Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 1 Using Synonyms

Maybe you've heard someone say, "The only thing constant is change." This might puzzle you but if you understand that things are always changing, the meaning is clearer. In this lesson, you'll learn some words to help you examine the changes in your life.

Word List

abate	**haughtiness**	**plausible**	**solitude**
discern	**inevitable**	**reconcile**	**turbulence**
embark	**mentor**		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **haughtiness** : arrogance _____
   Dictionary definition _____
2. **abate** : lessen _____
   Dictionary definition _____
3. **turbulence** : disturbance _____
   Dictionary definition _____
4. **plausible** : believable _____
   Dictionary definition _____
5. **solitude** : aloneness _____
   Dictionary definition _____
6. **discern** : detect _____
   Dictionary definition _____
7. **mentor** : coach _____
   Dictionary definition _____
8. **reconcile** : bring together again _____
   Dictionary definition _____
9. **inevitable** : unavoidable _____
   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **embark** : start _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Write the vocabulary word that best completes the sentence.

1. The king's _____ will cause his subjects to turn against him one day.
2. The sailors hoped that the winds would not _____ so they could sail home.
3. The expert was unable to _____ the difference between the two diamonds.
4. The emotional _____ the refugees suffered equaled their physical hardships.
5. The ship's whistle blasted loudly just as we were preparing to _____.

EXERCISE C Word Meanings

Answer each question.

1. What is one benefit of **solitude**?

_____

_____

2. If you could choose any person to be your **mentor**, who would it be? Why?

_____

_____

3. Do you think it's **inevitable** that every home in the United States will have a computer? Why or why not?

_____

_____

4. How can you **reconcile** two friends who've had a misunderstanding?

_____

_____

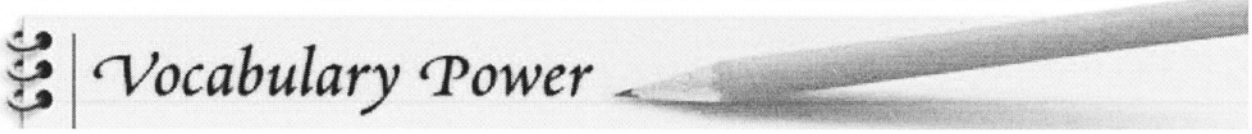
5. What is one **plausible** explanation for the sighting of UFOs?

_____

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Lesson 2 Base Words and Word Roots

In this lesson, you'll learn ten useful English words that are based on Latin roots. Knowing the meanings of base words and word roots can help you guess the meaning of a new word. Sometimes, however, the exact meaning isn't clear from the root. It's always safer to look up new words in a dictionary.

Word List

brevity	**equanimity**	**stringent**	**tenacious**
carnage	**incisive**	**temporize**	**verify**
credence	**legacy**		

EXERCISE A **Latin Roots**

Write the probable definition of each vocabulary word on the line provided.

1. *Ver* is a Latin root meaning "truth." The Latin suffix *-ify* or *-fy* means "to make or cause something to become." **Verify** probably means _____.
2. *Cred* is a Latin root meaning "belief." The Latin suffix *-ence* means "state" or "condition." **Credence** probably means _____.
3. *Equa* is a Latin root meaning "level" or "even." The Latin suffix *-ity* means "state or condition." **Equanimity** probably means _____.
4. *String* or *strict* is a Latin root meaning "to tie." The Latin suffix *-ent* means "to cause a condition or action." **Stringent** probably means _____.
5. *Carn* is a Latin root that means "flesh." **Carnage** probably means _____.
6. *Brev* is a Latin root that means "short." **Brevity** probably means _____.
7. *Incis* is a Latin root meaning "to cut." **Incisive** probably means _____.
8. *Leg* is a Latin root meaning "law." **Legacy** probably means _____.
9. *Tene* is a Latin root that means "to hold." The French and Latin suffix *-ious* means "full of." **Tenacious** probably means _____.
10. *Temp* is a Latin root meaning "time." The Greek suffix *-ize* makes a word a verb. **Temporize** probably means _____.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Dictionary Definitions

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

1. verify _____
2. credence _____
3. equanimity _____
4. stringent _____
5. carnage _____
6. brevity _____
7. incisive _____
8. legacy _____
9. tenacious _____
10. temporize _____

EXERCISE C Synonyms

Write the vocabulary word that corresponds to the expression in italics.

1. Jason said he liked the play because of its *short duration!* _____
2. The *bloody slaughter* on the battlefield sickened the soldiers. _____
3. She approached the courtroom with *evenness of mind.* _____
4. The new teacher announced that she would enforce *strict* anticheating rules. _____

   _____
5. Lucia's *stubborn* and firm nature helped her become the leading scorer on the soccer team. _____

   _____

EXERCISE D Root Families

On a separate sheet of paper, create word webs for three of the vocabulary words in this lesson. Draw a circle with the word in the center; then, add as many words as you can that have the same root. Quiz a partner about the meanings of the words you add to your web.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 3 The Prefixes *com-* and *con-*

A prefix is a syllable placed before a root word to change or add to its meaning. The Latin prefixes *com-* and *con-* mean "together with" or "jointly." Be careful, though. Not all words that begin with these letters have the meanings of the prefixes. When in doubt, check in a dictionary.

Word List

commandeer	**compassion**	**concurrent**	**congenial**
commemorate	**compulsory**	**confiscate**	**convene**
commodity	**conception**		

EXERCISE A Dictionary Definitions

Underline the prefix in each vocabulary word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. compassion _____
2. commodity _____
3. conception _____
4. convene _____
5. congenial _____
6. confiscate _____
7. concurrent _____
8. commandeer _____
9. commemorate _____
10. compulsory _____

EXERCISE B Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that matches the clue.

1. In many states, driver's education is this if young people want to get an operator's license. _____
2. To serve these kinds of terms on two committees could represent a conflict of interest. _____
3. When the delegates meet, they do this. _____
4. This is a personal quality needed by doctors and nurses. _____
5. Cabin attendants on passenger jets need this kind of personality. _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Vocabulary Power *continued*

6. Examples of this are gold, oil, soybeans, beef, and aluminum. _____
7. When we recognize Independence Day by observing a national holiday, we do this. _____
8. Customs agents will do this to any goods prohibited for importation. _____
9. Engineers always have this about something they want to build. _____
10. Pirates did this to many sailing vessels on the high seas. _____

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the root word. The word *conception*, for example, is from the Latin root *conceptus*, meaning "the state of being conceived." Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *conception* as it is used in each sentence below.

1. Doctors can determine the exact time of **conception**.

   Dictionary definition _____

2. His **conception** of the black-hole theory was erroneous.

   Dictionary definition _____

3. Her novel **conception** of abstract art attracted the attention of mainstream artists.

   Dictionary definition _____

4. Campbell's **conception** of the role of myth throughout history is available on videotape.

   Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE D Prefixes

Words that begin with the prefixes *com-* and *con-* appear often in newspapers and magazines. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of words you find containing these prefixes. After each word, write a definition of the word, using its context or checking in a dictionary.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 4 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Definitions

The context of a word is the sentence or paragraph in which it appears. You can use clues from the context to discover the meaning of an unknown word. Look for key words that define a word.

EXERCISE A

Use the context to find the meaning of the boldfaced word. First, underline key words in the sentence that help you define the vocabulary word. Then, write the word's probable meaning.

1. I have always considered Tony Gwynn to be the **epitome** of a great baseball hitter and a true gentleman.

   _____

2. Sarah is always **jovial**; in fact, she is the most cheerful person I know.

   _____

3. Richard's dog had grown **portly** because of lack of exercise and a diet of table scraps.

   _____

4. The **indigent** person lacked housing, money, and food.

   _____

5. This hotel room will **suffice**; it has everything we might need during our stay.

   _____

6. The man raced after the bus, his hair **disheveled** and his shirt untucked.

   _____

7. The burning sun increased our **torpor** so much that we could barely move.

   _____

8. The judge showed **clemency** to the convicted man because she felt sympathy for him.

   _____

9. Did Mikayla drop the class of her own **volition**, or was she coerced?

   _____

10. To **affront** someone on the street like that is dangerous.

    _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

EXERCISE B

Double-check your definition in a dictionary. Then, use each word in a sentence of your own. Write on a separate sheet of paper, if necessary.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Review: Unit 1

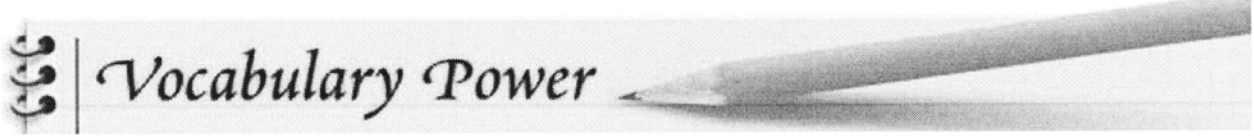
EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word that can best replace the word or words in italics.

1. Each student will be assigned a *coach* from the senior class for the first six weeks.
   a. mentor b. commodity c. carnage d. credence
2. The movie's *short running time* kept the plot alive and interesting.
   a. legacy b. brevity c. commodity d. turbulence
3. John's excuse that his pet raccoon ate his homework did not sound *believable* to his teacher.
   a. inevitable b. cumpulsory c. congenial d. plausible
4. Mother Teresa was memorable for her *sympathy* toward the poor and dying.
   a. equanimity b. brevity c. compassion d. haughtiness
5. Did you *determine the truth of* what you read, or did you just accept it without question?
   a. verify b. abate c. embark d. reconcile
6. The judge could *tell* right away which witness was telling the truth.
   a. discern b. embark c. temporize d. confiscate
7. Two years of math is *required* for anyone majoring in engineering.
   a. inevitable b. plausible c. compulsory d. stringent
8. His carelessness made it *certain to happen* that he would misplace something important before too long.
   a. stringent b. inevitable c. concurrent d. congenial
9. Marcus stuck to his own ideas in such a *stubborn* way.
   a. concurrent b. congenial c. incisive d. tenacious
10. Henry David Thoreau valued *being alone*.
    a. legacy b. solitude c. brevity d. equanimity

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Test: Unit 1

Part A

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

1. My heart raced as the airplane hit a patch of _____.
   a. solitude b. equanimity c. turbulence d. brevity
2. The value of a limited _____ like gold or oil can skyrocket under certain conditions.
   a. legacy b. commodity c. conception d. torpor
3. A plaque was placed on the city hall to _____ the Civil War battle fought in the town.
   a. commemorate b. verify c. abate d. commandeer
4. The general surveyed the _____ at the battle scene.
   a. brevity b. credence c. carnage d. mentor
5. Chances were good that the two groups would _____ their differences and cease fighting.
   a. reconcile b. convene c. commemorate d. embark
6. I place absolutely no _____ in the rumor that Ms. Hatcher is going to be an astronaut.
   a. haughtiness b. credence c. equanimity d. volition
7. The lawyer was asked to _____ until the deadline is past.
   a. confiscate b. abate c. temporize d. suffice
8. Brad sat sadly on the porch holding the soccer ball while he waited for the rain to _____.
   a. abate b. temporize c. reconcile d. affront
9. The support program at the YMCA provided each student with an adult _____.
   a. volition b. legacy c. mentor d. epitome
10. The police officer was forced to _____ the nearest car to chase the bank robbers.
    a. discern b. commandeer c. verify d. reconcile

Part B

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

1. **stringent**
   a. glad b. laid-back c. strict d. portly
2. **compulsory**
   a. optional b. required c. demanding d. humorous
3. **plausible**
   a. inevitable b. believable c. unbelievable d. treatable

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. congenial
   a. clever b. happy c. grumpy d. forgetful
5. haughtiness
   a. pride b. humility c. hypocrisy d. thoughtfulness

Part C

Circle the letter of the word that is similar in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. tenacious
   a. jolly b. easy-going c. stubborn d. steep
2. incisive
   a. sharp b. stupid c. strict d. narrow
3. embark
   a. board b. exit c. cut down d. locate
4. inevitable
   a. excited b. unlikely c. unavoidable d. farsighted
5. compassion
   a. disgust b. sympathy c. loneliness d. curiosity
6. brevity
   a. ability b. extension c. color d. briefness
7. mentor
   a. actor b. guide c. author d. officer
8. equanimity
   a. composure b. illness c. intelligence d. stress
9. confiscate
   a. bring b. allow c. give d. take
10. convene
    a. scatter b. win c. assemble d. lose

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 5 Using Synonyms

For some people, freedom means the opportunity to do new things. For others, freedom means being free from negative things. Freedom also implies responsibility–the responsibility to make the most of your freedom. In this lesson, you'll learn words that relate to the idea of freedom.

