clear; not distinct
   a. Joe's position was vague because he wanted to remain neutral* in the dispute.*
   b. When asked her opinion, Gladys was tactful* enough to give a vague answer that did not hurt anyone.
   c. The vague shape in the distance proved to be nothing more weird* than a group of trees.

2. **elevate** (el’ ē vāt) raise; lift up
   a. Private Carbo was elevated to higher rank for his valor.*
   b. Reading a variety* of good books elevates the mind.
   c. The candidate* spoke from an elevated platform.

3. **lottery** (lot’ ē ar ē) a scheme for distributing prizes by lot or chance
   a. The merit* of a lottery is that everyone has an equal chance.
   b. We thought that a lottery was an absurd* way of deciding who should be the team captain.
   c. The rash* young man claimed the lottery prize only to find he had misread his number.

4. **finance** (fā nans’) money matters; to provide money for
   a. The new employee* boasted of his skill in finance.
   b. Frank circulated* the rumor that his uncle would finance his way through college.
   c. Mrs. Giles retained* a lawyer to handle her finances.

5. **obtain** (əb tān’) get; be in use
   a. An adolescent* is finding it increasingly difficult to obtain a good job without a diploma.
   b. David obtained accurate* information about college from his guidance counselor.
   c. Because this is a coeducational* school, different rules obtain here.

6. **cinema** (sin’ a me) moving picture
   a. Censors* have developed a rating system for the cinema.
   b. Today’s cinema is full of homicides* and violence.*
   c. A best-seller is often the source* of cinema stories.

7. **event** (i vent’) happening; important happening; result or outcome; one item in a program of sports
   a. The greatest event in Ellie’s life was winning the $50,000 lottery.*
   b. We chose our seat carefully and then awaited the shot-put event.
   c. There is merit* in gaining wisdom even after the event.

8. **discard** (dis kārd’) throw aside
   a. Anna casually* discarded one boy friend after another.
   b. Confident* that he held a winning hand, Slim refused to discard anything.
   c. Asked why he had discarded his family traditions,* Mr. Menzel remained mute.*

9. **soar** (sōr) fly upward or at a great height; aspire
   a. We watched the soaring eagle skim* over the mountain peak.
   b. An ordinary man cannot comprehend* such soaring ambition.
   c. The senator’s hopes for victory soared after his television appearance.

10. **subsequent** (sub’ ə kwant) later; following; coming after
    a. Subsequent events* proved that Sloan was right.
    b. Further explanations will be presented in subsequent lectures.*
c. Though the enemy forces resisted at first, they subsequently learned that their efforts were in vain.

11. relate (rē lät') tell; give an account of; connect in thought or meaning
   a. The traveler related his adventures with some exaggeration.
   b. After viewing the cinema's latest show, the observant student was able to relate every detail.
   c. Would you say that misfortune is related to carelessness?

12. stationary (stā' shan er' ē) having a fixed station or place; standing still; not moving; not changing in size, number or activity
   a. A factory engine is stationary.
   b. The population of our town has been stationary for a decade.
   c. Caught in the middle of traffic, the frightened pedestrian remained stationary in the busy street.

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**Summer Travel**

If you are tired of making vague excuses for another dull summer at home, here is a thought to elevate your spirits. You do not need anything so radical as winning a lottery to finance a trip to Europe. A student identity card that can be obtained for a few dollars from the Council on International Educational Exchange entitles you to discount tickets on certain charter flights to London and Paris, as well as reduced admission to many museums, cinemas, and musical events.

Once in Europe, you can stretch your budget by staying at approved youth hostels for about two dollars a night. So don't discard your hopes of becoming an international traveler. Soon you can be soaring into the skies or skimming over the waves to new adventures that you will subsequently relate to your stationary friends.

---

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Our club consented* to hold a __________ as a means of raising money.
2. If you want to __________ data* on employment opportunities, a good source* is the Bulletin of the Department of Labor.
3. Some call it a __________ but I call it a movie.
4. Our team excelled* in the last __________ of the track meet.
5. As I watched the huge jet __________ into the sky, I wished that I were on board.
6. Since Margaret has become his neighbor, Bud's progress in school has been practically __________.
7. __________ to his phone call, I received a confirmation* in the mail.
8. We are compelled* to __________ this outdated theory.*
9. How does that evidence* __________ to the case?
10. Tim's argument may be logical* but it is too __________ to be convincing.
11. With no one to __________ the project, the entire scheme collapsed.*
12. This feeble* speech will do little to __________ the spirits of the audience.

Which Word Means. From the list of 12 new words that follows, choose the one that corresponds to each definition below.

- elevate
- obtain
- soar
- vague
- relate
- stationary
- lottery
- discard
- cinema
- subsequent
- finance
- event

1. raise; lift up ____________________________________________
2. later; following; coming after ____________________________________________
3. moving picture ____________________________________________
4. important happening ____________________________________________
5. fly upward or at a great height; aspire ____________________________________________
6. not definite; not clear; not distinct ____________________________________________
7. not moving ____________________________________________
8. a scheme for distributing prizes by lot or chance ____________________________________________
9. tell; connect in thought or meaning ____________________________________________
10. get; be in use ____________________________________________
11. money matters; to provide money for ____________________________________________
12. throw aside ____________________________________________

Spotlight on: cinema—French words like cinema are common in English, and the French have adopted many of our words as well. Our words weekend and drugstore are heard every day in France. In our country French words are often used to imply high quality. When you pay five dollars, you go to the cinema, not the movies.
Lesson 36

"Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever blotted paper."

Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice

1. **prompt** (prämnt) quick; on time; done at once; to cause (someone) to do something; remind (someone) of the words or actions needed
   a. Be prompt in assembling* your baggage.*
   b. Terry's caution* prompted him to ask many questions before he consented.*
   c. Larry was confident* he knew his lines well enough not to need any prompting.

2. **hasty** (häs’ tē) quick; hurried; not well thought out
   a. A hasty glance* convinced him that he was being followed.
   b. Rather than make a hasty decision, Mr. Torres rejected* the offer.
   c. Myra apologized* for the hasty visit.

3. **scorch** (skôrch) burn slightly; dry up; criticize sharply
   a. The hot iron scorched the tablecloth.
   b. Farmers reported that their wheat was being scorched by the fierce* rays of the sun.
   c. Mr. Regan gave the class a scorching lecture* on proper behavior in the cafeteria.

4. **tempest** (tem’ pist) violent* storm with much wind; a violent disturbance
   a. The tempest drove the ship on the rocks.
   b. Following the weather report of the approaching* tempest, we were prompted* to seek immediate shelter.
   c. When Mr. Couche saw that a tempest was brewing over the issue, he hastily* called a meeting.

5. **soothe** (sōō th) quiet; calm; comfort
   a. With an embrace,* the mother soothed the hurt child.
   b. Heat soothes some aches; cold soothes others.
   c. Rosalie's nerves were soothed by the soft music.

6. **sympathetic** (sim’ pē thet’ ik) having or showing kind feelings toward others; approving; enjoying the same things and getting along well together
   a. Judge Cruz was sympathetic to the lawyer's plea* for mercy.
   b. Father was fortunately* sympathetic to my request to use the car on weekends.
   c. We were all sympathetic to Suzanne over her recent* misfortune.*

7. **redeem** (ri dēm’) buy back; pay off; carry out; set free; make up for
   a. The property on which money has been lent is redeemed when the loan is paid back.
   b. My family was relieved* to hear that the mortgage had been redeemed.
   c. Mr. Franklin promptly* redeemed his promise to help us in time of need.

