Vocabulary from Latin and Greek Roots: A Study of Word Families

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Prestwick House wishes to extend its gratitude to the many contributors whose assistance, comments, and expertise were essential in completing this book.
Prestwick House developed *Vocabulary from Latin and Greek Roots* in response to numerous requests for a solid etymology-based vocabulary program. Because the aim of the program is to increase retention of new words as well as to expand students' vocabulary, we chose to organize the units by meaning rather than alphabetically. A student who associates a root with an idea will be more likely to correctly assess the definition of that root's English derivative.

Unit Five of this book, for example, contains four roots having to do with driving, pushing, and sending forward. As a student reads through the Unit, he or she sees the key letters that signal the presence of each root in an English word. In the case of the third root in Unit Five, those letters form the stem PULS. Beneath these key letters is the root from which the English is derived: PELLERE, PULSUM. Students will notice that there are sometimes two forms of the root, and sometimes one. The inclusion of two forms indicates a Latin verb from which English has taken two different forms. PELLERE, for instance, gives us the word *propeller*, while PULSUM gives us words like *pulse* and *impulse*.

When a root comes from a Latin adjective or noun, only one form will generally be included. Greek roots also appear in only one form.

Beneath the definition of the root, the student will find the word, its pronunciation, part of speech, and English definition. In cases in which an English word has multiple meanings, we have chosen to include only the meaning appropriate to the grade level for which the book is intended. The word *temper* in this book, then, is a verb meaning “to make less severe,” rather than the more familiar noun denoting a person’s disposition or mood; in Book III, *pedestrian* means “ordinary” rather than “a traveler on foot.” In some instances, students may find it useful to review meanings that do not appear and discuss how they are related to the meaning presented.

If the word has a prefix, or if it is especially difficult to reconcile with its root, the entry will contain an analysis of the parts of the word, followed by a literal definition. *Repulsion* in Book III, Unit Five, is explained as *re*, meaning “back,” + *pulsum*; the literal meaning is “a pushing back.”

Finally, each entry provides a sentence using the word and introduces pertinent synonyms and/or antonyms. For added visual reinforcement of this understanding, mnemonic cartoons appear in each Unit.

Six different kinds of exercise follow the Unit entries. They include three kinds of practice using words in context, one test of a student’s ability to infer information based on a word’s meaning, one reading comprehension exercise, and one activity in which a student must deduce the meaning of an unfamiliar word based on knowledge of the word’s root. By the end of the exercises in each Unit, students will have had thorough practice using the word in context and will be prepared to make the word part of their working vocabulary.

We hope that you find the *Vocabulary from Latin and Greek Roots* series effective in teaching new words and in fostering student interest in the history of our fascinating language.

**Note:** A guide to the pronunciation symbols and a list of Latin and Greek prefixes can be found at the beginning of this book.
PREFIXES

A (L.) away from
A(G.) not, no
AB (L.) away from
AD (L.) toward
ALTER (L.) another
AMPHI (G.) around, both
ANA (G.) up
ANTE (L.) before
ANTI (G.) against
CIRCUM (L.) around
CO (L.) with, together
CON (L.) with, together
CONTRA (L.) against
DE (L.) down, down from
DIA (G.) through
DIS (L.) apart, away from
DYS (G.) bad
E (L.) out of
EC (G.) outside
EM (G.) in, within
EN (G.) in, within
EPI (G.) upon
EX (L.) out of, away from *
HYPER (G.) over
INTRO (L.) inside
OMNI (L.) every, all
PER (L.) through
PERI (G.) around
POST (L.) after
PRE (L.) before
RE (L.) back, again *
RETRO (L.) backwards
SUB (L.) beneath
SUPER, SUR (L.) above
SYM (G.) with, together
SYN (G.) with, together
TRANS (L.) across
TELE (G.) distant

* Note: Con, ex, in and re sometimes serve as intensifiers. In such cases, these prefixes simply mean very.

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

a = track
ä = mate
ä = father
â = care
ê = bet
ê = bite

o = job
ö = wrote
ö = port
öö = proof

e = got
ë = bag
ë = you

u = pun
û = you

i = bit
î = bïte

ə = about, system, supper, circus
UNIT 1
circumspect
elucidate
improvise
invidious
lucid
phosphorescent
photogenic
phototropic
prospect
providential
specter
translucent

UNIT 2
affable
dictum
dict
enunciate
indict
ineffable
infantile
invoke
pronouncement
provocative
renounce
revoke

UNIT 3
abstain
confound
deplete
implement
infuse
inhibit
prohibit
replete
retinue
suffuse
sustain
tenacious

UNIT 4
adept
aptitude
disposition
effigy
figment
formative
impose
inept
misinformation
posit
prefigure
reform

UNIT 5
agenda
allegation
delegate
dilate
dispel
exacting
legacy
proactive
propel
relative
repulsion
superlative

UNIT 6
analogous
assonance
audit
auditory
dialogue
disenchanted
dissonance
inaudible
incantation
prologue
recant
resonant

UNIT 7
amiable
amicable
antagonist
antagonize
antebellum
bellicose
belligerence
bibliophile
enamored
philanthropy
philosophical
proponent

UNIT 8
corporeal
corpulent
divest
expedient
impediment
incorporate
pedagogue
pedant
pedestrian
travesty
vested
vestment

UNIT 9
equilibrium
equitable
homogenized
homonym
iniquity
monogamy
monolithic
monologue
monopolize
unanimous
uniform
unison

UNIT 10
accord
animosity
benefactor
benevolent
benign
cordial
dismal
equanimity
magnanimous
malevolent
malicious

UNIT 11
abjure
aristocracy
bureaucrat
conjure
domineering
legislative
legitimize
perjury
predominant
indomitable
privileged
theocracy

UNIT 12
cadence
casualty
decadent
herbivorous
omnivorous
perceptible
precept
rapacious
rapt
surreptitious
susceptible
voracious
UNIT 13
affluent
alleviate
cede
collapse
concession
elapse
leaven
levity
mellifluous
recede
relapse
superfluous

UNIT 14
amble
ambulatory
consecutive
courier
digress
execution
gradualism
inconsequential
incur
preamble
recurrent
regress

UNIT 15
enjoin
impair
impartial
imprecise
incision
inclusive
indecisive
injunction
partisan
preclude
rejoiner

UNIT 16
alias
alienate
alteration
altercation
alternate
dissemble
inalienable
metabolism
metamorphosis
metaphorical
semblance
simulate

UNIT 17
antibiotic
biodegradable
immortalize
morbid
moribund
mortify
noxious
pernicious
revival
symbiotic
vivacious
vivid

UNIT 18
anonymous
antonym
cognitive
cognizant
denomination
incognito
nomenclature
nominal
 sophisticate
 sophistry
 sophomoric
 synonymous

UNIT 19
affiliate
expatriate
filial
genealogy
maternal
matriculate
matron
paternal
patricide
patronize
progenitor
progeny

UNIT 20
diminish
magnate
magnetic
magnify
megalomaniac
megalopolis
microcosm
microscopic
miniscule
minute
UNIT ONE

PHOT/ PHOS
Greek PHOS, PHOTOS “light”

PHOTOTROPIC (fō tō trō´ pik) adj. Tending to grow or move towards light
G. photos + tropein, “to turn” = to turn toward the light
Because they are phototropic, daisies always grow towards the sun.

PHOSPHORESCENT (fos fōs´ res´ ant) adj. Giving off light without heat
G. phos + phorein, “to bear” = light-bearing
Harvey stuck phosphorescent stars on his ceiling so that it would resemble the nighttime sky.

PHOTOGENIC (fō to jen´ ik) adj. Attractive in pictures or photographs
G. photos + genic, “suitable for” = suitable for photographs
Lucy was so photogenic that total strangers often asked to take her picture.

LUC
Latin LUX, LUCIS “light”

LUCID (lōō´ sid) adj. Easy to understand; clear
Sophie’s explanation of quantum physics was so lucid that I understood everything.
syn: comprehensible ant: confusing

ELUCIDATE (ē lōo´ si dát) v. To make clear by explaining
L. e, “from,” + lucis = to bring light from
The attorney asked the witness to further elucidate the information he had.
syn: clarify ant: confuse

TRANSLUCENT (trâns lōō´ sant) adj. Allowing light to pass through
L. trans, “through,” + lucis = light passing through
Through a translucent blue cloth draped over the window, we could see the sun.
syn: semi-transparent

The official motto of Yale University is “Lux et Veritas” – “Light and Truth.”
**SPEC/SPECT**
Latin SPECERE, SPECTUM “to look at”

CIRCUMSPECT (sûr´ kûm spekt) adj. Careful; mindful of rules and consequences
L. circum, “around,” + spectum = looking around
The marchers in the protest tried to be circumspect and not break any laws.
syn: prudent
ant: reckless

PROSPECT (pros´ pekt) n. That which is expected
L. pro, “forward,” + spectum = looked forward to
The prospect of a trip to the dentist with my bratty kid brother was hardly thrilling.

SPECTER (spek´ tar) n. A ghost or phantom
Hattie seemed to see a specter in every corner of the dark house.

**VID/VIS**
Latin VIDERE, VISUM “to see, to look”

INVIDIAUS (in vid´ ē as) adj. Hateful or spiteful
L. in, “against,” + videre = to look against
One candidate made an invidious speech against his opponent.
syn: defamatory
ant: pleasant

PROVIDENTIAL (prâ və den´ shal) adj. Happening by good fortune
L. pro, “forward,” + videre = to look forward
Through a providential series of events, Nigel found himself manager of the company.
syn: fortunate
ant: unlucky

IMPROVISE (im´ prô viz) v. To create without any forethought or preparation
L. in, “not,” + pro, “forward,” + visum = not seen in advance
When Carl lost the cards with his speech on them, he was forced to improvise.
ant: plan

The word specter, in addition to describing the kind of ghost that haunts a place, can describe anything that haunts or preoccupies someone. For example, the specter of war might haunt an uneasy world.

Providence is literally the ability to see in advance, so the word is sometimes used as a synonym for “God.” Prudence is a related word that means “carefulness.”
Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. When Roger saw the specter lurking in the corner, he reacted by…
2. I found Charlie a rather invidious character because he was always…
3. The actor had to improvise his lines because he…
4. I like to say jokingly that my cat is phototropic because she always…
5. Nina tried to elucidate the meaning of the poem by…
6. Buck savored the prospect of the nature walk because…
7. Because he was not considered very photogenic, Sven…
8. The headdress was woven of a beautiful translucent silk that…
9. Unless something extraordinarily providential happens before the swim meet, we…
10. Tom thinks the reason Gerald's explanations are so lucid is…
11. Carl was usually circumspect when choosing stocks and bonds because…
12. One of the phosphorescent gemstones can be identified by…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

providential circumspect photogenic translucent improvise

1. The delicate, ____________ ribbons in the girl's hair seemed to glow.
2. When my first strategy didn't work, I had to ____________ a new one.
3. Even the most ____________ people don't look attractive in overdeveloped pictures.
4. The one ____________ occurrence in Ralph's life was his discovery of the ancient tomb.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

invective invidious phototropic specter phosphorescent

5. Scientists were amazed to discover that the plant was not __________ at all, and could grow in total darkness.

6. Dawn can be quite __________ at times; she has started several nasty rumors.

7. The __________ wandered the halls of the aged mansion in search of a resident to frighten.

8. The __________ fish emitted a faint glow even at the bottom of the dark sea.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

lucid prospect inspect elucidate circumspect

9. If you are more __________ about your finances, you won’t be out of money at the end of the month.

10. Nick can discuss and analyze history in a clear and __________ manner.

11. While trying to __________ the book’s theme, I made some interesting discoveries.

12. The __________ of spending the winter on a tropical island was thrilling to Rebecca.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. After George __________ his plan, the __________ of climbing the mountain became more appealing to me.
   A. photogenic; lucid
   B. elucidated; prospect
   C. phototropic; lucid
   D. improvised; translucent

2. Daria was upset that she could not provide a(n) __________ explanation of her encounter with the __________ in the old mansion.
   A. providential; prospect
   B. prospect; introspective
   C. lucid; specter
   D. spectrum; invidious

3. The __________ discovery of a new __________ organism helped researchers, who were doing work on light and biology, make a long-desired breakthrough.
   A. photogenic; circumspect
   B. invidious; circumspect
   C. providential; phototropic
   D. lucid; phototropic
4. Although the actor thought he did an excellent job __________ his lines, he received several __________ reviews the next day.
   A. elucidating; lucid
   B. spectrum; provisional
   C. elucidating; translucent
   D. improvising; invidious

5. Even my modest, __________ grandmother became as excited as a child when she saw the __________ white silk with which we would make the dress.
   A. providential; improvise
   B. circumspect; lucid
   C. circumspect; translucent
   D. invidious; phototropic

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If your neighbor becomes invidious, you may conclude that…

2. When a substitute teacher improvises a schedule, we can assume…

3. When buying a new car, it’s best to be circumspect because…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

For nearly two centuries, a man’s appearance had no effect on his candidacy for President of the United States. George Washington, the father of our country, had wooden teeth. Because of a severe visual disability, James Buchanan tended to lean his head to the side. Abraham Lincoln, although known for his height, did not have the sort of __________ (PHOT) face that would attract interest on television. William Howard Taft was a Supreme Court Justice as well as President, but he also weighed over 400 pounds. Franklin Delano Roosevelt could not walk, but his confinement to a wheelchair remained unknown to the public because he communicated with the nation primarily through radio addresses.

All of this changed with the 1960 presidential election, a tight contest between Vice President Richard Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The tradition of debate between candidates is a rich one in American history, but never before had one of these debates appeared on television. According to reports of the time, Senator Kennedy appeared much more at ease than his rival. Kennedy used cosmetics to emphasize his suntan, and his confidence and bright smile clearly impressed the television audience. His ability to __________ (VIS) in the middle of this heated debate made him seem collected and relaxed. Vice President Nixon, on the other hand, did not fare well with his makeup. His pale complexion was not suited to television lights, his need for a shave showed through the makeup, and, as the debate went on, he began to sweat. His forced smile and nervous movements also made him appear defensive and confused.

After the debate, two separate polls were taken, one of radio audiences and the other of television viewers. Both asked the same question: Who do you think won the debate? The results were striking. The radio audience thought that Vice President Nixon had won the debate, while the television viewers thought that Senator Kennedy had won. This difference __________ (LUC) an important point about human nature: what we see, more than any other sense, greatly influences our opinions of other people. Clearly, a visual impression of a leader also affects the choice we make at the polls.
1. Which of the following is a SYNONYM of “confinement” as it is used in the first paragraph?
   A. pregnancy
   B. restriction
   C. insanity
   D. disability

2. Which of the following BEST summarizes the main idea of this essay?
   A. Tall presidents tend to perform better in office than short ones.
   B. Physical appearance accurately indicates Presidential performance.
   C. The visual sense seems to dominate all other senses in creating ideas about a public figure.
   D. The television age made people more superficial in their judgments.

3. Why did the television audience think that Kennedy had won the debate?
   A. Kennedy had a less confident voice than Nixon on the radio.
   B. Kennedy seemed to dislike speaking on the radio.
   C. Nixon appeared less confident on television than Kennedy.
   D. Both Kennedy and Nixon showed excellent debating skills.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary.

When she took to the photographer's stool, the entire class was silenced. Lucinda was the loveliest girl in her school; the camera seemed to adore her. In every portrait, her visage was as bright and clear as that of an angel. Everyone who saw the pictures said that her face glowed with enthusiasm and speculated as to why this might be the case.
UNIT TWO

VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

NUNC/NOUNC
Latin NUNTIARE, NUNTIATUM “to announce”

ENUNCIATE (ē nun´ sē āt) v. To pronounce or articulate
L. e, “out of,” + nuntiatum = to announce out of
The spelling bee contestant was asked to enunciate so that the judges could understand what she was saying.
syn: articulate  ant: mumble

RENOUNCE (ri nowns´) v. To reject by declaration
L. re, “back,” + nuntiatum = to go back on an announcement
In order to become a member of the fraternity, Jeff had to renounce his membership in other organizations.
syn: disavow  ant: reaffirm

PRONOUNCEMENT (prø noun´ s´ mçnt) n. A declaration of opinion; judgement
L. pro, “forth,” + nuntiatum = to announce forth
Fred’s pronunciation that the party was a disaster drew agreement from the whole group.
syn: declaration

VOC/VOK
Latin VOCARE, VOCATUS “to call”

INVOKE (in v¶k´) v. To call on for support
L. in, “on,” + vocare = to call on
Amy invoked the First Amendment when Bill tried to silence her.
syn: appeal to

PROVOCATIVE (prø vok´ ′ tiv) adj. Causing disturbance or excitement
L. pro, “forth,” + vocare = to call forth (emotions)
The film’s provocative ending had people talking for months.

REVOKE (ri vök´) v. To make invalid; deactivate
L. re, “back,” + vocare = to call back
If you don’t pay your traffic tickets, the state may revoke your driver’s license.
syn: recall, cancel  ant: activate

The angry cigarette shouted, “REVOKE the NO SMOKING law!”

UNIT TWO

Some Christians believe that the angel Gabriel visited Mary to tell her she would be the mother of Christ. This event is known as the Annunciation (ad, “toward,” + nuntiatum).

Classical literature often started with an invocation to a Muse (a goddess of poetry or some other art).
FA
Latin FOR, FARI “to speak”

INEFFABLE (in ef´ə bal) adj. Unutterable, indescribable
L. in, “not,” + ex, “out of,” + fari = not able to be spoken
Many religious writers speak of the ineffable wisdom of the divine being.