Word List

alleviate	**disparage**	**loathsome**	**subjugation**
arduous	**emphatic**	**onslaught**	**usurpation**
belittle	**extricate**		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **extricate** : untangle _____
   Dictionary definition _____
2. **arduous** : difficult _____
   Dictionary definition _____
3. **subjugation** : slavery _____
   Dictionary definition _____
4. **onslaught** : attack _____
   Dictionary definition _____
5. **alleviate** : relieve _____
   Dictionary definition _____
6. **disparage** : criticize _____
   Dictionary definition _____
7. **usurpation** : takeover _____
   Dictionary definition _____
8. **belittle** : make light of _____
   Dictionary definition _____
9. **emphatic** : forceful _____
   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **loathsome** : disgusting _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Based on your understanding of the boldfaced vocabulary word, answer each question.

1. What sale item is likely to cause an **onslaught** of customers?

_____

2. Name something about which you are **emphatic** in your approval.

_____

3. Which one of your classes requires the most **arduous** preparation?

_____

4. How would you feel if someone were to **belittle** an accomplishment of which you were proud?

_____

5. Name an animal that you feel is especially **loathsome**.

_____

6. What are your feelings about the **subjugation** of ethnic groups in various countries?

_____

7. Why is it not acceptable to **disparage** other people's accomplishments?

_____

8. How might people **extricate** themselves from awkward conversations?

_____

9. What is the best way for leaders to avoid the **usurpation** of their rule?

_____

10. What is a technique you use to **alleviate** stress?

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 6 Word Families

Word families are groups of words that contain the same roots or base words. Base words are roots that are complete words. The root or base word gives a word its main meaning. A prefix or suffix combined with the root or base word gives the word a different meaning. In this lesson, you'll learn words in the same word families.

Word List

consecrate	**irrevocable**	**revoke**	**vocation**
desecrate	**moribund**	**sacrilege**	**vociferous**
immortality	**mortify**		

EXERCISE A Root and Base Words

Look up each boldfaced word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Use the dictionary entry to underline the root or base word. Then, on the line provided, write a sentence using the word.

1. sacrilege Dictionary definition _____

_____

2. desecrate Dictionary definition _____

_____

3. consecrate Dictionary definition _____

_____

4. mortify Dictionary definition _____

_____

5. moribund Dictionary definition _____

_____

6. immortality Dictionary definition _____

_____

7. vocation Dictionary definition _____

_____

8. revoke Dictionary definition _____

_____

9. irrevocable Dictionary definition _____

_____

10. vociferous Dictionary definition _____

_____

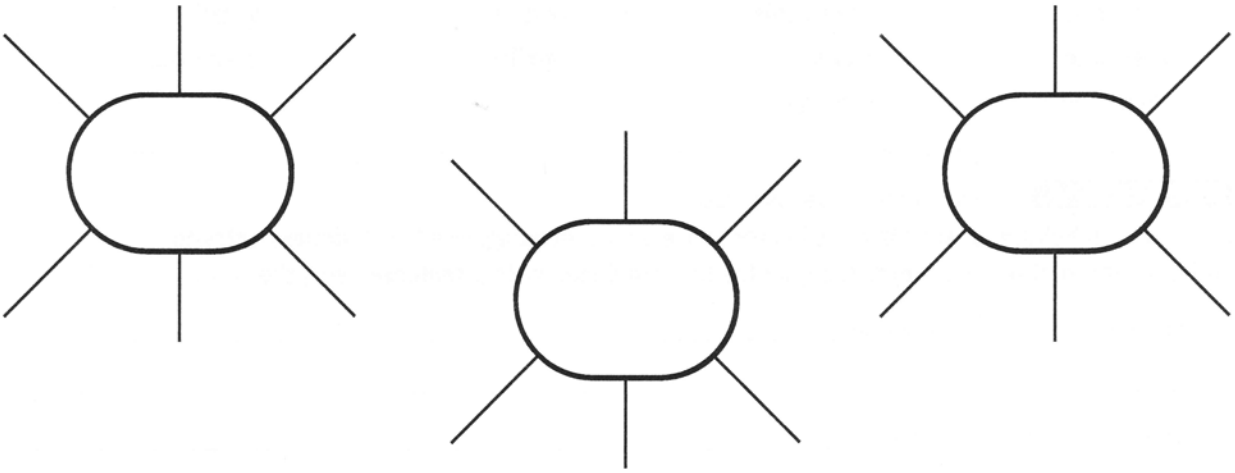
Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Word Webs

Use the following three webs to note other words in the word families in this lesson. First, write the three roots, one in each center circle. Then, add other words that contain the same root to each web. Underline the root in each new word. Use a dictionary to find words in the word families.



EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the root word. The word *exploit,* for example, is from the Latin root *explicitum*. As a noun, *exploit* means "an achievement, a feat, or a great or heroic deed." As a verb, *exploit* has both favorable and unfavorable connotations. Use a dictionary to help you write sentences for the noun and the verb.

_____

_____

_____

_____

EXERCISE D Sentence Composition

On a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence for each boldfaced vocabulary word in this lesson.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 7 Connotation and Denotation

Many words have both connotations and denotations. A word's denotation is its dictionary meaning. The word's emotional overtones are its connotation. For example, if you are writing about a flower or a perfume, you might choose the word *fragrance,* since that word is associated with pleasant smells. If you are writing about a barnyard or garbage dump, however, you might choose the word *odor,* a word associated with unpleasant smells. A word like *smell* is neutral. Both flowers and barnyards smell. In this lesson, you'll learn about the connotations and denotations of words.

Word List

acquiesce	**ecstatic**	**mammoth**	**spurn**
captivate	**exploit**	**petrified**	**tantalizing**
conspire	**ludicrous**		

EXERCISE A Denotations

Look up each boldfaced vocabulary word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Then, on the line provided, write a sentence using the word.

1. captivate Dictionary definition _____

_____

2. acquiesce Dictionary definition _____

_____

3. ludicrous Dictionary definition _____

_____

4. conspire Dictionary definition _____

_____

5. ecstatic Dictionary definition _____

_____

6. exploit Dictionary definition _____

_____

7. mammoth Dictionary definition _____

_____

8. tantalizing Dictionary definition _____

_____

9. spurn Dictionary definition _____

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. petrified Dictionary definition _____

_____

EXERCISE B Synonyms

Use a dictionary to help you find several synonyms for each word below. Write a *plus* sign (+) above the synonym if you feel it has a positive connotation. Write a *minus* sign (−) above it if you feel it has a negative connotation. If you feel the word is neutral, with *neither* a positive *nor* a negative connotation, write an *X* above it.

1. captivate _____
2. acquiesce _____
3. ludicrous _____
4. conspire _____
5. ecstatic _____
6. exploit _____
7. mammoth _____
8. tantalizing _____
9. spurn _____
10. petrified _____

EXERCISE C Connotations

Journalists generally try to be neutral, that is, they avoid words with either strong positive or negative connotations. Novelists and other authors, however, usually want to use words with powerful connotations to evoke certain emotions in their readers. Choose one newspaper story and one page from a favorite novel or short story. Make a list of six words from each piece of writing. Use the back of this page if necessary. On the basis of each word's positive, negative, or neutral connotation, rate the words using a *plus* sign, *minus* sign, or *X*.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

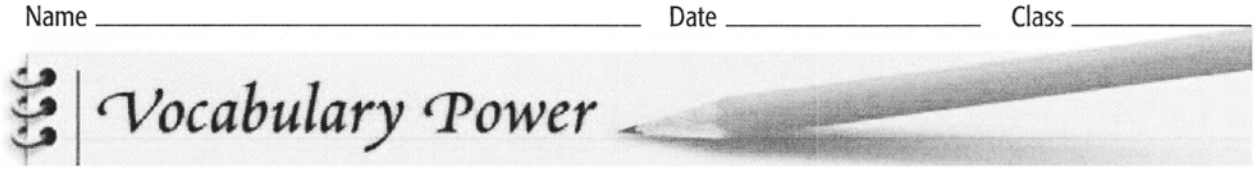
_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Lesson 8 Using Reference Skills

Using a Dictionary: Word Origins

Many English words have their origins in other languages. In the dictionary, the origin of a word is usually given in brackets at the beginning or end of the definition. Here are several dictionary entries.

bonanza	(bə nan′ zə) *n.* [Spanish *bonanza,* calm sea] : 1. a rich mine or pocket of ore 2. source of great wealth or prosperity
bric-a-brac	(brik′ ə brak′) n. [French *bric-à-brac,* expression signifying confusion] : small ornamental objects prized for their age, rarity, or sentimental value
flay	(flā) *v.* [from Old Norse *fle,* to whip] : 1. to strip off the bark or skin 2. to whip 3. to harshly criticize
hypocrisy	(hi pok′ rə sē) n. [from Greek *hupokrinesthai,* to play a part, pretend] : professing beliefs, feelings, or virtues that one does not really have
lithe	(līth) *adj.* [from Old English *lithe,* flexible, mild] : 1. easily bent, supple 2. marked by effortless grace
mercurial	(mər kyoor′ ē əl) *adj.* [from the Latin *Mercurius,* of the god Mercury] : 1. having characteristics associated with the Roman god Mercury: shrewdness, swiftness, and thievishness 2. quick and changeable in temperament
rectitude	(rek′ tə tōōd′) n. [from Latin *rectus,* straight] : moral uprightness, honesty

EXERCISE

Use the sample entries above to answer each question.

1. Which word comes from the name of a Roman god? What can you infer about this god's personality from the modern meaning of the word? _____

_____

2. How does the meaning of **hypocrisy** relate to the ancient Greek word on which it is based?

_____

3. How might a collection of **bric-à-brac** relate to the original meaning of the French phrase?

_____

4. How has the meaning of the Latin word *rectus* been expanded in the English word based on it?

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Review: Unit 2

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word that is most similar to the boldfaced word.

