

Lesson  
1

## Headline News

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with headlines in the news.

**ban** (ban) V. to prohibit by law *(Because the city plans to ban fireworks, we won't set off sparklers this year.)*

**brawl** (brawl) V. to quarrel or fight noisily *(The teams began to brawl after the tense game.)*

**controversial** (KAHN truh VUR shuhl) ADJ. subject to argument or debate *(Nuclear power is a controversial issue that attracts a great deal of media coverage.)*

**dispel** (di SPEL) V. to drive away or cause to disappear *(Plans for the new playground will dispel fears that the city has forgotten about its parks.)*

**drought** (drowt) N. a continued period with little or no rain *(During the six week drought, not a drop of water fell.)*

**endless** (END lis) ADJ. never stopping; having no end *(After what seemed like an endless delay, the space shuttle finally took off.)*

**epidemic** (EP i DEM ik) N. the rapid spread of a disease *(The epidemic of measles has closed the city's schools.)*

**foretell** (for TEL) V. to predict; to tell beforehand *(A woman claims that her special powers allow her to foretell the future of our planet.)*

**immigration** (IM i GRAY shuhn) N. the act of entering and living in a new country *(Immigration laws limit the number of foreign people who may move to the United States each year.)*

**innovation** (IN uh VAY shuhn) N. the act of creating something new *(The late 20th century was a time of great innovation in computers.)*

**invasion** (in VAY zhuhn) N. the act of attacking or taking over *(An invasion of thousands of fruit flies threatened the peach crop.)*

**irreparable** (i REP ur uh buhl) ADJ. not able to be made good or repaired *(Because the bomb caused irreparable damage, the building will have to be torn down.)*

**participate** (pahR TIS uh PAYT) V. to take part *(Representatives from every city in the state will participate in a discussion on pollution.)*

**racial** (RAY shuhl) ADJ. having to do with race *(The city is proud of the racial harmony that exists among its citizens of many different cultures.)*

**rebellion** (ri BEL yuhn) N. an armed fight against one's government *(During the rebellion, the palace was attacked by those who opposed the king's policies.)*

**significance** (sig NIF i kuhns) N. importance *(The significance of the new fertilizer is that twice as much corn can now be grown on an acre.)*

**summit** (SUHM it) N. the highest point of a mountain *(When the climbers reached the summit, they planted their country's flag on the mountaintop.)*

**survivor** (sur VY vur) N. one who lives through a dangerous situation that has taken the lives of others *(Only one survivor remained to tell the story of the airplane crash.)*

**treaty** (TREE tee) N. a formal agreement between states, as in peace or trade *(The treaty signed at the end of World War I left many nations bitter.)*

**unbiased** (uhn BY uhst) ADJ. with an open mind; without prejudice *(The newspaper's unbiased report listed the good and bad points of each candidate.)*

# Annual Check-Up

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with health.

**appease** (uh PEEZ) V. to relieve or satisfy  
(*You should appease your thirst with water rather than with carbonated drinks.*)

**comparable** (KAHM pur uh buhl) ADJ.  
having like traits (*There is little difference in the cost because the two insurance plans have comparable rates.*)

**devote** (di VOHT) V. to give one's time, effort, or attention to a person or purpose  
(*Daphne will devote twenty minutes every morning to her exercise program.*)

**effect** (i FEKT) N. something brought about by a cause (*The effect of Wen's healthy diet should be an increase in energy.*)

**endurance** (en DUR uhns) N. the power to last or keep on going (*Flora wins short distance races but does not have the endurance to run marathons.*)

**energetic** (EN ur JET ik) ADJ. full of energy  
(*Many people claim that exercise makes them feel more energetic, rather than fatigued.*)

**hygiene** (HY JEEN) N. the science that deals with good health (*Good hygiene includes washing your hands before a meal and brushing your teeth twice a day.*)

**immunity** (i MYOO ni tee) N. resistance to disease (*Because his immunity to disease is low, he catches colds easily.*)

**inadequate** (in AD i kwit) ADJ. not as much as required (*Because of the inadequate supply of measles vaccine, some children will not be vaccinated.*)

**ingest** (in JEST) V. to take into the body for digestion (*Because she is a vegetarian, Hiroko will ingest no red meat.*)

**limber** (LIM bur) ADJ. bending easily (*Her body was so limber that she could do backbends and splits with ease.*)

**maximum** (MAK suh muhm) N. the greatest possible amount (*Janna's new diet limits her to a maximum of three small meals per day.*)

**nourishment** (NUR ish muhnt) N. food and other substances needed to sustain life  
(*For nourishment they brought carrots and peanuts along on the hike.*)

**omit** (oh MIT) V. to leave out (*If you omit the salad from tonight's menu, we won't have a green and leafy vegetable.*)

**requirement** (ri KWYR muhnt) N. something that is needed (*The daily requirement for vitamin C can be fulfilled by eating a variety of citrus fruits.*)

**respiration** (RES puh RAY shuhn) N. the act of inhaling and exhaling (*On the mountain hike, respiration became more difficult as the air grew thinner.*)

**rigorous** (RIG ur uhs) ADJ. very severe; harsh (*The athletes were exhausted by the rigorous schedule of three practices a day.*)

**sane** (sayn) ADJ. mentally healthy (*The busy executive says she would go crazy without quiet weekends in the country to keep her sane.*)

**supplement** (SUHP luh MENT) V. to supply what is lacking (*Because she needs more iron, she will supplement her diet with iron tablets.*)

**vigor** (VIG ur) N. healthy strength (*He worked with such energy and vigor, it was clear he was fully recovered from the flu.*)

Lesson  
3**Hot on the Trail****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with solving mysteries.

**bewilderment** (bi WIL dur muhnt) N. state of being puzzled and unclear (*His bewilderment increased as the clues led him nowhere.*)

**cryptogram** (KRIP tuh GRAM) N. a message written in code (*In the cryptogram, the number 5 stood for the letter e.*)

**disagreement** (DIS uh GREE muhnt) N. a failure to agree; a difference of opinion (*Their argument in public was proof of the disagreement between them.*)

**endanger** (en DAYN jur) V. to expose to danger (*He may not live long, because knowledge of the secret may endanger his life.*)

**evident** (EV i duhnt) ADJ. easy to see or understand (*It was evident that she was in a hurry because she was walking so fast.*)

**feign** (fayn) V. to pretend; to give a false appearance of (*Sometimes the murderer will feign surprise when he hears of the victim's death.*)

**flask** (flask) N. any bottle-shaped container (*In the chemist's laboratory, the flask of mysterious liquid steamed.*)

**fraught** (frawt) ADJ. filled with or accompanied by (*Going into the abandoned house at night was fraught with danger.*)

**homicide** (HAHM i SYD) N. the killing of one human being by another (*Although the death was ruled a homicide, it may be that the man fell by accident.*)

**identical** (eye DEN ti kuh!) ADJ. the same (*You could not tell the identical necklaces apart.*)

**identity** (eye DEN ti tee) N. who a person is (*The thief concealed her identity with a mask and a wig.*)

**imprint** (IM PRINT) N. a mark made by pressure (*The imprint in the sand had been made by a two-wheeled vehicle.*)

**inscription** (in SKRIP shuhn) N. words or characters written, carved, or engraved on a surface (*With a sharp rock, the boy scratched a short inscription on the tombstone.*)

**intrigue** (in TREG) V. to excite curiosity or interest (*If the clues in the case intrigue you, you may want to hear more.*)

**mystify** (MIS tuh FY) V. to confuse or bewilder (*Several false clues were planted to mislead and mystify the police.*)

**password** (PAS WURD) N. a secret word or phrase that identifies the speaker (*When she said the password, she was allowed to enter the secret chamber.*)

**persist** (pur SIST) V. to refuse to stop or be changed (*Sherlock Holmes will persist in looking for clues until the mystery is solved.*)

**premise** (PREM is) N. a statement assumed to be true and used to draw a conclusion (*The detective's case is based on the premise that no shots were fired.*)

**systematic** (sis tuh MAT ik) ADJ. having a system or method (*Everyone's duties were carefully outlined in the systematic investigation.*)

**uncanny** (uhn KAN ee) ADJ. arousing wonder and fear; mysterious (*She was troubled by the uncanny feeling that something was wrong.*)

# Passage to Adventure

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with travel.

**alpine** (AL PYN) ADJ. having to do with high mountains (*The travelers were promised mountain scenery and clean, fresh air on the alpine tour.*)

**ascend** (uh SEND) V. to move upward (*We watched a daring mountain climber ascend the steep slope.*)

**bazaar** (buh ZAHHR) N. a marketplace consisting of a street lined with shops (*At the Moroccan bazaar we bought inexpensive gifts for the whole family.*)

**charter** (CHahr tur) V. to lease or hire by contract (*The travel club will charter a cruise ship for touring the islands.*)

**cordiality** (kor JUHL i tee) N. warmth; friendliness (*The innkeeper's cordiality made us feel welcome in the strange surroundings of a new country.*)

**detain** (di TAYN) V. to hold back; delay (*We will be late if the guards detain us at the border to search our luggage.*)

**disembark** (DIS em Bahrk) V. to get off an airplane or ship (*The travelers will take their belongings off the boat when they disembark in Egypt.*)

**fjord** (fyord) N. a long, narrow inlet from the sea between high, steep cliffs, found especially in Norway and Alaska (*As the ship entered the fjord, the passengers gazed at snow-covered cliffs that rose out of the still water.*)

**futuristic** (FYoo chuh RIS tik) ADJ. of the future (*Futuristic travel posters advertise vacations on other planets.*)

**identification** (eye DEN tuh fi KAY shuhn) N. proof of who a person is (*The passport she used for identification displayed her photograph and address.*)

**idyllic** (eye DIL ik) ADJ. relating to the simple, quiet beauty of country life (*Lim spends restful weekends in the idyllic surroundings of his fishing cabin.*)

**province** (PRAHV ins) N. a political division of a country (*Mother thinks that Alberta is Canada's most beautiful province.*)

**remote** (ri MOHT) ADJ. located far away (*We were miles from populated areas on a remote island in the Caribbean.*)

**shortage** (SHOR tij) N. a lack in the amount needed (*The towel shortage meant that some of the guests had to bring their own.*)

**spry** (spry) ADJ. lively; able to move quickly and lightly (*The spry old gentleman was first to reach the top of the tower.*)

**suite** (sweet) N. a series of connected rooms considered a unit (*The hotel suite included a bedroom, a living room, and a bath.*)

**summon** (SUHM uhn) V. to send for or request the presence of (*Please summon the guests to the ship's dining room.*)

**unpredictable** (UHN pri DIK tuh buhl) ADJ. not sure; with doubt (*During hurricane season in the Gulf Coast, the unpredictable weather can quickly change vacation plans.*)

**vacancy** (VAY kuhn see) N. empty or unoccupied space (*Unfortunately, there was no vacancy at the only hotel in town.*)

**yearn** (yurn) V. to feel a strong desire or longing (*We often yearn for the quiet and simple beauty of the European villages.*)

# Going Places

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with transportation.