8. **resume** (rē zōōm’) begin again; go on; take again
   a. Resume reading where we left off.
   b. Those standing may resume their seats.
   c. The violinist resumed playing after the intermission.

9. **harmony** (här’ me nē) situation of getting on well together or going well together; sweet or musical sound
   a. We hoped the incident would not disrupt* the harmony that existed between the brothers.
   b. I am sympathetic* to Warren because his plans are in harmony with mine.
   c. We responded* to the harmony of the song by humming along.
10. **refrain** (ri frān') hold back
   a. Refrain from making hasty* promises.
   b. Milo could not refrain from laughing at the jest.*
   c. If you want to be heard, you must refrain from mumbling.*

11. **illegal** (i lē' gl) not lawful; against the law
   a. It is illegal to reveal* the names of juvenile* delinquents.*
   b. Bigamy* is illegal in the United States.
   c. Mr. Worthington's illegal stock manipulations* led to his jail sentence.

12. **narcotic** (när kät' ik) drug that produces drowsiness, sleep, dullness, or an insensible condition, and lessens pain by dulling the nerves
   a. Opium is a powerful narcotic.
   b. We do not have adequate* knowledge of the narcotic properties of these substances.
   c. The doctor prescribed a narcotic medicine to soothe* the patient's suffering.

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**A Helping Hand**

Youth workers Bill Nash and Jim Boyle are house-hunters, not so much for a house as for a concerned family willing to house and feed troubled youngsters temporarily. They try to give prompt attention to those who cannot or will not live at home.

For some, leaving home may have been the result of a hasty decision, based on a scorching remark and the subsequent* tempest within the family. The cooling-off period away from the family is a time to soothe feelings. With sympathetic outsiders, youngsters have a chance to redeem themselves. The hope, of course, is that they will learn to relate* to adults again and quickly resume a normal life of harmony with their own families.

Some people refrain from offering their homes, expressing vague* fears of the harmful effects on their own children. But this has not been the case, even when the problem of the “visitor” was the illegal use of narcotics. One parent remarked, “With us it worked the other way. The horror of drugs became real to my own son. We got a lot more than we gave.”

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. I insist* on a ________ answer to my question.

2. Harriet’s anger was subsequently* _________ by the apology.*

3. The minister said those who are not _________ from sin will perish.*

4. Joseph could not _________ from embracing* his long-lost brother.

5. My cat and dog, though traditionally* enemies, have lived in perfect _________ for years.

6. Because he liked to be prompt,* Sal ate only a _________ meal.

7. The farmers were grateful* that the _________ had not destroyed their harvest.*

8. Jenny picked up the hot iron just as it was about to _________ my shirt.

9. The couple seemed so _________ that the break-up baffled* us.

10. Chris Pollaro _________ his former position with the company.

11. It is _________ to own firearms without a license.

12. It is impossible* to estimate* the harm caused by the illegal* use of _________.

---

**Exercise**

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. ________

2. ________

3. ________
Spotlight on: narcotic—The age of a word can often give us a clue as to the age of the substance it describes. It seems that narcotics are indeed ageless. The word itself has been traced back to an ancient language called Indo-European, but we are certain it was used in the Golden Age of Greece. In those times, as now, narcotics were used to reduce pain.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
These exercises are based on some of the words which you found in Lessons 31–36.

A. In each of the parentheses below there are two choices. Pick the one that fits better.
   1. When he was asked to (relate, confine) his story to the judge, Mr. Parsons grew very nervous.
   2. I was surprised to get such a (prompt, shrill) answer to my letter since I had only mailed it on Tuesday.
   3. After drinking for three hours, Corky had only a (subsequent, vague) memory of what had taken place at the party.
   4. Because my father works in the post office, he can (redeem, obtain) the new stamps which come out each month.
   5. Mrs. Sykes stopped her daughter’s piano lessons in June but will (resume, refrain) them in September.
   6. We could see that the cook was (distressed, soothed) by his wild looks and his violent curses.
   7. The cowboys knew that if they lit a fire they would be (vulnerable, temperate) to attack by the outlaws. *
   8. Everyone agreed that the Wright brothers’ idea about flying was a (radical, sensitive) one.
   9. It was an (uneventful, idol) week for us because no one telephoned and no one came to visit.
   10. Gina gave (maximum, stationary) attention to her little sister after their mother died.

B. Opposites. In Column I are ten words from Lessons 31–36. Match them correctly with their opposite meanings in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hasty</td>
<td>remain</td>
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<td>lower</td>
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<tr>
<td>flee</td>
<td>talkative</td>
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<td>discard</td>
<td>slow</td>
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<td>mute</td>
<td>keep</td>
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<tr>
<td>diminish</td>
<td>speak clearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untidy</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?

1. Health Department To ______ Kindergartners (Diminish, Retain, Vaccinate, Sooth)  
2. Closing Of Factory Causes 450 To Be ______ (Idol, Temperate, Idle, Sympathetic)  
3. Giants’ Chances Are ______ With Loss To Phils (Resumed, Elevated, Fertile, Diminished)  
4. Divers To ______ Search For Sunken Vessel (Resume, Redeem, Precede, Signify)  
5. Deny ______ Against Older Workers (Distress, Prejudice, Dispute, Loyalty)  
6. ______ Professors Speak Out Against Nuclear Plant (Illegal, Sympathetic, Radical, Adolescent)  
7. Teenage ______ To Sing In Rock Musical (Colleague, Idol, Mute, Jest)  
8. Our Shoreline ______ To Erosion (Confined, Related, Vulnerable, Retained)  
9. Frat Members Spend ______ Night In Cemetery (Uneventful, Vague, Hasty, Prompt)  
10. ______ Refuses To Pay Until Trains Are Cleaned (Colleague, Commuter, Volunteer, Jest)  

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:

1. insane and is related to the Latin word for “moon”
2. a fellow worker and sounds like (and is in fact derived from the same source as) college
3. unreasonable opinion and indicates a closed mind
4. protect against disease and is based on the French word for “cow”
5. a motion picture and is the first element of ______ography and ______scope
6. unable to speak and also may refer to the softening of colors and tones as well as sounds
7. occurring naturally and appears in phrases like “______ applause” and “______ generation”
8. reject or throw away and would be appropriate in a poker game
9. save from sin as well as recover ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>harmony</th>
<th>candidate</th>
<th>subsequent</th>
<th>hinder</th>
<th>diminish</th>
<th>confine</th>
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<td>soothe</td>
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<td>lunate</td>
<td>Loyalty</td>
<td>vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>mute</td>
<td>shrill</td>
<td>lottery</td>
<td>commuter</td>
<td>discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redeem</td>
<td>spontaneous</td>
<td>prejudice</td>
<td>retain</td>
<td>colleague</td>
<td>fertile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 37

"Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words
Since I first call'd my brother's father dad."

Shakespeare, King John

Words To Learn
This Week
heir
majestic
dwindle
surplus
traitor
deliberate
vandal
drought
abide
unify
summit
heed

1. heir (ār) person who has a right to someone's property after that one dies; person who inherits anything
   a. Though Mr. Sloane is the heir to a gold mine, he lives like a miser."
   b. The monarch* died before he could name an heir to the throne.
   c. It is essential* that we locate the rightful heir at once.

2. majestic (majəs‘ tik) grand; noble; dignified; kingly
   a. The lion is the most majestic creature of the jungle.
   b. In Greek mythology,* Mt. Olympus was the majestic home of the gods.
   c. The graduates marched into the auditorium to the music of the majestic symphony.