1. disgusting
   a. irrevocable b. loathsome c. moribund d. ludicrous
2. terrified
   a. ecstatic b. vociferous c. arduous d. petrified
3. lighten
   a. alleviate b. spurn c. exploit d. revoke
4. declare to be sacred
   a. mortify b. desecrate c. consecrate d. extricate
5. ridiculous
   a. emphatic b. vociferous c. ludicrous d. arduous
6. demanding
   a. emphatic b. arduous c. tantalizing d. loathsome
7. almost dead or obsolete
   a. moribund b. loathsome c. vociferous d. irrevocable
8. reject
   a. desecrate b. exploit c. belittle d. spurn
9. slavery
   a. subjugation b. onslaught c. immortality d. usurpation
10. fascinate
    a. alleviate b. mortify c. captivate d. acquiesce

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Test: Unit 2

Part A

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

1. The president laid a wreath on the grave of the murdered civil rights leader to _____ the site.
   a. desecrate b. extricate c. consecrate d. captivate
2. The general will never _____ to such a risky attempt to rescue the hostages.
   a. acquiesce b. alleviate c. captivate d. extricate
3. Shawn agreed that getting summer jobs at Disney World was a(n) _____ idea.
   a. ecstatic b. tantalizing c. irrevocable d. moribund
4. I shuddered when she picked up the slimy rock and exposed at least a dozen _____ insects.
   a. emphatic b. vociferous c. loathsome d. ecstatic
5. To show how _____ she was, she stamped her foot.
   a. emphatic b. moribund c. mammoth d. vociferous
6. It's not helpful when people simply _____ an idea; they should suggest an alternative.
   a. extricate b. consecrate c. belittle d. desecrate
7. "_____ my wishes only at great risk to your well-being!" cackled the wicked witch.
   a. Alleviate b. Extricate c. Captivate d. Spurn
8. Few choices in life are _____ ; you can reconsider most of them at a later date.
   a. arduous b. irrevocable c. ludicrous d. emphatic
9. Seeing the community rebuild his house helped _____ Lee's sorrow.
   a. disparage b. alleviate c. revoke d. exploit
10. The chess grandmaster hoped to _____ her position on the chessboard.
    a. exploit b. conspire c. captivate d. disparage
11. For Jason to suggest that he is good enough to play in the NBA is _____ !
    a. ecstatic b. moribund c. ludicrous d. sacrilege
12. The proposed amendment would punish people who _____ the flag.
    a. consecrate b. captivate c. extricate d. desecrate
13. The cabinet met in secret to discuss the _____ of the small Asian country.
    a. vocation b. usurpation c. immortality d. sacrilege
14. The _____ of Shakespeare's great plays has never been more certain.
    a. subjugation b. onslaught c. immortality d. vocation

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Vocabulary Power *continued*

15. When those guys put their heads together, I'm sure they're planning to _____ against me.
    a. conspire b. exploit c. acquiesce d. extricate

16. The fire fighters took an hour to _____ the dog's head from between the fence posts.
    a. mortify b. revoke c. extricate d. exploit

17. The monks considered it _____ when she refused to take off her shoes before entering the temple.
    a. onslaught b. usurpation c. subjugation d. sacrilege

18. My hopes for saving money to buy a stereo were just about _____ after I had to pay $450 to fix my car.
    a. petrified b. vociferous c. emphatic d. moribund

19. Having to wear that ridiculous costume in public would certainly _____ Jenny.
    a. disparage b. mortify c. conspire d. captivate

20. The crowd at the soccer game was extremely _____ when the home team won.
    a. vociferous b. petrified c. irrevocable d. ludicrous

Part B

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

1. disparage
   a. choose b. praise c. criticize d. detract

2. captivate
   a. charm b. free c. repel d. fascinate

3. subjugation
   a. liberty b. slavery c. boredom d. mastery

4. revoke
   a. receive b. repeal c. steal d. grant

5. ecstatic
   a. excited b. bored c. uncertain d. uplifted

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 9 Word Usage

Having an insight can seem like suddenly being able to read a secret language. In a flash, you're able to see in to the heart of something, get beyond its surface meanings. The words you study in this lesson will help you talk about and understand the meaning of insight.

Word List

alacrity	**irreproachable**	**skeptical**	**tranquillity**
discreet	**myriad**	**timorous**	**vertigo**
impudence	**rudiment**		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **impudence** : boldness _____
   Dictionary definition _____
2. **alacrity** : swiftness _____
   Dictionary definition _____
3. **vertigo** : dizziness _____
   Dictionary definition _____
4. **discreet** : modest _____
   Dictionary definition _____
5. **timorous** : timid _____
   Dictionary definition _____
6. **irreproachable** : faultless _____
   Dictionary definition _____
7. **skeptical** : doubting _____
   Dictionary definition _____
8. **tranquillity** : calmness _____
   Dictionary definition _____
9. **rudiment** : basic principle _____
   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **myriad** : many _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Answer each question.

1. Name a **rudiment** of your elementary education.

_____

2. Describe a scene that communicates feelings of **tranquillity.**

_____

3. Do you know someone who has an almost **irreproachable** character? Explain.

_____

4. Can **impudence** ever cool off a tense situation? Why or why not?

_____

5. Why do you think so many people are **skeptical** of politicians today?

_____

_____

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the original meaning of the root word. The word *discreet,* for example, is from the Middle English, which is derived from the Middle French *discret* and, before that, from the Latin past participle *discretus;* and from the Latin infinitive *discernere,* meaning "to separate or distinguish between." Use a dictionary to help you write the precise definition of *discreet* as it is used in each sentence.

1. I confided my secret to Maria, the most **discreet** friend I have.

_____

2. The child kept a **discreet** distance from the barking dog.

_____

3. The members observed a **discreet** moment after the outbreak of tempers.

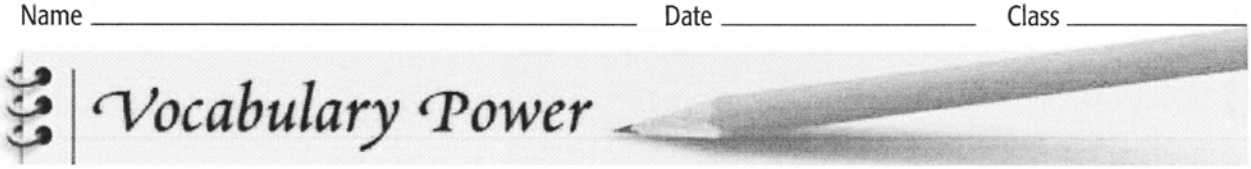
_____

4. The CEO's fine, functional furniture gave the office a look of **discreet** elegance.

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Lesson 10 The Word Roots *mon* and *moni, noc* and *nox*

The Latin root *mon, moni* means "warn, remind, or advise." The Latin root *noc, nox* means "harm." The vocabulary words in this lesson all have one of these roots. The root part of a word carries the word's main meaning. In most of these words, a prefix (at the beginning) or suffix (at the end) has been added to the root word to modify its meaning. Many of the words are noun, adjective, and verb forms of the same idea, all based on the same Latin root part.

Word List

admonish	**innocuous**	**nocuous**	**obnoxious**
admonition	**monitor**	**noxious**	**premonition**
innocence	**monitory**		

EXERCISE A **Word Roots**

Write the root part of each boldfaced vocabulary word on the line provided. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning.

1. monitor _____
   Dictionary definition _____
2. admonish _____
   Dictionary definition _____
3. admonition _____
   Dictionary definition _____
4. monitory _____
   Dictionary definition _____
5. premonition _____
   Dictionary definition _____
6. noxious _____
   Dictionary definition _____
7. innocuous _____
   Dictionary definition _____
8. innocence _____
   Dictionary definition _____
9. obnoxious _____
   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. nocuous _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

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

1. Describe an instance when you had to **admonish** someone.

_____

2. Should trucks carrying **noxious** chemicals be allowed to travel city streets? Why or why not?

_____

3. Is it possible for someone to have a **premonition** of danger? Explain.

_____

4. Some people argue that the Confederate flag is an **innocuous** symbol. Others disagree strongly. What do you think?

_____

5. Do you believe the United States military should **monitor** peace treaties in foreign countries? Why or why not?

_____

EXERCISE C Usage

Write a sentence for each boldfaced word.

1. obnoxious

_____

2. admonition

_____

3. monitory

_____

4. noxious

_____

5. innocence

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 11 The Prefix *mis-*

Knowing the meaning of prefixes can help you discover the meanings of unknown words. The prefix *mis-*, partly from Old English and partly from Old French, shows the negative and means "bad, badly, wrong, failure, or lack of." Be careful, though. Not all words that begin with these letter combinations have the meaning of the prefix. When in doubt, look up the word in a dictionary.

Word List

misapprehension	**miscreant**	**misgiving**	**misprize**
misappropriate	**misdemeanor**	**misnomer**	**misrepresent**
misbegotten	**misfortune**		

EXERCISE A **Prefixes**

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

1. The root *creant* comes from the Middle French word for "believing." In the Middle Ages, many people felt that followers of other religions—those who "misbelieved"—were evildoers. The English word **miscreant** probably means _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

2. The Old English root *bigietan* comes from the thirteenth-century idea of being the father of a child. Today, the root indicates "producing as an effect." **Misbegotten** probably means _____

   _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

3. The Old English verb *give* has many meanings today, from "yielding a product" to "presenting in a public performance." When you have a **misgiving** about an event, what might you be having? _____

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

4. The French root *nommer* means "to name something." The English word **misnomer** probably means

   _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

5. A person's demeanor is the way he or she behaves. What kind of activity is a **misdemeanor**? _____

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

6. The Latin root *repraesentare* means "to present again." The English word **misrepresent** probably means _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

7. The Latin word *fortuna* means "luck" or "chance" and appears in many English words. The English word **misfortune** probably means _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

8. The Latin root *proprius* means "one's own," as in "my own," or "your own." To appropriate a thing is to take it for one's own use. The English word **misappropriate** probably means _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

9. To apprehend something is to understand it. The English word **misapprehension** probably means _____.

   Dictionary definition _____

10. To prize an object is to value it highly. The word **misprize** probably means _____.

    Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Answer each question.

1. Do you believe in **misfortune?** Why or why not?

   _____

2. What is an example of a **misnomer** you have read or heard?

   _____

3. Can a pet be a **miscreant?** Why or why not?

   _____

4. Give an example of a **misdemeanor.**

   _____

5. What do you think is the biggest **misapprehension** among adults about people your age?

   _____

EXERCISE C Prefixes

Words that begin with the prefix *mis-* appear often in newspapers and magazines. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of words you have found containing this prefix. After each word, use context or the dictionary to write a definition of the word.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 12 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Examples

The context of a word is the other words in the sentence or paragraph in which it appears. You can use the context to find the meaning of an unknown word. Look for key words in the sentence that give examples to help you define the word.

EXERCISE A

Use the context to find the meaning of the boldfaced word. Jot down the words in the sentence that help you define the vocabulary word. Then, write the word's probable meaning.