**antifreeze** (AN ti FREEZ) N. a liquid added to water to keep it from freezing (*Mix antifreeze with the water in your car's radiator so it won't turn to ice in cold weather.*)

**asphalt** (AS FAWLT) N. a tar-like substance mixed with stone and sand that is used to pave roads (*The road crew used hot, black asphalt to repair parts of the road.*)

**conserve** (kuhn SURV) V. to keep and protect from loss; to preserve (*If we drive slowly, we will conserve fuel and avoid having to stop for more gas.*)

**coupe** (koop) N. a two-door automobile with a closed roof (*I can drive five people to the picnic in my new coupe.*)

**dashboard** (DASH BORD) N. the instrument panel of a car, truck, bus, or other vehicle (*Check the speedometer on the dashboard to see if we are going too fast.*)

**exceed** (ik SEED) V. go beyond (*If you exceed the speed limit, you may be stopped by a policeman for going too fast.*)

**horsepower** (HORS POW ur) N. unit for measuring the power of motors and engines (*An engine of two hundred horsepower was needed to move the heavy train.*)

**inflate** (in FLAYT) V. to fill with air or gas (*You can use the tire pump to inflate the tire as soon as we have repaired the leak.*)

**intersection** (IN tur SEK shuhn) N. the place where one street crosses another (*I'll meet you at the intersection of Maple Avenue and Oak Street.*)

**maintenance** (MAYN tuh nuhns) N. the act of keeping in good working order (*Changing the oil regularly is part of careful car maintenance.*)

**optional** (AHP shuh nuhl) ADJ. a matter of choice (*Leather upholstery is optional with the car, so you can let the dealer know whether or not you want it.*)

**overhaul** (OH vur HAWL) V. to take apart and make changes or repairs (*After you overhaul the engine, it should be almost as good as new.*)

**pedestrian** (puh DES tree uhn) N. a person on foot walking or running (*If a pedestrian is crossing the street, the driver should stop and let him or her walk to the other side.*)

**recoup** (ri KOOP) V. win or earn back losses (*We can recoup the money we spent on the car by selling it.*)

**retractable** (ri TRAKT i buhl) ADJ. able to be drawn back in (*Just after take off, the retractable landing gear was pulled up into the body of the plane.*)

**security** (si KYUR i tee) N. the condition of being free from danger. (*The passengers had a feeling of security because Joe was such a careful driver.*)

**stipend** (STY PEND) N. allowance or money paid (*The company gave employees a stipend to cover traveling expenses.*)

**toboggan** (tuh BAHG uhn) N. a narrow, runnerless sled (*Our three-person toboggan shot down the runs at blinding speeds.*)

**transmission** (trans MISH uhn) N. the mechanism in an automobile that controls the gears (*When the transmission was broken, he could not shift from one gear to another.*)

**unscathed** (uhn SKAYTHD) ADJ. not hurt; not marked (*Because she was wearing a seat belt, she escaped injury and walked away from the accident unscathed.*)

Lesson  
6

## Let's Get Together

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson contain the prefixes *co-*, *con-*, or *com-*, which mean "together or with."

**commemorate** (kuh MEM uh RAYT) V. to serve as a memorial or reminder (*The statue of the pioneer will commemorate the town's first settlers.*)

**commentary** (KAHM uhn TER ee) N. remarks that interpret or explain (*In his commentary, the museum guide gave a brief analysis of each painting.*)

**commiserate** (kuh MIZ uh RAYT) V. to express sympathy for (*Jan's friend called to commiserate with her about being sick and missing the prom.*)

**communication** (kuh MYOO ni KAY shuhn) N. the expression of thoughts, feelings, or information (*While he is at camp, Kyle stays in communication with his family by writing letters.*)

**commute** (kuh MYOOT) V. to travel back and forth regularly (*Mr. Lopez lives in the country so he must commute to his job in the city.*)

**competence** (KAHM pi tuhns) N. having the skills or knowledge necessary to do a good job (*Because she has no competence in the area of music, she will never become a concert pianist.*)

**complacent** (kuhm PLAY suhnt) ADJ. so pleased with yourself as to be unaware that things could change for the worse (*If the players feel complacent because they are ahead, they may not play their best game.*)

**complexity** (kuhm PLEK si tee) N. the state of having many parts (*The complexity of the multi-step word problem is greater than that of the simple arithmetic equation.*)

**complicate** (KAHM pli KAYT) V. to make more difficult (*It will complicate the shopping trip if we have to go to more than two stores.*)

**component** (kuhm POH nuhnt) N. one part of a system that has many parts (*The speakers are a new component for Kevin's stereo.*)

**compromise** (KAHM pruh MYZ) V. to settle a dispute by each party's agreeing to accept some change (*Elize and Mark will compromise by choosing another topic because neither likes the other's first choice.*)

**concise** (kuhn SYS) ADJ. saying much with few words (*Becky's concise summary of the chapter only took two paragraphs.*)

**condescend** (KAHN di SEND) V. to do something while acting as if it is beneath you (*Even though I am worthy of more important activities, I will condescend to help you with your spelling words.*)

**confederate** (kuhn FED ur it) N. a partner, especially in mischief (*Zach was Kate's confederate in the prank.*)

**consist** (kuhn SIST) V. to be made up (*Our study group will consist of Jane, Kashmir, and myself.*)

**conspire** (kuhn SPYR) V. to plot together secretly (*After school, Mark and Allen would conspire about where to have the secret club meeting.*)

**correlation** (KOR uh LAY shuhn) N. a relationship between two things (*Our teacher feels there is a correlation between getting a good night's sleep and getting good grades.*)

**correspond** (KOR i SPAHND) V. to be in agreement with (*Each letter on the diagram will correspond to a part of the model airplane.*)

**corroborate** (kuh RAHB uh RAYT) V. to provide evidence that agrees (*Since John's account of the accident is the same as mine, it will corroborate my story.*)

**corrosion** (kuh ROH zhuhn) N. a chemical process that eats away slowly, such as rust (*The corrosion finally caused a leak in the rusty pipe.*)

**Review Test**

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in italics.

- 1 To *complicate* something is to make it—
  - A believable
  - B exciting
  - C more difficult
  - D better to read
- 2 To *exceed* the limit
  - F go beyond
  - G reach
  - H stay close to
  - J extend
- 3 The *pedestrian* crossing
  - A practicing psychiatrist
  - B foot doctor
  - C person on foot
  - D slow-moving train
- 4 To *detain* someone is to—
  - F hunt him down
  - G encourage her
  - H give a reward for her
  - J delay him
- 5 A *spry* old man
  - A injured
  - B lively
  - C partially blind
  - D without family
- 6 An *uncanny* knack
  - F mechanical
  - G classy
  - H mysterious
  - J given
- 7 *Omit* means
  - A leave out
  - B open up
  - C push away
  - D drop down

**Vocabulary**

- 8 Someone who is *sane* is—
  - F a club member
  - G perfectly clean
  - H very political
  - J mentally healthy
- 9 To *foretell* the end
  - A explain well
  - B hold off
  - C imagine
  - D predict
- 10 To *consist* of something
  - F be made up
  - G have control
  - H become part
  - J have fear

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- 11 Since there was very little time, Stewart gave a *concise* version of the story. *Concise* means—
  - A giving more than getting
  - B brief
  - C out of his league
  - D in a difficult situation
- 12 Before the passengers could *disembark*, the crew had to open up the outer doors of the plane. *Disembark* means—
  - F load up
  - G get off
  - H be distracted
  - J begin flying
- 13 Naomi tried to *feign* ignorance, but from the look in her eyes it was obvious she knew the answer. *Feign* means—
  - A avoid
  - B fight through
  - C work on
  - D pretend

Lesson  
7**Professional Life****Vocabulary**

All of the words in this lesson may be associated with occupations.

**administrator** (ad MIN i STRAY tur) N. a manager; an executive (*The administrator called a meeting of his employees.*)

**applicant** (AP li kuhnt) N. someone who applies for something such as a job, a loan, or admission to a school (*Each applicant gave reasons why he or she wanted the job.*)

**apprenticeship** (uh PREN tis SHIP) N. working for another in order to learn a trade or a skill (*After two years, Mario had completed his apprenticeship to the master builder and was ready to work on his own as a carpenter.*)

**aviator** (AY vee AY tur) N. a pilot; one who flies airplanes (*Charles Lindbergh was the first aviator to make a solo, non-stop flight across the Atlantic.*)

**bacteriologist** (bak TEER ee AHL uh jist) N. a scientist who studies bacteria, a type of one-celled organism (*The bacteriologist gave a lecture on plant diseases caused by bacteria.*)

**biochemist** (BY oh KEM ist) N. a scientist who studies the chemicals and processes of living matter (*The biochemist spoke about the ways chemicals in the body affect personality.*)

**brigadier** (BRIG uh DIR) N. a brigadier general; a commissioned officer in the armed services (*A brigadier is ranked higher than a colonel, but lower than a major general.*)

**broker** (BROH kur) N. someone who buys and sells things for others such as stocks, bonds, or real estate (*A real estate broker helped us sell our house.*)

**chaplain** (CHAP lin) N. priest, minister, or rabbi assigned to conduct religious services for the military or other institution (*The chaplain led the soldiers in prayer.*)

**corporal** (KOR pur uhl) N. noncommissioned service officer (*A corporal ranks higher than a private, but lower than a sergeant.*)

**darkroom** (DAHRK ROOM) N. a room used to develop photographs (*Only special light is allowed in the darkroom while photographs are being developed.*)

**dispatcher** (dis PACH ur) N. one who sends out vehicles according to a schedule (*The dispatcher must know the locations of all the buses to keep them running on time.*)

**efficiency** (i FISH uhn see) N. ability to work with the least amount of wasted time, effort, or money (*If the engineers can improve the efficiency of the engine, the car will use less gas.*)

**engraver** (en GRAYV ur) N. a person who carves or cuts designs into solid objects (*The engraver carved my name on the bracelet.*)

**executive** (ig ZEK yuh tiv) N. a director of a business (*An executive of the company made the decision to change the product's design.*)

**mason** (MAY suhn) N. a skilled craftsman who works with stone, brick, or concrete (*A mason was hired to build the new stone wall.*)

**usher** (UHSH ur) N. a person who shows others to their seats in places such as churches and theaters (*The usher looked at our tickets to find the seat numbers.*)

**vocation** (voh KAY shuhn) N. profession or occupation (*She chose teaching as a vocation because she enjoyed working with teenagers.*)

**warden** (WORD uhn) N. person in charge of a prison (*The warden was responsible for the welfare of the prisoners.*)

**wholesaler** (HOHL SAYL ur) N. one who sells goods in large quantities (*The wholesaler stored merchandise in a large warehouse.*)

# What's There to Do?

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with hobbies.