INFANTILE (in´fan til) adj. Childish; immature
L. in, “not,” + fari = not able to speak
Although some people find practical jokes funny, Didi finds them infantile.
syn: juvenile    ant: mature

AFFABLE (af´ə bal) adj. Easy to converse with; friendly
L. ad, “towards,” + fari = to speak toward
The principal was an affable fellow who got along well with all the children.
syn: courteous    ant: surly

DIC/DICT
Latin DICERE, DICTUM “to say, to tell”

EDICT (e´dikt) n. An official order
L. e, “out of,” + dictum = to speak out (officially)
The palace issued an edict forbidding the rebel prince from entering the country.
syn: decree

INDICT (in dit´) v. To charge with a crime; accuse
L. in, “against,” + dictum = to speak against
The jury indicted Richard on seven counts of burglary.
syn: charge    ant: excuse

DICTUM (dik´tom) n. A formal or authoritative statement
L. dictum, having been said
When asked to defend his argument, Luther cited a dictum of his favorite poet.

III Did you know that infant literally means “one who cannot speak”? Someone who is infantile, on the other hand, just acts like a baby.

III Remember that indict is pronounced “in DITE,” not “in DICT.”
EXERCISES - UNIT TWO

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Before you *invoke* a particular law, be sure that…
2. When the people heard about the cruel king’s *edict*, they…
3. When one debater made a *provocative* comment, his opponent…
4. Henry *renounced* his initial vow to boycott reading the book because…
5. Jeff said that the wisdom of the holy man was *ineffable* because…
6. If the student giving the report does not *enunciate*, the other students…
7. The club members voted to *revoke* Zeke’s membership because…
8. I thought Angelo’s behavior was *infantile* because…
9. If Derek believes in the old *dictum* about “practicing what you preach” he will…
10. The newspaper writer *indicted* government officials for problems in the educational system because…
11. The Senators responded to the President’s *pronouncement* by…
12. I would characterize Jane as *affable* because…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

*revoked*      *ineffable*      *invincible*      *renounced*      *dictum*

1. The __________ beauty and peace of the ceremony left us speechless.
2. I always keep in mind a(n) __________ that my mother was fond of repeating.
3. If Tony’s license is __________, he will have to ride with me.
4. The rebel army ___________ everything the government stood for.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

provocative  edict  affable  invoke  pronunciation

5. Juan, a(n) ____________ little boy, loved to sit and talk with his grandmother for hours.
6. In ancient Rome, wives would ____________ the help of the goddess Juno.
7. There was a formal ____________ issued which prohibited leaving the country.
8. Despite Larry’s negative ____________ on the movie, I decided to go.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

revoke  indict  infantile  provocative  enunciate

9. Environmentalists ____________ the automobile industry for many of the world’s pollution problems.
10. The play was so ____________ that my roommate decided to stage a protest over it.
11. Cody needs to ____________ his words so he can be understood.
12. After some rather ____________ stomping around, Myra calmed down and became an adult again.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. One ____________ issued by the Church forbade ____________ dress among women.
   A. affable; infantile
   B. dictum; affable
   C. edict; provocative
   D. edict; affable

2. My once-___________ and easygoing neighbor now ____________ every curse she could think of against me.
   A. affable; invoked
   B. provocative; indicted
   C. affable; renounced
   D. invoke; infantile

3. The rabbi hoped the ____________ he cited would convince people to ____________ their bad habits.
   A. edict; enunciate
   B. pronunciation; invoke
   C. indict; revoke
   D. dictum; renounce
4. None of my father’s ___________ on my behavior could prevent my __________ tantrums whenever I didn’t get what I wanted.
A. dictums; affable  
B. dictums; ineffable  
C. pronouncements; infantile  
D. indict; provocative

5. The jury felt it necessary to ___________ the reporter for refusing to __________ his slanderous remarks.
A. enunciate; revoke  
B. invoke; renounce  
C. revoke; indict  
D. indict; renounce

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Gerald renounces his friendship with Kate, he probably feels that she…

2. If your employer seems especially affable on a certain day, you might think that…

3. When a child learns to enunciate properly, his parents will probably…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

When television was first introduced as a medium for communication, there were many strict guidelines as to the content and nature of programming. The rule against kisses of a certain length of time, or of a certain intensity, is only one example. For years, married couples were only portrayed in the bedroom sleeping in separate twin beds. Not until the Munsters appeared did a married couple appear in the same bed. During this period, writers and producers were forced to edit themselves very carefully.

The television industry also placed firm limits on its writers where gender roles were concerned. For instance, not only did June Cleaver, the fictional mother on the show Leave it to Beaver, stay at home rather than work—she vacuumed her house while wearing pearls! I Dream of Jeannie revolved around an astronaut and his servant, a slender, blonde, attractive genie named, of course, Jeannie. Although Jeannie wore outfits considered _________(VOC) in her day, and although she occasionally did things against her master’s wishes, she ultimately submitted to his male authority.

All of this changed in the late 1960’s and 1970’s. It seemed that most of the creative show ideas had been used, and network ratings were dropping. Network executives were on the lookout for fresh ideas, and a man named Chuck Barris stepped up to provide them. In a show called The Dating Game, he introduced the idea of a single woman questioning three single men behind a screen and then selecting one as a date. The innovative move to “reality” television, upon which real people and real events were portrayed, was appealing to the networks, because the shows had no writing costs. Plots came from real people on the screen, not from the imaginations of producers and writers. Ratings soared for this new type of show, and the format was copied time and time again.

Variation after variation came from the mind of Chuck Barris. The Newlywed Game asked couples questions to see how well they knew each other. And reality television showed people at their most _________(FA) on The Gong Show. Billed as a low-level talent show, this program—actually hosted by Barris himself—brought people onto national television to sing, to dance, or to perform in some other way. When a panel of judges decided the contestant was too bad to continue, they would ring a gong to end the performance. Reality programs signaled a change in the way that television engaged the minds of its viewers. Rather than provide stories and roles that suggested ways for viewers to act and to think, television became a medium for vicarious entertainment. Viewers, instead of seeking to be like the people they saw on screen, laughed at these people’s shortcomings. As television continues to evolve, one wonders if the nature and purpose of viewing itself will continue to change.
1. How did television change in the late 1960’s and 1970’s?
   A. Writers adopted stricter rules regarding gender limits.
   B. Shows began to focus on characters instead of real people.
   C. Television provided new examples for viewers to follow.
   D. Real people replaced written scripts as a source of action.

2. Which of the following is NOT true about Chuck Barris?
   A. He applauded the strict teaching of gender roles on television.
   B. He regularly hosted *The Gong Show.*
   C. He wanted to change methods of television entertainment.
   D. He created *The Dating Game.*

3. What can be inferred from the third paragraph?
   A. Network executives desired a change in the way television entertained its viewers.
   B. Network executives wanted to increase the ratings of their programs.
   C. Chuck Barris changed the way television interacted with its viewers.
   D. all of the above

4. Why were there no writing costs for the new reality shows?
   A. The shows depended on real people rather than written scripts.
   B. The shows were a new form of entertainment.
   C. Viewers could interact with the people onscreen in a new way.
   D. Network ratings were dropping, and executives liked the new idea.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the *italicized* words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that *-ferous* (from *ferre, “to carry,”*) means “carrying,” and that *ad* means “towards.”

A *vociferous* crowd of supporters of a ban on personal handguns marched outside the National Rifle Association’s headquarters in Washington, D.C., last Thursday. The noisy protesters claimed that the NRA promoted “free gun use” among Americans. Across the street, a smaller group of personal handgun *advocates* gathered to stage their own demonstration. However, supporters of handgun freedom were greatly overshadowed by the mob that supported restrictions.
VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

UNIT THREE

HIB/HAB
Latin HABERE, HABITUM “to have, hold”

PROHIBIT (prō hib’ it) v. To stop one from doing something; prevent
L. pro, “in front of,” + habitum = to hold in front of
If the law did not prohibit speeding, there would be far more traffic accidents.
   ant: allow

INHIBIT (in hib’ it) v. To get in the way of; hinder
L. in, “in,” + habitum = to hold in
Jenny decided she wouldn’t let nervousness inhibit her success in the swim meet.
   ant: aid

FUS/FOUND
Latin FUNDERE, FUSUM “to pour out”

SUFFUSE (sŭf fyŏz´) v. To fill up from within; to spread throughout
L. sub, “beneath,” + fusum = to pour from beneath
The light of inner peace seemed to suffuse the monk’s face as he spoke to us.

CONFOUND (kŏn fôwnd´) v. To confuse and frustrate
L. con, “together,” + fundere = to pour together
Although the twins sometimes confound me with their tricks and secret language,
we usually get along pretty well.

INFUSE (in fyŏz´) v. To inject; to fill something or someone with
L. in, “into,” + fusum = to pour into
After many losses, the basketball team needed someone to infuse it with pride
and determination.
   ant: empty, remove
**TEN/TAIN/TIN**

Latin TENERE, TENTUM, “to hold”

**SUSTAIN** (sø stän) v. To support for an extended period of time
L. sub, “beneath,” + tenere = to hold (from) beneath
I am amazed that Jeff can sustain his family on the tiny amount of money he makes.

**ABSTAIN** (ab stän) v. To not do something; refrain
L. ab, “away from,” + tenere = to hold away from
When I abstained from watching television, I found I had much more free time.
*ant*: indulge

**TENACIOUS** (tan å’ shəs) adj. Stubbornly persistent; determined
L. tenax, “holding fast, stubborn”
Thanks to a tenacious group of citizens, the dangerous building was finally torn down.
*syn*: steadfast

**RETINUE** (ret´ in ò) n.
A group that attends an important person
L. re “back,” + tenere = that which is retained
Queen Elizabeth II always has a large retinue of ladies-in-waiting around her.
*syn*: entourage

**PLE**

Latin PLERE, PLETUM, “to fill”

**REPLETE** (ri plēt´) adj. Filled up with
L. re, “again,” + pletum = to fill up again
The ship was replete with supplies for the month-long journey.
*ant*: emptied

**IMPLEMENT** (im´ plə mənt) v. To put into action; execute
L. in, intensifier, + pletum = to fill
It took the company several days to implement the new billing system.

**DEPLETE** (dē plēt´) v. To use up; waste
L. de, “down,” + pletum = to go down from the full
The desert travelers were careful not to deplete their precious supply of water.

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The word *retain*, from re + tenere, means “to hold back” in the sense of “to keep.” A retinue is a group of people kept by a figure of importance or authority.

Be careful not to confuse replete with complete. Replete is used only as a synonym for “full” or “abundantly supplied.”
EXERCISES - UNIT THREE

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Since laws *prohibit* the use of cellular phones on airplanes, Merle decided…
2. The sunlight probably *suffused* the room when…
3. If even one of the people who has pledged to vote for the Mayor decides to *abstain*, then…
4. The party table was *replete* with food, so I suspected that…
5. This scientific theory *confounds* George because…
6. Tony was able to *infuse* us with hope by…
7. Brandon was so *tenacious* in fighting the weeds that…
8. If we choose to *implement* a plan that makes sense…
9. The king always traveled with a large *retinue* because…
10. Because the sailors *depleted* their supply of water, they…
11. If it is heavily farmed, the land will probably be unable to *sustain*…
12. Rita was worried that her sore muscles would *inhibit* her ability to…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

abstained    suffused    prohibit    retinue    confound

1. After a long run, Sarah was ____________ with a happy glow.
2. Julia’s strict adherence to the rules of her religion does not ____________ her from having fun.
3. Because I was trying to lose weight, I ____________ from eating at fast food restaurants.
4. Although these math problems sometimes ____________ Rick, most of the time he finds them enjoyable.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

retinue sustain tenacious replete confound

5. Both wrestlers were talented, but the more ____________ one held out longer.

6. The pioneer family’s wagon was ____________ with supplies they hoped would help them on their jour-

7. It was hard to believe how long the singer was able to ____________ the note.

8. The wealthy corporate executive never traveled without ensuring that his ____________ of secretaries and accountants knew his whereabouts.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

implement infuse abstain deplete inhibit

9. If we ____________ all of our natural resources, we will have a hard time surviving.

10. When the company decides to ____________ the new schedule, my hours will probably change.

11. I am afraid that my lifelong fear of heights will severely ____________ my enjoyment of the flight to Europe.

12. The glorious sunrise seemed to ____________ Lonnie with hope and purpose.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. In order to ____________ good working relationships between employees, companies often ____________ office romances.
   A. sustain; infuse
   B. infuse; prohibit
   C. sustain; prohibit
   D. abstain; implement

2. The large ____________ that followed the rock star could ____________ him with a sense of personal strength and importance.
   A. implement; infuse
   B. abstain; suffuse
   C. retinue; infuse
   D. retinue; confound
3. Good animal trainers know that they can _____________ rules that will not _____________ an animal’s personality.
   A. sustain; deplete
   B. sustain; inhibit
   C. suffuse; deplete
   D. implement; inhibit

4. Because the policies of both candidates ______________ Darah, she may ______________ from voting in the next election.
   A. inhibit; deplete
   B. confound; abstain
   C. inhibit; sustain
   D. confound; prohibit

5. At the sight of an office ______________ with medicines and medical instruments, the young country doctor was _____________ with delight.
   A. replete; sustained
   B. infused; implemented
   C. infused; confounded
   D. replete; suffused

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Muhammed is known to be a tenacious fighter, in his upcoming match he may…

2. If Gloria has decided to abstain from smoking, it is likely that…

3. If you implement a regular schedule for your homework, you will probably find that…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

At the end of World War II, the industrial and military machine that had been Germany lay in ruins. In the 1930’s, Germany consisted not only of its present lands, but also of about 1/3 of present-day Poland, as well as a province near what are now the Baltic states—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. During the war, Adolf Hitler’s dream of world domination had brought him about half of France, most of southern and eastern Europe, and parts of the Soviet Union. The determination of the Allies, combined with a lack of supplies, however, had ended the German command. Post-war Germany was a wasteland plagued by looting and rioting, and it had the sort of black market economy found today only in the poorest nations.

Adding to this problem was the German refugee situation. Hitler had claimed that his invasion of Czechoslovakia was prompted by the large German population in the Sudeten region of that country. After the war ended, Czechoslovakia expelled this population—about 12 million citizens of German descent. Poland drove out its citizens of German descent as well.

Germany was also separated into four occupation zones by the victorious Allies: France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Each of the four Allies was allowed to dismantle factories and take the equipment and raw materials to compensate for the costs of fighting Germany. The Western countries—France, Great Britain, and the United States—did this for only a short time, because it quickly became obvious that this process would create starvation and famine for the remaining Germans.

The Soviet Union, however, was more _________(TEN) in its removal of assets from its part of the former Germany. The desperate poverty of the remaining people in East Germany did little to _____________(HIB) the greed of some of the Soviet victors.
The zones of Germany occupied by the Western allies eventually became West Germany. Under the leadership of its first Prime Minister, Konrad Adenauer, and with the help of such foreign assistance as the American Marshall Plan, West Germany quickly rebuilt its economy, and its citizens began to prosper fairly quickly. The Soviet-occupied zone became known as East Germany, and its citizens continued to suffer significant levels of poverty as resources were \textit{pleaded} (PLE) by the Soviet Union. This inequality persisted until the reunification of Germany in 1991. Forty-six years after the end of World War II, a unified Germany was at last given the task of becoming a responsible member of the fellowship of nations.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph?
   A. Hitler used the presence of German citizens to justify his invasion of Poland.
   B. Czechoslovakia maintained a large German population well after the end of World War II.
   C. The Germans always justified invasion by citing the presence of people of non-German descent in other countries.
   D. none of the above

2. According to the passage, the Western Allies stopped removing resources from Germany because
   A. they realized that the German resources were not profitable.
   B. they realized that such removal would have a drastic effect on Germany.
   C. they sold their rights to the resources to the Soviet Union.
   D. they disliked the idea of importing resources from a former enemy.

3. Which of the following was NOT a reason for Germany’s poverty after World War II?
   A. the attempt by the Allies to invade Czechoslovakia
   B. the expulsion of people of German ancestry from other countries
   C. the removal of German assets by the victorious nations
   D. all of the above

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that \textit{de} means “away from” and \textit{pro} means “forth.”

The Governor called upon National Guard troops last week in an effort to \textit{defuse} the tensions that arose from a dispute between striking factory workers and their replacements. The troops were called in to protect the replacement workers from the violence that had rocked the small town of Manglostone in recent weeks. Following a twelve-hour standoff, the striking workers finally gave way to troops and returned to their more peaceful ways of protesting. Factory owners and local townspeople were \textit{profuse} in their praise of the governor’s decision.
The Protestant Reformation was a movement, begun in the 16th century, to eliminate what were seen as sins or abuses in the Catholic church. Many religious groups started during or shortly after the Reformation are still in existence today.

**UNIT FOUR**

**FORM**
Latin FORMARE, FORMATUM “to form, to establish”

**MISINFORMATION** (mis in fər məˈshən) n. Untrue or wrong information
L. mis, “wrong,” + in, “in,” + formare = wrongly established
The two warring countries constantly circulated misinformation to confuse each other.

**REFORM** (rē fōrm´) v. To bring back to rightness, order, or morality
L. re, “again,” + formare = to form again
Many people think we need to reform our political system, but few know where to start.
syn: correct ant: ruin

**FORMATIVE** (fərˈmə tiv) adj. Occurring at the time of most influence
During a formative period of Jay’s life, he was introduced to jazz music; now he is a famous saxophonist.