1. For many historians, Abraham Lincoln serves as the **paragon** of presidential greatness.

   _____

2. The mayor raged against **iniquity,** including gambling, drug abuse, and gang activity.

   _____

3. The **venerable** eighty-year-old chief justice greeted the president with a smile.

   _____

4. Mrs. De Pietro became a beloved **benefactor** because of her gifts to charities and her work for good causes.

   _____

5. Grandma called me a **spendthrift** after I bought six pairs of shoes and four pairs of sunglasses.

   _____

6. Tigers and elephants are not **indigenous** to Minnesota, but deer, moose, and beavers are.

   _____

7. The big-city **din** from honking horns, shouting pedestrians, and construction sites overwhelmed me.

   _____

8. The **remnant** of fans after the defeat were a few parents, two sad cheerleaders, and one lost dog.

   _____

9. The most famous **soothsayer** ever was Nostradamus (1503–1566), who predicted many future events.

   _____

10. Once you lose your **integrity** by lying or cheating, it is difficult to regain it.

    _____

EXERCISE B

Check your definitions in a dictionary. Write the dictionary definitions on a separate sheet of paper. Then, use each word in a sentence of your own.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Review: Unit 3

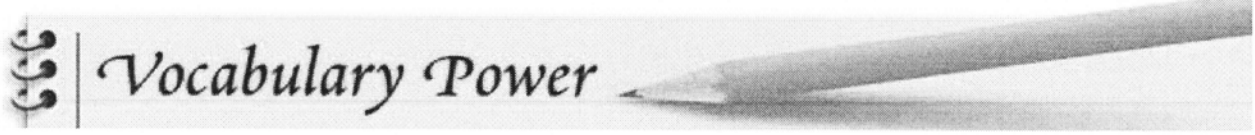
EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word that can best replace the expression in italics.

1. The minister's reputation was *above scandal.*
   a. innocuous b. irreproachable c. skeptical d. monitory
2. My cat Rudy cornered the *frightened* mouse in the garage.
   a. discreet b. noxious c. timorous d. miscreant
3. After the accident, Mr. Lopez was charged with only a *minor crime.*
   a. misdemeanor b. misnomer c. misapprehension d. misfortune
4. People were forced to leave their homes because *poisonous* fumes were leaking from the wrecked truck.
   a. timorous b. noxious c. discreet d. monitory
5. The *innumerable* laws are contained in 136 volumes in the library.
   a. irreproachable b. monitory c. myriad d. timorous
6. Sally's anonymous *person who confers a benefit* helped her pay tuition throughout her first year at college.
   a. benefactor b. remnant c. soothsayer d. rudiment
7. Losing his wallet was just the latest example of his recent *bad luck.*
   a. innocence b. admonition c. vertigo d. misfortune
8. Middle ear infections sometimes cause *dizziness.*
   a. alacrity b. monitor c. tranquillity d. vertigo
9. Although she was *doubtful* the herb would be useful, she gave it a try.
   a. nocuous b. skeptical c. obnoxious d. timorous
10. The banker said he was forced to *steal* the money because he was broke.
    a. misappropriate b. monitor c. admonish d. misprize

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Test: Unit 3

Part A

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

1. It is a _____ to call a tax increase a tax "adjustment."
   a. miscreant b. misnomer c. misdemeanor d. misfortune
2. Our kitten, which looks like a picture of _____, is always causing trouble.
   a. innocence b. impudence c. alacrity d. integrity
3. The babysitter needed to _____ the children before they trampled the neighbor's flower garden.
   a. misappropriate b. misrepresent c. monitor d. admonish
4. Until tryouts for choir, Sarah had the _____ that she couldn't sing.
   a. misdemeanor b. misapprehension c. admonition d. premonition
5. The _____ quality of the speaker's voice caused most listeners to doubt her message.
   a. innocuous b. indigenous c. timorous d. venerable
6. In most cities, jaywalking is only a _____, even though it can be quite dangerous.
   a. rudiment b. misnomer c. remnant d. misdemeanor
7. Although it looks fierce, the black snake is really _____.
   a. innocuous b. discreet c. skeptical d. venerable
8. Tomatoes are _____ to certain areas of South America.
   a. discreet b. timorous c. irreproachable d. indigenous
9. Knowing how a mouse works is a(n) _____ of learning how to surf the Internet.
   a. admonition b. misfortune c. rudiment d. premonition
10. The federal agency started a program to _____ industrial pollution.
    a. misappropriate b. monitor c. admonish d. misrepresent

Part B

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best answers each question.

1. Who is *most* likely to end up in jail?
   a. a soothsayer b. a spendthrift c. a miscreant d. a benefactor
2. An irreproachable character would be required for a job as a(n)_____.
   a. bank teller b. editor c. lawyer d. telephone repair person
3. What would an English professor be most likely to correct?
   a. a misnomer b. an admonition c. a rudiment d. a paragon

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. How would you flee a bear that was chasing you from your campsite?
   a. with impudence b. with alacrity c. with tranquillity d. with integrity

5. Who is most likely to receive an admonition?
   a. a sweepstakes winner
   b. an honor roll student
   c. a child who runs out into the street
   d. a driver who has just won the Indianapolis 500

6. To which kind of person would you prefer to tell a secret?
   a. timorous b. noxious c. monitory d. discreet

7. What might you feel riding the world's largest and fastest roller coaster?
   a. misapprehension b. vertigo c. tranquillity d. integrity

8. What kind of feeling would you have floating down a river on a raft?
   a. tranquillity b. misfortune c. innocence d. iniquity

9. What is a soothsayer most likely to have?
   a. vertigo b. a premonition c. a misgiving d. a misdemeanor

10. How would you feel if someone tried to sell you a new car for fifty dollars?
    a. skeptical b. irreproachable c. innocuous d. venerable

11. This could be just a long string of bad luck.
    a. integrity b. misapprehension c. misgiving d. misfortune

12. Which word is the opposite of "a few"?
    a. rudiment b. misnomer c. myriad d. remnant

13. If someone took your basketball without asking, they would _____ it.
    a. misappropriate b. monitor c. misprize d. misrepresent

14. What would you consider a rude person to be?
    a. indigenous b. skeptical c. misbegotten d. obnoxious

15. Special tanker trucks are needed to carry this kind of liquid, gas, or other material.
    a. innocuous b. noxious c. discreet d. venerable

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 13 Using Synonyms

Individuals face personal challenges every day. Many of these issues affect our behavior. For example, we may find ourselves at odds with a close friend about some issue. The vocabulary words in this lesson relate to opposition, whether personal or on a wider scale.

Word List

aggression	**capitulate**	**obliterate**	**ridicule**
agitate	**informant**	**rancor**	**vanquish**
anarchy	**jeopardize**		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **jeopardize** : endanger _____
   Dictionary definition _____
2. **obliterate** : destroy _____
   Dictionary definition _____
3. **agitate** : inflame _____
   Dictionary definition _____
4. **anarchy** : confusion _____
   Dictionary definition _____
5. **capitulate** : surrender _____
   Dictionary definition _____
6. **ridicule** : deride _____
   Dictionary definition _____
7. **informant** : advisor _____
   Dictionary definition _____
8. **rancor** : bitterness _____
   Dictionary definition _____
9. **vanquish** : defeat _____
   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **aggression** : hostility _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in each set of parentheses that best completes the sentence. Then, write your own sentence with that vocabulary word.

1. The army's plan was to (obliterate, agitate, capitulate) the townspeople to revolt.

_____

2. The occupying forces banned organized meetings, which could (ridicule, vanquish, jeopardize) their control.

_____

3. We watched the daily shelling (capitulate, ridicule, obliterate) the elegant historic buildings of our town.

_____

4. Finally, our military leaders decided to (jeopardize, obliterate, capitulate) rather than endure further destruction.

_____

5. Frankly, we were caught unaware by the intense and unyielding (anarchy, aggression, agitation) of our enemy.

_____

EXERCISE C Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that best matches each clue.

1. A spy is an example, and a journalist could use one. _____
2. The overthrow of a government could create this condition. _____
3. Which word could name what a bomb does? _____
4. A white flag could show your willingness to do this. _____
5. After you do this to your opponent, you gain control. _____

EXERCISE D Usage

On a separate sheet of paper, use at least five vocabulary words to write a news brief, a journal account, or a letter set during the Civil War.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 14 Suffixes That Form Nouns

Suffixes, word parts added to base words or word roots, sometimes can change a word's part of speech as well as its meaning. The noun suffixes *-ity* and *-ence/-ance*, which mean "the quality or state of," form nouns when added to base words or word roots. Study the examples below before completing the lesson.

> **familiar** + *-ity* = **familiarity**: the state of being familiar with someone or something
> **annoy** + *-ance* = **annoyance**: the quality of feeling annoyed

Word List

civility	**depravity**	**prosperity**	**subsistence**
complexity	**felicity**	**severance**	**variance**
deference	**forbearance**		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Write what you think each boldfaced word means in context. Then, complete the vocabulary equation to create and define the word. When necessary, use the clues in parentheses.

1. The infection in Cyril's leg wound led to the **severance** of his leg below the knee.

   _____

   sever (cut) + *-ance* = _____; definition _____

2. This war has been marked by shocking acts of **depravity**.

   _____

   depraved (corrupt) + *-ity* = _____; definition _____

3. The **complexity** of the directions made the swing set difficult to assemble.

   _____

   complex + *-ity* = _____; definition _____

4. Once the shooting stopped, we were generally impressed by the **civility** of the conquering soldiers toward us.

   _____

   civil + *-ity* = _____; definition _____

5. Sam's **felicity** was obvious as he grinned and whistled his way down the street.

   _____

   felic (happy) + *-ity* = _____; definition _____

6. The general showed great **forbearance** when confronted by his subordinate's failure to win the strategic site.

   _____

   forbear (hold back) + *-ance* = _____; definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Meanwhile, the army was barely surviving on a **subsistence** diet of dried beef and a small daily ration of water.

_____

subsist (live) + *-ence* = _____; definition _____

8. The yearly **variance** in crops makes farming an economically challenging business.

_____

vary + *-ance* = _____; definition _____

9. In **deference** to the honorable service of the troops, the president insisted on a respectful silence from the crowd.

_____

defer (honor) + *-ence* = _____; definition _____

10. After the Civil War, the South struggled for years to regain **prosperity.**

_____

prosper + *-ity* = _____; definition _____

EXERCISE B Antonyms

Write the vocabulary word that is most nearly opposite in meaning.

1. simplicity _____
2. rudeness _____
3. connection _____
4. abundance _____
5. disrespect _____
6. misery _____
7. decency _____
8. poverty _____
9. impatience _____
10. unanimity _____

EXERCISE C Usage

Answer each question.

1. What is one thing you could do to show your **deference** for returning war veterans?

_____

2. What is something you might buy during a time of **prosperity?**

_____

3. How might strangers show **civility** toward each other?

_____

4. What is one situation in which parents could show **forbearance** to their children?

_____

5. What is one tactic people at **variance** with each other might use?

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 15 Prefixes That Show Time and Space: *pro-, re-, pre-*

Prefixes, word parts added to the beginning of a base word or word root, can modify a word's meaning in many different ways. For example, all the vocabulary words in this lesson contain prefixes showing time or space. The box contains three of these time and space prefixes, their meanings, and an example of each.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
pro-	in front of	project
re-	back	recall
pre-	before	pretest

Word List

preamble	**preponderance**	**recession**	**refugee**
prelude	**prostrate**	**redress**	**restoration**
preoccupy	**protrude**		

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

EXERCISE A **Context Clues**

Read the paragraph below, paying close attention to the context of the boldfaced words. Then, use your understanding of the prefixes explained above to choose the word that correctly matches the definition.