**approval** (uh PROO vuhl) N. favorable opinion; consent (*Before he can go skiing, he must get the approval of his parents.*)

**billow** (BIL oh) V. to swell out (*As the wind fills the limp sails, they will billow into curves.*)

**burnish** (BUR nish) V. to make shiny by rubbing (*Julia used a fine wire brush to burnish the metal until it glowed.*)

**certification** (SUR tuh fi KAY shuhn) N. a spoken, written, or printed statement declaring something to be true (*After passing the test, Lee received his certification as a life guard.*)

**dedicated** (DED ih KAY tid) ADJ. wholly committed; devoted (*My mother is completely dedicated to her woodworking.*)

**deflate** (di FLAYT) V. to let air or gas out (*You can deflate your bike tires by allowing air to escape from the valve.*)

**doldrums** (DOHL DRUHMZ) N. a period of inactivity or low spirits (*If you're discouraged or in the doldrums, you should find a new hobby to cheer you up.*)

**exhilarate** (ig ZIL uh RAYT) V. to make cheerful, lively, or excited (*Taking a bicycle ride in the brisk morning air will exhilarate us.*)

**filigree** (FIL i GREE) N. a delicate, lacelike ornamental work of twisted gold or silver wire (*He makes earrings of filigree by twisting fine gold wires into intricate shapes.*)

**guppy** (GUHP ee) N. a small, brightly colored fish of tropical fresh water, commonly raised in aquariums (*Rich bought a guppy to add to his aquarium full of tropical fish.*)

**malfunction** (mal FUHNGK shuhn) N. to fail to function (*The malfunction of the drill was caused by a bad electrical connection.*)

**manipulate** (muh NIP yuh LAYT) V. to handle or treat skillfully (*Henry took lessons to learn how to manipulate the glider in a strong wind.*)

**marina** (muh REE nuh) N. a dock or harbor where supplies and repair facilities are available for boats (*We dropped anchor at the marina so we could fix the broken rudder.*)

**marionette** (MAR ee uh NET) N. a small doll or figure fitted with strings that are moved from above (*By pulling on its strings, Ana made the marionette walk across the stage of the puppet theater.*)

**memoir** (MEM WAHR) N. an account of experiences through which the author has lived (*Miss Marchesi's memoir tells about growing up in Africa.*)

**participation** (pahR TIS uh PAY shuhn) N. taking part (*Shawna's participation in sports means she must attend practice every day after school.*)

**pastime** (PAS TYM) N. something that serves to make time pass by pleasantly (*Our family's favorite pastime is reading.*)

**pedigree** (PED i GREE) N. a list of the ancestors of a purebred animal (*Because Lana's dog is well trained and has a fine pedigree, it wins awards in dog shows.*)

**sculpture** (SKUHLP chur) N. the art of carving or modeling figures (*Maureen made a clay sculpture of a dolphin.*)

**submerge** (suhb MURJ) V. to put under water (*After practicing holding her breath, the skin diver can submerge for as long as a minute.*)

**It's Show Time!****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the performing arts.

**acoustics** (uh KOO stiks) N. that which affects sound in a room *(The fine acoustics in the concert hall made it possible to hear every note.)*

**animation** (AN uh MAY shuhn) N. liveliness *(Whirling around the stage, the dancers performed the dance with spirit and animation.)*

**aria** (AHR ee uh) N. a song in an opera sung by one person *(The leading lady began to sing the aria after the other cast members had left the stage.)*

**baritone** (BAR i TOHN) N. the male singing voice that is higher than bass and lower than tenor, or a person having such a voice *(The mellow voice of the baritone could be heard singing German love songs.)*

**cameo** (KAM ee oh) ADJ. a small role in a play or movie done by a well-known actor or actress *(As a favor to the producer, the movie star promised to make a brief cameo appearance in the picture.)*

**chorus** (KOR uhs) N. any group of singers, speakers, or dancers who perform songs, words, or dances together as a group *(There were twenty dancers in the chorus of the musical.)*

**conservatory** (kuhn SUR vuh TOR ee) N. a school of music *(She studied music at the conservatory for many years before starting her professional career.)*

**diva** (DEE vuh) N. the leading lady in an opera *(The diva was asked to sing in operas throughout the world.)*

**dramatist** (DRAM uh tist) N. someone who writes plays *(The great dramatist was a master at writing dialogue.)*

**favorable** (FAY vur uh buhl) ADJ. in favor of; encouraging *(The critic praised the play in her favorable review.)*

**flair** (flair) N. a natural talent *(He was rarely asked to do comedy because he had such a flair for dramatic roles.)*

**intermission** (IN tur MISH uhn) N. a break; a pause in activity *(There will be a short intermission between the first and second acts of the play.)*

**melodrama** (MEL uh DRAH muh) N. a story or play with exaggerated events designed to stir up emotions *(The audience was moved to tears by the tragic events in the melodrama.)*

**premiere** (pri MEER) N. the first performance of a play or movie *(The public will see the movie for the first time at the premiere on Friday night.)*

**production** (pruh DUHK shuhn) N. a showing of a play *(The actor was ill and could not appear in last night's production of Hamlet.)*

**projector** (pruh JEK tur) N. a machine used to cause an image to be visible on a screen *(As the lights went down, the projector was turned on, and the movie began.)*

**repertory** (REP ur TOR ee) N. a list of pieces a group or a person can perform *(The singer's repertory included rock music and country ballads.)*

**tenor** (TEN ur) N. the highest male singing voice, or a person having such a voice *(The notes are high, so we need a tenor for this song.)*

**theatrical** (thee AT ri kuhl) ADJ. having to do with the theater *(Throughout her long career as an actress, she has loved the theatrical life.)*

**troupe** (troop) N. a group of actors or other performers *(Every year, we look forward to the arrival of the troupe that runs the summer theater.)*

Lesson  
10**Fabrics and Fashion****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with clothing and fashion.

**acrylic** (uh KRIL ik) ADJ. a man-made textile fiber that resembles wool, but when woven makes a lightweight, wrinkle-resistant fabric (*Although the acrylic blanket is lightweight, it keeps the baby warm.*)

**alter** (AWL tur) V. to make different; change (*The tailor can alter the suit by shortening the skirt.*)

**cardigan** (KAHR di guhn) N. a sweater that opens down the front (*There are pearl buttons on the red wool cardigan that Mother wears with her plaid skirt.*)

**elegant** (EL i guhnt) ADJ. tastefully rich, as in dress or furnishings (*Mona's simple but elegant black dress was perfect for the party.*)

**flamboyant** (flam BOY uhnt) ADJ. brightly colorful; showy (*Juan will surely attract attention by wearing this flamboyant shirt.*)

**flammable** (FLAM uh buhl) ADJ. easily set on fire (*No flammable fabrics should be used for children's clothing.*)

**frill** (fril) N. a gathered piece of fabric or lace used as decoration; ruffle (*The frill around the skirt's hem was made of antique lace.*)

**indigo** (IN di GOH) ADJ. deep violet-blue (*The indigo dress matched her deep blue eyes.*)

**informal** (in FOR muhl) ADJ. suitable for everyday use or casual occasions (*We can wear comfortable, casual clothing to an informal party.*)

**iridescent** (IR i DES uhnt) ADJ. showing a shimmering, changing display of rainbowlike colors (*The iridescent pearl buttons shimmered in the candlelight.*)

**lapel** (luh PEL) N. a flap that results from a fold in the front of a coat below the neckline (*Father wore a red rosebud in the buttonhole of his lapel.*)

**maroon** (muh ROON) ADJ. dark purplish red (*A maroon tie will add color to your dark gray suit.*)

**miscellaneous** (MIS uh LAY nee uhs) ADJ. of different kinds; made up of a variety (*On the sale rack were shirts, pants, belts, and other miscellaneous items.*)

**reduction** (ri DUHK shuhn) N. the act of making smaller or less (*There will be a reduction in the price of all dresses at the store's spring sale.*)

**rustle** (RUHS uhl) V. to make a soft, fluttering sound (*As she walked, you could hear the rustle of her long silk skirt.*)

**scorch** (skorch) V. to burn on the surface (*Shannon will scorch her blouse if she does not lower the temperature of the iron.*)

**specify** (SPES uh FY) V. to state details clearly (*Please specify the size and the color you would like when you order from a catalogue.*)

**stationary** (STAY shuh NER ee) ADJ. having a fixed position; not moving (*The model remained stationary for several minutes so the customers could view her outfit.*)

**tassel** (TAS uhl) N. a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of small cords or threads bound together at one end (*A gold tassel hung from the right shoulder of each band member's uniform.*)

**vat** (vat) N. a large container for holding liquids (*The fabric was dropped into a steaming vat of purple dye.*)

**Dinner Is Served****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with preparing and eating food.

**appliance** (uh PLY uhns) N. a device created for household use, often an electrical device with a particular function *(A toaster is a small appliance that is found in many kitchens.)*

**beverage** (BEV ur ij) N. any liquid for drinking, usually excluding water *(Harold's favorite beverage is lemonade.)*

**caldron** (KAWL druhn) N. a large container, such as a vat, used for boiling *(In the caldron bubbled gallons of hearty soup.)*

**canister** (KAN i stur) N. a small box or can for holding a dry product *(Please fill the canister with flour.)*

**casserole** (KAS uh ROHL) N. a dish in which food can be baked and served *(Tanya spooned the macaroni into the casserole and put it in the oven to bake.)*

**condiment** (KAHN duh muhnt) N. a sauce or relish or spice used to make food more flavorful *(Ketchup is the only condiment for the hamburgers we brought.)*

**convenience** (kuhn VEEN yuhns) N. anything that suits one's comfort, needs, or purpose; often something that saves time and effort *(It is a convenience to have a grocery store nearby.)*

**custard** (KUHS turd) N. a baked or boiled mixture of eggs, milk, sugar, and flavoring *(For dessert we had custard with berries on top.)*

**delicatessen** (DEL i kuh TES uhn) N. a store that sells ready-to-eat food products *(At the neighborhood delicatessen we can buy roast beef sandwiches and potato salad.)*

**gruel** (GROO uhl) N. a thin porridge *(The oatmeal was cooked into a watery gruel for the hungry children.)*

**gumbo** (GUHM boh) N. a soup or stew thickened with okra and usually containing other vegetables and meat or seafood *(Uncle Joe's seafood gumbo is a popular dish at his restaurant.)*

**mash** (mash) V. to crush or grind into a soft, pulpy mixture *(When the potatoes are cooked, you can mash them with a large fork.)*

**mince** (mins) V. to cut into very small pieces *(Use a sharp knife to mince the garlic.)*

**palatable** (PAL uh tuh buhl) ADJ. acceptable to the taste *(The chicken was palatable, but not delicious.)*

**pare** (pair) V. to remove or cut off the outer layer or skin *(Use a knife or peeler to pare the apple.)*

**perishable** (PER i shuh buhl) ADJ. liable to spoil or decay *(Even perishable foods can be preserved for several days in the refrigerator.)*

**permeate** (PUR mee AY) V. to spread throughout *(When you cook the cabbage, its strong smell may permeate the house.)*

**sauté** (soh TAY) V. to fry or cook quickly in an open pan *(When the pan is hot, add butter and sauté the mushrooms for several minutes.)*

**voracious** (vaw RAY shuhs) ADJ. greedily hungry for great amounts of food *(I hope this huge meal will satisfy your voracious appetite.)*

**whet** (hwet) V. stimulate or sharpen *(Before a meal, a walk in the fresh air will often whet your appetite and make your food taste better.)*

Lesson  
12**There's No Place Like Home****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the home.

**candelabrum** (KAN duhl AH bruhm) N. a large candleholder with several arms  
(*Grandmother's candelabrum holds six candles.*)

**doily** (DOY lee) N. a decorative mat often made of lace  
(*The lace doily under the vase is a pretty way to protect the table top.*)

**domestic** (duh MES tik) ADJ. having to do with the home  
(*Washing dishes and making beds are domestic chores.*)

**douse** (dows) V. to put out  
(*Use baking soda or salt to douse a grease fire.*)

**embroider** (em BROY dur) V. to decorate with needlework designs  
(*He used red yarn to embroider his initials on the swimming towel.*)

**floral** (FLOR uhl) ADJ. having to do with flowers  
(*Large pink and white daisies were in the floral pattern of the couch.*)

**gadget** (GAJ it) N. a clever device  
(*This gadget will peel potatoes.*)

**gilt** (gilt) ADJ. having a thin layer of gold placed on the surface for decoration  
(*The gilt picture frame shone in the candlelight.*)

**grille** (gril) N. a decorative grating, screen, or door  
(*The iron grille outside the window was attractive and kept intruders from getting in.*)

**habitable** (HAB i tuh buhl) ADJ. able to be lived in  
(*The house was habitable, but the occupants were often cold because there was no heat.*)

**ignite** (ig NYT) V. to set on fire  
(*Use this match to ignite the fire.*)

**incense** (IN SENS) N. a sweet smelling substance that is usually burned  
(*The smoke from the incense filled the room with a pleasant odor.*)

**lavatory** (LAV uh TOR ee) N. a room with facilities for washing, usually including a toilet  
(*Clean the lavatory after you finish shaving.*)

**midday** (MID DAY) ADJ. having to do with the middle of the day  
(*Our midday meal was served promptly at noon.*)

**misplace** (mis PLAYS) V. to put in the wrong place  
(*You will not misplace your keys if you always hang them on this nail.*)

**ottoman** (AHT uh muhn) N. footstool  
(*Put your feet up on the ottoman and relax.*)

**porcelain** (POR suh lin) N. a fine ceramic that is white and translucent  
(*You almost see through the sides of a delicate teacup made of porcelain.*)

**removal** (ri MOO vuhl) N. a taking away  
(*Removal of the tree left a big hole in the ground.*)

**spigot** (SPIG uht) N. valve used to control the flow of water or other liquids  
(*He turned the spigot, and water gushed from the hose.*)

**upholster** (uhp HOHL stur) V. to cover furniture with fabric  
(*If we upholster the chair in red corduroy, it will match the crimson pillows on the sofa.*)

**Review Test****Vocabulary**

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in italics.