**APT/EPT**
From Latin APTARE, APTUM “to fit”

**INEPT** (in ept´) adj. Unskilled; clumsy
L. in, “not,” + aptum = not suited
Try as I might to comfort Alicia, all my words seemed inept or just plain wrong.
syn: awkward ant: graceful

**ADEPT** (ə dept´) adj. Skilled; expert at
L. ad, “toward,” + aptum = suited towards
Tanya was adept at dealing with the arguments that often arose on her volleyball team.
syn: masterful ant: incompetent

**APTITUDE** (ap′tə tōd) n. Skill or suitability for
Rob did not discover his aptitude for politics until he was in college.
syn: ability
POS/PON
Latin PONERE, POSITUM “to put, place”

POSIT (poz´ it) v. To put forth; assert
Tyler posited his belief that all people should be treated fairly.
syn: propose

IMPOSE (im pöz´) v. To forcibly place upon
L. in, “on, onto” + positum = to put onto
The new government tried to impose its ideas onto supporters of the old regime.
syn: inflict

DISPOSITION (dis pa zish´ an) n. Attitude or mood
L. dis, “apart,” + positum
The pirate captain’s impatient disposition led him to throw many lazy sailors to the sharks.
syn: character

FIG
Latin FINGERE, FICTUM, “to shape”

FIGMENT (fig´ mant) n. Something invented or imaginary
Were the monsters only a figment of a feverish brain, or did they really exist?
syn: phantom

EFFIGY (ef´ i j£) n. A figure constructed in mockery
L. e, “out of,” + fictum = to shape out of
An effigy of the other team’s mascot was burned at the pep rally.

PREFIGURE (pr£ fig´ yar) v. To look like or predict a later thing or event
L. pre, “before,” + fictum = to shape before
The small riot outside City Hall prefigured a major uprising that occurred later that year.
syn: foreshadow

To dispose originally meant “to arrange” (literally, “to put things in order apart from one another.”) How do you think the word disposition, which means “attitude,” came from a verb meaning “arrange”?
Vocabulary From Latin and Greek Roots

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. In an attempt to reform the voting system, the mayor ordered…
2. Mother was so adept at handling multiple tasks that she…
3. Any attempt to impose the no-jaywalking law in this town will lead to…
4. In the darkness of her room, Kelly’s imagination began forming figments, which…
5. Alexander is so inept when it comes to cars that…
6. Whenever I try to posit an idea, Denise always…
7. Josh had an incredible aptitude for…
8. These were the formative years of Ruth’s life, when…
9. The citizens built an effigy of the man because…
10. A short period of economic decline usually prefigures an economic recession because…
11. Lou’s friendly disposition prompted Ron to…
12. The misinformation Lydia had received caused her to…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

disfigured inept posit prefigure misinformation

1. The supposedly reliable report turned out to be full of false statistics and ____________.
2. I was pretty ____________ as a stagehand; I even dropped the curtain before the play ended.
3. A permanently angry expression ____________ Nikki’s face.
4. The medical researcher is going to ____________ a bold new idea on a possible cure for AIDS.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

impose  aptitude  reform  prefigures  effigy

5. If we want to _____________ our legal system, we will first have to face everything that is wrong with it.

6. I have noticed that the first small snowstorm often ______________ the first large one.

7. Try as she might, Elizabeth could not ______________ her own will on the other children.

8. Because Troy has a(n) _____________ for running, he enjoys track and is one of the best athletes on the team.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

disposition  effigy  formative  impose  adept

9. A(n) _____________ handling of the tense situation will result in everyone feeling like a winner.

10. Her natural _______________ was gloomy, but she tried not to mope.

11. A(n) ______________ of the hated dictator was burned in the town square.

12. I consider the years between 1985 and 1995 to be Joshua's ______________ period because he developed all his ideas and opinions then.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Darnell, who had a natural ______________ for science, enjoyed ______________ new theories to the other staff in the department.
   A. aptitude; positing
   B. disposition; disfiguring
   C. aptitude; reforming
   D. disposition; prefiguring

2. Amy's naturally friendly ______________ made her ______________ at handling social situations.
   A. effigy; adept
   B. reform; formative
   C. adept; reform
   D. disposition; adept

3. Rumors and ______________ spread by King Paul's enemies finally prompted the crowd to burn a(n) ______________ of him in front of the palace.
   A. disposition; effigy
   B. misinformation; effigy
   C. prefigure; misinformation
   D. formative; effigy
4. Jeff was not ______________ at painting because his hand was injured during a(n) _____________ period of his life.
   A. formative; disfigured
   B. disfigured; inept
   C. inept; imposed
   D. adept; formative

5. Carrie believes that, rather than _____________ harsh sentences on violators of the law, we should try to _____________ criminals and bring them back into society.
   A. reforming; impose
   B. imposing; reform
   C. reforming; posit
   D. positing; impose

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If a group of citizens urges the government to reform voting laws, it is likely that they believe the laws…
2. If Frank is an inept firefighter, he probably does things like…
3. If Nora's disposition is unpleasant, the people around her may…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Although most people have heard of Dracula, the legendary vampire from Transylvania described in Bram Stoker’s novel, few know there is an actual, historical basis for the mythic figure. Many scholars believe a man named Prince Vlad was the real Dracula. In 1431, Vlad was born into a noble family of Wallachia, an area close to Transylvania and now part of Romania. Prince Vlad’s father, Dracul, was a member of the Order of the Dragon, a group of knights that swore to defend Catholicism against the neighboring Muslim Turks. The word “dracul” means “dragon” or “devil” in Romanian. Prince Vlad came to be known as Dracula, meaning “son of the dragon or devil.” Constant war existed during Prince Vlad’s lifetime, largely because the area where he lived bordered on two competing empires, the Turks and the Austrian Hapsburgs.

During Prince Vlad’s rule, he ____________ (POS) a totalitarian regime, strengthened the army, and improved trade with neighboring countries. He was an ____________ (EPT) military leader who won many famous victories over the Turkish army. The Vatican praised him for defending Christianity, but it soon disapproved of Prince Vlad’s infamously cruel methods. He frequently tortured his captured enemies by impaling them on long stakes and leaving them to die in agony. It is rumored that Prince Vlad dined at a table set up among hundreds of impaled men. He was nicknamed Vlad Tepes (meaning “Vlad the Impaler”) after his death. It has also been reported that he sometimes ate bread dipped in blood, which scholars ____________ (POS) is a probable basis for the myth that he was a vampire. Aside from his grisly deeds in battle, though, Prince Vlad was a strong believer that religious charity would secure his place in heaven. He founded five Catholic monasteries during his reign, and his family continued the tradition, founding 50 more over the next 150 years.

Prince Vlad ruled from 1456 until 1462, when he was defeated and took refuge in Hungary. He briefly regained power in 1476, but he was killed in a battle against the Turkish army, which beheaded his corpse and displayed it at Constantinople. Vlad’s remains were later recovered and buried in a monastery near Bucharest called the Snagov. In 1931, archaeologists searched this supposed burial site and recovered a casket. The casket contained a skeleton buried with a crown and the ring worn by knights of the Order of the Dragon. Believing they had found Prince Vlad’s remains, the archaeologists brought the skeleton to the History Museum in Bucharest. However, the skeleton was soon missing and has never been found, adding to the mysteries of the legend of Dracula.
1. What does Dracula mean in Romanian?
   A. vampire
   B. son of the dragon
   C. the impaler
   D. prince

2. What story may have contributed to the belief that Prince Vlad was a vampire?
   A. the story that he impaled his enemies
   B. the belief that he was part of the Order of the Dragon
   C. the story that he founded monasteries
   D. the belief that he sometimes ate bread dipped in blood

3. Where was Prince Vlad supposedly buried?
   A. The Snagov
   B. Constantinople
   C. Hungary
   D. Transylvania

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that pre means “before, in advance.”

Ronni came to school this morning with an imaginative tale of talking sheep on Mars. Her fellow kindergarten classmates loved the story, even though the sheep were simply figments of Ronni's imagination. In fact, their teacher, Mrs. Landings, wasn't surprised at Ronni's storytelling, as she often said that Ronnie had a predisposition to fantasy. Much like Mrs. Landings herself, Ronni was naturally drawn to worlds of imagination and dreams.
LEGAL
Latin LEGARE, LEGATUM, “to appoint, to send on a mission, to charge with”

LEGACY (leg´ a sē) n. Body of ideas, achievements, and morals; example
The crooked judge, retiring today, leaves behind a legacy of dishonesty and corruption.
syn: heritage

DELEGATE (del´ ē gāt) v. To divide up, especially responsibilities
L. de, “down” + legare = to hand down an appointment
Our parents delegated the easiest tasks, like collecting firewood, to the younger children.
syn: designate

ACT/AG
Latin AGERE, ACTUM, “to do, act”

AGENDA (a jen´ dē) n. Plan of action; purpose
L. literally, those things which must be done
Although some critics have wondered whether the author had a political agenda in her last novel, she insists that there was no secret purpose.

PROACTIVE (prō ak´ tiv) adj. Seeking to solve a problem before it occurs
L. pro, “before,” + actum = to act before
Gwen, who was proactive about getting a job, was hired right after she left college.

EXACTING (eg zak´ ĕng) adj. Demanding perfection; strict
L. ex, “out of,” + agere = to drive out of
The exacting conductor sometimes kept the orchestra for hours to practice a single passage.
syn: picky ant: lenient

The customer was so EXACTING that only the EXACT THING satisfied him.
**PULS/PEL**

Latin PELLERE, PULSUM, “to push”

**REPULSION** (rē pul′shən) n. Desire to avoid; disgust  
L. re, “back,” + pulsum = to push back  
After months of eating primarily peanut butter, Izzie began to feel repulsion for it.  
syn: horror  
*ant*: attraction

**DISPEL** (di spel´) v. To scatter about, break up  
L. dis, “apart,” + pellere = to push apart  
Policemen were sent in to dispel the crowd of onlookers that had gathered near the accident.  
syn: banish  
*ant*: gather

**PROPEL** (prə pel´) v. To cause to move towards; push  
L. pro, “forward,” + pellere = to push forward  
A strong wind propelled the toy boat across the surface of the lake.  
syn: push

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**LAT**

Latin LATUM, “brought, carried”

**RELATIVE** (rél′ə tiv) adj. Dependent upon  
L. re, “back,” + latum = brought back  
The number of people at the beach on any day is relative to the weather and the season.

**SUPERLATIVE** (so pür′lə tiv) adj. Excellent; above all others  
L. super, “above,” + latum = carried above  
For superlative performance at work, Holly was awarded a big promotion.  
syn: superior  
*ant*: inferior

**DILATE** (dī′lāt) v. To widen  
L. dis, “apart,” + latum = carried apart  
The surgeon dilated the opening of Anthony's windpipe so he could breathe better.

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Latum is the fourth principal part of the Latin verb fero, which gives us words like refer, confer, and infer.

Have you ever gone to the eye doctor and had your eyes dilated? This procedure involves widening your pupils so that the doctor can see into the back of your eyes.
EXERCISES - UNIT FIVE

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. The legacy of the courageous athlete was one of hope because…
2. If I accuse Maria of having a secret agenda, it is because…
3. I was able to dispel the rumor by…
4. The ducks propelled themselves along by…
5. Simon is so exacting when it comes to accounting that…
6. My happiness is relative to yours because…
7. Hannah felt extreme repulsion when she watched the film because…
8. Eleanor’s academic performance was superlative because…
9. Trixie’s pupils were dilated because…
10. If Karen really wants to be proactive as a salesperson, she should…
11. I decided to delegate all the responsibilities because…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

relative repulsion dispel exacting superlative

1. Occasional matches will help your tennis game a little, but only lots of practice will give you ____________ skills.
2. The more ____________ Mrs. Logan was with her students, the more careful they became.
3. If no one tries to ____________ a medical myth, people may start to believe it as fact.
4. My calmness on any given day seems to be ____________ to the balance in my bank account.
Vocabulary From Latin and Greek Roots

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

agenda proactive repulsion legacy delegate

5. When Bette saw the sickening mess, she felt nothing but _____________.

6. David sometimes tried to ____________ his chores to his younger sisters so he could play baseball with his friends.

7. I tried to be _______________ about the situation and fix the problem before it became truly difficult.

8. The _______________ my grandmother left behind is one of peace and courage.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

dilate agenda propel proactive

9. After making the incision, the surgeon had to ____________ the opening to have enough room to operate.

10. The amount of force needed to ____________ the car up the hill was more than we could provide by ourselves.

11. I don't have a hidden ____________; I just want to be your friend.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. The general tried to ____________ the sorrows of his troops by praising the ____________ of the fallen heroes.
   A. dilate; repulsion
   B. dispel; legacy
   C. dispel; relative
   D. delegate; legacy

2. Our boss is so ____________ that everything must be perfect before we can move on to a new item on the ____________.
   A. exacting; legacy
   B. relative; repulsion
   C. proactive; delegate
   D. exacting; agenda

3. Whether the team succeeds or not is ____________ to whether the captain ____________ some of his authority or keeps it all for himself.
   A. superlative; dispels
   B. impulsive; dilates
   C. relative; dilates
   D. relative; delegates
4. Although the movie was called ______________ in reviews, some of the more violent scenes prompted ____________ in audience members.
   A. delegate; legacy
   B. superlative; repulsion
   C. superlative; allegations
   D. proactive; repulsion

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Chef Peter's cooking is said to be superlative, the diners in his restaurant will expect that…
2. When Gretchen, who finds reptiles repulsive, sees a snake, she will probably…
3. If an Olympic runner is exacting with himself, it is probably because he…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Susan B. Anthony worked toward many political goals in her lifetime. In 1849, when she was 29 years old, Anthony became active in the movement to end slavery, which was called “abolitionism.” Her family and other anti-slavery Quakers frequently held meetings at their farm about the issue. At about the same time, she also began working to limit the sale of alcohol and included temperance, or avoidance of liquor, as a part of her political ____________ (ACT). Members of the Temperance Movement believed that drinking alcohol was sinful and had a negative effect on family life. Despite her work on these issues, however, Susan B. Anthony's most important ____________ (LEG) is found in the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which grants women the right to vote.

Ms. Anthony became convinced through her political work with temperance and abolitionism that women must have the right to vote (called “suffrage”) in order to influence politics in America. Because of this opinion, in 1869, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, her lifelong friend and fellow activist, founded the National Woman Suffrage Association to establish the legal right of women to vote. Anthony worked for this cause energetically by touring the country to speak about suffrage. She tried to ____________ (PEL) the common idea that a married woman had no need to vote since the husband could express opinions for both of them in elections. Susan B. Anthony spoke before every Congress from 1869 to 1906 to persuade it to pass an amendment granting women their voting rights. Anthony became president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1892 and continued to promote women's right to vote across the country. Many territories in the newly settled West were granting women suffrage at this time, and Anthony traveled there to ensure those territories would be admitted to the Union with full rights for women. She retired from her position as president in 1900, but continued her political activity internationally, and, in 1904, she presided over the International Council of Women in Berlin.

Anthony died in 1906 at the age of 86, without ever seeing American women win their suffrage rights. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment, also known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, granting women in the U.S. the right to vote, was signed into law. Years later, the importance of Susan B. Anthony's work was nationally recognized when her image was chosen for the dollar coin, and in 1979, she became the first woman to be depicted on U.S. currency.
1. What political movements did Susan B. Anthony support, other than women's suffrage?
   A. temperance and religious freedom
   B. temperance and abolitionism
   C. Quakerism and abolitionism
   D. abolitionism and socialism

2. What organization did Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton found?
   A. The American Woman Suffrage Association
   B. The National American Woman Suffrage Association
   C. The Union of Woman Suffrage
   D. The National Woman Suffrage Association

3. Susan B. Anthony was the first woman to
   A. speak about women's suffrage.
   B. vote in the West.
   C. have her image appear on U.S. currency.
   D. speak before Congress.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that re means “back” and ex means “out.”

After showing up to several team meetings late, the manager was relegated to the job of assistant coach. When asked about how he felt regarding his lower position, Assistant Coach Reed said that he was “very upset and sorry.” Team owner Loretta Drake commented that if Reed remained in opposition to the team’s policies, the next step would be his expulsion from the team. For fans of the Hoover Beavers, though, Reed’s firing would cause deep mourning for the passing of a former team hero and a local legend.
UNIT SIX

CANT/CHANT
Latin CANERE, CANTUM, “to sing, to call”

RECANT (rē kant´) v. To formally withdraw
L. re, “back,” + cantum = to call back
Although he was critical of his fellow band members at first, the drummer later recanted his criticism.
syn: repeal  ant: reaffirm

INCANTATION (in kan tã´ shən) n. Ritual chant; spell
L. in, “in,” + cantum = to call on (supernatural forces)
The children, exposed to the words of a foreign language for the first time, thought they were hearing a magical incantation.
syn: spell

DISENCHANTED (dis ən chant´ tid) adj. Losing fondness for; unhappy with
The team’s fans, who had once loved the star pitcher, grew disenchant ed with him as he failed to strike the other team out.
syn: disappointed  ant: enthusiastic

AUD
Latin AUDIRE, AUDITUM, “to hear”

INAUDIBLE (in aw´ də bol) adj. So quiet as to be impossible to hear
L. in, “not,” + auditum = not heard
Feedback from the microphone grew from an almost inaudible buzzing to a deafening shriek.
    ant: loud

AUDITORY (aw´ dit ə rē) adj. Having to do with the sense of hearing
Developing auditory skills involves knowing what to listen for and when to listen for it.

AUDIT (aw´ dit) n. A thorough review
Once the accounting scandal became public knowledge, an audit of the company’s finances was called for.
**SON**
Latin SONARE, SONATUM, “to sound”

**DISSONANCE** (dis’n á ns) n. Unpleasant or unharmonious sound
L. dis, “bad” + sonatum = bad sound
The static blaring from the radio filled the room with a painful dissonance.
syn: discord  ant: harmony

**ASSONANCE** (as’n á ns) n. Similarity of word sounds
L. ad, “near to,” + sonatum = sound near to
The young poet could produce lines of skillful assonance and great beauty.