Last week, our class took a field trip to a Civil War battle site where historians have created a highly realistic **restoration** of the battle scene. As a **prelude** to the tour, we attended a lecture outlining the battle events. The **preponderance** of battle casualties were Confederate troops. As the battle continued, **refugees** fleeing the violence were driven off the road by the urgent **recession** of the Confederate cavalry seeking to avoid capture. Though the civilians left all their possessions behind, they were promised **redress** of their grievances against the Union army. At the gate entering the battle site, historians had posted a copy of the **Preamble** to the U.S. Constitution to remind us of the war's heart-wrenching impact on the nation. I was horrified by the battle imagery. Half-buried guns **protruded** from the ground and wounded soldiers lay **prostrate** as far as the eye could see. Even now, a week after our visit, the terrible images **preoccupy** my thoughts.

_____ 1. stuck out

_____ 2. compensation

_____ 3. engage interest

_____ 4. introductory event

_____ 5. stretched out

_____ 6. reconstruction

_____ 7. people fleeing

_____ 8. withdrawing

_____ 9. superiority in power

_____ 10. introduction to a law

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

If the boldfaced word is correctly used in the sentence, write *correct* above it. If it is not, draw a line through the word and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. The **Preamble** to the Constitution summarizes the nation's most important goals.
2. Anyone wanting a refund can seek **preponderance** of their complaints after the session.
3. Until security is significantly improved, concern for student safety will **redress** the entire faculty.
4. Full **restoration** of privileges will occur only after the perpetrators write apologies to the victims.
5. Our class chose a Beatles song for the **recession** at our graduation ceremony.
6. The organization has a fund for the support of **preludes** from war-torn countries.
7. Overcome by the heat, the victim lay **prostrate** on the floor.
8. There is a **prelude** of evidence to show that the defendant was a spy for the opposing army.
9. Poverty left scores of malnourished children with shoulder blades that **protrude** sharply from their shirts.
10. The Battle at Fort Sumter proved to be only the **restoration** to a long and bitter war.

EXERCISE C Word Association

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

1. compensate, amend, remedy, _____
2. withdrawal, removal, regression, _____
3. repair, renewal, renovation, _____
4. bulge, jut, overhang, _____
5. prone, horizontal, flat, _____
6. importance, superiority, majority, _____
7. overture, beginning, curtain raiser, _____
8. engage, absorb, engross, _____

EXERCISE D Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words in English have more than one meaning. Each meaning, however, is based on the meaning of the root word. The word *recession*, for example, is from the Latin root *recessus*, meaning "to go back." On a separate sheet of paper, write the dictionary definition of *recession* as it is used in each sentence.

1. The nation suffered a **recession** after the output of the goods and services declined.
2. The bank's **recession** of the deed was final.
3. **Recession** of hairlines constitutes a problem for many men.
4. The president and his aides filed out of the chamber in a dignified **recession**.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 16 Using Reference Skills

Using a Thesaurus: Synonyms and Antonyms

A thesaurus, which lists both synonyms and antonyms, is a useful reference source. With a thesaurus, you can locate words with similar meanings (synonyms) and often words with opposite meanings (antonyms). You can use these options to ensure that you say exactly what you mean. Below is a sample thesaurus entry.

> **profuse** *adj.* **1.** generous, extravagant, lavish, prodigal, openhanded, excessive **2.** teeming, abounding, plentiful, abundant, limitless, overflowing, ample
> **Antonym: 1.** stingy, miserly, mean, selfish **2.** thin, meager, sparse, scarce, inadequate

EXERCISE A

Replace *profuse* in each sentence below with a synonym. Then, using an antonym from the sample entry above, write a new sentence on the line.

1. The wedding was a gala affair, with **profuse** decorations filling all the rooms.

_____

2. All around me in the clear, blue-green waters were **profuse** schools of tiny, brilliantly colored fish.

_____

3. She so overwhelmed him with her **profuse** apologies that he began to blush.

_____

EXERCISE B

For each boldfaced word, use a thesaurus to write an antonym and a synonym.

1. ardently antonym _____ synonym _____
2. audaciously antonym _____ synonym _____
3. censure antonym _____ synonym _____
4. imperious antonym _____ synonym _____
5. placid antonym _____ synonym _____
6. uncertain antonym _____ synonym _____
7. fastidious antonym _____ synonym _____
8. docile antonym _____ synonym _____
9. brusque antonym _____ synonym _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Review: Unit 4

EXERCISE

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

1. An informant is _____.
   a. a special kind of diet
   b. someone who provides facts
   c. someone who sings songs
   d. a state of chaos

2. You would expect to hear a preamble _____.
   a. at the beginning of a speech
   b. at the end of a speech
   c. in the middle of a speech
   d. three times during a speech

3. If I am prostrate, I am _____.
   a. lying face up
   b. sitting cross-legged
   c. lying face down
   d. standing up

4. If I treat you with civility, I _____.
   a. insult you and call you names
   b. ignore you when you speak
   c. can't remember your name
   d. inquire if you've been well

5. During a time of prosperity, people _____.
   a. can often save extra money
   b. may not have enough to eat
   c. cannot find jobs
   d. have greater purchasing power

6. When a building is obliterated, it _____.
   a. has been rebuilt
   b. is totally destroyed
   c. has just been completed
   d. is in the planning stages

7. If I have vanquished the other player, I have _____.
   a. achieved total victory
   b. held my own but lost the game
   c. played terribly and lost badly
   d. met my match and struggled to a close victory

8. If I meet refugees on the road, they are most likely to be _____.
   a. bringing food supplies to wounded soldiers
   b. repairing their racing bikes
   c. fleeing for their lives
   d. selling lemonade to passersby

9. If I show forbearance, I _____.
   a. patiently hide my annoyance
   b. feel no emotions at all
   c. yell and scream at everyone
   d. don't understand what's being said to me

10. When there is anarchy, the government _____.
    a. strictly controls people's lives
    b. is faced with a peaceful transition
    c. does not exist
    d. is ruled by a king or queen

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 16 Using Reference Skills

Using a Thesaurus: Synonyms and Antonyms

A thesaurus, which lists both synonyms and antonyms, is a useful reference source. With a thesaurus, you can locate words with similar meanings (synonyms) and often words with opposite meanings (antonyms). You can use these options to ensure that you say exactly what you mean. Below is a sample thesaurus entry.

> **profuse** *adj.* **1.** generous, extravagant, lavish, prodigal, openhanded, excessive **2.** teeming, abounding, plentiful, abundant, limitless, overflowing, ample
> **Antonym: 1.** stingy, miserly, mean, selfish **2.** thin, meager, sparse, scarce, inadequate

EXERCISE A

Replace *profuse* in each sentence below with a synonym. Then, using an antonym from the sample entry above, write a new sentence on the line.

1. The wedding was a gala affair, with **profuse** decorations filling all the rooms.

_____

2. All around me in the clear, blue-green waters were **profuse** schools of tiny, brilliantly colored fish.

_____

3. She so overwhelmed him with her **profuse** apologies that he began to blush.

_____

EXERCISE B

For each boldfaced word, use a thesaurus to write an antonym and a synonym.

1. **ardently** antonym _____ synonym _____
2. **audaciously** antonym _____ synonym _____
3. **censure** antonym _____ synonym _____
4. **imperious** antonym _____ synonym _____
5. **placid** antonym _____ synonym _____
6. **uncertain** antonym _____ synonym _____
7. **fastidious** antonym _____ synonym _____
8. **docile** antonym _____ synonym _____
9. **brusque** antonym _____ synonym _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Review: Unit 4

EXERCISE

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

1. An informant is _____.
   a. a special kind of diet
   b. someone who provides facts
   c. someone who sings songs
   d. a state of chaos

2. You would expect to hear a preamble _____.
   a. at the beginning of a speech
   b. at the end of a speech
   c. in the middle of a speech
   d. three times during a speech

3. If I am prostrate, I am _____.
   a. lying face up
   b. sitting cross-legged
   c. lying face down
   d. standing up

4. If I treat you with civility, I _____.
   a. insult you and call you names
   b. ignore you when you speak
   c. can't remember your name
   d. inquire if you've been well

5. During a time of prosperity, people _____.
   a. can often save extra money
   b. may not have enough to eat
   c. cannot find jobs
   d. have greater purchasing power

6. When a building is obliterated, it _____.
   a. has been rebuilt
   b. is totally destroyed
   c. has just been completed
   d. is in the planning stages

7. If I have vanquished the other player, I have _____.
   a. achieved total victory
   b. held my own but lost the game
   c. played terribly and lost badly
   d. met my match and struggled to a close victory

8. If I meet refugees on the road, they are most likely to be _____.
   a. bringing food supplies to wounded soldiers
   b. repairing their racing bikes
   c. fleeing for their lives
   d. selling lemonade to passersby

9. If I show forbearance, I _____.
   a. patiently hide my annoyance
   b. feel no emotions at all
   c. yell and scream at everyone
   d. don't understand what's being said to me

10. When there is anarchy, the government _____.
    a. strictly controls people's lives
    b. is faced with a peaceful transition
    c. does not exist
    d. is ruled by a king or queen

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Test: Unit 4

PART A

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

1. He decided to _____ the baby with a rattle and a song so she would stop crying.
   a. preoccupy b. obliterate c. agitate d. vanquish
2. In the climactic scene of the movie, the hero corners the villain and pressures him to _____.
   a. capitulate b. ridicule c. prostrate d. agitate
3. Sheila's large boxes _____ from the trunk of her red car.
   a. redress b. protrude c. jeopardize d. agitate
4. The human rights groups sadly reported on the _____ they had seen in the impoverished area.
   a. felicity b. prosperity c. depravity d. restoration
5. Because of unemployment, a large portion of the community is living at a _____ level.
   a. restoration b. subsistence c. forbearance d. censure
6. You must not allow these anxieties to _____ you unnecessarily.
   a. redress b. protrude c. agitate d. censure
7. A _____ of data shows that strong aromas repel deer.
   a. preponderance b. variance c. deference d. complexity
8. The governor's _____ of the official's actions hurt his political party at the polls.
   a. forbearance b. felicity c. censure d. civility
9. We must dismiss some workers, but we will pay a full four weeks of _____ pay to each of you.
   a. variance b. severance c. aggression d. forbearance
10. The testimony of a reliable _____ was used to write this newspaper article.
   a. refugee b. prelude c. informant d. redress

PART B

Circle the letter of the word that means most nearly the *opposite*.

1. prostrate
   a. horizontal b. erect c. reclining d. prone
2. recession
   a. withdrawal b. removal c. procession d. depression
3. restoration
   a. decline b. renovation c. detailing d. comeback

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. ridicule
   a. laughter b. derision c. pollution d. respect
5. jeopardize
   a. secure b. endanger c. risk d. interrupt
6. rancor
   a. kindness b. loudness c. hostility d. calmness
7. obliterate
   a. exterminate b. delete c. pulverize d. construct
8. aggression
   a. hostility b. violence c. friendliness d. excitement
9. preamble
   a. epilogue b. preface c. introduction d. prediction
10. forbearance
    a. understanding b. knowledge c. background d. ruthlessness

PART C

Circle the word that best completes the sentence.

1. A state of (civility, anarchy, restoration) pervades the war-torn country.
2. I admire the way you show (deference, severance, aggression) to your grandfather.
3. The Marcineks celebrated thirty years of marriage in (felicity, recession, preponderance).
4. Vote for me on election day, and I guarantee to bring back high-paying jobs and (censure, recession, prosperity).
5. We have signed an agreement that promises to (jeopardize, agitate, redress) our grievances.
6. Though Pam had practiced for months, most listeners found the (preponderance, prelude, prosperity) was flawed.
7. As a(n) (refugee, informant, forbearance), I come to this country with a desire to escape persecution.
8. We have seen a significant (recession, rancor, variance) in opinion on these critical election-year issues.
9. The school has issued new behavior codes as we feel that basic (civility, ridicule, subsistence) is important.
10. Cindy was (imperious, placid, uncertain) about which classes she should take next year..