- 1 Her true *vocation*
  - A hobby
  - B version
  - C relaxation
  - D calling
- 2 To *billow* is to—
  - F swell out
  - G get softer
  - H make noise
  - J cause confusion
- 3 To *submerge* the dirty glass
  - A put under water
  - B reuse
  - C throw away
  - D undervalue
- 4 If it is *intermission* it is time for a(n)—
  - F improvement
  - G new line
  - H difficult song
  - J break
- 5 A *conservatory* is a(n)—
  - A political convention
  - B college dormitory
  - C school of music
  - D fraternity house
- 6 *Miscellaneous* items
  - F mistaken
  - G assorted
  - H a collected set
  - J numerous
- 7 A cool *beverage*
  - A coffee house
  - B liquid for drinking
  - C northern breeze
  - D idea without thinking

- 8 To *douse* a fire is to—
  - F light it
  - G find it
  - H put it out
  - J stoke it
- 9 Pretty *floral* arrangement
  - A having to do with flowers
  - B in a field
  - C dealing with more than one
  - D added in later
- 10 *Perishable* means—
  - F near death
  - G pointed and sharp
  - H liable to spoil
  - J predictable

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- 11 The smell was enough to *whet* the appetites of the sailors who had been at sea for weeks. *Whet* means—
  - A wipe away
  - B sharpen
  - C make from scratch
  - D satisfy
- 12 Her mother told her it was turquoise, but Charlotte thought the color looked more like *indigo*. *Indigo* means—
  - F blue-green
  - G diamond
  - H emerald
  - J violet-blue
- 13 His teachers thought he was a liar, but Jimmy's mother told them he had a *flair* for the dramatic. *Flair* means—
  - A need
  - B natural talent
  - C performance
  - D slight leaning

# School Days

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with school.

**diploma** (di PLOH muh) N. a certificate given by a school to its graduating students (*Juan's diploma stated that he had graduated from the eighth grade.*)

**distribute** (di STRIB yoot) V. to divide and give out in shares (*The teacher will distribute colored markers and poster paper to the class.*)

**enrollment** (en ROHL muhnt) N. the number of persons who are signed up for a group (*Three new students joined our class, so our enrollment has increased.*)

**extracurricular** (EK struh kuh RIK yuh lur) ADJ. not part of the regular course of study (*You do not get a grade for playing in the band because it is an extracurricular activity.*)

**idle** (YD uhl) ADJ. not busy; doing nothing (*There are so many problems to solve that no one should be idle during math period.*)

**intellectual** (IN tuhl EK choo uhl) ADJ. having to do with the mind (*His intellectual interests include studying philosophy and reading history books.*)

**interruption** (IN tuh RUHPT shuhn) N. a break in an action (*The fire drill was an interruption in our class routine.*)

**intramural** (IN truh MYUR uhl) ADJ. limited to participants from the same school (*Room 127 will play Room 234 in the intramural basketball game.*)

**mascot** (MAS KAHT) N. a person, animal, or thing meant to bring good luck (*Our school's mascot is a bulldog.*)

**nominate** (NAHM uh NAYT) V. to name a candidate for office (*Each homeroom will nominate someone to run in the election for class president.*)

**procession** (pruh SESH uhn) N. a group of persons or things moving forward in an orderly way (*The procession of candidates walked slowly toward the stage.*)

**provocation** (PRAHV uh KAY shuhn) N. a cause of anger or irritation (*The students' constant giggling was the provocation for our teacher's outburst.*)

**rapport** (ra POR) N. a relationship based on trust and understanding (*The principal is well-liked and has an excellent rapport with her students.*)

**registration** (REJ i STRAY shuhn) N. the process of being recorded on a list (*You may sign up for summer school during today's registration.*)

**reprimand** (REP ruh MAND) V. to scold severely (*Ms. Thomas will reprimand you if your homework is not completed.*)

**rowdy** (ROW dee) ADJ. rough and disorderly (*The crowd of rowdy students bumped into people as they ran down the hall.*)

**scrutiny** (SKROOT uhn ee) N. close examination (*My report looks fine, but under scrutiny it shows signs of being hastily written.*)

**summarize** (SUHM uh RYZ) V. to give the main points of (*One way to study for a history test is to summarize each paragraph of the chapter.*)

**suspension** (suh SPEN shuhn) N. a period in which operations or activities are stopped (*The student was not allowed to attend class during his suspension from school.*)

**undergraduate** (UHN dur GRAJ oo it) N. a college or university student who has not yet received a bachelor's or similar degree (*She studied English literature while she was an undergraduate.*)

**Put It in Writing****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the processes of writing and editing.

**abbreviation** (uh BREE vee ay SHUHN) N. a shortened form of a word or phrase (*An abbreviation is usually followed by a period.*)

**abridge** (uh BRIJ) V. to make shorter by using fewer words (*If we abridge the story, it will not take as many pages.*)

**arduous** (AHR joo uhs) ADJ. hard to do (*The computer helps with the arduous task of checking for misspelled words.*)

**classify** (KLAS uh FY) V. to organize according to some method or system (*Please classify the books according to their authors.*)

**clause** (klawz) N. a group of words containing a subject and a verb (*A clause is not always a complete sentence.*)

**conjugation** (KAHN juh GAY shuhn) N. a systematic arrangement of the forms of a verb (*The conjugation of the verb to have includes I have, you have, he has, we have, you have, and they have.*)

**duplicate** (DOO pli KAYT) V. to make another exactly like the original (*If Grover can duplicate the drawing, we keep one and send the other to you.*)

**enclosure** (en KLOH zhur) N. something put into an envelope along with a letter (*The photograph was an enclosure that came with the letter.*)

**gazette** (guh ZET) N. a publication, usually issued daily or weekly, containing current news, editorials, and advertisements (*Our local gazette contains too many advertisements and not enough news.*)

**hyphen** (HY fuhn) N. a punctuation mark used to connect parts of a compound word or between syllables at the end of a line (*There is a hyphen in the word thirty-four.*)

**incomprehensible** (IN kahm pri HEN suh buhl) ADJ. not able to be understood (*A sentence can be incomprehensible when it lacks proper punctuation.*)

**indentation** (IN den TAY shuhn) N. the blank space between the margin and a line that has been set in (*A new paragraph is indicated by an indentation at the beginning.*)

**informative** (in FOR muh tiv) ADJ. providing information (*We learned facts about Antarctica from her informative report.*)

**isolate** (EYE suh LAYT) V. to set apart from others (*Jana will isolate herself from family and friends until she finishes writing her story.*)

**italics** (i TAL iks) N. a printing style with the letters slanting to the right (*Titles of books should be underlined or placed in italics.*)

**leaflet** (LEE flit) N. a small, folded sheet of printed matter (*She received a leaflet in the mail today about the annual writers' convention.*)

**logical** (LAHJ i kuhl) ADJ. reasonable (*Because of his writing experience, James is the logical choice for editor of the newspaper.*)

**pseudonym** (SOOD uhn IM) N. a name used by an author instead of his or her real name (*Mrs. Harris uses a male pseudonym when she writes detective novels.*)

**publisher** (PUHB li shur) N. a person or company that produces and distributes printed material (*We must get permission from the publisher to reprint the story.*)

**stationery** (STAY shuh NER ee) N. writing materials such as paper, cards, and envelopes (*We bought Mother colorful stationery and matching pens for her birthday.*)

# Language and Literature

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with language and literature.

**admirable** (AD mur uh buhl) ADJ.

deserving high regard or praise (*The hero's kindness, intelligence, and wit are all admirable traits.*)

**classic** (KLAS ik) N. a work of literature or

art of the highest quality (*Because people have read the book with pleasure for years, Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer is considered a classic.*)

**climax** (KLY MAKs) N. the turning point or

point of highest excitement in a play or novel (*We held our breath during the climax of the murder mystery.*)

**delineate** (di LIN ee AYt) V. to sketch or

outline; portray (*Through a brief history of the feud between the two families, the writer will delineate the play's conflict.*)

**enrich** (en RICH) V. to improve or make

richer (*Reading will enrich your life by acquainting you with new ways of looking at the world.*)

**figurative** (FIG yur uh tiv) ADJ. using words

for a vivid or dramatic effect rather than for their literal meaning (*The term "raining cats and dogs" is figurative language.*)

**imagery** (IM ij ree) N. the use of words to

appeal to the senses (*The imagery of a rosy-fingered dawn helps you visualize an early morning sky.*)

**improper** (im PRAHP ur) ADJ. incorrect;

not proper (*"We done our homework" is an example of improper grammar.*)

**literary** (LIT uh RER ee) ADJ. having to do

with literature (*Greg's literary friends meet every Monday night to discuss the books they have read.*)

**locale** (loh KAL) N. the setting of a written

work (*The locale of the story is a small, midwestern town during the Depression.*)

**myth** (mith) N. a story told in ancient times

to explain life and nature (*The myth of Narcissus examines self-love through the story of a boy who falls in love with his own reflection.*)

**prologue** (PROH LAWG) N. an introduction

to a play, novel, or other literary work (*The prologue gave background information about the main character's childhood.*)

**scoundrel** (SKOWN druhl) N. a villain

(*Although the prince was handsome, he was a scoundrel who used others to get what he wanted.*)

**seminar** (SEM uh NAHR) N. a conference at

which information and opinions are exchanged (*Ramona plans to attend a seminar about writing and selling children's literature.*)

**stanza** (STAN zuh) N. a section or division

of a poem (*The first stanza is repeated at the end of the ballad.*)

**symbolize** (SIM buh LYZ) V. to stand for

something else (*A robin or a flower may symbolize spring.*)

**tendency** (TEN duhn see) N. a natural

disposition to move, act, or think in a certain way (*The author's work needs editing because he has a tendency to use run-on sentences.*)

**translation** (trans LAY shuhn) N. something

that is expressed in another language (*Only minor details were lost in the translation of the story from Japanese to English.*)

**unravel** (uhn RAV uhl) V. to work out the

problems of or make clear (*The story's bumbling detective could not unravel the mystery.*)

**unsavory** (uhn SAY vuh ree) ADJ.

unpleasant; having a bad reputation (*He was an unsavory character with shifty eyes and a violent temper.*)

**Let's Talk****Vocabulary**

All of the words in this lesson may be associated with verbal communication.