**RESONANT** (rè z’n á nt) adj. Having an effect; powerful
L. re, “again,” + sonare = to sound again
The music of some composers who died long ago is still resonant today.

**LOG**
Greek LOGEIN, “to speak, to reason”

**ANALOGOUS** (án a l’ á g’s) adj. Comparable to; like
G. ana, “according to,” + logein = according to reason
Do you think the invention of the printing press is analogous to the invention of the computer in our own time?
syn: equivalent  ant: unrelated

**DIALOGUE** (di’a lóg) n. Communication between two or more people
G. dia, “between,” + logein = to speak between
The countries had been at war for so long that any kind of dialogue seemed impossible.
syn: conversation

**PROLOGUE** (prò lóg) n. A speech, passage, or event coming before the main speech or event
G. pro, “before,” + logein = to speak before
In the prologue to the novel, the author lists the main characters and their histories.
syn: preface  ant: epilogue

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II A sonogram is an image produced by ultrasound—sound waves above 20,000 Hertz which bounce off a human body and form an image of its interior.

II Whereas a dialogue is a speech between two or more people, and a prologue is a speech that comes before something, a monologue is a speech by one person.
Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. The official decided to recant his statement because…
2. Since the actors spoke in inaudible whispers, the audience…
3. The dissonance that filled the neighborhood when the band played…
4. If there were a magical incantation for success, almost everyone would…
5. When I find that a modern situation is analogous to a historical one, I wonder if…
6. Because Cynthia’s auditory nerve is damaged, she…
7. Certain great novels are so resonant that they…
8. The little girl became disenchanted with the pony ride when…
9. A careful audit of the company’s finances was needed because…
10. If we can establish a dialogue between the two groups, then…
11. Passages of assonance in a poem often make a reader…
12. The prologue to the play was intended to…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

incantation  prologue  audit  dialogue  resonant

1. I thought I’d seen the worst, but this morning was only a(n) ____________ to a really bad day.
2. When the ____________ of the bank was completed, the inspector said that everything seemed to be in order.
3. The bravery of soldiers in World War II is still ____________ today.
4. If you could speak a(n) ____________ and turn into something else, what would you be?
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

dialogue analogous recant auditory dissonance

5. Although Ray likes to tell people he has a(n) _________ problem, the truth is that he just doesn't listen well.

6. Often, the _________ that results from the baby crying, the dog barking, and the music blaring drives me insane.

7. This situation is hardly _________ to that one; in fact, they are completely different.

8. I like to keep a(n) _________ going with my friends; sometimes we talk all night long.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

audited recant assonance inaudible disenchanted

9. I became _________ with living in Peru when the prices for food and clothing started going up.

10. The combination of words in the song produces a(n) _________ that Hazel finds lovely to hear.

11. Although his statement was controversial, the governor will not _________.

12. If you answer the telephone with a(n) _________ mumble, how will I hear you?

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Whatever the deputy whispered to the Chief of Police was _________ to the audience, but it made the Chief _________ his statement and apologize.
   A. resonant; assonance
   B. dialogue; analogous
   C. inaudible; recant
   D. prologue; incantation

2. I hardly think Mary's deep unhappiness with her current job is _________ to the times she has been _________ with a job in the past.
   A. analogous; disenchanted
   B. assonance; dissonance
   C. prologue; disenchanted
   D. inaudible; disenchanted

3. The noisy city's _________ would create a(n) _________ disturbance for a person with even limited hearing ability.
   A. incantation; auditory
   B. dissonance; auditory
   C. audit; auditory
   D. dialogue; resonant
4. A comprehensive ___________ of several major power companies led to an open ___________ between consumers and company executives.
   A. audit; dialogue  
   B. dissonance; recant  
   C. inaudible; dissonance  
   D. incantation; dialogue

5. The words of the ___________ were still ___________ in my mind long after the play had ended.
   A. audit; disenchanted  
   B. prologue; resonant  
   C. dissonance; resonant  
   D. audit; disenchanted

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. When television commercials become a source of dissonance to you, then…
2. Permanent damage to your auditory nerves might be caused by…
3. If your bank undergoes a government audit, you might want to…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

On April 4, 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, was fatally wounded by a rifle shot that was ___________ for years afterwards. King was visiting Memphis, Tennessee, in order to support striking sanitation workers. While he was staying at the Hotel Lorraine, Dr. King exited his room to the balcony on his way to dinner. As he paused to speak to someone below, he was struck and killed by a single rifle shot. Authorities arrested James Earl Ray, a white escaped convict, who soon confessed to shooting King from a building across from the hotel. Near the crime scene, investigators found a bag containing a rifle with Ray's fingerprints. Ray was sentenced to life in prison, but he soon ___________ his admission, claiming his lawyer forced him to confess by threatening him with the death penalty. Today, most people believe Ray assassinated King. Yet, a few, including Dr. Martin Luther King's family, claim the assassination was a conspiracy, not executed solely by James Earl Ray.

Critics who believe in a possible conspiracy cite a number of problems with the official story. Most significantly, Ray was not a trained sniper, nor is there any evidence he practiced firing rifles on his own. The person who shot Dr. King fired one precision shot. In addition, investigators could never match the bullet from King's body to Ray's rifle, even after new testing was done in 1997. A number of witnesses present at the murder scene claimed the sound of the shot came from the ground, not from above, which is where Ray allegedly fired. A man who had claimed he saw Ray leaving the room later admitted that he was intoxicated. When he was shown a picture, he even denied that Ray was the man he had originally claimed to see. Some people, ___________ (CHANT) by the potential problems with the authorities' version of King's assassination, still believe in Ray's possible innocence.

James Earl Ray died in prison in 1998, and Dr. King's family has even publicly stated that they do not believe Ray killed King. In 2000, however, after finishing an eighteen-month investigation, the U.S. Justice Department concluded that there was no evidence of an assassination plot. Today the official story remains unaltered from the original—that James Earl Ray, and only James Earl Ray, was responsible for killing Martin Luther King, Jr.
1. Where was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated?
   A. the Hotel Lorraine
   B. a boarding house
   C. the Holiday Inn
   D. a Memphis courtroom

2. Why do some people believe that James Earl Ray is innocent?
   A. His fingerprints were found on a rifle near the crime scene.
   B. He proved he was somewhere else at the time of the shooting.
   C. He was not a trained sniper.
   D. He had no reason to kill King.

3. Why did Ray say he confessed to the shooting?
   A. He said he confessed because he was guilty.
   B. He said he confessed because he was temporarily insane.
   C. He said he confessed because the Mafia made him.
   D. He said he confessed because his lawyer forced him to.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that *epi* means “after” and *eu* means “good.”

Although it has been more than fifty years since it first opened on Broadway, Arthur Miller’s tragedy *Death of A Salesman* still has audiences weeping during its *epilogue*. The closing speech by Willy’s wife Linda is a touching and heartfelt *eulogy* for her recently deceased husband. If it is done well, the farewell monologue can be amazingly powerful.
UNIT SEVEN

VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

UNIT SEVEN

BELL
Latin BELLUM, “war”

BELLICOSE (bel´ i kôs) adj. Warlike in nature
The bellicose tribe was in the habit of fighting its neighbors.
syn: combative ant: peaceful

ANTEBELLUM (an t£ bel´ am) adj. Occurring before a war
L. ante, “before,” + bellum = before the war
War changed the country in many ways, but some things remained as they were in the antebellum years.

BELLIGERENCE (bel´ ij´ rçns) n. Warlike mood or attitude
L. bellum + gero, “to wage” = waging war
Despite the belligerence of the opposing team, the Hawks won the game by two points.

AM
Latin AMOR, “love”

AMICUS, “friend”

ENAMORED (en am´ ørd) adj. Fond of; feeling love towards
L. in, “in,” + amor = in love
At first I hated the novel, but after reading it again, I became enamored of it.
syn: charmed ant: repulsed

AMIABLE (ã´ më bôl) adj. Good-natured; cheerful
Bernard greeted me with an amiable smile as I entered the office.
syn: cordial ant: disagreeable

AMICABLE (am´ i kô bôl) adj. Not bitter or hostile; friendly
There were rumors that Diana and Brynn were fighting, but the two girls insisted they had an amicable relationship.
AGON
Greek AGON, “contest, struggle”

ANTAGONIZE (an tag´ o niz) v. To act hostile towards; provoke
G. anti, “against,” + agon = to struggle against
No matter how the bullies antagonize Walter, he never gets angry or upset.
syn: oppose ant: soothe

PROTAGONIST (pr¶ tag´ o nist) n. The central character in a work of literature
G. proto, “first,” + agon = first contestant
In the first story Jo wrote, the protagonist was a princess who defeated a wicked emperor.

ANTAGONIST (an tag´ o nist) n. One who is hostile towards; one who opposes
G. anti, “against,” + agon = contestant who is against
Ann sometimes felt like her parents were her antagonists, but at other times they seemed like her best friends.

PHIL
Greek PHILE, “love”

PHILOSOPHICAL (fil a sif´ i kol) adj. Calm and wise; reasonable
G. phile + sophos “wisdom” = love of wisdom
Cheryl’s friends thought she would be humiliated after she lost the contest, but she was philosophical about the whole thing.

PHILANTHROPY (fi lan´ thra pe´ ) n. Charitable donation to public causes
G. phile + anthropos, “man” = love of man
The farmer gave his land to the city to turn into a park and was praised for his act of philanthropy.

ant: stinginess

BIBLIOPHILE (bib´ le fil) n. One who loves books
G. bibllos, “book,” + phile = love of books
Cameron, a self-described bibliophile, was running out of space for her books.

Greek drama usually has a struggle or contest (agon) at its center. The protagonist is the main figure in such a drama, and the antagonist is the figure who opposes the protagonist.

The Greek word for “brother” is adelphos; what does “Philadelphia” literally mean?
EXERCISES - UNIT SEVEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. We knew the brothers were *bellicose* because…
2. Lili is not *enamored* of the summer weather because…
3. Wally found that the best way to *antagonize* his brother was to…
4. The economy began to improve after the war, even though in the *antebellum* period, it…
5. Do you identify with the *protagonist* of the novel, or are you more like…
6. Although their lives grew apart, the two friends had an *amicable* relationship because…
7. If I were a multimillionaire, I would definitely engage in *philanthropy* because…
8. The *belligerence* Jack felt was clear when…
9. Eric's little sister seemed like his *antagonist* when she…
10. Because Bud was *amiable* by nature, the people around him…
11. A true *bibliophile* can be identified by…
12. Parker had a *philosophical* outlook about his life's hardships, which made him seem…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

*belligerence*   *amicable*   *antagonist*   *protagonist*   *bibliophile*

1. The two countries remained on __________ terms despite an incident many feared would hurt diplomatic relations.
2. When interviewing for a job, it is best to show assertiveness, but not ____________.
3. The lion is a natural ____________ to the zebra.
4. Hank used to go to parties a lot, but now he's a(n) ____________ who would rather stay home with a book.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- antagonize
- protagonist
- belligerent
- amiable
- philanthropy

5. The donation of the library was part of a generous act of ________ by the town’s wealthiest widow.

6. While Thelma did not get along well with others, her brother Devon was ________ and easygoing.

7. It is hard to identify the ________ in a novel with so many important characters.

8. If you ________ that cat, don’t be surprised when she scratches you.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- antebellum
- amiable
- philosophical
- enamored
- bellicose

9. If I get some perspective on my life, perhaps I can be a little more ________.

10. In the ________ South, the tensions that would lead to war were building.

11. Ralph was so ________ of the kite that he took it out even when there was no breeze.

12. If Leo keeps directing these ________ comments at his mom, he is destined for trouble.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. The football team seems to be full of ________ players who, when they are not ________ members of the opposing team, are starting fights with one another.
   A. philosophical; antagonizing
   B. bellicose; antagonizing
   C. bellicose; belligerence
   D. amiable; enamored

2. The actor portraying the ________ of the play was ________ of his female lead both on and off-stage.
   A. protagonist; philosophical
   B. antagonist; amicable
   C. antagonist; amiable
   D. protagonist; enamored

3. Harry believed that his wealthy parents should put more money toward ________ and often acted as his father’s ________ in family arguments on the subject.
   A. philanthropy; antagonist
   B. amicable; belligerence
   C. amiable; bibliophile
   D. bibliophile; antebellum
4. Despite Rodney's ___________ at first, he and Fran went on to develop a(n) ___________ partnership.
   A. amiable; bellicose
   B. belligerence; amicable
   C. amicable; philosophical
   D. antebellum; bellicose

5. The bookstore café was a natural gathering spot for ___________ , who would greet one another in a(n) ___________ fashion and then settle down to their individual reading.
   A. protagonists; bellicose
   B. bibliophiles; amiable
   C. bibliophiles; enamored
   D. antagonists; amicable

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Noreen often antagonizes her fellow students, they may decide to...
2. Some of the signs that your new manager is of a belligerent nature might include...
3. If the reading public is enamored of a new author, the author's books will probably...

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Although most people know that Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States and the author of the Declaration of Independence, they may not realize that he was also a well-respected intellectual. Jefferson was recognized worldwide for his knowledge of mathematics and science. In fact, he was so ___________(AM) of science that he carried various scientific instruments, as well as a small notebook, in his pockets at all times. Every day, no matter where he traveled in the world, Jefferson would take time to observe the weather, the animals, and the plants around him. He recorded all of these observations in his pocket notebook.

Thomas Jefferson also loved to read about science, and he was able to read in seven different languages. He was a dedicated ___________(PHIL) who kept thousands of books at his home. He kept books handy throughout his house so that he could read any time that he had a few minutes free. If he read in the evening, Jefferson would often become so involved in a book that he would get up early the next day to read more of it.

Some historians believe that Thomas Jefferson's love of science led him to create one of the major accomplishments of his presidency: the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There had been no complete study of the Western United States when Jefferson became President in 1801. For only $2,500, he funded the Lewis and Clark Expedition, whose main purpose was to find a trade route to the Pacific Ocean; he instructed the leaders of the group, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, to keep detailed journals and notes of all of the different plants and animals they saw on their journey. He also asked them to bring back samples of seeds and plants they found along the way. These were planted at his home, an ___________(BELL) mansion in Virginia called Monticello. Jefferson himself carefully monitored the plants' progress, kept records of their growth, and experimented with crossbreeding them.

After he left the presidency, Jefferson retired to Monticello. From there, he wrote letters to scientists all over the world. He often requested plants or seed samples from foreign countries. When these samples were sent to him, Jefferson would carefully plant them in grids he designed so that he could scientifically monitor the growth of the plants. The descendants of many of these plants are still being grown at Monticello, which is now an historical site.
1. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
   A. Thomas Jefferson: An American Politician
   B. American Patriots
   C. The Man Who Wrote the Declaration of Independence
   D. The Scientific Pursuits of Thomas Jefferson

2. According to this passage, which of the following was the main reason for the Lewis and Clark Expedition?
   A. to learn about various Native American cultures
   B. to record observations about plant and animal life in the western United States
   C. to find a trade route to the Pacific Ocean
   D. to collect plant samples from the western states

3. Why did Thomas Jefferson want plant and seed samples from around the world sent to Monticello?
   A. so he could create a beautiful garden
   B. because he was drafting agricultural laws
   C. so he could plant them and monitor their growth himself
   D. none of the above

4. Thomas Jefferson’s contribution to science remains today in
   A. his love of reading.
   B. his letters to other scientists.
   C. his scientific instruments.
   D. the plants and seeds still being grown at Monticello.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that post means “after” and mis means “against.”

The years following the American Civil War constitute the period known as Reconstruction. In this postbellum society, the South tried to rebuild with the help and support of the North. By giving money, supplies, and time, Northern donors acted in a most generous and truly American way and helped defuse the misanthropic spirit that had divided so many families and communities.
UNIT EIGHT

PED
Latin PES, PEDIS “foot”

IMPEDIMENT (im pe’d´ mant) n. Something that gets in the way; obstacle
L. in, “in the way of,” + pedis = in the way of the foot
One mistake at work need not be an impediment to your advancement in the company.
syn: barrier ant: assistance

EXPEDIENT (ek spé’ dë´ ant) adj. Providing results quickly; practical and effective
L. ex, “by,” + pedis = (to speed along) by foot
Jasper decided it would be most expedient for him to leave town as soon as he could.
syn: profitable

PEDESTRIAN (péd´ stre´ on) adj. Lacking excitement; ordinary and dull
Although I thought my trip to the city would be thrilling from start to finish, it turned out to be rather pedestrian.
syn: everyday ant: original

PED
Greek PAIS, PAIDOS “child”

PEDANT (ped´ nt) n. One possessing abundant knowledge of minor, often uninteresting, things
Only a pedant would go into such detail on the most minor points of grammar.

PEDAGOGUE (ped´ ogäg) n. A teacher, especially one who is dull and narrow-minded
G. paidos + agein, “to lead” = child-leader
Because our previous teacher had been a terrible bore, we expected the new teacher to be a pedagogue of the same type.

Words from Latin pedis and Greek paidos are easy to mix up. One clue: if you see “ped” spelled “paed,” it is from paidos.

Pedestrian literally means “going on foot,” and once referred to writing that plodded dully along rather than moving gracefully and with art. Today, anything that is dull or commonplace can be called pedestrian.
VEST
Latin VESTIS, “clothing”

TRAVESTY (trav´əs tē) n. A bad imitation of; a perversion of
Some of the books being published today are a travesty of the great literature that
came before.
syn: mockery, farce  ant: glorification

VESTED (ves´təd) adj. Significant to one’s own profit or well-being
Because Joy does not have a vested interest in the company, she doesn’t have to
worry if it goes bankrupt.

VESTMENT (vest´ mənt) n. Clothing worn to symbolize religious or political
authority
The youngest members of the choir did not want to wear their vestments because
they felt that the clothes weren’t cool.