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 17 Using Context Clues

When you listen to someone speak, you hear both the words and the vocal clues. Both these factors help create what we think of as a person's "voice." The vocabulary words in this lesson explore these different aspects of voice.

Word List

commentary	**fervent**	**invoke**	**monotone**
elucidate	**inflection**	**lustrous**	**resonance**
evocative	**intonation**		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Use the context to find the probable meaning of the boldfaced word. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Make sure to use the definition that matches the context.

1. Fearlessly, Marlene delivered her **commentary** against the injustices of the penal system.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

2. The lecturer's **monotone** detracted from the importance of his message.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

3. She used vocal **inflection** effectively to keep the attention of the audience.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

4. Chandra's long black hair fell in rich, **lustrous** waves.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

5. Danielle issued a **fervent** plea for aid over the airwaves.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

6. The **evocative** words of William Wordsworth inspired the audience.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

7. The mayor had to **invoke** the city's drought-control regulations to reduce water consumption.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

8. The underwater **resonance** chambers recorded the vibrations from the earthquake.

_____

Dictionary definition _____

9. Changing the **intonation** in your speech can indicate an exclamation or a question.

_____

Dictionary definition _____

10. She has tried to **elucidate** her position, but her constituents still do not understand her.

_____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Synonyms

Circle the letter of the word that is most similar in meaning to the vocabulary word.

1. invoke
   a. stimulate b. relate c. summon d. overpower
2. elucidate
   a. obscure b. clarify c. confuse d. equivocate
3. lustrous
   a. glistening b. drab c. barren d. clumsy
4. fervent
   a. detached b. enclosed c. ardent d. cool
5. evocative
   a. arousing b. temporary c. forgetful d. aggravating
6. resonance
   a. monotone b. silence c. vibration d. preponderance

EXERCISE C Context Clues

Write the vocabulary word that best matches the clue.

1. A newspaper editorial is one. _____
2. What changes about your voice when you ask a question? _____
3. Which word could describe the ringing of a bell? _____
4. Which word could describe the effects of your favorite song? _____
5. A sequined dress could be described this way. _____
6. People in positions of power can do this with policies. _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 18 The Word Roots *path, pathy, and pass*

Word roots are the building blocks around which thousands of words are constructed. Recognizing these word roots and knowing their basic meanings will help you to construct meanings for unfamiliar words. The Greek roots *path, pathy,* and the Latin root *pass* mean "feel" or "suffer." All the vocabulary words in this lesson contain one of these roots. Think about how each word can relate to "feeling" or "suffering."

Word List

antipathy	**impassioned**	**passive**	**pathology**
apathy	**impassive**	**pathetic**	**pathos**
empathy	**passionate**		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

Read the paragraph below, studying the context of the boldfaced words. On the lines, write each word in the order it appears in the paragraph. Then, circle the word roots–*path, pathy,* or *pass.* Finally, from the list at the right, choose the best definition for each word and write the letter of that definition next to the word.

When our psychology class was studying the nature of emotions, each of us role-played an emotion. Ed opted for **apathy** because he doesn't care about anything. Joanna played an **impassive** person because she doesn't show her feelings, even though we think she has them. Sadly, Addie volunteered to be **pathetic** because she knows we all feel sorry for her. Chris always shows sympathy to her, so we named him **pathos.** Maria jumped in excitedly, shouting that she had to take the role of **impassioned.** That posed a problem for Reanne, who also feels every emotion intensely. We gave her **passionate.** Rich said he'd take whatever role we said, so, of course, he became **passive.** Keith hated the whole exercise, so we assigned him **antipathy.** I played **empathy** because I did such a good job of understanding everyone else's concerns. After the role-playing, Mrs. Suarez said that next we'd study **pathology,** which focuses on the causes of physical problems.

_____	1. _____	a. an emotion of sympathetic pity
_____	2. _____	b. lack of feeling or emotion
_____	3. _____	c. dislike
_____	4. _____	d. capacity for participation in another's feelings or ideas
_____	5. _____	e. study of the nature of diseases
_____	6. _____	f. able to move one to pity
_____	7. _____	g. capable of, affected by, or expressing intense feeling
_____	8. _____	h. lacking energy or will
_____	9. _____	i. giving no sign of feeling or emotion
_____	10. _____	j. filled with passion or zeal

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

Draw a line through the word in parentheses that *cannot* be used to complete the sentence.

1. The politically minded students were engaged in a(n) (impassioned, passionate, passive) debate about the future of Puerto Rico.
2. Jason is a (passionate, pathetic, passive) student; he never participates.
3. Our nation was founded by (impassioned, passionate, impassive) patriots.
4. Because of the president's admirable accomplishments, voters view him as (impassioned, passionate, pathetic).
5. I feel nothing but (antipathy, pathos, empathy) toward these victims whose lives have been shattered by violence.

EXERCISE C Usage

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

1. When you feel **empathy** toward people, you might _____.
   a. yell at them
   b. stare at them
   c. understand them
   d. ignore them
2. If you study **pathology**, you will learn _____.
   a. what causes diseases
   b. why people cry
   c. about people's religious ideas
   d. the history of U.S. politics
3. As a **passionate** person, you might _____.
   a. sit at home most nights
   b. devote yourself to causes
   c. exercise once a week
   d. sleep a lot
4. Hearing an **impassioned** speech could make you _____.
   a. sleepy
   b. confused
   c. respond eagerly
   d. counterproductive
5. If you seem **pathetic** to me, I _____.
   a. admire you
   b. look like you
   c. despise you
   d. feel sorry for you
6. If I am **passive**, I _____.
   a. will do whatever you want
   b. have very strong ideas
   c. won't let you push me around
   d. feel emotions deeply

EXERCISE D Short Essay

Choose a topic about which you feel strongly. On a separate sheet of paper, write a few sentences telling about the topic and about how you and others feel about it. Use at least three vocabulary words.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 19 Prefixes That Show Quantity or Size: *bi-, quadr-, pent-, quint-*

Prefixes are word parts affixed to the beginning of base words or word roots to change their meaning. All the words in this lesson contain prefixes relating to quantity or size. When you encounter them at the beginning of words, they provide clues to meaning. Study the boxed definitions, particularly noting that *pent-* and *quint-* have the same meaning, although *pent-* comes from Greek and *quint-* from Latin.

Prefix	Meaning	Example	Prefix	Meaning	Example
bi-	two	bicycle	*quadr-*	four	quarter
pent-	five	pentagon	*quint-*	five	quintet

Word List

biennial	**pentagon**	**quadrant**	**quintet**
bilingual	**pentathlon**	**quadruple**	**quintuplet**
binocular	**quadrangle**		

EXERCISE A **Prefixes**

Use the prefixes defined above and the contexts of the following sentences to speculate on the definition of each word. Then, draw a line through the italicized expression and, above it, write a vocabulary word to replace that word or phrase. Verify your choices by looking up each vocabulary word in a dictionary and writing that definition on the line provided.

1. Suzanne had trained hard for months, determined to win the *athletic competition featuring five events*.

   Dictionary definition _____

2. To help them remember the name of the last *one of five children born to the same mother from the same pregnancy,* my friend's parents named him Quentin.

   Dictionary definition _____

3. We tremendously enjoyed last night's concert, which featured a *band of five musicians* called Merry Madness.

   Dictionary definition _____

4. I guarantee that, if you adopt my long-range plan, sales will double, maybe even *multiply times four* within five years.

   Dictionary definition _____

5. The London square, famous for its gardens, is divided into *four equal sections* marked by brick paths.

   Dictionary definition _____

6. Meet me after the lecture at the entrance to the *four-sided plaza* surrounded by buildings.

   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. The Department of Defense uses a famous *five-sided shape* as a logo.
   Dictionary definition _____
8. Most people's vision is *through both eyes,* which can mean that one eye's stronger vision compensates for the other's weakness.
   Dictionary definition _____
9. As a result of immigration patterns, many more Americans today are *able to speak two languages* than twenty years ago.
   Dictionary definition _____
10. Although this year we really enjoy the *printed every two years* publication, we will miss reading it next year.
    Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Write the vocabulary word that matches the clue or question.

1. Which common noun is frequently used as a proper noun? _____
2. Someone with four brothers or sisters sharing the same birthday could be one. _____
3. Which word might describe an Olympic event? _____
4. When you increase 20 to 80, this happens to 20. _____
5. One quarter of a mapped area could be called this. _____

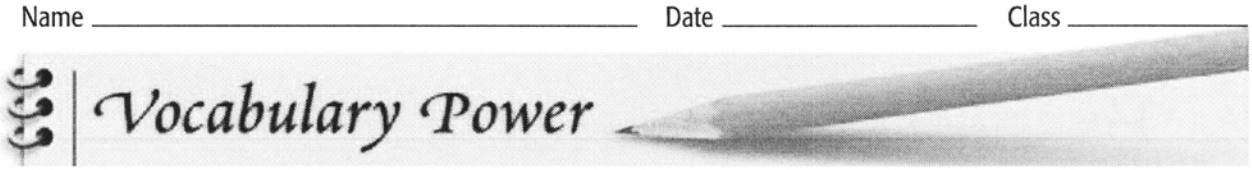
EXERCISE C Etymology

Fill in the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence. Then, explain how the prefix affects the word's meaning.

1. Knowing that the Latin word *annus* means "year" and the Latin prefix *-bi-* means "two" can help you determine the meaning of _____.
   Explanation _____
2. You may be able to guess the meaning of _____ when you know that the Latin word root *lingua* means "tongue" and often refers to languages.
   Explanation _____
3. Once you determine that the Latin root *oculus* relates to eyes, you can easily define the word _____.
   Explanation _____
4. The Latin word *athlon,* meaning "contest," is related to the word _____.
   Explanation _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Lesson 20 Using Reference Skills

Using a Dictionary: Multiple Meanings

Sometimes you'll read or hear a word that won't make any sense to you, even though you think you know what the word means. This may be because it's being used differently from the one you know. Some words have multiple meanings. A dictionary can help you match definitions to the correct context. Study the numbered definitions in a dictionary entry to see how they differ from one another in meaning, part of speech, or usage. Look at the sample entry below.

> **binder** [bin der] *n* **1.** a person that binds something (as books) **2. a.** something used in binding **b.** a usually detachable cover (as for holding sheets of paper) **c.** the sheet of tobacco that binds the filler in a cigar **3.** something (as tar or cement) that binds or holds together a loosely assembled substance **4.** a receipt for money paid to secure the right to purchase real estate on agreed terms

Word List

abstract	**fabricate**	**patronage**	**sanction**
assimilate	**instrumental**	**rabble**	**status**
binder	**manifest**		

EXERCISE A

Use the sample entry above to decide which meaning of *binder* is used in each sentence.