3. dwindle (dwin‘ dl) become smaller and smaller; shrink
   a. Our supply of unpolluted* water has dwindled.
   b. With no visible* signs of their ship, hopes for the men's safety dwindled with each passing hour.
   c. After the furious tempest,* the dwindling chances of finding the raft vanished* entirely.

4. surplus (sir‘ plas) amount over and above what is needed; excess, extra
   a. The bank keeps a large surplus of money in reserve.
   b. Surplus wheat, cotton, and soybeans are shipped abroad.*
   c. No mortal* ever considers* that he has a surplus of good things.

5. traitor (tra‘ ter) person who betrays his or her country, a friend, duty, etc.
   a. The patriot* sneered* when asked to stand on the same platform with the man who was accused of being a traitor.
   b. No villain* is worse than a traitor who betrays* his country.
   c. Do not call him a traitor unless you can verify* the charge.

6. deliberate (di lib‘ er āt or di lib‘ er it) to consider carefully; intended; done on purpose; slow and careful, as though allowing time to decide what to do
   a. Rico's excuse was a deliberate lie.
   b. My grandfather walks with deliberate steps.
   c. Judge Sirica deliberated for a week before making his decision known.

7. vandal (van‘ dl) person who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or damages beautiful things
   a. Adolescent* vandals wrecked the cafeteria.
   b. The vandals deliberately* ripped the paintings from the wall.
   c. We could scarcely* believe the damage caused by the vandals.

8. drought (drou't) long period of dry weather; lack of rain; lack of water; dryness
   a. Because of the drought, some farmers began to migrate* to more fertile* regions.
   b. In time of drought, the crops become scorched.*
   c. As the drought wore on, people began to grumble against those who had squandered* water when it was more plentiful.

9. abide (a bīd‘) accept and follow out; remain faithful to; dwell; endure
   a. The team decided unanimously* to abide by the captain's ruling.
   b. Senator Ervin abided by his promise not to allow demonstrations in the committee room.
   c. My mother cannot abide dirt and vermin.*

10. unify (ũ ni fī) unite; make or form into one
    a. The novel* traces the developments that unified the family.
    b. After the Civil War our country became unified more strongly.
c. It takes a great deal of training to unify all these recruits into an efficient fighting machine.

11. **summit** (sum’ it) highest point; top
   a. We estimated* the **summit** of the mountain to be twenty thousand feet.
   b. Do not underestimate* Ruth’s ambition to reach the **summit** of the acting profession.
   c. The **summit** meeting of world leaders diminished* the threat* of war.

12. **heed** (hēd) give careful attention to; take notice of; careful attention
   a. I demand that you **heed** what I say.
   b. Florence pays no **heed** to what the signs say.
   c. Take **heed** and be on guard against those who try to deceive* you.

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Listen to Smoky the Bear**

At one time the United States was **heir** to great riches, for more than half of our country was covered with forests. Now the **majestic** woodlands have **dwindled** to the point where we have no **surplus** of trees. Of course, only a **traitor** to the beauties of nature would **deliberately** set a forest fire, but careless citizens are the **vandals** who are responsible for much of the destruction. In time of **drought** especially, scorching* fires started by careless smokers can reduce a beautiful forest to acres of blackened stumps.

Theodore Roosevelt understood that we cannot **abide** the continual loss of our precious forests but we must learn to live in harmony* with nature. In 1905 he appointed* Gifford Pinchot to head the Forest Service which promptly* began to **unify** efforts in caring for our national forests. The modern forest rangers, from the “lookouts” stationed on mountain **summits** to the “smokejumpers” who parachute from airplanes to fight fires, ask us to **heed** the advice of Smoky the Bear, who has become their symbol.* Smoky says, “Only you can prevent forest fires.”
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The exhausted* regiment __________ down to a few troops.
2. Secret documents* listed the __________ to the large fortune.
3. Iris made a __________ attempt to ignore* their biting comments.
4. The __________ of waste materials has polluted* our rivers.
5. Charles blundered* off in the wrong direction without __________ my warning cries.
6. Lincoln tried in vain* to keep the North and South __________.
7. It did not take long before the unruly* crowd turned into a mob of howling __________.
8. The confirmed* bachelor* could not __________ having anyone touch a single utensil* in his home.
9. If the __________ does not end soon, I can predict* a famine.*
10. The population* rise will reach its __________ in a few years and then it will level off.
11. Lt. Jenkins lost every morsel* of self-respect and became a __________ to his flag.
12. The loyal* captain, __________ in defeat, won the sympathy* of the people.

Anonymies (opposites). Circle the word that most nearly expresses the opposite meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. vandal
   a. repairer
   b. arsonist
   c. captive*
   d. adolescent*
   e. informer
2. abide
   a. discard*
   b. dispute*
   c. deprive*
   d. provide
   e. summon
3. summit
   a. tempest*
   b. beneficiary
   c. duplicate*
   d. base
   e. finance*
4. surplus
   a. scarceness*
   b. harmony*
   c. hindrance
   d. assistance
   e. rejection
5. majestic
   a. fertile*
   b. theatrical
   c. courteous
   d. harsh
   e. ordinary
6. drought
   a. ambush*
   b. flood
   c. hardship*
   d. earthquake
   e. windstorm
7. unify
   a. separate
   b. redeem*
   c. abuse*
   d. confine*
   e. compress
8. deliberate
   a. unintentional
   b. subsequent*
   c. reassuring
   d. comprehensive*
   e. ingenious*
9. traitor
   a. addict*
   b. amateur*
   c. bachelor*
   d. patriot*
   e. lunatic*
10. heed
    a. abuse*
    b. ignore*
    c. hinder*
    d. discard*
    e. vaccinate*
11. heir
    a. evil sinner
    b. accurate reporter
    c. double dealer
    d. fair judge
    e. disinherit son
12. dwindle
    a. ignore*
    b. illustrate*
    c. arrest
    d. mumble
    e. increase

Spotlight on: drought—Yes, the gh is silent as in "might" and several other English words. Why? Well, drought was an old English word with the gh sound pronounced. When the French invaded and conquered England, they brought (there it is again) their language and it had no gh sound in it. Eventually their influence was so great that English words containing gh took on French pronunciation.
Lesson 38  "Believe my words
For they are certain and unfallible."

Shakespeare, I Henry VI

1. biography (bīˈə gar′ ē fē) the written story of a person's life; the part of literature which consists of biographies
   a. Our teacher recommended* the biography of the architect* Frank Lloyd Wright.
   b. The reading of a biography gives a knowledge of people and events* that cannot always be obtained* from history books.
   c. The biography of Malcolm X is a popular* book in our school.

2. drench (drench) wet thoroughly; soak
   a. A heavy rain drenched the campus,* and the students had to dry out their wet clothing.
   b. The drenching rains resumed* after only one day of sunshine.
   c. His fraternity friends tried to drench him but he was too clever for them.

3. swarm (swōrm) group of insects flying or moving about together; crowd or great number; to fly or move about in great numbers
   a. As darkness approached,* the swarms of children playing in the park dwindled* to a handful.
   b. The mosquitoes swarmed out of the swamp.
   c. Our campus* swarmed with new students in September.

4. wobble (wāb′ l) move unsteadily from side to side
   a. Little Perry thrust* his feet into the oversized shoes and wobbled over to the table.
   b. A baby wobbles when it begins to walk alone.
   c. Lacking experience on the high wire, the clown wobbled along until he reached the safety of the platform.

5. tumult (tu′ mūlt or tō̅ mult) noise; uproar; violent* disturbance or disorder
   a. The sailors' voices were too feeble* to be heard above the tumult of the storm.
   b. There was such a tumult in the halls we concluded* an accident had occurred.
   c. The dreaded* cry of "Fire!" caused a tumult in the theatre.