DIVEST (dīvest´) v. To strip or remove a title or position of authority
L. dis, “apart,” + vestis = remove clothing
When his cheating was discovered, Brian was divested of the office of student
body president.
  ant: endow

CORPOR/CORPU
Latin CORPOR, “body”

CORPOREAL (kôr pôr´ ē ēl) adj. Having to do with the body
Some religious writers focus on the differences between corporeal form and spiritual
essence.

CORPULENT (kôr´ pyi lənt)
  adj. Extremely fat; obese
L. corpor + -ulent, “full” = full of body
It seems shameful that the king is corpulent
while his people are thin and starving.
  ant: skinny

INCORPORATE (in kôr´ por´ət) v. To bring together features, ideas, or elements
L. in, “into,” + corpor = into a body
The most popular recipes in the cookbook manage to incorporate ideas about
health and nutrition without sacrificing flavor.
syn: include, join  ant: separate, remove

II A travesty is a form of drama that ridicules something or someone; the players in the drama
wear clothing associated with the opposite sex (trans, “across” [gender lines] + vestis, “cloth-
ing”). Outside of the theater, a travesty is a gross mockery or perversion of something.

III Other words and phrases from corpor: corps, corpse, corpora-
tion, corpuscle.
EXERCISES - UNIT EIGHT

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Fear can be an *impediment* to success if you…
2. I believe that the trial was a *travesty* of justice because…
3. Those who believe in an afterlife feel that a person's *corporeal* form…
4. Although Travis knows a lot, he never seems like a *pedant* because…
5. I have a *vested* interest in the outcome of this horse race because…
6. A doctor may advise an extremely *corpulent* patient to…
7. The *vestments* worn by the priest are a symbol of…
8. The beauty queen was *divested* of her crown after she…
9. When Rudy said my life seemed *pedestrian*, I argued that…
10. Politicians tend to select the most *expedient* choice presented because…
11. The substitute deserved his reputation as a *pedagogue* because…
12. This type of exercise *incorporates* many forms in order to…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

**pedant**  **vestment**  **divested**  **corporeal**  **corpulent**

1. After the scandal rocked the company, the vice-president was ___________ of his authority.
2. I lectured my friends a little too long on minor points today; now I'm afraid they think I'm a(n) ___________.
3. When the dog became so ___________ that he could hardly get through the pet door, Ernest knew it was time to put him on a diet.
4. Simply donning the ___________ of a judge does not make one sure to hand out wise or fair decisions.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

5. One of the biggest ___________ to successful weight loss is the constant stream of food commercials on TV.

6. When I learned of the imprisonment of an innocent man, I felt I was living in a(n) ___________ of democracy.

7. My ___________ form is on the short side, but I make up for it by having a generous spirit.

8. While Ellie thought Joe’s taste in music was a little ___________, he thought her music was bizarre.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

9. Everyone on the team has a(n) ___________ stake in how the season plays out.

10. If we ___________ some of today’s ideas into the earlier plan, I feel certain we will succeed.

11. Barry thinks it will be most ___________ to buy the cell phone at full price now and try to be reimbursed by the company later.

12. I thought the visiting speaker would be a boring ___________, but his speech was actually short and fascinating.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Rather than considering the different backgrounds of your teammates a(n) ___________, try to ___________ their diversity into your overall strategy.
   A. impediment; incorporate
   B. travesty; divest
   C. pedagogue; incorporate
   D. pendant; divest

2. After he was ___________ of his position at the university, Karl obtained a position at the local high school, where he spent the rest of his career as a boring ___________.
   A. incorporated; travesty
   B. divested; pedagogue
   C. incorporated; impediment
   D. divested; travesty
3. The lazy, ____________ emperor, who spent far more time at banquets than at political negotiations, represented a(n) ____________ of all the noble ideals held by previous rulers.
   A. vested; impediment
   B. vested; pedagogue
   C. corpulent; travesty
   D. vested; pedant

4. An observer who judged Janice only by her ____________ form might conclude that she was fairly ____________, but anyone who got to know her would appreciate her active mind and generous soul.
   A. corpulent; expedient
   B. expedient; corporeal
   C. corporeal; pedestrian
   D. pedestrian; vested

5. Because we didn’t have a(n) ____________ interest in the subject, the man talking endlessly about it seemed a terrible ____________.
   A. expedient; pedestrian
   B. corporeal; pedant
   C. vested; pedant
   D. corpulent; pedagogue

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Lou tells Penny that the meals at the restaurant are pedestrian, Penny will probably...

2. Tamara said that taking a job in another city is the most expedient option for her; we might therefore assume that she will...

3. If Ron is divested of his authority in the company, we can assume that he...

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

It is nearly impossible to walk down the hallways of an American public school without seeing glowing lights surrounded by excited students, especially around lunchtime. These lights point the way to a solution for school funding, or they become places where a ____________(CORPU) generation can ruin its health. These lights, of course, come from soda machines, from snack machines, and from ice cream machines. They may indeed provide money for student activities, for hallway video cameras, even for metal detectors, but they create poor eating habits, feed caffeine addictions, and raise student consumption of sugar and salt far above recommended levels.

Study after study demonstrates that Americans are becoming more overweight. Diabetes is appearing in younger and younger children, and people are gaining weight at faster and faster rates. Childhood is the time when people tend to establish their habits for living; at this point in time, though, many children do not lead healthy lifestyles. Children in earlier generations spent a lot of time playing games of endurance, running around, or exploring on bicycles, but children in our own time are more likely to be captivated by video games or television after school. This lack of activity can have dramatic effects.

Thirty years ago, soda machines contained twelve-ounce cans; now, they contain twenty-ounce bottles. This 66% increase in volume is leading to a huge increase in obesity and related health risks. When soda machines are presented as an option for students after every class period, the health of our future generations is placed in danger. This reckless behavior by school principals and superintendents is a ____________(VEST) of responsible supervision.

Beyond any doubt, the revenues from soda machines
and snack machines have given schools an additional source of funding without raising taxes. However, many students are not responsible enough to make healthy choices about the things that they eat and drink. In addition, school administrators may not have thought about the way that the chemicals they are selling will affect student behavior and performance. The idea of vending machines is a good one; the snacks, drinks, and junk food that currently lurk inside these machines, however, need to be eliminated.

1. Why does the author mention metal detectors?
   A. As a way of explaining what the essay will be about
   B. As part of an acknowledgement that snack machines have some benefit
   C. To show the opinions of school administrators
   D. As an explanation of dangers to future generations

2. Which of the following may NOT be inferred from the second paragraph?
   A. Children in our own time are not as active as children in previous generations.
   B. Appetites have increased in the past thirty years.
   C. Increased levels of technology have reduced the physical activity of children.
   D. all of the above

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that ex means “out of.”

The principal of the school became concerned when several parents approached him with allegations of corporal punishment by his teachers. He quickly decided that a workshop was needed to remedy this problem of physical punishment. The school board expedited the approval process for the workshop by granting money immediately.
UNIT NINE

From Latin UNUS, “one”

UNIFORM (yōŏn´ə fôrm) adj. The same all the way through; consistent
L. unus + formis, “form” = one form
If you bake the cake properly, it will be of uniform sweetness and moistness.
syn: unvarying  
ant: variable, disparate

UNISON (yōŏn´ə sôn) n. In one voice
L. unus + sonus “sound” = one sound
When the speaker asked the people to answer him, they shouted back in unison.

UNANIMOUS (yōŏn´ə mas) adj. Showing complete agreement
L. unus + animus, “spirit” = one spirit
Many trials are dragged out over a long period of time because the jury cannot come to a unanimous decision.
syn: harmonious  
ant: divided

MONO

Greek MONOS, “one”

MONOLOGUE (mân´ə lôg) n. A speech made by a single person
G. monos + logein, “to speak” = speech by one
A messenger interrupts the hero of the novel in the middle of a monologue.

MONOPOLIZE (mô nôp´ə lîz) v. To use or take so as to prevent others from using or taking
G. monos + polein, “sell,” = one seller
Quentin is monopolizing the copy machine, and no one else can use it.
syn: hoard  
ant: share

MONOGAMY (mô nôg´ə mē) n. Marriage to only one person at a time
G. monos + gamy, “marry,” = to marry one
While multiple marriages are acceptable and even encouraged in some countries, American society generally insists on monogamy.

MONOLITHIC (mân´ə lith´ık) adj. Exactly the same throughout; lacking any diversity
G. monos + lithos, “stone” = one stone
Marcie escaped the monolithic society she had grown up in by traveling the world and seeing many different cultures.
syn: invariable
HOMO
Greek HOMOS, “the same”

HOMONYM (häm´ə nım) n. A word spelled exactly like another word, but having a different meaning
G. homos, + onym, “name”
When you come across a homonym, like the word “bear,” you may have difficulty figuring out which meaning to assign to it.

HOMOGENIZED (hmə jənəzd) adj. Forced to be exactly the same
G. homos + genos “kind”
Mrs. Benau does not support a homogenized class; she thinks all students have different strengths and weaknesses.
ant: diverse

EQUI
Latin AEQUUS, “equal, even”

EQUITABLE (ek´ə bəl) adj. Fair; just
Zachary usually tried to be equitable, but this time he took all the money for himself and left none for his friend.
syn: balanced
ant: unjust

EQUILIBRIUM (ék wi li bərəm) n. Balance; steadiness
L. aequus + libra, “scales, balance” = equal balance
Wendy’s hurtful comment upset my mental equilibrium, and I did badly on my final exam.
syn: evenness

INIQUITY (in ik´ə tē) n. Injustice; wrong or wicked action or situation
L. in, “not,” + aequus = not equal
The city committed a great iniquity against local children when it permanently closed the school.
syn: corruption
ant: morality

A homophone (homos, “same,” + phonos, “sound”) is a word pronounced exactly like another word, but spelled differently and having a different meaning. For example, “bear” is a homophone for “bare.”

A mathematical equation is a statement that makes two expressions equal.
**EXERCISES - UNIT NINE**

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Because the fog was of *uniform* thickness, no matter where we walked…
2. The children found it difficult to sing in *unison* because…
3. My talks with Lisa always seem to turn into a *monologue* on her part because…
4. A *homonym* for the word “right,” meaning “that which one deserves,” is…
5. They could not come to an *equitable* agreement about the pie because…
6. The motion to fine people who litter received a *unanimous* vote because…
7. I try not to *monopolize* the car I share with my sister because…
8. If you feel that your emotional *equilibrium* has been upset, try…
9. If we look closely we can see that our society is not *monolithic*, but it is…
10. The preacher said that modern society was descending into *iniquity* because…
11. *Monogamy* in most animals is rare, but among humans…
12. One recent development that has resulted in a more *homogenized* culture is…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- monolithic
- iniquities
- equity
- homonym
- unanimous

1. In such a(n) ____________ society, it is hard to find a lot of different viewpoints.
2. New learners of English often have trouble distinguishing between ____________.
3. Although the legal system in our country creates terrible ____________, it is possible to get a fair trial.
4. Although the family tried repeatedly, they could not come to a(n) ____________ decision on politics.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

unison  monogamy  equitable  equity  monologue

5. Do you think ____________ requires that married people remain truly in love with one another?

6. When the teacher greeted her students, they all answered her in ______________.

7. I find that the _____________ delivered by a character alone on stage is my favorite part of the play.

8. The deal, which had seemed ______________ to Damien, started to seem less fair as he counted his money.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

homogenized  uniform  equilibrium  monopolized  equity

9. For a magic instant, the twins on the seesaw achieved a perfect ______________.

10. Danny always ______________ the phone so that no one else in the family could get close to it.

11. My neighborhood seemed ______________ and boring to me until I started to ask people about where they had come from.

12. The rules of dress in the gambling casino were ____________ with those of every other establishment on the boulevard.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. The priest spoke on the difficulty of achieving spiritual ____________ in a world filled with ____________.
   A. unison; monologue
   B. equilibrium; iniquity
   C. unison; equilibrium
   D. equilibrium; monologue

2. A(n) ____________ distribution of resources cannot be achieved if one country insists on ____________ the world markets.
   A. unanimous; monopolizing
   B. uniform; unison
   C. uniform; homogenizing
   D. equitable; monopolizing

3. The play begins with the protagonist’s ____________ ; when he finishes, the chorus enters, speaking together in ____________.
   A. iniquity; homonym
   B. monologue; unison
   C. equitable; uniform
   D. monologue; iniquity
4. Because the Senate is practically __________ this year, it comes as no surprise that so many bills pass by __________ approval.
   A. equitable; uniform
   B. equilibrium; homonym
   C. monolithic; unanimous
   D. equitable; uniform

5. Many fear that our society, which is not __________ by nature, is being forcibly __________ by mass commercialization.
   A. unanimous; monopolized
   B. uniform; homogenized
   C. uniform; monolithic
   D. equitable; homogenized

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If a candidate for the school board calls for a more equitable distribution of school funds, we can assume he believes that…

2. If five friends are unanimous in their desire to go to the zoo, they will probably make plans to…

3. If a character is in the middle of a monologue, we can assume the other characters are…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Religion can be considered the root of many of today’s problems. While the opinion is not __________ (UNI), many people subscribe to it; they say that more people have died in the name of religion over the years than for any other reason. This may or may not be true; the various factions fighting for __________ (EQUI) treatment in societies around the world feel that the injustices they are called on to endure warrant the action they take.

Each of us believes in something. It may be life after death, it may be treating Mother Earth with respect, it may be readiness for salvation. Regardless of what we hear preached from the pulpit, coming from our parents, or rising from the depths of our consciousness, religion has played a very large role in the shaping of the world as we know it. However, one religion does not __________ (MONO) all cultures on earth. It is the interaction of human beings, pursuing their happiness whatever way they see fit, that makes the world an interesting place.

You can be a Christian, Moslem, Jew, Buddhist, Confucian, or animist; it really doesn’t matter. Each of us must live according to our conscience as we seek peace on earth. Religion may not be the answer to all of our problems, but life on earth is certainly interesting because of the idea of religion.

What if you’re not religious? Some young people pride themselves on being “without religion.” That’s certainly another acceptable view. But, when the chips are down, when everything seems to be going wrong, when there is another crisis in the world which seems closer to home, it can help to have a religious belief. It helps to be able to find a force bigger than you are to appeal to in an effort to keep the world from slipping further into chaos. That’s when religion comes in handy. When you are confronted with problems that are bigger than you are, religion gives you a way to deal with them.
1. According to the author, what role does religion play when problems seem overwhelming in the world?
   A. no role
   B. an essential role
   C. It gives you a way to deal with problems.
   D. The role is up to the individual.

2. Which religion is recommended by the author?
   A. Judaism
   B. Christianity
   C. Animism
   D. none of the above

3. According to the article, who believes religion is the root of our problems?
   A. everyone
   B. some people
   C. nobody
   D. politicians

4. The author believes religion is
   A. all-important.
   B. somewhat important.
   C. not important at all.
   D. of unknown importance.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that an means “not,” and valent means “having force.”

Penguins are an anomaly among birds. Unlike most other birds, they have wings but cannot fly. They also differ in mating style, since they choose a mate for life. The behavior of male penguins as they court is equivalent to a human marriage proposal.
UNIT TEN

VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

BEN
Latin BENE, “well, good”

BENEVOLENT (bə nev´ə lənt) adj. Kindly; favorable towards
L. bene + volere, “to wish” = to wish well
A benevolent neighbor put the runaway boy up for the night.
syn: humane  ant: cold-hearted

BENEFACTOR (ben´ə fak tər) n. A person who gives friendly aid
L. bene + facere, “to do” = one who does good
When the artist began to paint in a strange, new style, her usual benefactor withdrew all financial support.

BENIGN (bən´i n) adj. Causing no harm
Although police initially thought the substance was a deadly chemical, they soon discovered it was totally benign.
  ant: deadly

CORD
Latin COR, CORDIS, “heart”

ACCORD (ə kôrd´) n. Sameness of opinion; agreement
L. ad, “near to,” + cordis = heart toward
The leaders of the nation were in accord on the necessity of a new budget, but no one could agree on how the money should be spent.
syn: harmony  ant: strife

DISCORD (dîs´kôrd) n. Lack of agreement; disharmony
L. dis, “apart,” + cordis = heart apart from
Although they tried to hide their disagreement, the discord between the two teammates was obvious.
syn: disunity

CORDIAL (kôr´jəl) adj. Warmly friendly and polite
If Leon can’t be cordial towards his ex-girlfriend, he shouldn’t go to her party.
syn: courteous  ant: hostile

The abbreviation N.B. stands for “nota bene,” which means “note well.” These letters usually precede a note of explanation.

Certain kinds of liqueurs are called cordials because they seem to warm the heart.
**ANIM**
Latin ANIMUS, “spirit”

**ANIMOSITY** (an ə mäz′ ə tē) n. Anger or hostility
Despite all the insults he had received, Aaron expressed no animosity towards anyone.
syn: bitterness  ant: civility

**EQUANIMITY** (ek wə nim′ ə tē) n. Evenness of mind or spirit; calm
L. aequus, “even,” + animus = even-spirited
After her father reassured her, the small girl was able to face the bully with equanimity.
syn: composure  ant: hysteria

**MAGNANIMOUS** (mə nə nə məs) adj. Generous in spirit
L. magnus, “large,” + animus = great-spirited
It was quite magnanimous of Stewart to shake hands with Neil, even after Neil tried to trip him at the track meet.
syn: unselfish  ant: greedy

**MAL**
Latin MALUS, “bad”

**DISMAL** (diz′ mal) adj. Causing great sadness or pessimism
L. dies, “day,” + malus = evil day
My first attempt to build a birdhouse was a dismal failure; nails stuck out everywhere, and the paint collected in messy clumps.
syn: gloomy  ant: cheerful

**MALEVOLENT** (mə lē və lənt) adj. Wishing harm towards; hostile
L. malus, + volere, “to wish” = wishing evil
Erin says putting a “Kick Me” sign on Reggie’s back was an innocent practical joke, but I think it was a malevolent gesture.
syn: spiteful  ant: friendly

**MALICIOUS** (mə lish′ əs) adj. Intended to hurt or harm
When Laurie forgot to give April an important phone message, April accused her of being malicious.
syn: damaging  ant: helpful

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In Latin, the adjective animosus meant “full of spirit” or “bold.” As the noun form of this word passed into English, however, it came to mean not just boldness, but hostility.