**counsel** (KOWN suhl) N. advice or guidance from a knowledgeable person. (*Clara's older sister gave her good counsel about how to mix social life with school work.*)

**dictate** (DIK TAYT) V. to say or read something aloud so it can be written down. (*I will dictate the speech into the tape recorder so my secretary can type it.*)

**disparage** (di SPAR ij) V. to put down or belittle. (*When you constantly criticize her plans, you disparage her ideas.*)

**emanate** (EM uh NAYT) V. to flow from a source. (*Many reports about the President emanate from the White House.*)

**enumerate** (i NOO muh RAYT) V. to name one by one; count. (*Jerry, will you please enumerate the reasons for your decision?*)

**exhort** (ig ZORT) V. to urge or plead through strong argument. (*The leader of the rebellion will exhort the crowd to disobey the king.*)

**forceful** (FORS fuhl) ADJ. done with force. (*His forceful speech persuaded the committee to take action.*)

**garble** (GAHR buhl) V. to mix up; to confuse. (*The broken microphone will garble the words of the speaker.*)

**impede** (im PEED) V. to obstruct or put obstacles in the way. (*By refusing to let him speak on the talk show, the station will impede free speech.*)

**inane** (in AYN) ADJ. silly. (*The boy's inane remark seemed out of place in the serious discussion.*)

**inarticulate** (IN ahr TIK yuh lit) ADJ. unable to speak clearly or understandably. (*The inarticulate student could never find the right words to express his thoughts.*)

**keynote** (KEE NOHT) N. main theme. (*Our conference keynote was wildlife preservation.*)

**lecturer** (LEK chur ur) N. person who give speeches or talks on a chosen subject. (*The lecturer spoke to the audience about recycling.*)

**lisp** (lisp) N. a speech impediment; mispronunciation of the sounds of s and z. (*The small child spoke with a lisp.*)

**oration** (aw RAY shuhn) N. a formal speech. (*Lincoln gave his famous oration at Gettysburg in 1863.*)

**proclamation** (PRAHK luh MAY shuhn) N. an official statement. (*In his proclamation, the king promised to free all political prisoners.*)

**pulpit** (PUL pit) N. raised platform in a church from which sermons are delivered. (*Stepping to the pulpit, the minister began the sermon.*)

**quake** (kwayk) V. to tremble. (*Her hands shook and she began to quake with fear before giving her speech.*)

**reticent** (RET i suhnt) ADJ. quiet and reserved. (*His reticent manner meant that he was often unnoticed in a group.*)

**stammer** (STAM ur) V. to speak in a halting manner; repeat letters or words involuntarily. (*In her excitement, she began to stammer and trip over her words.*)

**Artistic Notes****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with art and music.

**aesthetic** (es THET ik) ADJ. having to do with beauty or the appreciation of beauty (*Art and music are aesthetic interests, while politics and economics are not.*)

**anthem** (AN thuhm) N. a song of praise or patriotism (*The crowd sang the country's national anthem before the game.*)

**attentive** (uh TEN tiv) ADJ. showing attention (*The attentive audience watched the musician closely.*)

**clarity** (KLAR i tee) N. clearness (*The clarity of his playing allowed you to hear every note.*)

**diorama** (dy uh RAM uh) N. an exhibit with life-like figures in front and a painting in the background (*At the museum we saw clay models of cave men sitting around a fire in the diorama of prehistoric life.*)

**inspiration** (IN spuh RAY shuhn) N. an impulse or idea (*His inspiration for the play was a children's story that he had read long ago.*)

**lyrics** (LIR iks) N. the words of a song (*I can remember the melody of the song, but I've forgotten the lyrics.*)

**maestro** (MYS troh) N. a master in a field of art, especially music (*Because of his many years as a great pianist, students came to the maestro for advice about their careers.*)

**merit** (MER it) N. excellence, value (*We think your ideas about the concert have merit, so we will discuss them in our meeting.*)

**perspective** (pur SPEK tiv) N. the art of representing objects on a flat surface to make them look like they have depth and distance (*The artist created perspective in the picture by making the railroad tracks come closer together at the horizon.*)

**portrait** (POR trit) N. a painting or picture of a person (*A portrait of my grandfather is hanging in the hall.*)

**profile** (PROH FYL) N. a side view of a human face (*A profile of his face showed his hooked nose.*)

**promotional** (pruh MOH shuhn uh) ADJ. having to do with furthering the development of something (*The main purpose of the singer's promotional tour was to advertise his new record.*)

**psalm** (sahm) N. a hymn or poem of praise (*The choir sang a psalm during the church service.*)

**rarity** (RAIR i tee) N. something rare or uncommon (*There are many talented musicians, but true musical genius is a rarity.*)

**replay** (ree PLAY) V. to play again (*We will replay the tape several times to listen for mistakes.*)

**soprano** (suh PRAN oh) ADJ. having a high voice (*Her soprano voice rang clear and true above the lower alto parts.*)

**sustain** (suh STAYN) V. to keep on; to keep in effect (*By taking a deep breath, he was able to sustain the note for almost half a minute.*)

**tempera** (TEM pur uh) N. a type of painting in which the colors are mixed with egg white or yolk instead of oil (*Sometimes he paints with tempera, but he prefers using oils.*)

**tinge** (tinj) V. to color with a slight amount (*If you tinge the yellow with blue, it will begin to look green.*)

Lesson  
18**What a Difference a “Di-” Makes****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson contain the Latin prefixes di- or dis-, which mean “the opposite or absence of.”

**disable** (dis AY buhl) V. to weaken or cripple *(They tried to disable the engine by taking out the spark plug.)*

**disabuse** (DIS uh BYOOZ) V. to free from a false impression *(Allow me to disabuse you of any foolish notions.)*

**disburse** (dis BURS) V. to pay out *(The cashier will disburse refund money to people who have returned defective merchandise.)*

**discord** (DIS KORD) N. lack of harmony or agreement *(There was discord among the committee members because each favored a different plan.)*

**discredit** (dis KRED it) V. to throw doubt on *(Maria will discredit Tom’s story about being at the library when she reports seeing him at the video store.)*

**disgorge** (dis GORJ) V. to discharge contents with force; to pour forth *(During an eruption, a volcano will disgorge hot lava and mud from its center.)*

**disgrace** (dis GRAYS) N. loss of respect or honor *(Yoriko is in disgrace for wrecking the car.)*

**disheartened** (dis HAHR tuhnd) ADJ. without hope or the spirit to go on *(The disheartened boy gave up trying when he realized that he would never finish the assignment on time.)*

**disintegration** (dis IN ti GRAY shuhn) N. the process of falling apart *(The disintegration of the picnic table was caused by being left out in bad weather for many years.)*

**dismantle** (dis MAN tuhl) V. to take apart *(The boys will have to dismantle Matt’s bike to make it fit into the car.)*

**disparity** (di SPAR i tee) N. a difference *(There is a great disparity between Ed’s story and Juan’s.)*

**dispassionate** (dis PASH uh nit) ADJ. without emotion; calm *(Even though she felt strongly about the issues, her speech was dispassionate and reasonable.)*

**disposable** (di SPOH zuh buhl) ADJ. made to be thrown away after one or a few uses *(Glenn wants disposable plates for the party so he won’t have to wash dishes.)*

**disrobe** (dis ROHB) V. to take off one’s clothes *(After falling into the pond, it was necessary for Alex to disrobe and put on dry clothes.)*

**dissent** (di SENT) N. difference of opinion; disagreement *(The angry muttering of the crowd signaled that there was dissent among the people.)*

**dissipate** (DIS uh PAYT) V. to spend or use wastefully *(By gambling on horses and cards, the young man was able to dissipate the family fortune in several years.)*

**dissuade** (di SWAYD) V. to advise against *(I will try to dissuade you from swimming too far out in the bay.)*

**distraction** (di STRAK shuhn) N. something that prevents concentration *(Her brother’s trumpet playing is a distraction when Renee is doing her homework.)*

**divergent** (di VUR juhnt) ADJ. differing; branching off *(Even though the class had divergent opinions about where to go on the field trip, they were able to agree on what food to take.)*

**diversion** (di VUR zhuhn) N. a pleasant activity that gives relief from work or worry *(In the middle of exam week, Todd went to the movies as a diversion.)*

**Review Test**

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in italics.

1 To *disable* the runaway vehicle

- A cripple
- B drive away
- C choose
- D escape

2 With *clarity*

- F speed
- G clearness
- H toughness
- J dignity

3 A plan with *merit* has—

- A value
- B success
- C too many parts
- D flaws

4 Another word for *portrait* is—

- F passing
- G picture
- H character
- J ending

5 To *quake* is to—

- A come to an end
- B falter
- C tremble
- D begin sweating

6 A new *locale*

- F scale measuring density
- G area
- H type of injection
- J setting of written work

7 *Scoundrel* refers to a(n)—

- A stray animal
- B main character
- C villain
- D ladder

**Vocabulary**

8 To receive a *diploma*

- F sales call
- G political speech
- H specific grade
- J graduation certificate

9 To have a *rapprochement* is to have a(n)—

- A trusting relationship
- B upset stomach
- C short report
- D snappy dialogue

10 To *symbolize* forgiveness

- F be denied
- G ignore
- H stand for
- J present

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

11 To avoid such intense *scrutiny*, Kyle's father decided not to run for public office. *Scrutiny* means—

- A bother
- B close examination
- C scanning
- D legal lesson

12 It was *incomprehensible* to David that anyone could walk through that tunnel and not see the strange light.

*Incomprehensible* means—

- F unable to be located
- G unable to be understood
- H having to do with procedure
- J opposite of the truth

13 If Marcia could further *delineate* the relationship between the two main characters, the play would work.

*Delineate* means—

- A understand
- B align
- C accept
- D outline

## At the Game

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with sports.

**adept** (uh DEPT) ADJ. skillful; expert (*Her strength and speed make Maureen an adept tennis player.*)

**admittance** (ad MIT uhns) N. the right to enter (*To gain admittance to the game you have to buy a ticket.*)

**bicker** (BIK ur) V. to argue over an unimportant matter (*If players begin to bicker, the coach will stop the argument by sending them to the locker room.*)

**brawny** (BRAW nee) ADJ. strong; muscular (*The brawny fullback can carry one of the smaller players down the field.*)

**confidence** (KAHN fi duhns) N. firm belief in oneself and one's abilities (*Anna gained confidence as she won game after game.*)

**contend** (kuhn TEND) V. to take part in a contest (*Three of the school's best runners will contend in the first race.*)

**devise** (di VYZ) V. to think out; plan (*Our coach will devise some new plays for Saturday's game.*)

**falter** (FAWL tur) V. to pause because of doubt; to lose courage (*The crowd saw the lead runner falter and then leave the race because of a pulled muscle.*)

**footwork** (FUT WURK) N. use of management of the feet (*We watched the boxer's fancy footwork as he danced around the ring.*)

**forfeit** (FOR fit) V. to lose or have to give up as a penalty (*Unless the rest of our players arrive soon, we will have to forfeit the game to the other team.*)

**incapable** (in KAY puh buhl) ADJ. lacking the necessary ability or training (*Although James is incapable of running long distances, he is a swift sprinter.*)

**lunge** (luhnj) V. to move forward suddenly (*The crowd watched the outfielder lunge for the ball and then catch it in his outstretched glove.*)

**monumental** (MAHN yuh MEN tuhl) ADJ. having great size; very large (*The monumental stadium covered ten acres.*)

**morale** (muh RAL) N. the state of mind of a person or group, as shown by the level of cheerfulness and confidence (*You could tell from their enthusiastic faces that the players' morale was high.*)

**motivation** (MOH tuh VAY shuhn) N. an incentive to strive or perform well (*The hope of getting a college scholarship was George's motivation for practicing gymnastics every day.*)

**penalty** (PEN ūhl tee) N. punishment or disadvantage for breaking a rule (*The penalty for arguing with the umpire is being thrown out of the game.*)

**plaque** (plak) N. a decorated or engraved plate, slab, or disk usually given in honor of someone or something (*When they won the tournament, the team received a plaque that now hangs in the school's hallway.*)

**solitary** (SAHL i TER ee) ADJ. alone; single (*All we could see on the field was the solitary figure of the coach.*)

**substitution** (SUHB sti TOO shuhn) N. putting one person or thing in the place of another (*A substitution can only be made during a timeout.*)

**victor** (VIK tur) N. the winner of a contest or competition; the conqueror (*A silver trophy will be presented to the victor of today's tennis championship.*)

Lesson  
20**The Doctor Is In****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with medicine.