6. kneel (nēl) go down on one's knees; remain on the knees
   a. Myra knelt down to pull a weed from the drenched* flower bed.
   b. The condemned* man knelt before the monarch* and pleaded* for mercy.
   c. Kneeling over the still figure, the lifeguard tried to revive* him.

7. dejected (di jek′ tid) in low spirits; sad
   a. His biography* related* that Edison was not dejected by failure.
   b. The defeated candidate* felt dejected and scowled* when asked for an interview.
   c. There is no reason to be dejected because we did not get any volunteers.*

8. obedient (ô bē′ dē ent) doing what one is told; willing to obey
   a. The obedient dog came when his master beckoned.*
   b. Obedient to his father's wishes, Guy did not explore* any further.
   c. When parents make reasonable requests of them, the majority* of my friends are obedient.

9. recede (ri sēd′) go back; move back; slope backward; withdraw
   a. As you ride past in a train, you have the unique* feeling that houses and trees are receding.
   b. Mr. Ranford's beard conceals* his receding chin.
   c. Always cautious,* Mr. Camhi receded from his former opinion.
10. **tyrant** (tī’ rənt) cruel or unjust ruler; cruel master; absolute ruler  
   a. Some **tyrants** of Greek cities were mild and fair rulers.  
   b. The **tyrant** demanded loyalty* and obedience* from his subjects.  
   c. Though Ella was a **tyrant** as director of the play, the whole cast was grateful* to her when the final curtain came down.

11. **charity** (char’ ĕ tē) generous giving to the poor; institutions for helping the sick, the poor, or the helpless; kindness in judging people’s faults  
   a. A free hospital is a noble **charity**.  
   b. The entire community is the beneficiary* of Henry’s **charity**.  
   c. The hired hand was too proud to accept help or **charity**.

12. **verdict** (věr’ dikt) decision of a jury; judgment  
   a. The jury returned a **verdict** of guilty for the traitor.*  
   b. We were cautioned* not to base our **verdict** on prejudice.*  
   c. Baffled* by the **verdict**, the prosecutor* felt that the evidence* had been ignored.*

---

*Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.*

**Gulliver’s Travels**

Jonathan Swift tried to show the smallness of people by writing the **biography** of Dr. Lemuel Gulliver. In one of his strangest adventures, Gulliver was shipwrecked. **Drenched** and weary,* he fell asleep on the shore. In the morning, he found himself tied to pegs in the ground, and **swarming** over him were hundreds of little people six inches high.

After a time he was allowed to stand, though he began to **wobble** from being bound so long. He was then marched through the streets, naturally causing a **tumult** wherever he went. Even the palace was not big enough for him to enter, nor could he **kneel** before the king and queen. But he did show his respect for them in another way.

The king was **dejected** because he feared an invasion of Lilliput by Blefuscu, the enemy across the ocean. The reason for the war between the two tiny peoples would seem small and foolish to us. The rebels of Blefuscu were originally Lilliputians who would not abide* by the royal decision to crack their eggs on the small end instead of on the larger end. Gulliver, **obedient** to the king’s command, waded out into the water when the tide **receded**, and sticking a little iron hook into each of fifty warships, he pulled the entire enemy fleet to Lilliput. Gulliver later escaped from Lilliput when he realized the tiny king was really a **tyrant** with no **charity** in his heart.

Oddly enough, the **verdict** of generations of readers has taken no heed* of the author’s intention in **Gulliver’s Travels**. Instead, while Lilliputians are still the symbol* of small, narrow-minded people, Swift’s savage attack upon humankind has become one of the best-loved children’s classics.

---

*Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.*

1. The principal probed* the cause of the __________ in the cafeteria.
2. A __________ of insects descended* on the picnic food.
3. When asked for their __________ on the agreement, the members gave their approval spontaneously.*
4. The first project in our creative writing class was a __________ of a close friend or relative.
5. Until the flood waters __________, the authorities prohibited* anyone from returning to the vicinity.*
6. Mr. Finley was redeemed* in the eyes of his employees* by his __________ in overlooking their costly error.
7. The grateful* traveler would __________ in prayer every night.
8. Mother is an expert at soothing* our __________ spirits.
9. It is absurd* to surrender your rights to a __________ when you have abundant* reason to remain free.
10. We faced the dilemma* of being __________ in the downpour while we covered our boat or having to bail the water out of the boat after the rain had ceased.*
11. Melinda shrieked* as the unstable* pedestrian* __________ into the path of the oncoming car.
12. A glance* from the mother was enough of a reminder to bring the __________ child back to her side.
True or False. Based on the way the new word is used, write T (true) or F (false) next to the sentence.

1. A swarm is a small group.
2. To be obedient is to do what you are told; to be willing to obey.
3. A painting of a woman kneeling shows the woman walking with a parasol.
4. A biography is the written story of a person's life.
5. When reporters describe the tumult in the streets, they are referring to the noisy mob.
6. To recede is to go forward.
7. If you get drenched, you'll be soaking wet.
8. The jury's decision is called the verdict.
9. I was dejected to learn that I had won the lottery.
10. A tyrant is a just and kind ruler.
11. To wobble is to move unsteadily from side to side.
12. To show charity in judging others is to be kind and lenient in judging their faults.

Spotlight on: biography—This is a good time to settle an easy question. A biography is a book written about a person's life. The author may write of someone else's life or his or her own; however, when a book is written about one's own life, it's more accurately labeled an autobiography.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?
Lesson 39

“Ah, kill me with thy weapon, not with words!”
Shakespeare, III Henry VI

Words To Learn
This Week

unearth
depart
coincide
cancel
debtor
legible
placard
contagious
clergy
customary
transparent
scald

1. **unearth** (un érth’) dig up; discover; find out
   a. The digging of the scientists **unearthed** a buried city.
   b. A plot to defraud* the investors was **unearthed** by the F.B.I.
   c. The museum exhibited* the vase which had been **unearthed** in Greece.

2. **depart** (di part’) go away; leave; turn away (from); change; die
   a. We arrived in the village in the morning and **departed** that night.
   b. Stan was vague* about **departing** from his usual manner of choosing a partner.
   c. Vera was reluctant* to mention that her uncle had long **since departed**.

3. **coincide** (kō’ in sid’) occupy the same place in space; occupy the same time; correspond exactly; agree
   a. If these triangles were placed one on top of the other, they would **coincide**.
   b. Because Pete’s and Jim’s working hours **coincide**, and they live in the same vicinity,* they depart* from their homes at the same time.
   c. My verdict* on the film **coincides** with Adele’s.

4. **cancel** (kan’ sl) cross out; mark so that it cannot be used; wipe out; call off
   a. The stamp was only partially* **canceled**.
   b. Because the first shipment contained defective* parts, Mr. Zweben **canceled** the rest of the order.
   c. Having found just the right man for the job, Captain Mellides **canceled** all further interviews.

5. **debtor** (det’ er) person who owes something to another
   a. If I borrow a dollar from you, I am your **debtor**.
   b. As a **debtor** who had received many favors from the banker, Mr. Mertz was reluctant* to testify against him.
   c. A gloomy* **debtor’s** prison was once the fate of those who could not repay their loans.

6. **legible** (lej’ e bl) able to be read; easy to read; plain and clear
   a. Julia’s handwriting is beautiful and **legible**.
   b. Nancy hesitated* in her reading because the words were scarcely* **legible**.
   c. Our teacher penalizes* us for compositions which are not **legible**.