In the Middle Ages, certain days of the month were thought to be naturally unlucky. We no longer have these days in our calendar, but we do have a souvenir of the time: the word dismal can be traced to the medieval Latin phrase dies mali, meaning “evil days.”
**EXERCISES - UNIT TEN**

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Rocky's *benevolent* nature was revealed when...
2. Because my parents were in *accord* when it came to the rules of the house, they never…
3. When I found out that my illness was *benign*, I felt…
4. Many people felt *animosity* toward the television host because…
5. Our perfect picnic turned into a *dismal* one when we found out…
6. In response to the *discord* growing within his head, the guitarist tried to…
7. Although Sue thought Riley was *malevolent* toward her, I thought…
8. Because Jay has a *magnanimous* nature, he enjoys…
9. Although the mood at the party was generally *cordial*, when students from a rival school walked in, everyone felt…
10. In order to face your troubles with *equanimity*, you should…
11. I believe that the car wreck was not a *malicious* act on Roger’s part, but instead…
12. My uncle, who is my *benefactor*, has always…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

animosity  benefactor  cordial  malicious  equanimity

1. Although she felt some ____________ toward the professor for giving her a bad grade, Linda did admire his intelligence.
2. As my official ____________, Mr. Wells paid my college tuition.
3. Because Patty dreads fighting of any kind, she is glad her family reunions have all been ____________.
4. When Dory saw that Robert had fallen down, she clapped her hands in ____________ glee.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

5. You could almost feel the ____________ in the room grow when the opposing candidates took the stage together.

6. Although Tina tries hard to be ____________, she still feels selfish sometimes.

7. The two friends got along well because they were in ____________ about almost everything.

8. What I thought was going to be a hard punch on my shoulder turned out to be only a(n) ____________ tap.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

9. Dropping a banana peel accidentally is one thing, but deliberately placing it where you know someone will be walking is a(n) ____________ act.

10. After a pep talk from his older brother, Benji was able to face his fear of heights with ____________.

11. The sky is rather gray and ____________, but I’m still in a good mood.

12. The nurses in the hospital were some of the most ____________ people I had ever met.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Because his actions were in ____________ with his beliefs, Charles could endure any amount of questioning with calmness and ____________.
   A. discord; benevolence
   B. benevolence; animosity
   C. accord; equanimity
   D. equanimity; accord

2. Chris became a living example of the power of forgiveness when he answered a cruel, ____________ act with a decent and ____________ gesture.
   A. magnanimous; benevolent
   B. malevolent; equanimity
   C. benign; dismal
   D. malicious; magnanimous
3. Even if the visiting speaker is perfectly _____________, she will likely be treated with ____________ by the group that has gathered to protest her appearance.
   A. cordial; animosity
   B. benevolent; malicious
   C. malevolent; equanimity
   D. malicious; benefactor

4. The tension and _____________ between my father and me lessened the chances that he would serve as my ____________ while I tried to write my novel.
   A. accord; animosity
   B. animosity; dismal
   C. discord; benefactor
   D. cordial; magnanimous

5. Since she was suspicious, Becky interpreted a ______________ comment about her hair as unfriendly and _____________.
   A. benign; malicious
   B. benign; equanimity
   C. dismal; malevolent
   D. malevolent; benefactor

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Simone visits a friend’s house and is greeted in a **cordial** manner, she will probably assume her friend feels...

2. If the vet says the growth he found on your beloved pet is **benign**, you will probably feel...

3. If customers react with **animosity** to a pitch by a door-to-door salesman, we can assume they want him to...

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

An immigrant. A philanthropist. A ruthless businessman. Andrew Carnegie was all of these and more. Born November 25, 1835, into a working-class family in Scotland, Carnegie rose to be the richest man in the world and the father of his own steel empire.

Carnegie was the older of two children. His father was a skilled weaver, but the Industrial Revolution threatened his job and other manual labor jobs. As a result, when Carnegie was twelve, his family immigrated to the United States and settled in Pittsburgh. Though the move was a success, the _____________ (MAL) living conditions were worse than in their old hometown. Andrew’s father was unable to find steady work, but his mother got a job binding shoes.

Carnegie landed his first job in a textile mill at $1.20 a week. The young but already aggressive worker then became a steam engine tender and telegraph operator. By 1853, he was working for the Pennsylvania Railroad as a personal telegrapher and assistant earning $35 a month.

In 1859, Carnegie was named Railroad Superintendent at a salary of $1,200 a year. Carnegie soon formed the Keystone Bridge Company, which constructed railroad bridges out of iron, instead of wood. Seven years later, he left the Pennsylvania Railroad, expanded Keystone Bridge, and obtained contracts for constructing the Brooklyn Bridge, New York City’s elevated railways, and other lucrative projects around the world. Around 1873, he formed the Carnegie Steel Company and began building skyscrapers and other structures. By controlling nearly all aspects of the steel industry, Carnegie Steel quickly became one of the largest American businesses ever.
But while he was successful at turning a profit, he wasn’t a success at employee relations. Carnegie pushed his workers to the breaking point by making them work twelve-hour days, seven days a week, with only one day off during the year.

Not surprisingly, a strike began in 1892. While on vacation in Scotland, Carnegie wired his partner to settle the ________ (CORD), but violence erupted and ten people were killed. Carnegie later wrote in his autobiography that the incident was a low point in his life, but he never accepted any responsibility for the deaths.

Later in life, in numerous ___________ (ANIM) gestures, Carnegie gave away much of his enormous wealth to build and benefit libraries, churches, schools, and colleges across the nation and around the world. In 1900, he sold his Pittsburgh steel empire for more than $400 million and retired as the richest man in the world. By the time of his death in 1919, the millionaire ___________ (BENE) had given away $350 million, much of which still benefits people today.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. Carnegie had to immigrate to the United States.
   B. Libraries, schools, and churches benefit many people.
   C. Carnegie was a philanthropist and shrewd businessman.
   D. Union disputes often end in violence.

2. What factor brought Carnegie’s family to the United States?
   A. famine
   B. disease
   C. civil war
   D. The Industrial Revolution

3. To which of the following did Carnegie donate his money?
   A. other businesses
   B. libraries, churches, schools
   C. orphanages
   D. hospitals

4. With which of these statements would Carnegie probably most agree?
   A. The union dispute was the low point of his life.
   B. His family’s move to Pittsburgh was a mistake.
   C. Wealthy people should not share their money.
   D. Working as a telegraph assistant was a lucrative job.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that *beneficiary* means “the one making, doing,” and *content* means “satisfied.”

Although she was the *beneficiary* of several hours of individualized tutoring, Monica was *malcontent* over her performance on last week’s algebra exam. Despite having received free help from her neighbor, she still got a poor grade. When her teacher returned her test with a grade of 60%, Monica was immediately filled with a sense of dissatisfaction and sorrow.
UNIT ELEVEN

JUR
Latin IURARE, “to swear, to vow”
IUS, IURIS, “law”

PERJURY (pûr` jár ē) n. Breaking of a legal oath
L. per, “against,” + jurare = to swear against
The manager swore at the trial that he had no information about the store robbery; when he was found to be lying, police charged him with perjury.
syn: dishonesty ant: fidelity

ABJURE (ab jŏr´) v. To swear off; renounce
L. ab, “off, away from,” + jurare = to swear off
After his fellow club members turned against him in the meeting, Peter abjured all contact with them.
syn: renounce ant: endorse

CONJURE (kän´ jür) v. To bring forth, especially through words
L. con, “together,” + jurare = to swear together with magical aid
In the opening of the book, the author conjures up an image of his boyhood farm.
syn: evoke

DOMIN
Latin DOMINOR, DOMINARI, “to rule, to dominate”

PREDOMINANT (prĕ däm´ i nant) adj. Being most evident or apparent
L. pre, “before,” + dominari = ruling before all others
Although there are flashes of color here and there in the painting, black is the predominant shade.
syn: leading ant: unimportant

DOMINEERING (däm´ nēr′ ing) adj. Forcing others to obey
Lucy’s little sister is so domineering that she often orders the whole family, including her parents around.
syn: bossy ant: submissive

INDOMITABLE (in däm´ it ə bal) adj. Unbeatable; resilient
L. in, “not,” + dominari = unable to be dominated
Rebecca’s indomitable courage helped her survive her illness.
syn: invincible ant: weak

UNIT ELEVEN

The Latin word ius refers to a system or body of law.

In the United States, the government has the right of eminent domain, which allows it to take private property that is needed for public use. Domain, meaning “that which is ruled,” is from dominari.
CRAT/CRAC  
Greek KRATOS, “power”

ARISTOCRACY (ar i stök rä së) n.  Group of the most wealthy and privileged
G. aristos, “best,” + kratein = rule by the best
Members of the country’s tiny aristocracy had private beaches for sunbathing.

THEOCRACY (thë i k rä së) n.  Government by a religious leader or figure
G. theos, “god, holy” + kratein = rule by religious authority
The theocracy in the country ended when the high priests representing the gods
were caught stealing from the people.

BUREAUCRAT (byøör’ ø krat) n.  A minor official
L. bura “cloth that covers a desk,” + kratein = desk power
Councilman Jillian Roberts nominated several unqualified candidates to city posi-
tions, leading to an increase in the number of bureaucrats in the city’s government.

LEG  
Latin LEX, LEGIS, “law”

LEGITIMIZE (løj it’ a miz) v.  To give credit or recognition to
The police officer feared that giving the criminals any media attention at all would
legitimize their group’s existence.

syn: validate  
ant: undermine

PRIVILEGED (priv’ o lijd) adj.  Available only to a special few; entitled to
something special
L. privus, “one’s own,” + legis = one’s own law
As a member of the most secret intelligence operations, Vergil was entitled to privileged
information.

syn: confidential  
ant: common

LEGISLATIVE (lej’ es lät iv) adj.  Having to do with the law
L. lex + latum, “bear, carry” = law-bearing
In one particularly chaotic legislative session, a law was passed, repealed, and
passed again.

An autocracy (autos, “self,” + kratein) is a government ruled by one person
with total power, a dictatorship.

The Latin word lex, as opposed to ius, means “an individual or particular law.”
EXERCISES - UNIT ELEVEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. When Nick *abjured* the art movement he himself had founded, his fellow artists...
2. America is clearly not a *theocracy*, since…
3. In contrast to the more *domineering* players on the baseball team, Tommy was…
4. We knew one of the witnesses had committed *perjury* because…
5. In a system absolutely controlled by the *aristocracy*, money tends to…
6. The *legislative* powers of the government were called into question when…
7. Ted wanted to run for public office, but his wife feared he might become a *bureaucrat* because…
8. In order to *conjure* an image of an absolute peace, the author…
9. The *predominant* mood among the smiling children was one of...
10. The pole vaulter’s *indomitable* energy brought him…
11. The two boys with backstage passes felt *privileged* because…
12. Scientists feared that the eclipse would *legitimize* people’s superstitions because…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

**perjury** theocracy privileged domineering abjure

1. Citizens in the country’s religious minority risked arrest and imprisonment by members of the governing ____________.
2. At the sports banquet, Jack was given a(n) ____________ seat at the head table with the coach.
3. The official warned me that I would be committing ____________ if any part of my testimony turned out to be untrue.
4. Gretchen is a great boss because she is strong and decisive without being ____________.
VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

UNIT ELEVEN

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

abjure    aristocracy    legislative    legitimize    indomitable

5. Showing __________ courage, the dog swam into the river and saved his master from drowning.

6. Joan of Arc would not __________ her beliefs even under penalty of death by fire.

7. The poorer people of a country often cannot compete with the demands of the ____________.

8. Television programs, in trying to be “cutting-edge,” often __________ violence instead of speaking out against it.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

conjure    legislative    abjure    predominant    bureaucrat

9. Whereas forests and pastures once covered Hancock County, now shopping malls and golf courses are ____________.

10. The ____________ body of the government is in charge of both passing and repealing laws.

11. After the accident, Frank could not __________ up a single memory of the previous ten years.

12. Although he insisted on strict conformity with the rules, the county sheriff did not consider himself a(n) ____________.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Jeff's stories about his bossy sister __________ a picture of a woman so __________ that she gives orders to total strangers.
   A. abjure; domineering
   B. conjure; domineering
   C. legitimize; legislative
   D. abjure; predominant

2. Although the country was technically a(n) __________ run by leaders of one church, the government worked hard to __________ and recognize other religions.
   A. theocracy; legitimize
   B. predominant; domineering
   C. aristocracy; predominant
   D. domineering; legitimize
3. Although some members of the party chose to __________ the President's beliefs, the __________ feeling was one of support.
   A. domineer; legitimize
   B. perjure; theocractic
   C. indomitable; abject
   D. abjure; predominant

4. Pierre, who has never had much money, hates the __________ in his country so much that he would commit __________ to prove a point if he felt he had to.
   A. abjure; theocracy
   B. privileged; abject
   C. aristocracy; abjure
   D. aristocracy; perjury

5. Sheila had the ___________ opportunity to accompany the ___________ runner on the last leg of his tenth successful marathon.
   A. domineering; predominant
   B. predominant; legislative
   C. domineering; privileged
   D. privileged; indomitable

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Jessica complains that her swim coach is too domineering, she probably thinks the coach should...
2. If the judge warns Ted not to commit perjury, he may be expecting Ted to...
3. When DJ abjures his loyalty to his favorite basketball team, we can assume he feels...

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was the thirty-second President of the United States, holding office from 1933 until his death in 1945. Elected to the presidency four times, FDR served longer than any other President.

Roosevelt was a member of the American _________(CRAC), born into a family of wealth and social standing. He was a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, who was President of the U.S. from 1901-1909. FDR was educated in a prestigious private school; he graduated from Harvard and trained as a lawyer. Instead of practicing law, however, he entered politics in 1910 as a member of the Democratic Party. His _________(LEG) background and eloquent speeches helped him gain wide attention and popularity.

Roosevelt's political career was interrupted in 1921, when he developed polio, a disease that left him crippled and dependent on crutches or a wheelchair. His _________(DOMIN) spirit, though, led him to return to politics, and after serving two terms as New York's governor, he ran for President.

Roosevelt defeated Herbert Hoover and became President in 1933, during the Great Depression. The U.S. economy was in shambles, and unemployment paralyzed the nation. He projected confidence, saying at his first inauguration, “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.” FDR proposed a “New Deal” for the country that introduced dramatic social changes, which, in turn, led to the development of broad _________(LEG) support for governmental programs to overcome the Depression. Roosevelt used frequent radio messages, or Fireside Chats, to inform and encourage the American public. He was the first President to understand the power of radio in gaining public support. Interestingly, he managed to have himself pictured in ways that minimized his use of crutches or a wheelchair, and most people did not realize the extent of his physical limitations.
As the country moved out of the Depression, FDR's priorities changed from economic restoration to national defense and international alliances. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, the U.S. entered World War II, and Roosevelt proved that he was an able wartime leader. Roosevelt did not live to see the Allied victory because he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1945, just months before Germany surrendered in Europe and the Japanese admitted defeat in the Pacific.

1. FDR is referred to as “a member of the American aristocracy” because
   A. his father wanted him to be President.
   B. his family was wealthy, and his cousin Theodore had been President.
   C. he was from New York, which has a lot of political influence.
   D. he went into politics instead of practicing law.

2. Polio was important in FDR's life because it
   A. forced him to wear leg braces.
   B. made him understand others better.
   C. was an obstacle that he needed courage and persistence to overcome.
   D. made people vote for him because they felt sorry for him.

3. When Roosevelt became President, the U.S.
   A. was in an economic depression, with many people out of work.
   B. was a world leader.
   C. built the Hoover Dam.
   D. had a strong army to fight in World War II.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that il, from in, means “not,” and merit means “worth, value.”

The people of the small Kingdom of Perunia claimed that their current King was illegitimate. King Peldon had gained control of the country after murdering the heir to the throne and declaring himself ruler. The Perunian people were angered by this, as they favored a system of government that would promote people based on achievement. This meritocracy was realized as soon as King Peldon had been overthrown.
UNIT TWELVE

RAP
Latin RAPERE, RAPTUM, “to snatch”
RAPAX, “greedy, devouring”

RAPACIOUS (ræ pəˈʃəs) adj. Seizing everything; greedy
A rapacious group of colonists seized all the land for themselves, leaving none for the people who arrived later.
syn: demanding ant: giving

RAPT (ræpt) adj. Giving total attention to; captivated
As a program on birds played across the screen, the kittens sat rapt in front of the television.
syn: fascinated ant: inattentive

SURREPTITIOUS (sər əp tishˈəs) adj. Hidden or secret; done without notice
L. sub, “beneath, secretly” + raptum = snatched secretly
With a surreptitious motion of his hand, the magician hid the coin in the scarf.
syn: stealthy ant: open

CEP
Latin CAPERE, CAPTUM, “seize, take”

PERCEPTIBLE (pər sepˈtə bal) adj. Able to be noticed or felt
L. per, “through,” + captum = taken through (the senses)
The wink that Kevin gave Laurel was so fast it was barely perceptible.