**adverse** (ad VURS) ADJ. not in one's favor; causing injury (*Some adverse effects of this medicine may include nervousness and loss of sleep.*)

**antiseptic** (AN ti SEP tik) ADJ. capable of destroying infection (*This antiseptic liquid will kill germs in cuts and scratches.*)

**cleanse** (klenz) V. to make clean (*The nurse will first cleanse the wound with soap and water.*)

**coma** (KOH muh) N. being unaware of one's surroundings as a result of injury, disease, or poison (*Although the patient seemed to be sleeping, he was in a coma and could neither hear nor speak.*)

**dental** (DEN tuhl) ADJ. of or for the teeth (*A yearly dental examination should help to prevent tooth decay.*)

**dilate** (dy LAYT) V. to make larger; expand (*After the doctor uses eye drops to dilate your pupil, it takes about an hour for the pupil to return to its normal size.*)

**donor** (DOH nur) N. a person who gives or contributes something (*A donor has offered a pint of blood for the injured man.*)

**fitful** (FIT fuhl) ADJ. irregular; going on and then stopping awhile (*The child cried out several times during her night of fitful sleep.*)

**immobilize** (i MOH buh LYZ) V. to prevent motion; to fix firmly (*A walking cast will not immobilize you.*)

**inability** (IN uh BIL i tee) N. being unable (*Carmen must take liquid medicine because of her inability to swallow pills.*)

**infect** (in FEKT) V. to transmit a disease to (*Billy must stay home from school so he does not infect his classmates with the measles.*)

**lozenge** (LAHZ inj) N. a small tablet of medicine (*Sucking on the fruit-flavored lozenge will help ease the child's sore throat.*)

**nausea** (NAW zee uh) N. a feeling of the need to vomit (*Jane's nausea makes her dislike the sight of food.*)

**noticeable** (NOH ti suh buhl) ADJ. easily seen or noticed (*Everyone remarked on the noticeable change in Arthur's energy level since he began taking vitamins.*)

**pallor** (PAL ur) N. paleness caused by illness, fear, or death (*Jeff's pallor and loss of appetite indicated that he was not feeling well.*)

**probe** (prohb) V. to explore a body cavity or wound with a slender surgical instrument (*Before stitching the wound, the surgeon will probe the cut for splinters of glass.*)

**relapse** (REE laps) N. becoming ill again after a partial recovery (*Because he had left the hospital too soon, he suffered a relapse and had to go back to bed.*)

**supportive** (suh POR tiv) ADJ. providing approval, help, or confidence (*The supportive therapist encouraged the injured runner to try racing again.*)

**vial** (VY uh!) N. a small glass or plastic bottle for holding liquid (*If taken as directed, this vial of medicine should last for two weeks.*)

**virulent** (VEER yuh luhnt) ADJ. poisonous or deadly (*No cure has been discovered for the virulent disease.*)

## How Do You Respond?

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with behavior.

**agonize** (AG uh NYZ) V. to suffer greatly  
(*Charles will agonize over the difficult decision.*)

**amiable** (AY mee uh buhl) ADJ. friendly or pleasing  
(*The amiable hostess greeted her guests and made them feel welcome.*)

**apathetic** (AP uh THET ik) ADJ. showing little interest or concern  
(*Although most of us were excited about the project, Carmen was an apathetic student who did not seem to care.*)

**compassionate** (kuhm PASH uh nit) ADJ. showing understanding and concern for the suffering of others  
(*I appreciate your compassionate response to my sad story.*)

**compulsive** (kuhm PUHL siv) ADJ. in a manner resulting from a strong urge  
(*Aunt Kim is a compulsive eater who eats when she is nervous or worried.*)

**congenial** (kuhn JEEN yuhl) ADJ. agreeable; pleasant  
(*Dave is fun to be with because he is such a congenial person.*)

**consequence** (KAHN si KWENS) N. something that results from an earlier action  
(*As a consequence of misbehaving, Ivan had to stay after class.*)

**defy** (di FY) V. to resist openly and boldly  
(*You will defy your father if you stay out after midnight.*)

**disrespect** (dis ri SPEKT) N. lack of courtesy or respect  
(*You can show disrespect for an older person when you do not listen to what he or she is saying.*)

**elated** (i LAY tid) ADJ. in high spirits  
(*Jumping up and down with excitement, Andy was obviously elated by the team's victory.*)

**excessive** (ik SES iv) ADJ. more than necessary; extremely  
(*Bowing to your dinner guests would probably be considered excessive politeness.*)

**exclude** (ik SKLOOD) V. to keep out  
(*Since boys were not allowed in their club, the girls voted to exclude their little brothers from club meetings.*)

**extrovert** (EK struh VURT) N. an active, outgoing person  
(*The extrovert talked to everyone in sight.*)

**gravitate** (GRAV i TAYT) V. to move toward or be attracted to  
(*Because they tend to gravitate toward one another, new students often become friends.*)

**impulse** (IM PUHLS) N. a sudden driving force or influence  
(*Although he had not planned to call his parents, an impulse led him to pick up the phone.*)

**incompatible** (IN kuhn PAT uh buhl) ADJ. not able to interact in a friendly manner  
(*You could tell that Janet and Ellen were incompatible because they fought all the time.*)

**ingrate** (IN GRAYT) N. a person who is not appreciative  
(*Without a word of thanks, the ingrate left with his gift.*)

**levity** (LEV i tee) N. lightness in manner or speech  
(*There should be no joking or levity during a solemn ceremony.*)

**ridicule** (RID i KYOOL) V. to make fun of  
(*In speech class, no one is allowed to laugh at or ridicule the speaker.*)

**temperamental** (TEM pruh MEN tuhl) ADJ. sensitive or moody  
(*You could tell by the way she stomped her foot and stormed off that she was a temperamental person.*)

**Actions Speak Louder than Words****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with actions.

**alight** (uh LYT) V. to settle onto or to get down from *(Do you think the bird will alight on that branch?)*

**balk** (bawk) V. to refuse to move *(The dog will balk if you pull too hard on the leash.)*

**contort** (kuhn TORT) V. to twist out of normal shape *(The gymnast can contort her body by bending so far backwards that she can look forward through her legs.)*

**crumple** (KRUHM puh) V. to crush together or press into wrinkles *(If you crumple the newspaper into a ball, you can toss it into the wastebasket.)*

**dangle** (DANG guhl) V. to hang in a loose enough manner to allow a swinging motion *(Tie up the light cord so it won't dangle in your face.)*

**decline** (di KLIN) V. to refuse *(I don't want to go to the party, so I think I will decline the invitation.)*

**embrace** (em BRAYS) V. to hug *(Jenny opened her arms to embrace her grandmother.)*

**entangle** (en TANG guhl) V. to snarl or trap *(As an insect struggles to get free of the spider's web, it will only entangle itself further in the sticky threads.)*

**fidget** (FIJ it) V. to move about impatiently *(As the speaker droned on, the child began to swing his feet and fidget in his seat.)*

**flounder** (FLOWN dur) V. to struggle in an awkward way *(Stumbling and flailing his arms, he began to flounder as he tried to run through the tall grass.)*

**frolic** (FRAHL ik) V. to play in a carefree manner *(You can hear the children laugh as they frolic happily in the shallow water.)*

**hack** (hak) V. to cut crudely and unevenly *(You were supposed to slice the meat, not hack it to pieces.)*

**inspire** (in SPYR) V. to fill with feeling or desire *(A warm day will almost always inspire us to go on a picnic.)*

**intrude** (in TROOD) V. to enter without being invited *(I didn't want to intrude on his privacy, so I didn't go in.)*

**mingle** (MING guhl) V. to mix; to come together *(She wanted to mingle with the guests at the party because she loved talking to many different people.)*

**mutilate** (MYOOT uhl AY) V. to damage or disfigure *(In the art gallery, vandals tried to mutilate the famous painting by slicing it with a knife.)*

**pacify** (PAS uh FY) V. to calm down; to make peaceful *(The sheriff tried to pacify the angry crowd by assuring them that the killer would be brought to justice.)*

**pantomime** (PAN tuh MYM) V. to act out in movements with no words *(He lifted an imaginary fork as he tried to pantomime a person eating dinner.)*

**propel** (pruh PEL) V. to cause to move forward *(The powerful rocket will propel the aircraft into orbit.)*

**pursue** (pur SOO) V. to proceed with; to be involved in *(He always said he wanted to pursue a career in teaching.)*

**Know What You Feel****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with feelings.

**adolescence** (AD uhl ES uhns) N. the period of physical and psychological growth following childhood (*During adolescence, many people experience extreme mood changes.*)

**animosity** (AN uh MAHS i tee) N. hatred that is shown openly (*Even though Greg disliked the bus driver, he showed no animosity toward him.*)

**annoyance** (uh NOY uhns) N. a feeling of trouble or irritation (*It was an annoyance to carry the heavy basket, but it did not spoil the picnic.*)

**apprehensive** (AP ri HEN siv) ADJ. fearful about what may happen (*Because he forgot to study, Jerome is apprehensive about tomorrow's test.*)

**chagrin** (shuh GRIN) N. a feeling of failure or disappointment in oneself (*Pam did not show her chagrin at losing the race, but everyone knew she felt bad.*)

**defiance** (di FY uhns) N. refusal to obey (*Sally showed her defiance of the rules by deliberately breaking them.*)

**devoid** (di VOYD) ADJ. completely lacking (*My little brother is devoid of all table manners.*)

**disconsolate** (dis KAHN suh lit) ADJ. extremely sad; unable to be comforted (*Even though her friends tried to cheer her up, Lisa was disconsolate after she lost her kitten.*)

**dissatisfied** (dis SAT is FYD) ADJ. not content (*The dissatisfied customer complained to the manager about the spoiled food.*)

**emotion** (i MOH shuhn) N. a strong feeling (*People sometimes show the emotion of happiness by dancing.*)

**empathy** (EM puh thee) N. a sharing of another's feelings without going through the same experiences (*The caring rescue worker could feel empathy for the flood victims' desperate situation.*)

**envious** (en VEE uhs) ADJ. feeling resentment because of the qualities or achievements of another (*Bob was in a bad mood because he was envious of his brother's success.*)

**exuberance** (ig ZOO bur uhns) N. being high-spirited and joyous (*The cheerleaders' exuberance increased the fans' enthusiasm.*)

**futility** (fyoo TIL i tee) N. uselessness (*She will give up when she realizes the futility of her efforts.*)

**negative** (NEG uh tiv) ADJ. expressing a denial or refusal; not constructive (*Carmen's negative attitude toward the class caused her to perform poorly in that subject.*)

**passion** (PASH uhn) N. strong or intense feeling (*Our science teacher spoke with great passion of the need to protect our environment.*)

**sensitive** (SEN si tiv) ADJ. responsive to the feelings or attitudes of others (*A mother's sensitive ear can tell when a child is hurt.*)

**serenity** (suh REN i tee) N. quiet peace; calmness (*The serenity of the peaceful scene was disturbed by the loud honking of a car horn.*)

**uncertainty** (uhn SUR tuhn tee) N. doubt (*Because she disliked cold water, Lana paused with uncertainty at the end of the diving board.*)

**wretched** (RECH id) ADJ. feeling miserable (*Toby felt wretched after his poor performance at the recital.*)

Lesson  
24**Take It to the Limit****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson contain the suffixes *-ful* and *-ous* which mean "full of."