7. **placard** (plak’ ărd) a notice to be posted in a public place; poster
   a. Colorful **placards** announced an urgent* meeting.
   b. **Placards** were placed throughout the neighborhood by rival* groups.
   c. Numerous* **placards** appeared around the city calling for volunteers.*

8. **contagious** (kan tā’ ēs) spreading by contact, easily spreading from one to another
   a. Scarlet fever is **contagious**.
   b. I find that yawning is often **contagious**.
   c. Interest in the project was **contagious**, and soon all opposition to it collapsed.*

9. **clergy** (kler’ jē) persons prepared for religious work; clergymen as a group
   a. We try never to hinder* the **clergy** as they perform their sacred* tasks.
   b. Friar Tuck was a member of the **clergy** who loved a jolly* jest.*
   c. The majority* of the **clergy** felt the new morality* was a menace* to society.

10. **customary** (kus’ tem er’ ē) usual
    a. It was **customary** for wealthy Romans to recline* while they were dining.
    b. The Beatles’ movie received the **customary** rave* reviews from the critics.
c. The traitor* rejected* the customary blindfold for the execution.

11. transparent (trans par' ent) easily seen through; clear
   a. Window glass is transparent.
   b. Colonel Thomas is a man of transparent honesty and loyalty.*
   c. The homicide* was a transparent case of jealousy* that got out of hand.

12. scald (skôld) pour boiling liquid over; burn with hot liquid or steam; heat almost to the boiling point
   a. Do not neglect* to scald the dishes before drying them.
   b. The scalding lava pouring from the mountain placed everyone in peril.*
   c. By being hasty,* Stella scalded her hand.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

---

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

**Roast Beef on Rye**

A little digging will unearth the roots of our language and habits. For instance, our word “sandwich” is derived from the Earl of Sandwich, who lived in the time of George III. This gentleman would not depart from the gambling table for hours on end. If his play happened to coincide with dinner, he would cancel his regular meal and order a slice of meat to be served to him between two pieces of bread. The biography* of the Earl claims that we are his debtors for his discovery of the sandwich. Charles Dickens later used the phrase “sandwich man” to describe someone who walks about with a clearly legible message on placards hung on his chest and back.

An example of a superstition is the fear of walking under a ladder. This must have been a contagious fear for it seems to have started with the ancient belief that spirits lived in trees or wood. “Knocking on wood” was a way of calling up the friendly spirit to protect one from harm. Today a member of the clergy might sneer* at this custom, expecting that by this time such superstitions would have receded* into the past with witches and ghosts.

Another expression, “giving someone the cold shoulder,” has been traced to the Middle Ages, when a host would serve his guests a cold shoulder of mutton or beef instead of the customary hot food. This was a transparent attempt to show the guest he was no longer welcome. The host had thus found a more charitable* yet effective way of expressing his feelings without using a scalding remark.
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. After several hours, Raoul abandoned* his search to_________ for home.
2. The police department_________ all leaves until the dangerous lunatic* was captured.
3. The_________ helped to advertise the circus.
4. Since the disease is so_________, it is essential* to identify* the carrier.
5. It was fortunate* that the journalist* had_________ the sinister* plan to assassinate the President.
6. It was_________ for the victorious* general to ride at the head of a parade.
7. When she slipped in the shower, Myra was_________ by the hot water.
8. Through the_________ curtain, the entire scene was visible.*
9. Only a portion of the scrolls found in the cave were_________, but their value should not be underestimated.*
10. The duties of the_________ are not confined* to religious matters.
11. The_________ was brought to court for having deceived* the bank with a false statement of his finances.*
12. Since their interests do not_________, there is still a lingering* doubt in my mind if they should enter into
matrimony.*

Matching. Match the 12 new words in Column I with the definitions in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>______ 1. contagious</td>
<td>a. dig up; discover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 2. scald</td>
<td>b. able to be read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 3. clergy</td>
<td>c. a notice to be posted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 4. cancel</td>
<td>d. usual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 5. transparent</td>
<td>e. cross out; call off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 6. depart</td>
<td>f. easily spread from one to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 7. unearth</td>
<td>g. pour boiling water over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 8. customary</td>
<td>h. easily seen through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 9. debtor</td>
<td>i. going away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 10. coincide</td>
<td>j. persons prepared for religious work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 11. legible</td>
<td>k. person who owes something to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______ 12. placard</td>
<td>l. correspond exactly</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Spotlight on: legible—An important idea in vocabulary can be learned with this word. A clear handwriting is
described as legible—here the word is used literally, that is, in its exact, real meaning. When
Thomas Wolfe wrote "murder sweltered in his heart and was legible upon his face," he used the
word figuratively, that is, in an imaginative, unusual sense. Many words can be used either literally
or figuratively.
Lesson 40  "He hath heard that men of few words are the best men."
Shakespeare, Henry V

1. epidemic (ep' e dem' ik) an outbreak of a disease that spreads rapidly;* so that many people have it at the same time; widespread
   a. All of the schools in the city were closed during the epidemic.
   b. The depiction* of violence* in the movies has reached epidemic proportions.
   c. During the epidemic we were forbidden* to drink water unless it had been boiled.

2. obesity (ō bē's' ē tē) extreme fatness
   a. Obesity is considered* a serious disease.
   b. The salesman tactfully* referred* to Jack's obesity as "stoutness."
   c. At the medical convention the topic* discussed was the prevention of obesity.

3. magnify (mag' ne fī) cause to look larger than it really is; make too much of; go beyond the truth in telling
   a. A microscope* is a magnifying glass.
   b. It seems that Mr. Steinmetz magnified the importance of the document* in his possession.
   c. Some people have a tendency* to magnify every minor* fault in others.

4. chiropractor (kī' re prak' тер) a person who treats ailments by massage and manipulation of the vertebrae and other forms of therapy on the theory* that disease results from interference with the normal functioning of the nervous system
   a. The chiropractor tried to relieve* the pain by manipulating* the spinal column.
   b. Mrs. Lehrer confirmed* that a chiropractor had been treating her.
   c. The chiropractor recommended hot baths between treatments.

5. obstacle (ā' bē stī kal) anything that gets in the way or hinders; impediment; obstruction
   a. The soldiers were compelled* to get over such obstacles as ditches and barbed wire.
   b. Ignorance* is an obstacle to progress.
   c. Prejudice* is often an obstacle to harmony* among people.

6. ventilate (ven' tī ē lat) change the air in; purify by fresh air; discuss openly
   a. We ventilated the kitchen by opening the windows.
   b. The lungs ventilate the blood.
   c. There is merit* in ventilating the topic* of the prom before the entire senior class.

7. jeopardize (jep' er dīz) risk; endanger
   a. Soldiers jeopardize their lives in war.
   b. Mr. Marcos revised* his opinion of police officers after two of them had jeopardized their lives to save his drowning child.
   c. Though it jeopardized his chance for a promotion,* Mr. Rafael ventured* to criticize his boss.

8. negative (neg' e tīv) saying no; minus; showing the lights and shadows reversed
   a. The captain gave a negative response* to the request for a leave.
   b. Three below zero is a negative quantity.*
   c. A negative image is used to print a positive picture.

9. pension (pen' shen) regular payment which is not wages; to make such a payment
a. **Pensions** are often paid because of long service, special merit,* or injuries received.
b. The **pension** is calculated* on the basis of your last year’s income.
c. Mrs. Colby **pensioned** off her employee after thirty years of loyal* service.