SUSCEPTIBLE (səs sepˈtə bal) adj. Able to be influenced
L. sub, “beneath,” + captum = taken from beneath
Ben felt that if he were too open-minded, he would be susceptible to harmful ideas, so he lived in isolation.
syn: impressionable

PRECEPT (priˈsept) n. An idea important to a system of beliefs
L. pre, “before, in advance” + captum = taken before
One of the main precepts of the religion is kindness to other living creatures.
syn: commandment
VOR
Latin VORARE, VORATUM “to eat”

VORACIOUS (vôr ā’ shôz) adj. Devouring everything
The voracious locusts left a path of ruined crops a mile long.
syn: insatiable

OMNIVOROUS (äm niv’ or âs) adj. Feeding on both animals and plants
L. omnis, “all, everything,” + vorare = eating everything
My two brothers are strict vegetarians, but I consider myself omnivorous.

HERBIVOROUS (hôr biv’ or âs) adj. Eating only plants
L. herbis, “grass, plants” + vorare = eating grass
Early American pioneers found lots of grazing land for their herbivorous animals.

CAD/CAS
Latin CADERE, CASUM, “to fall”

DECADENT (dek’ â dânt) adj. Overly luxurious and lacking moral discipline;
excessive
L. de, “down from,” + cadere = falling down from (a noble or pure state)
The billionaire’s spoiled children wasted millions of dollars on decadent parties.
syn: wanton ant: restrained

CADENCE (kâ’dns) n. rhythmic rise and fall
The beautiful cadence of Jeff’s voice as he read lulled us to sleep.

CASUALTY (kazh’ yôl tê) n. Something or someone injured, killed or eliminated
Grandmother sighed that politeness was just one more casualty of a world that couldn’t slow down.
syn: victim
EXERCISES - UNIT TWELVE

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Felix was a *casualty* of the last war, having…

2. When the professor noticed one *rapt* listener in the midst of several bored-looking students, she…

3. The hum of electricity was *perceptible* in the room because…

4. The hawk showed its *voracious* appetite by…

5. The slow and solemn quality of the poem’s *cadence* became obvious when…

6. Deer are completely *herbivorous* animals that eat…

7. One of the main *precepts* of police forces all over the world is…

8. Buying sweets and cosmetics was considered *decadent* during The Great Depression because…

9. The foreign army was *rapacious* in the tiny little village, and as a result,…

10. Rodney’s exit from the building was *surreptitious* because…

11. Young Grace was *omnivorous*, but her friend Kate…

12. Harold is so *susceptible* to illness that…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

*rapacious*  *rapt*  *surreptitious*  *casualty*  *perceptible*

1. The babies stared in __________ wonder at the fireworks spreading in the night sky.

2. An eagle’s __________ hunger will rarely be satisfied by one or two small field mice.

3. With envy __________ to everyone in the room, Judy admired Olga’s dress.

4. Bo left the house in a __________ fashion, climbing out the window in the dark.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- casualty
- decadent
- herbivorous
- precepts
- cadence

5. Members were asked to observe the general __________ of the organization.

6. My pet hamster is ____________, so she gets plenty of lettuce and carrots to eat.

7. Janet's horse is a __________ of the race, having broken its leg trying to jump a very high hurdle.

8. Victor's experience in the luxurious hotels and restaurants of Las Vegas led him to believe it was a very ____________ city.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- susceptible
- rapacious
- omnivorous
- cadence
- voracious

9. Like a(n) ____________ animal, the tornado consumed everything in its path.

10. When my father decided to be a vegetarian, he had to renounce his ____________ eating habits.

11. Frank is ____________ to every new idea that comes along, so he can't stick to anything.

12. To write song lyrics, you must follow the ____________ of the musical script.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Some ____________ animals are ____________ to diseases that can be contracted by eating meat or plants.
   A. herbivorous; rapacious
   B. rapt; herbivorous
   C. omnivorous; susceptible
   D. voracious; omnivorous

2. Although his skating error was barely ____________ to the judges, Sven knew it would make him a ____________ of the fierce competition.
   A. herbivorous; rapt
   B. perceptible; casualty
   C. rapacious; cadence
   D. cadence; casualty

3. One of the fundamental ____________ of marching band instruction is that the whole group must follow the drum major's ____________.
   A. precepts; cadence
   B. casualties; precept
   C. cadences; precept
   D. cadences; casualty
4. For a group of entirely _________ guests, the chef can prepare a meatless meal that is luxurious, even _______.
   A. surreptitious; perceptible
   B. rapacious; omnivorous
   C. decadent; herbivorous
   D. herbivorous; decadent

5. If we weren’t so _________ to flashy advertising, would we still be held _________ by enticing commercials?
   A. susceptible; rapacious
   B. susceptible; rapt
   C. rapt; rapacious
   D. rapacious; susceptible

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Patrice tells Cal, who is very susceptible to suggestion, to steal some candy, Cal may...
2. If the sound that a kitten in a tree makes is not perceptible to a passerby, the passerby will probably...
3. Once a rapacious coyote goes after a farmer’s livestock, it will most likely...

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Cross-country running, a sport that requires strength, endurance, and a(n) ____________(VOR) passion for excellence, is gaining popularity in high schools nationwide. Athletes participating in cross-country do not merely run races. Taking special care to avoid injury, runners must negotiate a wide range of challenging terrains, constantly striving to shorten race times and improve stamina. Through training and discipline, cross-country runners always aim to make marked progress with each race, thus achieving significant personal victories with every competition.

A typical cross-country course measures approximately three miles in length. The terrain frequently consists of dusty flat ground, rocky slopes, steep hills, muddy embankments, and leaf-strewn forests. Since cross-country season spans early to late autumn, runners also encounter a variety of weather situations. They race during oppressive heat and through cold, numbing rain. They exert maximum effort, and finish each course in a state of utter exhaustion. Because of these often-dangerous conditions, runners are particularly ____________(CEP) to ankle injuries and heat-related illnesses. However, with the right training and equipment, most cross-country runners can avoid these problems altogether.

A suitable cross-country training program consists of practice and proper nutrition. Running the actual courses regularly enables athletes to become familiar with the trails, developing a(n) ____________(CAD) particular to each course. This, in turn, increases their speed and stamina, cutting seconds, or even minutes, off their times. When runners know the terrain, they also become less likely to receive injuries from obstacles on the course. Moreover, practice builds strength and resilience, which results in stronger athletes with fewer injuries.

The proper running shoes are essential equipment. Wearing the right shoes, ones designed specifically for distance running, helps reduce the risk of injury, as long as they fit correctly. Poorly fitted or improper shoes can result in unsure footing and can actually cause injuries. Finally, the most important aspect of training is proper nutrition. Runners should eat a balanced diet in order to maintain healthy energy reserves. Without ample nutrients, they run the risk of injury resulting from weakness and malnutrition. Furthermore, cross-country runners must also consume ample fluids to prevent dehydration, which can lead to overheating and injury.

Cross-country running requires a great deal of commitment and perseverance. Runners must train for years and take care of themselves with relentless dedication. Through practice and a strict program, these athletes constantly strive to improve their performance.
1. Which word best summarizes the most important quality of a cross-country runner?
   A. strength
   B. speed
   C. energy
   D. dedication

2. How long is a typical cross-country course?
   A. three kilometers
   B. three miles
   C. six miles
   D. two kilometers

3. Athletes avoid the risk of injury by
   A. practicing faithfully.
   B. taking frequent breaks from practice.
   C. practicing in dangerous conditions.
   D. practicing off the course.

4. The most important factor in being a healthy athlete is
   A. practice.
   B. costly equipment.
   C. proper nutrition.
   D. genetics.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that re means “back.”

The medical students were presented with a cadaver to work on during their recent laboratory session. Many of the male students were a bit nervous about working on the body of a dead woman. The female students in the class, however, were quite receptive to the challenge, and quickly prepared themselves for the lesson.
UNIT THIRTEEN

VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

If you are fluent (from fluere) in a language, you can speak it flowingly, without stumbling over words.

To levy a tax is not, as you might expect, to lift or lighten it; rather, it is a way of raising money.

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To levy a tax is not, as you might expect, to lift or lighten it; rather, it is a way of raising money.

FLU
Latin FLUERE, FLUCTUM, “to flow”

AFFLUENT (af’ lō ant) adj. Wealthy and privileged; well-to-do
L. ad, “towards,” + fluere = flow towards
In the more affluent neighborhoods of the city, it is not unusual for people to have three or four luxury cars.
syn: prosperous  ant: impoverished

SUPERFLUOUS (so pûr´ flō os) adj. Additional to what is necessary; extra
L. super, “above,” + fluere = overflowing
Ruben told me that the last paragraph in my article was superfluous, since the other paragraphs already covered all the important information.
syn: nonessential, excessive  ant: crucial

MELLIFLUOUS (mç lif´ lō os) adj. Sweetly flowing or sounding
L. mel, “honey,” + fluere = sweetly flowing
The mellifluous notes of Meg’s song reminded Jack of a gently running brook.
syn: harmonious

LEV
Latin LEVIS, “light”

LEAVEN (lev´ on) v. To make less heavy or serious
No matter how Angela tried to leaven the mood, everyone seemed determined to be miserable.
syn: lighten  ant: dampen

LEVITY (lev´ at ē) n. Lack of seriousness; jolly or joking manner
The speaker’s levity seemed out of place at the funeral.
syn: jollity  ant: gloominess

ALLEVIATE (ə lē´ vē āt) v. To make less painful or dangerous
L. ad, “towards,” + levis = lighten towards
Alice has developed a home remedy which will alleviate the symptoms of a bad cold.
syn: ease  ant: aggravate
**LAPS**
Latin LABI, LAPSUS, “slip, slide”

ELAPSE (ĕ laps´) v. To slip away; go by
L. e, “out of,” + lapsus = slip out of
Many years had elapsed, and the farmer was eager to see his homeland again.

COLLAPSE (kŏ laps´) n. Complete failure and ruin
L. con, “together,” + lapsus = slide together
Some people fear the tax increase will bring about the collapse of the economy.

RELAPSE (rĕ´ laps) n. A falling back into an old illness or bad habit
L. re, “back,” + lapsus = slip back
Since I decided to give up chocolate, I have not had a single relapse.
syn: setback

**CED**
Latin CEDERE, CESSUM, “to move along, to go”

RECEDE (rŏ sĕd´) v. To move back or away from
L. re, “back,” + cedere = to go back
As the ocean waves receded, the people on the shore saw a strange object lying on the sand.
syn: retreat  ant: advance

CONCESSION (kŏn sesh´ ən) n. Something given up or yielded
L. con, “with,” + cessum = to move with
Phil’s parents have already made many concessions to their demanding son, so now they are refusing to give him anything else.
syn: admission  ant: refusal

CEDE (sĕd) v. To surrender
The two nations fought over the land for many years before one finally ceded it to the other.
syn: yield  ant: withhold

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“During the Civil War, the Southern states seceded from the United States; they formally moved apart from the Northern states. Secede is from se, “apart,” + cedere."
EXERCISES - UNIT THIRTEEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Natalie's voice was so mellifluous that callers to her store often...
2. In order to leaven the mood at the sad gathering, Ali...
3. The pain in my shoulder was alleviated by...
4. Although minutes seemed to elapse before the door opened, in reality...
5. The levity in Sam's tone made it clear that he felt...
6. The complete collapse of the country's government was brought about by...
7. Nancy made a concession to Francis at the spelling bee when she...
8. After the clouds receded, the weather...
9. Colin and Rebecca did not buy a house in the affluent section of town because...
10. When superfluous words are omitted from a piece of writing...
11. Following his recovery, the ill patient had a brief relapse caused by...
12. My uncle would never cede the property to his neighbor because...

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.
relapse leaven cede concession affluent

1. One major _____________ that Dan made to his mother was promising to come right home after school.
2. Fred gave up smoking two years ago, but had a(n) _____________ and started again.
3. In order to be good sports, our team had to _____________ the trophy to the other school.
4. The beautiful beach houses on the waterfront are owned by the most _____________ people at the shore.
Vocabulary From Latin and Greek Roots

Unit Thirteen

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

relapse    leaven    levity    recede    alleviate

5. The minister frowned at the ___________ in his congregation, and he warned the people to be more seri-
ous.

6. A clown was brought in to ___________ the atmosphere of the gloomy theater.

7. My father's hairline has begun to ___________, and nothing he can do will bring it forward again.

8. To ___________ his sister's burden, Will helped her with the yardwork.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

mellifluous    superfluous    elapsed    collapse    receded

9. The file cabinet was stuffed with ___________ papers that hadn't been needed in years.

10. In ___________ tones, Melvin recited the poems he had written for English class.

11. Virginia's emotional ___________ forced her to take a long vacation in the tropics.

12. Many years had ___________ since the soldiers had seen one another.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. During the uprising, the ___________ upper class was forced to ___________ both rights and property to the much larger group of poor and middle-class citizens.
   A. mellifluous; alleviate
   B. affluent; recede
   C. superfluous; leaven
   D. affluent; cede

2. Although some of his jokes were off-topic or ___________, overall, Josh did a good job of ___________ the mood.
   A. mellifluous; elapsing
   B. affluent; alleviating
   C. superfluous; leavening
   D. superfluous; ceding

3. After a short time had ___________, the soldier on guard saw the enemy troops ___________ into the forest and disappear.
   A. relapsed; collapse
   B. relapsed; recede
   C. superfluous; cede
   D. elapsed; recede
4. Because Reggie would make no ___________ about his diet, he had a ___________ and became ill again.
   A. superfluous; concession
   B. concession; relapse
   C. collapse; concession
   D. levity; collapse

5. Although the club owner did not take the singer seriously at first, the ___________ in his voice dissap-peared as he heard her ___________ song.
   A. levy; mellifluous
   B. concession; affluent
   C. levy; affluent
   D. concession; superfluous

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If a man being chased by an angry mob suddenly sees the mob recede, he will likely feel...

2. After the mayor eliminated all superfluous jobs in the city government, citizens...

3. If a comedian wants to leaven the atmosphere in a club, he may start by...

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

The United States boasts the most productive economy in the world, and it depends on supply and demand. In this free enterprise system, individual consumers (buyers) and private businesses (sellers) exercise most of the control. Buyers want the best value for their spending money, and sellers seek the most profitable price for their products. Moreover, American citizens are free to select their own employment, decide how to invest their earnings, and vote for government officials who decide economic policy. Despite this economic freedom, however, the United States has been unable to rid itself of the poverty that plagues many parts of the country.

Some financial experts believe that failure to reduce the poverty rate is due, in part, to the actual development of the labor market, in which citizens at the bottom lack the education and technical skills of people at the top. One group cannot afford to keep pace with technological advances and are, therefore, denied pay raises, health insurance, and other benefits. Meanwhile, those at the top have money to spend updating their skills, and they continue to get promoted. Since 1975, most of the actual increases in family income have gone to the most ___________ (FLU) households.

This seems to support the saying, “It takes money to make money.”

This decrease of family income in the lower economic groups is reflected in the number of American families living below the poverty line. The poverty line, as defined by the federal government, is the minimum amount of income necessary to maintain a family of four. In 1990, that annual income level was $13,360. By 2003, it had grown to $18,000, despite changes in the Labor Department income guidelines. During the years that have ___________ (LAPS) since 1990, the large number of people living at or below the poverty level has failed to ___________ (CED).

Leveling the playing field for America’s labor force of 140 million seems to be a long-term problem for the country said to have the most powerful economy in the world.
1. What term best describes America's economic system?
   A. three-tier labor market
   B. free enterprise system
   C. inflationary supply
   D. socialist economic system

2. In 1990, a family of four with an annual income of $13,360 was classified as
   A. affluent.
   B. rich.
   C. unemployed.
   D. impoverished.

3. In this passage, what is meant by the statement, “It takes money to make money”?
   A. Original money is needed to make duplicate copies.
   B. People need money to gamble.
   C. Wealthy people can pay for education, which can then advance wealth.
   D. Technology is the only means to extreme wealth.

4. What statement best represents what the author is saying in this passage?
   A. There are more poor Americans than there are rich Americans.
   B. Poverty increases every year.
   C. Poverty is a long-term problem for the U.S.
   D. Four people can live on $18,000 a year.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that pre means “before” and ex means “out.”

By choosing not to run for a third term, President George Washington set a precedent for all future holders of the office. This example lasted for over a hundred years, until Franklin Delano Roosevelt became the first and only President to exceed an eight-year term. Ironically, after the four-term, death-shortened presidency of FDR, Congress passed an amendment that restricted presidents to only two four-year terms in office. Congress cited Washington as a motivating reason behind the choice of eight years.
UNIT FOURTEEN

SEQUI/SEC
Latin SEQUI, SECUtUS, “to follow”

INCONSEQUENTIAL (in kən sə kwən’ shəl) adj. Having no effect or importance
What once seemed like a major event in my life now seems entirely inconsequential.
syn: trivial ant: essential

CONSECUTIVE (kən sek’ yōō tiv) adj. Following in order
L. con, “together with,” + secutus = following with
For fourteen consecutive days, snow fell on the city.
syn: sequential

EXECUTION (ek sə kyōō’ shən) n. The way something is done
L. ex, “from,” + sequi = follow from
The spectators were astonished at the skater’s perfect execution of a difficult jump.
syn: operation, performance

CUR/COUR
Latin CURRERE, CURSUM, “to run”

COURIER (kər’ ər) n. One who carries and delivers
As a courier, Tom delivered packages to many interesting places.