- atrocious** (uh TROH shuhs) ADJ. cruel or wicked (*Whipping the dog that was tied to the fence was an atrocious act.*)
- continuous** (kuhn TIN yoo uhs) ADJ. without a stop or break (*No intermissions interrupted the continuous music at the outdoor concert.*)
- delightful** (di LYT fuhl) ADJ. enjoyable (*We spent a delightful afternoon hiking by the lake.*)
- disastrous** (di ZAS truhs) ADJ. causing destruction, suffering, or loss (*The disastrous tornado leveled every building in its path.*)
- doubtful** (DOWT fuhl) ADJ. without certainty (*We are doubtful about tomorrow's picnic, since rain is predicted.*)
- extraneous** (ik STRAY nee uhs) ADJ. not needed; not bearing upon or related to the matter at hand (*You should take out the extraneous information in your essay and only include facts about the topic.*)
- grateful** (GRAYT fuhl) ADJ. appreciative for kindness or benefits received (*The foreign exchange student will always be grateful for the kindness of her host family.*)
- hilarious** (hi LAIR ee uhs) ADJ. extremely funny (*People doubled over with laughter when they heard Jolene's hilarious stories.*)
- mountainous** (MOWN tuh nuhs) ADJ. like a mountain; enormous (*During the storm, the mountainous waves made the sailboat seem tiny.*)
- obnoxious** (ahb NAHK shuhs) ADJ. extremely annoying or unpleasant (*At the dinner party, the obnoxious young man talked loudly and interrupted other conversations.*)
- prestigious** (pre STEE juhs) ADJ. having a reputation, influence, or distinction based on prior achievements (*The prestigious law firm is known throughout the state for its excellent work.*)

- remorseful** (ri MORS fuhl) ADJ. feeling or showing deep regret for having done wrong (*The remorseful child wept as she told how sorry she was that she had broken the dish.*)
- resentful** (ri ZENT fuhl) ADJ. feeling or showing bitterness over a real or imagined insult or offense (*Cheryl felt resentful when she was not chosen to play for the concert, since her best friend had been selected.*)
- slanderous** (SLAN dur uhs) ADJ. containing or involving false information that could damage the reputation of another (*Even though the slanderous statement that John had stolen money was untrue, it ruined his chances of becoming class president.*)
- strenuous** (STREN yoo uhs) ADJ. requiring great effort or energy (*After today's strenuous practice, the whole team was exhausted.*)
- superstitious** (soo pur STISH uhs) ADJ. having faith in magic or chance. (*Because he is superstitious, he thinks that breaking a mirror will bring seven years of bad luck.*)
- tenacious** (tuh NAY shuhs) ADJ. holding firmly; stubborn (*Julio tried to pry the plastic ball from the tenacious jaws of his puppy.*)
- unscrupulous** (uhn SKROO pyuh luhs) ADJ. not honorable; without conscience (*Paying herself a large salary out of the company funds was an unscrupulous practice.*)
- vigorous** (VIG ur uhs) ADJ. full of energy; lively (*Instead of walking, he prefers the more vigorous exercise of bicycle riding.*)
- wishful** (WISH fuhl) ADJ. having or expressing a wish (*The wishful look on the child's face revealed her desire for the doll in the window.*)

**Review Test**

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in italics.

- 1 To *frolic* in the woods
  - A remember past times
  - B watch in complete silence
  - C play in a carefree manner
  - D search for edible plants
- 2 To *hack* something is to—
  - F cough on
  - G cut unevenly
  - H break
  - J catch
- 3 To feel *wretched* is to feel—
  - A sympathy for
  - B betrayed
  - C stretched out
  - D miserable
- 4 To *balk* is to—
  - F borrow
  - G slip
  - H refuse to move
  - J walk with purpose
- 5 A *continuous* action
  - A nonstop
  - B upsetting
  - C without explanation
  - D improperly staged
- 6 To *agonize* over something is to—
  - F suffer greatly
  - G pass
  - H call
  - J pay too much
- 7 A *temperamental* artist
  - A angry
  - B having a fever
  - C dealing with the mind
  - D moody

**Vocabulary**

- 8 The *brawny* guard
  - F muscular
  - G intelligent
  - H heavy
  - J brave
- 9 A *monumental* building is—
  - A very large
  - B broken
  - C patriotic
  - D under water
- 10 To *devise* a plan
  - F prevent
  - G build up
  - H think out
  - J call off

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- 11 A born *extrovert*, Edgar had no trouble walking into a roomful of strangers and making friends. *Extrovert* means—
  - A average speaker
  - B interesting dresser
  - C outgoing person
  - D emotional wreck
- 12 The circus performer was able to *contort* her body so that it was difficult to tell her feet from her hands. *Contort* means—
  - F twist out of shape
  - G keep very thin
  - H disguise
  - J spin
- 13 I never expected her to respond with such *exuberance*. *Exuberance* means—
  - A confusion
  - B joyousness
  - C explosiveness
  - D separation

# The Rise and Fall of Civilizations

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the study of history.

**ancestral** (an SES truhl) ADJ. having to do with those from whom a person is descended (*The ancestral estate has been in the family for generations.*)

**armada** (ahr MAH duh) N. a fleet of warships (*In 1588, an armada of 100 Spanish ships was defeated by the British navy.*)

**armistice** (AHR mi stis) N. an agreement to stop fighting (*When the armistice was declared, all the countries put down their weapons.*)

**barbarism** (BAHR buh RIZ uhm) N. a brutal or uncivilized condition or act (*The barbarism of the attack proved that the soldiers had little respect for human life.*)

**bicentennial** (BY sen TEN ee uhl) ADJ. having to do with a 200th anniversary (*During the bicentennial celebration, we remembered the birth of our country 200 years ago.*)

**chauvinism** (SHOH vuh NIZ uhm) N. blind patriotism (*His chauvinism did not allow him to see the faults of his country.*)

**counteract** (KOWN tur AKT) V. to act against; to neutralize (*During the last days of the Roman Empire, free entertainment was provided to counteract the citizens' discontent.*)

**courtship** (KORT SHIP) N. the act or time of seeking the affection of a person with the intent to marry (*Long ago, men and women could not choose whom to marry because the process of courtship was governed by strict rules.*)

**culminate** (KUHHL muh NAYT) V. to reach the end or highest point (*The history pageant will culminate in the presentation of awards.*)

**demise** (di MYZ) N. death (*The country mourned the unexpected demise of its leader.*)

**eliminate** (i LIM uh NAYT) V. to remove or take away (*Kings of old would often eliminate rivals for the throne by throwing them into prison.*)

**epoch** (EP uhk) N. a period of time; age (*The invention of the steam engine marked an epoch of industrial progress.*)

**forebear** (FOR BAIR) N. ancestor (*A forebear of mine came to this country from Italy in 1890.*)

**gladiator** (GLAD ee AY tur) N. a slave or paid fighter in the arenas of ancient Rome (*The gladiator fought wild animals for the amusement of the Roman crowds.*)

**imprison** (im PRIZ uhn) V. to confine or put in jail (*The government will imprison anyone who sells military secrets.*)

**legendary** (LEJ uhn DER ee) ADJ. of or having to do with legends or tales (*Paul Bunyan is a legendary American hero.*)

**saber** (SAY bur) N. a heavy, curved sword (*Every soldier had a wide saber belted to his waist.*)

**sheath** (sheeth) N. a holder or case for a knife or sword (*He slipped the hunting knife back into its sheath after stabbing the wild boar.*)

**telegraph** (TEL i GRAF) N. a system for sending messages by electric signals through a wire or radio (*On a telegraph, letters of the alphabet are represented by combinations of short and long signals.*)

**traitorous** (TRAY tur uhs) ADJ. like one who betrays his or her country (*It was a traitorous deed when the soldier told the enemy about the planned surprise attack.*)

# We, the People

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with government.

**agitator** (AJ i TAY tur) N. a person who arouses interest in a cause in an effort to change things *(The political agitator turned the crowd against the speaker.)*

**communist** (KAHM yuh nist) ADJ. characterized by a system of government in which a single political party controls the government, production, and distribution of goods *(In a communist country, all property belongs to the state.)*

**confederacy** (kuhn FED ur uh see) N. a group of persons or states joined together for a purpose *(The European states were organized into a confederacy to encourage trade.)*

**confer** (kuhn FUR) V. to discuss together *(There were heated discussions when the leaders of the five countries met to confer about world affairs.)*

**constituent** (kuhn STICH oo uhnt) N. a voter represented by elected officials *(The senator tried to speak for each constituent in his state.)*

**decline** (di KLIN) N. a lessening or decreasing *(The decline of the king's power meant that he no longer had the authority to raise taxes.)*

**delegation** (DEL i GAY shuhn) N. a group given the authority to act or speak for others *(Two men and three women were in the delegation that the country sent to the peace conference.)*

**depress** (di PRES) V. to lower prices *(Having too many houses available will depress the housing market.)*

**dictator** (DIK TAY tur) N. a person who rules a country with complete power and authority *(The dictator had the final say in all decisions.)*

**distribution** (DIS truh BYOO shuhn) N. the act of dividing and handing out goods *(The agency in charge of food distribution sent grain to needy countries.)*

**emigrant** (EM i gruhnt) N. someone who leaves a country to settle in another country *(The poet was an emigrant who had left his country for political reasons.)*

**equatorial** (EE kwuh TOR ee uhl) ADJ. close to the equator *(In equatorial Africa, the weather is very hot.)*

**incumbent** (in KUHM buhnt) N. a person holding an elected office *(The incumbent will run for another term in office.)*

**interact** (IN tur AKT) V. to act with each other; to have an effect on one another *(World peace depends on how countries interact with each other.)*

**naturalize** (NACH ur uh LYz) V. to accept as a citizen of a country *(If the government agrees to naturalize the girl from Mexico, she will become an American citizen.)*

**politician** (PAHL i TISH uhn) N. a person who holds or runs for public office *(The politician promised her supporters that she would lower taxes if elected.)*

**presidential** (PREZ i DEN shuhl) ADJ. having to do with the president *(During the presidential address, the president outlined his new plan for education.)*

**tariff** (TAR if) N. taxes on imported or exported goods *(The tariff on the car from Japan made it more expensive.)*

**territorial** (TER i TOR ee uhl) ADJ. having to do with a specific region or territory *(The country's territorial waters included any part of the ocean within one hundred miles of its shoreline.)*

**veto** (VEE toh) V. to use the power of a president or chief executive to stop a bill passed by the legislature *(If the President should veto the bill, it will not become a law.)*

# Military Operations

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the military.