10. **vital** (vī’ tl) having to do with life; necessary to life; causing death, failure or ruin; lively
   a. We must preserve* and protect our **vital** resources.
   b. Eating is a **vital** function, the obese* man reminded me.
   c. The valiant* soldier died of a **vital** wound.

11. **municipal** (mû nis’ a pl) of a city or state; having something to do in the affairs of a city or town
   a. The State police assisted the **municipal** police in putting down the riot.
   b. There was only a mediocre* turnout for the **municipal** elections.
   c. The **municipal** government placed a ban* on parking during business hours.

12. **oral** (ôr’ al) spoken; using speech; of the mouth
   a. An **oral** agreement is not enough; we must have a written promise.
   b. **Oral** surgery is necessary to penetrate* to the diseased root.
   c. His unique* **oral** powers made Lincoln a man to remember.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**Weight-watchers**

Judging from the popularity* of books on dieting, one would think an **epidemic** of obesity is sweeping the nation. Although being fat is not contagious,* it is a condition not to be sneered* at since it affects one-fourth of all Americans. Without **magnifying** the problem, professionals concerned* with the nation's health, from **chiropractors** to medical specialists, agree that being overweight is a major **obstacle** to good health. They point out that people will readily see the need to **ventilate** their homes for fresh air to get rid of vermin* which may cause disease, but they **jeopardize** their health by eating the wrong foods or the wrong amount of foods.

Coincidentally,* a recent survey of employment agencies showed that obesity* has a **negative** effect on a person's chances of landing a job. While the job-seeker is asking about salary and **pensions**, the employer is thinking about the worker's health—and weight is a **vital** consideration when it comes to injuries, disease, and absenteeism.

Some **municipal** jobs, in fact, do require an applicant to be within normal weight range, and one New York bank insists on an **oral** understanding that applicants will take off excess weight. As the **Wall Street Journal** put it, "Fat people often find slim pickings in the job market."

---

**Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.**

1. Intemperate* eating habits can lead to ________.
2. To avoid* an ________, the Surgeon-General ordered a thorough* study of the situation.
3. At a recent* meeting of ________, a new treatment for arthritis was discussed.
4. The humid* air in this room must be ________.
5. One thousand angry voters loudly signed* an ________ objection to the motion.
6. The frightened man tormented* himself by ________ every unpleasant experience into a calamity.*
7. If used as a precedent,* this verdict* will prove to be an ________ to justice.*
8. Without the__________he had confidently* expected, Mr. Halcroft faced hardships* in his retirement.
9. The sale of the vacant* lot for construction of an office building will ________ the residential character of the neighborhood.
10. Preserve* the ________ in case we need more prints.
11. We should all attend the meeting at the ________ center for the issues are of vital* concern to every citizen.
12. The heart and the brain are considered* the most ________ organs in the human body.
Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

Exercise
Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

Spotlight on: obesity — Be careful when you refer to your friend’s obesity that you don’t use a word that causes embarrassment. If you call your friend obese you’ll be using correct medical terminology; however, avoid calling him or her “fat,” “chubby,” or “corpulent” — words that convey the same idea but in an unpleasant manner.
Lesson 41
"What care I for words? yet words do well
When he that speaks them pleases those that hear."
Shakespeare, As You Like It

1. complacent (kəm plāˈsnt) pleased with oneself; self-satisfied
   a. Senator Troy denounced* the complacent attitude of the polluters* of our air.
   b. How can you be complacent about such a menace?*
   c. I was surprised that Martin was so complacent about his brief part in the play.

2. wasp (wāsp) an insect with a slender* body and powerful sting
   a. When the wasps descended* on the picnic, we ran in all directions.
   b. A swarm* of wasps attacked us as we were reclining* on the porch.
   c. The piercing* sting of a wasp can be very painful.

3. rehabilitate (rē ˈhē bē lˈē tāt) restore to good condition; make over in a new form; restore to former standing, rank, reputation, etc.
   a. The old house was rehabilitated at enormous* expense.
   b. The former criminal completely rehabilitated himself and was respected by all.
   c. This wing of the house must be rehabilitated promptly*, as there is a danger, it will collapse.*

4. parole (pə rōlˈ) word of honor; conditional freedom; to free (a prisoner) under certain conditions
   a. The judge paroled the juvenile* offenders on condition that they report to him every three months.
   b. Since the prisoner has been rehabilitated*, his family is exploring* the possibility* of having him paroled.
   c. The fugitive* gave his parole not to try to escape again.

5. vertical (verˈtē kl) straight up and down with reference to the horizon, for example, a vertical line
   a. It wasn’t easy to get the drunken man into a vertical position.
   b. The way to vote for your candidate* is to pull the lever from the horizontal position to the vertical position.
   c. A circle surrounding a vertical line that ends in an inverted V is the well-known peace symbol.*

6. multitude (mulˈtē tōd) a great number; a crowd
   a. A multitude of letters kept pouring in to the movie idol.*
   b. The fleeing* culprit* was pursued* by a fierce* multitude.
   c. Flood victims were aided by a multitude of volunteers.*

7. nominate (nämˈit nāt) name as a candidate for office; appoint to an office
   a. Three times Bryant was nominated for office but he was never elected.
   b. The President nominated him for Secretary of State.
   c. Though Danny was nominated last, he emerged* as the strongest candidate.*

8. potential (pə tenˈshəl) possibility* as opposed to actuality; capability of coming into being or action; possible* as opposed to actual; capable of coming into being or action
   a. Mark has the potential of being completely rehabilitated.*
   b. The coach felt his team had the potential to reach the finals.*
   c. Stockpiling of nuclear weapons represents a potential threat* to human survival.*

9. morgue (môrˈg) place where bodies of unknown persons found dead are kept; the reference library of a newspaper office
   a. There is a slender* chance that we can identify* the body in the morgue.
b. Bodies in the morgue are preserved* by low temperatures.
c. In the morgue of the New York Times there are biographies* of most famous people.

10. preoccupied (prē ak′ yū pid′) took up all the attention
   a. Getting to school in time for the test preoccupied Judy’s mind.
   b. My boss is always preoccupied with ways of cutting down on the workers’ lateness.
   c. Charity* cases preoccupied Mrs. Reynaldo’s attention.

11. upholstery (up hōl′ ster ə) coverings and cushions for furniture
   a. Our old sofa was given new velvet upholstery.
   b. The Browns’ upholstery was so new that we were wary* about visiting them with the children.
   c. Thirty-five dollars was the estimate* for changing the upholstery on the dining-room chairs.

12. indifference (in dif′ er ens) lack of interest, care or attention
   a. Allen’s indifference to his schoolwork worried his parents.
   b. It was a matter of indifference to Bernie whether the story circulating* about his engagement was true or not.
   c. My father could not refrain* from commenting on Linda’s indifference toward her brother's tears.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

[Image of a cartoon showing a man and woman at the gates of a prison, labeled 'STATE PRISON'.]

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

Where Do We Go from Here?

When we grow too complacent with ourselves, along come writers who, wasp-like, sting us with reminders of the many problems we face—from rehabilitating former prisoners on parole to feeding the world's hungry population. Those authors do not see civilization rising almost vertically to greater and greater heights. Though a multitude of problems beset America, they nominate the large urban centers as potentially the most dangerous and requiring the most immediate attention. They see the cities as the morgues of dead hopes and lost ideals.