1. Only a well-trained **binder** can possibly repair this damage. _____
2. We sold the cigar factory enough **binder** to last through the rest of the year, so we can't understand the lag in production. _____
3. You can use low-fat yogurt instead of high-fat sour cream as a **binder** in most dressings or sauces. _____
4. We rushed our **binder** check down to the agent at 8 o'clock last night because we were afraid of losing the apartment if we waited until the next morning. _____
5. My teacher insisted that we have a separate **binder** for each school subject. _____

EXERCISE B

Use a dictionary to find at least two definitions for the remaining vocabulary words. Record the definitions on a separate sheet of paper. Then, write a sentence using one meaning of each word.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Review: Unit 5

EXERCISE A

For each group of words, circle the letter of the word that best fits.

1. psychology, biology, physiology, _____
   a. antipathy b. empathy c. pathos d. pathology
2. triangle, square, diamond, _____
   a. quintet b. pentagon c. binocular d. monotone
3. bright, glossy, dazzling, _____
   a. lustrous b. evocative c. fervent d. passionate
4. editorial, opinion, explanation, _____
   a. inflection b. apathy c. binocular d. commentary
5. annual, biannual, perennial, _____
   a. bilingual b. antipathy c. biennial d. quintuplet

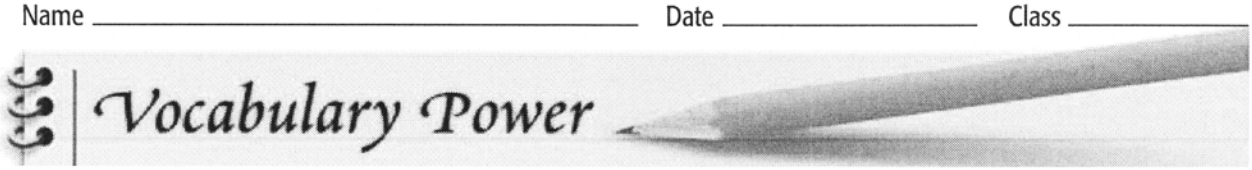
EXERCISE B

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

1. Dr. Fredericks has developed a highly experimental surgical approach to restore _____ vision.
   a. bilingual b. biennial c. binocular d. monotone
2. Auditions for the world-famous Chicago _____ will begin next Monday.
   a. quadrangle b. quintet c. pentagon d. pentathlon
3. Without _____, no leader can truly appreciate the needs of his or her supporters.
   a. patronage b. inflection c. empathy d. status
4. Because of the urgency of the message, the network broadcast the family's _____ request for a heart donor.
   a. passionate b. impassive c. lustrous d. abstract
5. Stan was forced to _____ the no-trade clause in his contract.
   a. fabricate b. manifest c. assimilate d. invoke

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Test: Unit 5

PART A

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

1. impassive
   a. reserved b. responsive c. self-contained d. stolid
2. impassioned
   a. fervent b. animated c. intense d. reserved
3. apathy
   a. coldness b. poise c. enthusiasm d. shock
4. abstract
   a. withdraw b. concrete c. separate d. detach
5. antipathy
   a. love b. pity c. apathy d. passion
6. passive
   a. modest b. dull c. energetic d. humble

PART B

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

1. In our historic district, the zoning board will deny the application for a _____-shaped residence.
   a. quadrangle b. quintet c. pentagon d. quadrant
2. According to the article in today's paper, one _____ faces life-threatening health problems and may not survive.
   a. quintuplet b. pentathlon c. quadruple d. quintet
3. She won the ice-cream eating contest with a final effort by devouring a _____-scoop of chocolate.
   a. monotone b. passionate c. quadruple d. bilingual
4. The southeast _____ of the mine can be reached only through a series of dangerous tunnels.
   a. pentagon b. quintuplet c. commentary d. quadrant
5. Change the _____ of your voice when you reach the second major point in your speech.
   a. pathology b. commentary c. intonation d. quadrangle
6. They described a _____ scene of homelessness and hunger.
   a. passive b. pathetic c. lustrous d. fervent
7. In her moving portrayal of Sarah Bernhardt, the actress communicated great _____.
   a. status b. inflection c. pathos d. apathy

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Vocabulary Power *continued*

8. After studying Spanish for years, Noah is certain to be an asset to a _____ firm.
   a. binocular b. monotone c. lustrous d. bilingual

9. Many different elements can stimulate a(n) _____ response; for example, the visual arts.
   a. passive b. evocative c. monotone d. impassive

10. Without Lee's _____ commitment to poor children, few of these youngsters would have succeeded.
   a. passionate b. lustrous c. pathetic d. biennial

PART C

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

1. If elections were biennial, they _____.
   a. took place in 1988 and 1990
   b. happened every four years
   c. were outlawed
   d. were unfairly administered

2. Without pathology, doctors _____.
   a. wouldn't get paid
   b. would have to mix their own medicines
   c. would only be men
   d. wouldn't know the causes of disease

3. Empathy would be an especially important job skill for _____.
   a. a counselor
   b. a construction worker
   c. a race car driver
   d. an airplane pilot

4. A car might look lustrous after _____.
   a. a bad accident
   b. it's been sold
   c. it's been waxed
   d. a hailstorm

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 21 Using Synonyms

What's your life like? What do you think life is like for a teenager in Africa, Russia, or France? Life differs for each person, depending on such things as location, age, daily tasks, and health. The words in this lesson all apply to understanding or describing someone's life.

Word List

conflagration	**emaciated**	**nutritious**	**repression**
conventional	**enterprising**	**prevail**	**turmoil**
deluge	**gusto**		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. **conflagration** : wildfire _____

   Dictionary definition _____

2. **deluge** : flood _____

   Dictionary definition _____

3. **enterprising** : inventive _____

   Dictionary definition _____

4. **repression** : tyranny _____

   Dictionary definition _____

5. **prevail** : triumph _____

   Dictionary definition _____

6. **conventional** : ordinary _____

   Dictionary definition _____

7. **emaciated** : gaunt _____

   Dictionary definition _____

8. **nutritious** : healthful _____

   Dictionary definition _____

9. **gusto** : zest _____

   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **turmoil** : commotion _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Draw a line through the italicized expression and replace it with the correct vocabulary word.

1. Since yesterday, the *huge and terrible fire* had flared out of control, requiring even more firefighters.
2. All the juniors agreed that it was too *commonplace* to hold the prom in the gym.
3. In Ethiopia, *painfully thin* people are often seen trying to survive in the desert.
4. Shelley brought her own personal *excitement and enthusiasm* to every task.
5. Andrew's *inventive and adventurous* approach to corporate business transformed the stuffy old company.
6. Torrential rains threatened to *flood water across* farms and homes in the river valley.
7. America wishes China would stop the *holding down by force* of dissenting political views.
8. Everyone should start the day with a *healthy, sustaining* breakfast.
9. Fortunately, the sensational trial is nearly over and the daily *commotion* will subside.
10. Give the trial one more day, and I'm certain our lawyers will *defeat the opponent*.

EXERCISE C Antonyms

Circle the letter of the word that is *opposite* in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. deluge
   a. flood b. mountain c. drought d. ice cap
2. enterprising
   a. cautious b. ambitious c. improved d. animated
3. repression
   a. control b. duplication c. liberation d. repetition
4. prevail
   a. surrender b. conquer c. avert d. instigate
5. turmoil
   a. chaos b. strife c. anger d. peace
6. gusto
   a. appreciation b. anger c. misery d. laziness
7. emaciated
   a. obese b. haggard c. restrained d. decorated
8. conventional
   a. worldly b. commonplace c. extraordinary d. immense

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 21 Using Synonyms

What's your life like? What do you think life is like for a teenager in Africa, Russia, or France? Life differs for each person, depending on such things as location, age, daily tasks, and health. The words in this lesson all apply to understanding or describing someone's life.

Word List

conflagration	**emaciated**	**nutritious**	**repression**
conventional	**enterprising**	**prevail**	**turmoil**
deluge	**gusto**		

EXERCISE A Synonyms

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

1. conflagration : wildfire _____

   Dictionary definition _____

2. deluge : flood _____

   Dictionary definition _____

3. enterprising : inventive _____

   Dictionary definition _____

4. repression : tyranny _____

   Dictionary definition _____

5. prevail : triumph _____

   Dictionary definition _____

6. conventional : ordinary _____

   Dictionary definition _____

7. emaciated : gaunt _____

   Dictionary definition _____

8. nutritious : healthful _____

   Dictionary definition _____

9. gusto : zest _____

   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

10. **turmoil** : commotion _____

Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Draw a line through the italicized expression and replace it with the correct vocabulary word.

1. Since yesterday, the *huge and terrible fire* had flared out of control, requiring even more firefighters.
2. All the juniors agreed that it was too *commonplace* to hold the prom in the gym.
3. In Ethiopia, *painfully thin* people are often seen trying to survive in the desert.
4. Shelley brought her own personal *excitement and enthusiasm* to every task.
5. Andrew's *inventive and adventurous* approach to corporate business transformed the stuffy old company.
6. Torrential rains threatened to *flood water across* farms and homes in the river valley.
7. America wishes China would stop the *holding down by force* of dissenting political views.
8. Everyone should start the day with a *healthy, sustaining* breakfast.
9. Fortunately, the sensational trial is nearly over and the daily *commotion* will subside.
10. Give the trial one more day, and I'm certain our lawyers will *defeat the opponent*.

EXERCISE C Antonyms

Circle the letter of the word that is *opposite* in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. deluge
   a. flood b. mountain c. drought d. ice cap
2. enterprising
   a. cautious b. ambitious c. improved d. animated
3. repression
   a. control b. duplication c. liberation d. repetition
4. prevail
   a. surrender b. conquer c. avert d. instigate
5. turmoil
   a. chaos b. strife c. anger d. peace
6. gusto
   a. appreciation b. anger c. misery d. laziness
7. emaciated
   a. obese b. haggard c. restrained d. decorated
8. conventional
   a. worldly b. commonplace c. extraordinary d. immense

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 22 Suffixes That Form Verbs: *-ize, -ate, -ify*

A suffix is usually a syllable placed at the end of a root word to change or add to its meaning. Some suffixes also change a word's part of speech. For example, all the vocabulary words in this lesson are verbs, created by adding the suffixes *-ize*, *-ify*, and *-ate* to root words. Look at the following definitions:

-ize + visual = visualize (to make visual)
-ate + active = activate (to make active)
-ify + beauty = beautify (to make beautiful)

Word List

advocate	**falsify**	**pollinate**	**rejuvenate**
amplify	**generalize**	**popularize**	**standardize**
computerize	**intensify**		

EXERCISE A **Context Clues**

Study the context of each boldfaced word. Write what you think the word means. Then, look up the word in a dictionary and write its definition.

1. You must **intensify** your efforts to master soccer if you want to make the team.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

2. We've hired a firm to **standardize** all of our business systems so that everything runs smoothly.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

3. People who want to **generalize** about the customs of another culture may not have all the facts.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

4. Owners who wanted to **computerize** their businesses waited until the Y2K problem had been resolved.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

5. Bees are useful creatures because they **pollinate** many crops and help flowers and trees to reproduce.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

6. Speakers located in every hospital room **amplify** calls for help.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Jamal refuses to wear leather shoes because he likes to **advocate** for animal rights.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

8. Many experts believe Apple's Macintosh computer was the first to **popularize** home computers.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

9. People who fled Nazi Germany often had to **falsify** identification papers or use fake exit visas.

   _____

   Dictionary definition _____

10. A change of schedule and time off can **rejuvenate** a weary worker.

    _____

    Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in parentheses that can be used to complete the sentence.

1. Some scientists are working on alternative ways to (computerize, pollinate, generalize) field crops.
2. Americans have managed to (amplify, advocate, popularize) blue jeans all around the world.
3. The euro is a way to (intensify, falsify, standardize) the many different money systems in Europe.