**assail** (uh SAYL) V. to attack *(When they assail the fortress, they will use a cannon to open a hole in the wall.)*

**barricade** (BAR i KAYD) V. to obstruct with a barrier *(If the students barricade the street with the trash cans, no cars will be able to get through.)*

**bravery** (BRAY vuh ree) N. fearlessness *(She showed bravery in battle by risking her life to aid a fallen comrade.)*

**bungle** (BUHNG guhl) V. to spoil through clumsy behavior *(The soldiers were afraid that the insensitive general would bungle the peace talks.)*

**caliber** (KAL uh bur) N. quality *(The high caliber of the troops was due to their excellent training.)*

**civilian** (si VIL yuhn) ADJ. not having to do with the armed forces *(His civilian clothes felt strange after such a long time in uniform.)*

**court-martial** (KORT MAHR shuhl) N. a trial by a military court *(At the court-martial the sailor was accused of disobeying his captain.)*

**cunning** (KUHN ing) ADJ. sly; cleverly deceptive *(Hiding soldiers inside the Trojan Horse so they would be pulled into the city was a cunning plan.)*

**decoy** (DEE koy) N. any person or thing used to lure another into a trap *(A small band of cavalry acted as a decoy to draw the Confederate army out onto the plain where they would be defenseless.)*

**deploy** (di PLOY) V. to spread troops out over an area *(The general will deploy his armies along a five-mile stretch of the river.)*

**disband** (dis BAND) V. to break up *(As soon as the war is over, we will disband the troops.)*

**discharge** (dis CHAHRJ) V. to fire or shoot *(There will be a loud noise when they discharge the cannon.)*

**dispatch** (di SPACH) N. a written message *(The runner carried the dispatch from the field commander to headquarters.)*

**fortify** (FOR tuh FY) V. to strengthen; give support to *(Fortify the south gate in case there is an attack from that direction.)*

**fortress** (FOR tris) N. a large-protected and secure place *(Inside the enemy fortress was a command post and a small town.)*

**impregnable** (im PREG nuh buhl) ADJ. not able to be overcome by force *(None of the enemy was able to break through the walls of the impregnable castle at the top of the cliff.)*

**mobilize** (MOH buh LYZ) V. to call into action *(If war is declared, the king will mobilize his armies and send them off to fight.)*

**opposition** (AHP uh ZISH uhn) N. resistance or hostility *(There was strong opposition to the suggestion that troops should be sent to fight a losing battle.)*

**sentry** (SEN tree) N. a person assigned to guard or protect a group *(At night, a sentry was posted at the gate.)*

**strategic** (struh TEE jik) ADJ. important or essential in relation to a plan *(The retreat of the troops was a strategic maneuver designed to fool the enemy.)*

**Be Brief****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the field of law.

**admonition** (AD muh NISH uhn) N. a gentle scolding (*The judge's admonition quickly quieted the courtroom.*)

**attorney** (uh TUR nee) N. a person legally authorized to act for another (*At the trial, an attorney represented the accident victim.*)

**circumstantial** (SUR kuhm STAN shuhl) ADJ. depending on circumstances; incidental (*We have nothing definite against the suspect—only circumstantial evidence.*)

**confidential** (KAHN fi DEN shuhl) ADJ. secret; private (*Most court records are confidential and not open to the public.*)

**conjecture** (kuhn JEK chur) V. to form an opinion without evidence; to guess (*I can conjecture that the man had a reason to steal the money, but I cannot prove it.*)

**convict** (kuhn VIKT) V. to find a person guilty of a crime (*Because the stolen money was found in the man's house, the jury will probably convict him of the robbery.*)

**custody** (KUHS tuh dee) N. the right to care for or guard (*Both parents wanted custody of their child.*)

**discrimination** (di SKRIM uh NAY shuhn) N. treatment based on category rather than individual merit; prejudice (*There was no discrimination in the club because everyone was treated with equal respect.*)

**disinherit** (DIS in HER it) V. to take away the right to inherit, or receive property from someone who has died (*The father was so angry that he threatened to disinherit his son.*)

**divorce** (di VORS) N. the legal termination of a marriage (*After the divorce was final, the husband and wife were no longer married under the law.*)

**entitle** (en TYT uhl) V. to give a claim or right to (*Her new position as judge will entitle her to make decisions in the courtroom.*)

**inequity** (in EK wi tee) N. something that is not fair or just (*Many feel that it is an inequity that wealthy people can afford to hire better lawyers than poor people can.*)

**injunction** (in JUHNGK shuhn) N. a court order or command (*The judge ordered an injunction against selling the land.*)

**juror** (JUR ur) N. one of a group of people sworn to hear evidence and make a decision about a law case (*Among the twelve members of the jury, only one juror believed that the woman was guilty.*)

**juvenile** (JOO vuh NYL) ADJ. characteristic of children or young people (*Since the girl was under 18, her case was tried in the juvenile court.*)

**null** (NUHL uh FY) ADJ. having no legal force (*The contract was null until both parties had signed it.*)

**premeditated** (pree MED i TAY tid) ADJ. planned beforehand (*Plans were made well in advance for the premeditated robbery.*)

**unwittingly** (uhn WIT ing lee) ADV. without being aware of (*The lawyer unwittingly angered the judge with his excited presentation.*)

**uphold** (uhp HOHLD) V. to support or maintain (*The Supreme Court will uphold the lower court's decision.*)

**verdict** (VUR dikT) N. a decision reached by a jury at a trial's end (*The jury's verdict was that the man was guilty.*)

**Count on It****Vocabulary**

All the words in this lesson may be associated with the field of finance.

**absolute** (AB suh LOOT) ADJ. complete; without a doubt (*The bank needs absolute proof of your identity.*)

**accumulate** (uh KYOOM yuh LAYT) V. to gather together; collect (*Over the next few years, Sarah will accumulate a large sum of money from her investments.*)

**additional** (uh DISH uhn uhl) ADJ. extra; added (*John will have additional income from his second job.*)

**advisable** (ad VY zuh buhl) ADJ. reasonable or proper under the circumstances (*It is not advisable to borrow money when interest rates are high.*)

**apportionment** (uh POR shuhn muhnt) N. the act of dividing and distributing according to a plan (*In the apportionment of Grandfather's fortune, every family member received a small amount.*)

**approve** (uh PROOV) V. to consent to something (*If the bank official can approve their loan application by 5:00 today, then they will have the money by tomorrow morning.*)

**competitive** (kuhm PET i tiv) ADJ. trying to win or gain something over another (*A competitive store owner may use low prices to attract shoppers.*)

**corporation** (KOR puh RAY shuhn) N. a business organization that operates independently from the individuals who own or manage it (*The electronics corporation offered free child-care for its employees.*)

**counterfeit** (KOWN tur FIT) ADJ. imitation; fake (*The counterfeit dollar looked real.*)

**currency** (KUR uhn see) N. the money used in a country (*In the United States, you cannot buy something using currency from another country.*)

**deduct** (di DUHKT) V. to take away from the total (*To calculate your profit, you should deduct your expenses from your total earnings.*)

**discrepancy** (di SKREP uhn see) N. lack of agreement or consistency (*There is a discrepancy between what you think you should be paid and what you actually earned.*)

**endorse** (en DORS) V. to write one's signature; to sign (*You must endorse a check before you can cash it at the bank.*)

**forgery** (FOR juh ree) N. the imitation of a signature or document with the intent to deceive (*The signature was a forgery so the deal fell through.*)

**gross** (grohs) ADJ. total; with nothing subtracted (*She will need to set aside money for taxes from her gross income.*)

**installment** (in-STAWL muhnt) N. one of a series of payments (*Joe will pay for the bike with a \$25 installment each month.*)

**itemize** (EYE tuh MYZ) V. to write down item by item; to list (*If you want to itemize your expenses, keep a record of everything you spend.*)

**leverage** (LEV ur ij) N. an advantage in position (*Jan's public speaking experience gave her leverage in her sales presentation.*)

**percentage** (pur SEN tij) N. a portion or part of a whole (*A large percentage of his income is spent on videos.*)

**solvent** (SAHL vuhnt) ADJ. able to pay all debts (*The company was solvent because it took in more money than it spent.*)

# Common Conditions

## Vocabulary

All the words in this lesson contain the suffixes *-ation*, *-tion*, *-ion*, or *-sion*, denoting "the act, state, quality, or condition."

**consumption** (kuhn SUHMP shuhn) N. the act of using up (*The city's consumption of water increases during the hot summer months.*)

**contention** (kuhn TEN shuhn) N. controversy; dispute (*There is some contention between the two brothers about who will get the extra dessert.*)

**deceleration** (dee SEL uh RAY shuhn) N. the act of decreasing speed (*When he jammed on the brake, there was rapid deceleration of the race car.*)

**deception** (di SEP shuhn) N. the act of misleading (*He resorted to deception when he used a fake name.*)

**deprivation** (DEP ruh VAY shuhn) N. the state of being without; loss (*The college student experienced sleep deprivation during final exam week.*)

**emigration** (EM i GRAY shuhn) N. leaving one's own country or region to settle in another (*Aiko told about her family's emigration from Japan to the United States.*)

**expectation** (EK spek TAY shuhn) N. looking forward to or believing that something will happen (*We ordered extra food with the expectation that we might have uninvited guests.*)

**exploitation** (EK sploy TAY shuhn) N. the use of another person or group for selfish purposes (*Labor unions fight against the exploitation of factory workers.*)

**ingestion** (in JEST shuhn) N. the act of taking in food (*Grandpa insists that a daily ingestion of yogurt keeps you healthy.*)

**innovation** (IN uh VAY shuhn) N. a new creation or change (*The innovation of the sewing machine was welcomed by women who had always before sewn by hand.*)

**isolation** (EYE suh LAY shuhn) N. the condition of being separated from other people (*The famous writer lives in isolation on a remote island.*)

**moderation** (MAHD ur AY shuhn) N. freedom from excess (*Eating in moderation will prevent weight gain.*)

**modification** (MAHD uh fi KAY shuhn) N. a change (*A slight modification in the building plans will result in an extra window.*)

**nomination** (NAHM uh NAY shuhn) N. a naming, as a candidate for office (*The President's nomination of a cabinet member must be approved by the Senate.*)

**perception** (pur SEP shuhn) N. the act of understanding (*Since we disagree about politics, my brother's perception of world affairs is different from mine.*)

**preoccupation** (pree AHK yuh PAY shuhn) N. the act of being absorbed in thought (*Because of her preoccupation with basketball, Juanita cannot concentrate on her homework.*)

**prescription** (pri SKRIP shuhn) N. a written direction from a doctor for preparing and using medicine (*After reading the prescription, the druggist prepared the medicine for the patient.*)

**profusion** (pruh FYOO zhuhn) N. great quantity or amount (*A profusion of tennis shoes, balls, T-shirts, and sweat pants littered Carla's bedroom.*)

**promotion** (pruh MOH shuhn) N. an advance in rank or importance (*A higher salary and more responsibility came with Ramon's promotion.*)

**sanitation** (SAN i TAY shuhn) N. the measures taken to protect public health (*The disposal of garbage is a major sanitation problem in many large cities.*)

**Review Test**

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in italics.

- 1 *Currency* means—
  - A cabinets
  - B goods and services
  - C money
  - D at the time
- 2 To slide into a *sheath*
  - F case for a sword
  - G clothing accessory
  - H soft area
  - J large amount
- 3 To *confer* about something is to—
  - A make it go away
  - B describe an action
  - C discuss it together
  - D wonder
- 4 The current *decline*
  - F lazy attitude
  - G average pace
  - H decrease
  - J departure
- 5 Another word for *bravery* is—
  - A despair
  - B recklessness
  - C fearlessness
  - D mourning
- 6 Something that is *confidential* is—
  - F corrupt
  - G private
  - H opposite of truth
  - J controlled by fate
- 7 A *juvenile* stunt
  - A forgetful
  - B stupid
  - C characteristic of children
  - D fantastic

**Vocabulary**

- 8 To *endorse* a check
  - F enter as evidence
  - G sign
  - H cash
  - J make progress toward
- 9 A simple *modification*
  - A majority
  - B solution
  - C remodel
  - D change
- 10 A practiced *deception*
  - F party
  - G lie
  - H outbreak
  - J type of musician

Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- 11 The assembly line was quite an important *innovation*. *Innovation* means—
  - A first lesson
  - B conversation
  - C new creation
  - D length
- 12 After selling his novel, Gerard was *solvent* again and was able to fend off the bank. *Solvent* means—
  - F able to pay debts
  - G famous
  - H respected
  - J part of a community
- 13 The jury is trying to determine whether the crime was *premeditated*. *Premeditated* means—
  - A planned
  - B excusable
  - C allowed by law
  - D announced