We are preoccupied with trifles* like the upholstery in our homes or personal matters like pension* and benefits, but now we are called upon to contribute to our community on every vital* level—moral*, political, economic. We are not being urged to give up our beloved possessions, but our civilization can be saved only if we overcome the epidemic* of indifference. We must begin to live with a new openness to others and a determination to become the best of which we are capable.
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. The children shrieked* with fear as the ________ flew over them.
2. It is illegal* to ________ a prisoner until he or she has served a minimum* sentence.
3. The municipal* council voted to ________ the run-down section of the city and to make it a model residential area.
4. Mike Pavonna was the unanimous* choice of the ________ for the office of mayor.
5. With all this equipment, we have the ________ to survive* for weeks in the most frigid* climate.
6. The worn ________ betrayed* the poverty of the family.
7. His family was distressed at Frank’s ________ to the normal adolescent* activities.
8. Unfortunately,* Carmen was too ________ with dates to devote much time to her studies.
9. To start the air circulating,* turn the button to a ________ position.
10. Bob was pleased to be ________ for the presidency, but he gallantly* declined in favor of Carole.
11. When the security* leak was discovered, the editor called the newspaper ________ to check if there was any precedent* for such a case.
12. The winner’s ________ smile annoyed some of the members of the audience.

---

Synonyms. Circle the word that most nearly expresses the meaning of the word printed in heavy black type.

1. stung by a wasp
   a. remark
   b. lunatic*
   c. tragedy*
   d. traitor*
   e. insect

2. voters who are too complacent to change
   a. self-satisfied
   b. assertive
   c. bewildered*
   d. distressed*
   e. juvenile*

3. the candidate nominated for office
   a. encouraged*
   b. underestimated*
   c. designated
   d. employed
   e. motivated

4. furniture upholstery
   a. material
   b. antiques
   c. wax
   d. style
   e. comfort

5. rehabilitate a drug-user
   a. punish*
   b. unearth*
   c. locate*
   d. restore
   e. upset

6. vertical lines
   a. curved
   b. jagged*
   c. hidden
   d. lengthwise
   e. sideways

7. preoccupied with thoughts of the work ahead of him
   a. absorbed
   b. affected
   c. amused
   d. covered
   e. lost

8. a multitude of sins
   a. great number
   b. thorough* review
   c. total destruction
   d. valid* criticism
   e. strong conviction

9. potential earnings
   a. easily financed*
   b. economical* and instant
   c. possible as opposed to actual
   d. miserable*
   e. repeatedly jeopardized*

10. bodies kept in the morgue for identification
    a. undertaker’s establishment
    b. camp grounds
    c. office building
    d. rooming house
    e. health resort

11. indifference to pain
    a. inattention
    b. sympathy
    c. vulnerability*
    d. tendency*
    e. prejudice

12. out on parole
    a. appeal*
    b. conditional freedom
    c. conflicting evidence
    d. confinement
    e. reduced sentence

---

Spotlight on: wasp—Newspaper writers enjoy taking the first letters of titles or expressions and constructing a word from them. While a wasp is certainly an insect, it also, when spelled W.A.S.P., stands for the Women’s Air Service Pilots or White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestant. Since a wasp is not regarded by most people with affection, you can imagine that the acronym (a word made up of first letters of a phrase) was not meant as a compliment to female pilots or Protestants.
Lesson 42  “By my troth, captain, these are very bitter words.”

Shakespeare, II Henry IV

1. maintain (mān tān') keep; keep up; carry on; uphold; support; declare to be true
   a. Angelo maintained his hold on the jagged* rock though his fingers were
      becoming numb.*
   b. The judge maintained his opinion that the verdict* was fair.
   c. The pauper* was unable to maintain his family without the help of charity.*
2. snub (snub) treat coldly, scornfully or with contempt; cold treatment
   a. Darryl later apologized* to Sally for snubbing her at the dance.
   b. Sandra was tormented* by the thought that she might be snubbed by her
      classmates.
   c. I considered* it a rude snub when I was not invited to the party.
3. endure (en dyūr' or en dōâr') last; keep on; undergo; bear; stand
   a. How can you endure such disrespect?
   b. The valiant* officer endured much pain.
   c. Dr. Hardy was confident* he could endure the hardships* of space travel.
4. wrath (rath) very great anger; rage
   a. Anticipating* Father's wrath, we tried to give him the news slowly.
   b. There is no rage* like the wrath of an angry bear.
   c. After Ernie's wrath subsided,* we were able to tell him what happened.
5. expose (eks pōz') lay open; uncover; leave unprotected; show openly
   a. Soldiers in an open field are exposed to the enemy’s gunfire.
   b. Foolish actions expose a person to the sneers* of others.
   c. The article exposed the vital* document* as a forgery.
6. legend (lej' end) story coming from the past, which many people have believed;
   what is written on a coin or below a picture
   a. Stories about King Arthur and his knights are popular* legends.
   b. Legend has exaggerated* the size of Paul Bunyan.
   c. The legend on the rare coin was scarcely* legible.*
7. ponder (pān' der) consider carefully
   a. Not wishing to act hastily,* the governor pondered the problem for days.
   b. After pondering the question, the board decided to grant the parole.*
   c. The villagers, faced with a famine,* pondered their next move.
8. resign (ri zîn') give up; yield; submit
   a. Vito resigned his position as editor* of the school paper.
   b. Upon hearing the news of the defeat, the football coach promptly* resigned.
   c. Upon examining the injury, the chiropractor* told Jim he had better resign
      himself to a week in bed.
9. drastic (dras' tik) acting with force or violence*
   a. The police took drastic measures to end the crime wave.
   b. The most drastic changes in centuries* have taken place during our life
      time.
   c. In the interests of justice,* drastic action must be taken.
10. wharf (hwôrf) platform built on the shore or out from the shore beside which
    ships can load or unload
   a. We watched the exhausted* laborers unloading the cargo on the wharf.
   b. The lawyer insisted* that his client* was never seen near the wharf where
      the crime had taken place.
   c. Waiting at the wharf for the supply ships to unload was a starving
      multitude* of people.
11. **amend** (ə mend') change for the better; correct; change
   a. It is time you **amended** your ways.
   b. Each time they **amended** the plan, they made it worse.
   c. Rather than **amend** the club's constitution again, let us discard* it and start afresh.

12. **ballot** (bal' et) piece of paper used in voting; the whole number of votes cast;
    the method of secret voting; to vote or decide by using ballots
   a. Clyde, confident* of victory, dropped his **ballot** into the box.
   b. After we counted the **ballots** a second time, Leo's victory was confirmed.*
   c. To avoid embarrassing the candidates,* we **ballot** instead of showing hands.

---

**Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.**

**A Time for Decision**

Carl Brown walked weary* from the bus stop, his thoughts preoccupied* with the day's events. He had become accustomed to receiving the blame for his colleagues'* mistakes. He could remain complacent* when less deserving workers were promoted* ahead of him. He could even maintain an air of indifference* when the young man he had trained now snubbed him. What he could not endure was the ridicule of his fellow employees.* His wrath flamed at the thought that his secret had been exposed. The legend of his honesty had died.

Carl Brown pondered his next move. Should he resign or take even more drastic measures? His steps led past the wharf where the ships were unloading their cargoes of fruit. He looked into the dark waters and took a deep breath. No, this was not a sin that could be erased. He heaved a sigh and determined to amend his ways. Never again would he sign his ballot "Carl Smith."