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many words have more than one meaning. Use a dictionary to help you write the exact meaning of each boldfaced word as it is used in the sentence below.

1. After reading several books and articles, Kwan began to **generalize** about the use of mythological characters in computer games.

   Definition _____

2. Although Jock had never met a Hindu, he thought he could **generalize** about them.

   Definition _____

3. Jorges started to **amplify** his speech with clever stories about his life.

   Definition _____

4. Although the new speakers on my computer are tiny, they greatly **amplify** the sound.

   Definition _____

5. To **amplify** the oxygen in the air, she added a number of large plants.

   Definition _____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 23 Words from Technology

In our busy lives, many of us rely more and more on technology. This reliance has created both new words and new uses for old words. The vocabulary words in this lesson reflect our increased use of technology.

Word List

aerospace	**hologram**	**simulation**	**tutorial**
database	**oscillate**	**synthesizer**	**virtual reality**
digital	**semiconductor**		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

In the paragraph below, study the context of the boldfaced words. Then, look at the meanings that are given at the end of the exercise and choose the letter of the expression that best explains the word. Finally, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write the definition that fits the context.

You've seen a **digital** clock that shows the time in numerals, but did you know there are digital computers also? Computers are one of many modern machines, such as **synthesizers,** which musicians use to generate a variety of sounds. The **aerospace** industry uses computers throughout its rockets and space shuttles, especially when running a training **simulation** of launches or other situations. It also uses computers to keep a **database** filled with information like climatic conditions and rocket functioning. Some computers now feature **virtual reality,** which makes you feel that you can almost step into the program's images. Think of the images as a **hologram**, or laser-produced image, brought to life. Of course, you'd need a **tutorial** to learn how to use these programs. All of these new machines use electricity in some way. The current may flow through a **semiconductor** or in waves that **oscillate** back and forth.

_____ 1. digital

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 2. synthesizer

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 3. aerospace

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 4. simulation

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 5. database

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 6. virtual reality

Dictionary definition _____

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

_____ 7. **hologram**

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 8. **tutorial**

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 9. **semiconductor**

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 10. **oscillate**

Dictionary definition _____

a. electrical conductor
b. projected visual image
c. computer program that seems real
d. imitation
e. relating to space
f. shown with numerals
g. teaching program
h. collection of information
i. machine that creates music
j. moving in wave-like motion

EXERCISE B Word Association

Write the vocabulary word that best fits each group.

1. vibrate, pulse, alternate, _____
2. reproduction, dry run, model, _____
3. practice, training, guided lesson, _____
4. records, information files, accounts, _____
5. piano, violin, tuba, _____

EXERCISE C Usage

If the boldfaced word is used correctly, write *correct* above it. If not, draw a line through the word and write the correct vocabulary word above it.

1. I watched the pendulum inside my family's grandfather clock **oscillate** slowly.
2. Audiences appreciate the musical sounds that the storyteller produces with his **database.**
3. The **virtual reality** industry took many years to recover from the Challenger space-shuttle disaster.
4. The power outage locked the information inside my computer's **hologram** and slowed my work.
5. Children in our family cannot have a **digital** clock until they can tell time on a traditional clock.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 23 Words from Technology

In our busy lives, many of us rely more and more on technology. This reliance has created both new words and new uses for old words. The vocabulary words in this lesson reflect our increased use of technology.

Word List

aerospace	**hologram**	**simulation**	**tutorial**
database	**oscillate**	**synthesizer**	**virtual reality**
digital	**semiconductor**		

EXERCISE A Context Clues

In the paragraph below, study the context of the boldfaced words. Then, look at the meanings that are given at the end of the exercise and choose the letter of the expression that best explains the word. Finally, look up the vocabulary word in a dictionary and write the definition that fits the context.

You've seen a **digital** clock that shows the time in numerals, but did you know there are digital computers also? Computers are one of many modern machines, such as **synthesizers,** which musicians use to generate a variety of sounds. The **aerospace** industry uses computers throughout its rockets and space shuttles, especially when running a training **simulation** of launches or other situations. It also uses computers to keep a **database** filled with information like climatic conditions and rocket functioning. Some computers now feature **virtual reality,** which makes you feel that you can almost step into the program's images. Think of the images as a **hologram**, or laser-produced image, brought to life. Of course, you'd need a **tutorial** to learn how to use these programs. All of these new machines use electricity in some way. The current may flow through a **semiconductor** or in waves that **oscillate** back and forth.

_____ 1. digital

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 2. synthesizer

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 3. aerospace

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 4. simulation

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 5. database

Dictionary definition _____

_____ 6. virtual reality

Dictionary definition _____

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson 24 Using Reading Skills

Learning from Context: Comparison and Contrast

Some context clues to unfamiliar words are in the form of comparison or contrast. For example, the sentence may contain other words or phrases that are either similar to or different from the unfamiliar word. Signal words such as *similarly, likewise,* and *also* may indicate comparison clues. Words such as *unlike, but*, and *whereas* can point out contrast clues.

Word List

dilapidated	**nocturnal**	**sedate**	**uncanny**
elusive	**odious**	**translucent**	**zenith**
garrulous	**querulous**		

EXERCISE

Circle the clue word that indicates comparison or contrast. Then, write the meaning of the boldfaced word. Consult a dictionary to confirm your answers.

1. Like Belfont, which has also become run-down, our neighborhood's buildings are quite **dilapidated.**

_____

2. I sniffed the **elusive** fragrance of the flowers and the equally unidentifiable aroma wafting from the kitchen.

_____

3. The man is absolutely **odious,** unlike Mr. Detrick who couldn't be more delightful.

_____

4. Jill has an **uncanny** ability to detect lies, whereas Mark has only ordinary ways of spotting dishonesty.

_____

5. I'd never met anyone as **garrulous** as Nancy, except for Luis, who is also very talkative.

_____

6. Mrs. Brown became **querulous** late in the day, just as a child gets cranky when it's nap time.

_____

7. The actress was at the **zenith** of her career, unlike her husband, who couldn't find a job.

_____

8. Like a see-through gauze curtain, the **translucent** lampshade let light spread across the room.

_____

9. European badgers are **nocturnal** animals, but American badgers often leave their nests during the day.

_____

10. I think of Quay as a **sedate** person who loves reading, but she can be outgoing in the right company.

_____

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power

Review: Unit 6

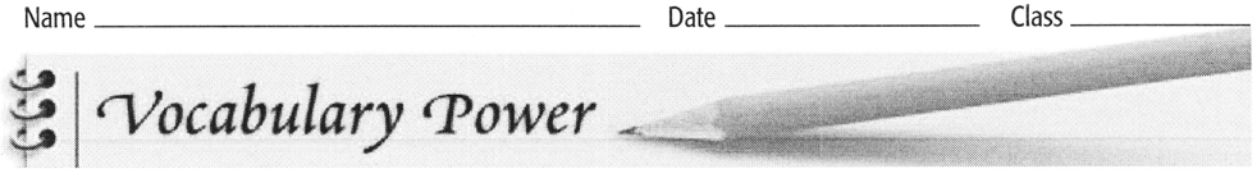
EXERCISE

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

1. If I standardize tests, I _____.
   a. make them the same
   b. organize them alphabetically
   c. create individual tests
   d. rank them by difficulty
2. A tutorial program would primarily _____.
   a. store information
   b. generate new documents
   c. instruct users in software use
   d. send e-mail letters
3. If Andy is emaciated, he looks _____.
   a. overweight b. scrawny c. angry d. eager
4. One example of a nutritious meal might be _____.
   a. chips and soda
   b. a hot dog and bun
   c. steak and sour cream
   d. chicken and salad
5. At a conflagration, you could possibly _____.
   a. get burned b. see a movie c. meet new friends d. get fired from your job
6. To intensify my studies, I might _____.
   a. put them on hold
   b. quit school entirely
   c. continue my existing schedule
   d. increase my school hours
7. When bees pollinate flowers, they _____.
   a. chew on the stems to create pollen
   b. destroy all the pollen
   c. eat holes in the pollen leaves
   d. put pollen into the flower
8. An idea that you popularize becomes _____.
   a. less well-known than before
   b. familiar to many people
   c. off-limits to everyone but experts
   d. extremely expensive to manufacture
9. You might experience turmoil _____.
   a. during exam week at school
   b. while watching a lazy snowstorm
   c. while lying in the sun reading a book
   d. during a choir concert
10. In a deluge, you'd probably _____.
    a. want sunscreen to protect your skin
    b. feel exhausted from the altitude
    c. need sandbags to hold back the water
    d. crave sweet foods and pickles

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____



Test: Unit 6

PART A

Circle the letter of the word that is a synonym, or similar in meaning.

1. standardize
   a. terrify b. regulate c. develop d. amplify
2. rejuvenate
   a. energize b. exhaust c. organize d. prevail
3. falsify
   a. reveal b. mystify c. disguise d. realize
4. oscillate
   a. regularize b. intensify c. alternate d. satisfy
5. enterprising
   a. cautious b. absurd c. gigantic d. resourceful
6. nutritious
   a. wholesome b. unhealthy c. religious d. delicious
7. conflagration
   a. meeting b. inferno c. challenge d. torment
8. amplify
   a. enrage b. strengthen c. mutilate d. terminate
9. prevail
   a. collapse b. awaken c. censor d. overcome
10. intensify
    a. escalate b. minimize c. unify d. intercept

PART B

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

1. After working for hours without eating, we ate with _____.
   a. repression b. gusto c. turmoil d. simulation
2. Many electronic devices now include _____ components to help them deliver clearer sounds and images.
   a. digital b. conventional c. nutritious d. elusive
3. There is tremendous competition among the astronomers in the _____ industry.
   a. synthesizer b. database c. aerospace d. zenith

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

4. The _____ has changed the way electronic devices operate and, therefore, the way businesses function.
   a. hologram b. conflagration c. semiconductor d. simulation
5. According to the Georgia tourist board, the city of Savannah is extremely _____ and sophisticated.
   a. nutritious b. emaciated c. elusive d. cosmopolitan
6. In order not to _____ the athletes, the school improved the tennis courts.
   a. intensify b. alienate c. popularize d. rejuvenate
7. When politicians _____ their policies, they run the risk of misstating information.
   a. computerize b. amplify c. generalize d. falsify
8. My cousin Jack helped develop the laser technology used in creating a _____.
   a. tutorial b. hologram c. semiconductor d. conflagration
9. Travel agencies refer frequently to a _____ for statistics such as flight times and seating charts.
   a. semiconductor b. hologram c. synthesizer d. database
10. During hurricane season, many coastal areas must be on guard against tidal surges that threaten to _____ their communities.
   a. deluge b. amplify c. rejuvenate d. pollinate

PART C

Circle the word that best completes the sentence.

1. This aircraft has special systems that will allow us to (computerize, sedate, amplify) our flight plan and keep the air controllers informed.
2. After fifteen years of living under the (hologram, zenith, repression) of China's government, Professor Wang was thrilled to be in America.
3. (Conflagration, Virtual reality, Advocate) opens up new possibilities for people with disabilities.
4. Through (simulation, repression, databases), we can teach brain surgery to new doctors without risking the lives of patients.
5. A public person such as an athlete or entertainer can adopt a particular clothing style and easily (pollinate, popularize, falsify) it throughout the country.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.