---

**Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?**
Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. When the third person she approached turned away from her, Marilyn had a vague* feeling she was being __________.
2. Achilles’ __________ did not cease* until he had taken revenge on the slayer of his friend.
3. As the captain __________ their situation, he realized that resistance* was in vain.*
4. Father __________ that all forms of gambling should be declared illegal.*
5. The prophet warned that the land cannot __________ such violations of morality.*
6. To diminish* the chances of raising weaklings, the ancient Spartans used to __________ to the elements the babies that they did not want.
7. The Robin Hood stories are a good illustration* of a __________ from the Middle Ages.
8. The __________ is the symbol* of the democratic way of choosing leaders.
9. Because of the secret nature of the cargo, visits to the __________ area were prohibited.*
10. The patriot* was __________ dying for his deed.
11. We are trying to persuade* the sponsors of the bill to __________ it in order to improve its chances for passage.
12. The guinea pigs could not put up with __________ changes in their diet.

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________
7. __________
8. __________
9. __________
10. __________
11. __________
12. __________

Spotlight on: **ballot** — This method of voting derives its name from the small balls (or stones) that were placed secretly in a box, a practice that is still used in some organizations even today. In city, state, and national elections, voting machines seem to be used in densely populated areas, but in farm towns and small cities, voters still drop their **ballots** (paper) in a box.
These exercises are based on some of the words which you found in Lessons 37–42.

A. In each of the parentheses below there are two choices. Pick the one that fits better.
1. It was (legible, customary) for Mrs. Thorpe to leave her baby at our house when she went shopping.
2. Only a (drastic, deliberate) change in the weather can save our city from the flood.
3. Don’t (jeopardize, rehabilitate) your future by doing something now that you may be sorry for later.
4. After the (parole, tumult) died down, the prisoners went back to their cells quietly.
5. Lucille thought that she could (ponder, endure) great pain, but a visit to the dentist changed her mind.
6. While walking across the lawn, I got (drenched, scalded) by the cold water sprinkler.
7. After the waters (receded, abided), we walked up and down the beach looking for interesting shells.
8. Our chances for success (dwindled, coincided) with each passing day.
9. When Sheldon reached the (summit, potential) of the mountain, he rested before trying to come down.
10. I was too (resigned, preoccupied) with my work to pay attention to the television set.

B. Opposites. In Column I are ten words from Lessons 37–42. Match them correctly with their opposite meanings in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. surplus</td>
<td>a. shortage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. heed</td>
<td>b. bury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. unearth</td>
<td>c. written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. magnify</td>
<td>d. refuse to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. amend</td>
<td>e. leave the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. oral</td>
<td>f. arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. depart</td>
<td>g. split-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. unify</td>
<td>h. happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. wrath</td>
<td>i. stand up straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. kneel</td>
<td>j. make smaller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Which of the vocabulary choices in parentheses fits best in these newspaper headlines?
1. Search Is On For _____ To Millionaire’s Fortune (Verdict, Heir, Obstacle, Surplus)
2. False “Arabs” _____ Member Of Congress (Heed, Expose, Endure, Ponder)
3. _____ Of Measles Breaks Out In County (Summit, Swam, Potential, Epidemic)
4. Accused Of _____ Attempt To Sell Secrets (Legible, Customary, Majestic, Deliberate)
5. _____ History Of Tribe To Be Tape-Recorded (Oral, Drastic, Complacent, Negative)
6. Bad Economic News Causes _____ At Stock Market (Charity, Multitude, Verdict, Tumult)
7. Mayor Refuses To _____ By Previous Agreement (Unify, Abide, Recede, Snub)
8. Forced To _____ Tonight’s Show, Apologizes Producer (Magnify, Cancel, Unify, Nominate)
10. _____ Tells Life Story of Reggie Jackson (Clergy, Ballot, Biography, Indifference)

D. From the list of words below choose the word that means:
1. the exercise of a democratic privilege and may be done by sophisticated machinery or simply by a piece of paper
2. a stinging insect and also is a well-known acronym, an abbreviation whose letters stand for the name of a group
3. a condition caused by overeating and comes from a Latin word meaning “To eat away”
4. can be read but figuratively can mean able to be clearly seen or noticed
5. a person who defaces or damages public property and is based on the name of a German tribe that destroyed Rome in A.D. 455
6. gradually decrease to a vanishing point and rhymes with swindle
7. move like a dazed boxer and also may refer to the trembling or shaking of one’s voice
8. saturate or wet through and through and is closely related to the word drink
9. a story handed down from early times as well as a key or explanation on a map, or picture
10. restore a person to usefulness and normalcy as well as restore a building or a neighborhood that has fallen upon bad times

vandal  wobble  indifference  endure  placard  rehabilitate
legend  coincide  swarm  tumult  resign  municipal
complacent  drench  maintain  transparent  verdict  wasp
abide  nominate  snub  legible  pension  contagious
multitude  potential  dwindle  obesity  ballot  surplus
Answers


The illustration suggests the word journalist.

The illustration suggests the word bewildered.

The illustration suggests the word pledge.

The illustration suggests the word pierce or penetrate.

The illustration suggests the word keg.

The illustration suggests the word lubricate.

The illustration suggests the word panic.

The illustration suggests the word captive.

The illustration suggests the word collide.

The illustration suggests the word reject.

The illustration suggests the word extract.

The illustration suggests the word wall.


The illustration suggests the word baggage.

The illustration suggests the word quench.

The illustration suggests the word monarch.

The illustration suggests the word disaster.
The illustration suggests the word mourning.

The illustration suggests the word novel.

The illustration suggests the word commuter.

The illustration suggests the word flee.

The illustration suggests the word lecture.

The illustration suggests the word vaccinate.

The illustration suggests the word lottery.

The illustration suggests the word scorch.

The illustration suggests the word summit.

The illustration suggests the word kneel.

The illustration suggests the word depart.

The illustration suggests the word obesity.

The illustration suggests the word parole.

The illustration suggests the word ballot.

The number indicates the lesson in which the word first appears.

abandon 1  
abide 37  
abolish 12  
abroad 25  
absorb 19  
absurd 11  
abundant 19  
abuse 33  
accurate 16  
acknowledge 22  
addict 17  
adequate 12  
adolescent 34  
alter 15  
amateur 8  
ambush 20  
amend 42  
anual 3  
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apologize 32  
appeal 17  
appoint 30  
approach 6  
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architect 25  
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attract 30  
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aware 17  
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deprieve 22  
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despite 27  
detect 6  
detect 24  
detour 21  
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devour 20  
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discard 35  
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dispute 31  
disrupt 27  
distress 32  
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emerge 20  
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ferile 31  
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fierce 24  
final 29  
finance 35  
 flee 32  
flexible 10  
forbid 23  
fortunate 15  
fragile 20  
frank 12  
frequent 11  
frigid 2  
fugitive 25  
gallant 1  
glance 18  
gleam 13  
glimpse 11  
gloomy 7  
grateful 16  
guide 26  
hardship 1  
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haz 13  
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heir 37  
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homicide 22  
horrid 18  
humid 4  
identify 13  
idle 31  
idol 31  
niggle 12  
ignore 9  
illegal 36  
illustrate 28  
independence 41  
ingenuous 18  
inhabit 2  
innovative 15  
insist 28  
jagged 20  
jealous 1  
jetise 40  
jest 31  
jolly 33  
journalist 13  
justice 22  
juvenile 28  
keen 1
504 ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL WORDS

THIRD EDITION

HERE'S HOW EACH LESSON BUILDS THE STUDENT'S VOCABULARY

WORDS TO LEARN
Every lesson presents a dozen new words. Each is presented in three different sentences to help students become acquainted with them.

WORDS IN A STORY
A brief, amusing essay features all twelve new words. Students see how words can be used.

CARTOON QUIZ
Students are shown a humorous picture. Which one of the lesson's new words is suggested by the cartoon?

TEST EXERCISES
Several different kinds of exercises help students find out how well they understand and remember the new words.

SPOTLIGHT
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