INCUR (in kür’) v. To bring about
L. in, “on, against” + currere = run against
If you don’t want to incur your math teacher’s anger, you should finish your homework.
syn: acquire ant: avoid

RECURRENT (rē kür’ ənt) adj. Happening repeatedly
L. re, “again,” + currere = running again
At the town meeting, some residents complained about the recurrent problem of reckless driving.
syn: habitual ant: infrequent
**GRAD**

Latin GRADI, GRESSUM, “to step”

**GRADUALISM** (gra´jŏ al ism) *n.* A policy which involves taking slow, measured actions

When asked about how to deal with the nation’s economy, the Vice President recommended a kind of *gradualism*.

**REGRESS** (rĕ gres´) *v.* To go back to a less mature or less positive state

L. re, “back,” + gressum = *to step back*

Whenever the two adult brothers got together, they seemed to *regress* to the age of thirteen.

syn: slip back

*ant*: improve

**DIGRESS** (dĭ gres´) *v.* To move away from the topic at hand; ramble

L. dis, “apart,” + gressum = *to step apart, step away*

The speaker started to *digress* from his intended subject, but he noticed the audience looking bored, and he stopped.

syn: depart

*ant*: continue, stick to

**AMBL/AMBUL**

Latin AMBULARE, AMBULATUM, “to walk”

**AMBLE** (am´ bal) *v.* To casually walk; stroll

Monique *ambled* up to the other children on the beach and asked what they were doing.

*ant*: hurry

**AMBULATORY** (am´ byŏl a tŏŏr ē) *adj.* Able to walk

After months of physical therapy, the patient was *ambulatory* again.

**PREAMBLE** (prĕ´ am bal) *n.* A passage or speech which introduces another longer passage or speech

L. pre, “before,” + ambulare = *to walk before*

In the *preamble* to the U.S. Declaration of Independence, Jefferson state the reasons the colonies are rebelling against Britain.

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Gradualism is also a scientific theory which claims that evolution takes place through slow stages, rather than sudden and violent changes.
**EXERCISES - UNIT FOURTEEN**

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Tom’s great-aunt was *ambulatory*, so she could...
2. Phil felt that he would make an ideal *courier* because...
3. A country may *regress* economically if its leaders…
4. Mrs. Moore did not want to *digress* in her lecture, so…
5. Matilda said the loss of the pennies was *inconsequential* because...
6. The pro skier *injured* the scorn of his fellow-skiers by...
7. Directly after the *preamble* to the speech was...
8. Because the battles along the border were *recurrent*…
9. The players’ names were read in *consecutive* order, so that…
10. The lone horse in the field would *amble* from one end to the other in order to…
11. Our company policy does not favor *gradualism*; instead, we plan to…
12. The skateboarder’s *execution* of the difficult move was spoiled by…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- preamble
- digressed
- recurrent
- gradualism
- courier

1. Writing a(n) ______________ to a speech is easy if you follow a general outline.
2. The Queen’s ______________ was so loyal that he risked his life to deliver her message.
3. If you find that your hunger pangs are ______________ , you should start eating a small snack between your main meals.
4. When the war began, the news anchor ______________ from his written script to comment on the events of the day.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

ambulatory  recurrent  execution  regress  inconsequential

5. Charles believes that the grades he gets in English are ____________ because he is going to major in biology.

6. No matter how many obedience classes the dog attended, she always seemed to ____________ to her old patterns of behavior.

7. After the accident, the teenager had to use crutches in order to be ____________ at all.

8. The ____________ of the plan went off without a hitch.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

courier  amble  consecutive  incur  gradualism

9. Let’s ____________ over to the park and relax on the bench.

10. When the ____________ recommended by his principal advisors failed to work, the chairman called for more drastic measures.

11. The lawyer said that if we didn’t have insurance, we would ____________ a fine in addition to the damages.

12. When the tennis champ lost three ____________ games, fans began to wonder if she had lost her touch.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Although most of the patients on the sixth floor regained their coordination and became ____________ again, a few ____________ to a bedridden state.
   A. consecutive; regressed
   B. recurrent; digressed
   C. ambulatory; regressed
   D. digressed; incurred

2. The expenses we ____________ from the flood were ____________ compared to the emotional stress we suffered.
   A. digressed; ambulatory
   B. regressed; recurrent
   C. incurred; consecutive
   D. incurred; inconsequential
3. The successful ____________ of the mission depended heavily on the ____________ chosen to deliver the message.
   A. execution; courier  
   B. gradualism; amble  
   C. preamble; digress  
   D. execution; regress  

4. The ____________ to the handbook took up six ____________ pages.
   A. preamble; consecutive  
   B. execution; gradualism  
   C. gradualism; preamble  
   D. courier; preamble  

5. Professor Lee's speech on evolution seemed to ____________ along nicely until he ____________ and began discussing his personal beliefs.
   A. regress; ambled  
   B. amble; digressed  
   C. incur; regressed  
   D. incur; digressed  

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Norman's breakup with his girlfriend is ____________ to him, he will probably NOT…
2. Sherry's ____________ problems with her car's engine caused her to…
3. If a lawyer ____________ while discussing a will, the people waiting to hear about their inheritance may…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Throughout history, governments have killed criminals who violate their laws, and the United States is no different. These government-approved deaths create strong feelings, drawing hundreds of supporters and opponents who provide a media circus for news reporters, cameras, and bright television lights. Those who approve, administer, and perform the killings call it "capital punishment." Opponents call it the "death penalty."

Proposals to eliminate capital punishment have ____________ (CUR) the anger of millions of U.S. citizens who believe killers should die like their victims. Some resent the fact that killers suffer a death less violent and cruel than their victims. Over the years, changes in the method of death have softened the penalty imposed by juries, judges, and courts. As recently as the 1950s, electrocution was the most common method. Today, lethal injection is the primary choice for execution, although states also use electrocution, gas, hanging, or a firing squad.

Opponents believe the only acceptable course is elimination of the death penalty, and they cheered when the U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in June 1972. The Furman vs. Georgia case struck down state death penalty laws nationwide, changing sentences for hundreds of convicted murderers to life imprisonment.

Then, in 1976, the court overturned its Furman ruling and revived capital punishment. This revival kicked off a flood of executions by the federal government and the 38 states with capital punishment laws. By December 31, 2002, eight hundred and twenty convicted killers had been executed, about 67 percent of them by lethal injection and 18 percent by electrocution. Eleven were gassed to death, three were hung, and two died by firing squad. Texas led the flood with three hundred and thirty executions, more than three times as many as any other state.

Today, more than 3,500 prisoners are waiting for
execution. Most of them have physical and economic problems in their backgrounds. They often have low IQs and are high-school dropouts. Many of them grew up with violence and _________ (CUR) crime and are social misfits. They know poverty and lack the financial resources to hire lawyers for a competent trial defense. Many also were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of their crimes and can't remember what they did. Whatever caused the violent actions, those who favor the death penalty point out that a dead killer will never kill again, while opponents want the money spent for imprisonment of these killers—up to $100 per day for each prisoner—to be used on programs to correct many common social conditions. Although few innocent people have been executed, opponents argue that a mistake cannot be undone. They believe the death penalty is an ineffective, simplistic response to violent crime.

The death penalty does not exist in 12 states and Washington, D.C. Seventy-five foreign countries have no death penalty. None of them are murder-free.

1. The U.S. Supreme Court, acting on Furman vs. Georgia,
   A. abolished capital punishment.
   B. established capital punishment.
   C. killed 820 prisoners.
   D. sentenced more than 3,500 prisoners to death.

2. What is the most common method of execution today?
   A. electrocution
   B. lethal injection
   C. firing squad
   D. gas

3. What characteristics, according to the author, are found in the backgrounds of many convicted murderers?
   A. poverty
   B. low IQ
   C. violence
   D. all of the above

4. How many states do not have capital punishment?
   A. 38
   B. 17
   C. 12
   D. 18

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that con means “together” and ag, from ad, means “towards.”

The serial killer was sentenced to serve twelve concurrent life terms in federal prison. The court ordered him to serve all twelve sentences at the same time because of the nature of his crimes, and because of the length of the penalty. When questioned about the case, Assistant District Attorney Martha Frankheld said, “Today we put one of the most aggressive murderers in American history behind bars. Tomorrow our streets will be a bit safer, but our jobs are not done.” Frankheld was alluding to the boldness of the killer who had kept authorities on a massive manhunt for a suspect for nearly three years.
UNIT FIFTEEN

JUNCT
Latin JUNGERE, JUNCTUM, “to join, yoke”

ENJOIN (en join´) v. 1. To command; to urge
Niqua enjoined her sister not to tell their parent about the car accident.
2. To forbid
The District Attorney enjoined his client from speaking about the case.

INJUNCTION (in junk´ shən) n. An order which legally prevents something
The judge issued an injunction to stop the suspect from leaving the country.
syn: prohibition

REJOINDER (rē join´ dər) n. An answer; a reply
L. re, “back,” + jungere = join back
The writer of the letter to the newspaper issued a rejoinder to his critics.
syn: retort

PART
Latin PARS, PARTIS, “part”

IMPARTIAL (im pär´ shəl) adj. Having no bias or favor
L. in, “not,” + partis = not partial
Though Maggie claims to be impartial towards the two cats, she secretly likes Mittens best.
syn: neutral  ant: prejudiced

PARTISAN (pärt´ i zən) adj. Believing and acting on the ideas of a political party or group
During a particularly close election, our town was split along partisan lines.
syn: factional

IMPART (im pärt´) v. To give away; share
L. in, “in,” + partis = to take part in, to share
Before I set out on my own, my mother imparted some helpful advice about life to me.
syn: pass on  ant: conceal

A partita is a musical piece divided into several sections.
**CLUS/CLUD**  
Latin CLAUDERE, CLAUSUM, “to close”

**INCLUSIVE** (in klṓ’ siv) adj. Containing all; not keeping any out  
L. in, “in,” + clusum = to close in  
I am looking for a more inclusive atlas because my current one only has a few maps.  
syn: all-embracing  

**INCONCLUSIVE** (in kən klṓ’ siv) adj. Providing no clear answer or solution  
L. in, “not,” + con, “together,” + clusum = not closed together  
The detectives were sure the DNA test would help them catch the thief, but the results proved inconclusive.  
syn: uncertain  

**PRECLUDE** (prə klṓd´) v. Prevent from happening  
L. pre, “before,” + cludere = to close before  
Frank’s car crash on Wednesday seemed to preclude his getting to the party on Thursday.  
syn: hinder  

**CIS**  
Latin CADERE, CAESUM, “to cut”

**PRECISE** (pri sīs´) adj. Accurate; definite  
L. pre, “before,” + caesum = to cut off before  
Scientists have been trying to perfect their new satellite system in order to make sure that the information it records about the asteroid is precise.  
syn: exact  

**INDECISIVE** (in dē sī’ siv) adj. Unable to make choices  
L. in, “not,” + de, “down,” + caesum = not cut down  
Doris was so indecisive that it took her hours to pick out her groceries.  
syn: doubtful, hesitant  

**INCISION** (in sizh´ an) n. A cut made in order to get inside something  
L. in, “into,” + caesum = cut into  
A careful incision in the false back of the book revealed hidden money.  
syn: slice
EXERCISES - UNIT FIFTEEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. The commander *enjoined* his troops from...
2. An *incision* had to be made to...
3. The decision by the judge hardly seemed *impartial* because...
4. The attendees at the Democratic Convention showed their *partisan* support by...
5. Mother chose not to *impart* her advice because...
6. In order to be *inclusive*, the surveyors must...
7. Luke tried to come up with a good *rejoinder* when...
8. An *injunction* was issued to force the construction company to...
9. Having my arm in a sling will *preclude*...
10. Alleged facts to prove the thief’s guilt were *inconclusive*, so the jury...
11. The dress pattern had such *precise* instructions that...
12. Keith was *indecisive* about hiring a woman as a co-host on his talk show, so...

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

*enjoined* *imparted* *indecisive* *preclude* *incision*

1. The tree surgeon was ___________ about cutting down the hundred-year-old elm.
2. Having to cook the Thanksgiving dinner will ____________ my going to the football game.
3. A(n) ____________ was made into the cowhide to make a pocket in the leather coat.
4. The landlord _____________ the tenants to pay a deposit for any pets living with them.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

injunction incision partisan impart inconclusive

5. Peter tried to defend his candidate without showing too much ____________ sentiment.

6. The union was forced to operate under a(n) ____________ imposed by the court.

7. The aging philosopher chose to ____________ his secrets for peace to his followers.

8. The consumer group's investigation of the supposed miracle cleaner had ____________ results.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

precise inclusive impartial incisive rejoinder

9. The author of the editorial issued a(n) ____________ to people who disagreed with him.

10. Nina had to work hard to stay ____________ in the classroom; otherwise, her students would think she was playing favorites.

11. A(n) ____________ study of the Middle Ages will cover politics, religion, and culture.

12. We had no trouble installing the wall switch due to the ____________ instructions we got from the hardware store manager.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. If the measurements of oxygen used in the experiments are not ____________, your results will likely be ____________.
   A. partisan; inclusive
   B. impartial; precise
   C. impartial; inconclusive
   D. precise; inconclusive

2. We were ____________ about choosing a mattress because no one was able to ____________ enough information about the ones we liked.
   A. inconclusive; enjoin
   B. indecisive; impart
   C. impartial; enjoin
   D. indecisive; inclusive

3. The finality in Mrs. Chekovsky's voice ____________ any further sarcastic ____________.
   A. imparted; injunction
   B. precluded; incision
   C. imparted; incision
   D. precluded; rejoinder
4. Mr. Donnelli nevertakes sides; he feels that his Scout troop will succeed only if he is _______________ and the group is _____________ of everyone.
   A. impartial; precise
   B. inconclusive; rejoinder
   C. inconclusive; partisan
   D. impartial; inclusive

5. The head surgeon _____________ the young student to make a(n) _____________ across the patient's abdomen.
   A. imparted; rejoinder
   B. imparted; incision
   C. enjoined; incision
   D. enjoined; injunction

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If the man in line at the crowded donut store is **indecisive** about what he wants, the other customers may…

2. An announcement that the financial situation of the company has **precluded** the awarding of bonuses might make the employees…

3. If a newsman warns that **partisan** politics are endangering the city council's future, he probably thinks the council should…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

When the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945, it was the result of years of scientific study. The United States, coming out of the Great Depression, took little notice when Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 as Germany's new leader. America then became the unsuspecting beneficiary of excellent scientists, who were forced to leave the Third Reich because of their Jewish origins. One who came to this country was Albert Einstein.

One of the greatest thinkers of the 20th century, Einstein had won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. In 1939, shortly before World War II began, Einstein learned of two German chemists who had split a uranium atom. He wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, indicating that this advance could help Germany build an atomic bomb and recommending that the United States start to develop its own weapon. His urgings resulted in the Manhattan Project.

The Project was headed by Brigadier General Leslie Groves in 1942, who had previously overseen construction of the Pentagon. Groves was in charge of all aspects of the Manhattan Project, including the production and planning for use of this special weapon. He also set up facilities at Oak Ridge and Los Alamos. At the same time, J. Robert Oppenheimer was appointed Director of the Manhattan Project. He was a brilliant professor of physics, leading research in the uses of subatomic particles. Under his leadership, the finest minds in physics set to work in solving the issues involved in developing such a bomb. Oppenheimer managed several thousand people, and he was often asked to _______________ (PART) his knowledge to solve some of the many problems that continually troubled the Project.

It is perhaps ironic that the Germans decided not to pursue atomic research. The work was _____________ (CLUD) by their lack of resources, and they figured they could win the war without it. Even after Germany surrendered in 1945, however, work on the bomb continued in the United States. The first practical bomb was successfully tested in July 1945; soon afterward, two bombs (nicknamed “Fat Man” and “Little Boy”) were delivered to the Mariana Islands in the Pacific.
On August 5, 1945, President Harry S. Truman, who was anything but______________(CIS), gave verbal permission for their use in the continuing war with Japan. On August 6, 1945, Colonel Paul Tibbets piloted the B-29 “Enola Gay” carrying “Little Boy” on the trip to Hiroshima. The other bomb, “Fat Man,” was dropped from a B-29 on Nagasaki, Japan, on August 9, 1945. The world has not been the same since.

1. What best explains the main idea of this passage?
   A. The atomic bomb works.
   B. The development of the atomic bomb was easy.
   C. Germany won the race to develop the atomic bomb.
   D. The United States developed and used the first atomic bomb.

2. The Americans decided to work on an atomic bomb on the recommendation of
   A. President Roosevelt.
   B. Albert Einstein.
   C. General Groves.
   D. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

3. Who directed the Manhattan Project effort?
   A. Albert Einstein
   B. General Groves
   C. J. Robert Oppenheimer
   D. President Truman

4. Who flew the “Enola Gay” on its historic mission?
   A. Colonel Tibbets
   B. General Groves
   C. The Germans
   D. J. Robert Oppenheimer

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that ad means “towards” and se means “apart.”

The Pattersons decided to construct a new building adjoining their home. The new portion will connect their existing detached garage to the house. Additionally, they are planting several trees in their backyard in an attempt at creating a secluded little area for rest and relaxation. Ever since Mr. Patterson retired, the couple has been seeking a place where they could go to hide from the stress of the world around them.
UNIT SIXTEEN

META
From the Greek prefix META, “after, changed, beyond”

**METABOLISM** (mə tab´ə lism) *n.* The process through which an organism changes food into energy
G. meta + ballein, “to throw” = to change by throwing
As Ellen’s diet changed, her metabolism changed too.

**METAMORPHOSIS** (met ə mɔr´ fə sıs) *n.* Change in form; transformation
G. meta + morphe, “shape” = changed shape
After several weeks, the tadpole’s metamorphosis into a frog was complete.
syn: change

**METAPHORICAL** (mə tə fɔr´ i kəl) *adj.* Symbolic rather than literal
G. meta + pherein, “to carry” = to carry beyond
Mr. DeMarco had a hard time explaining to his class that they were not going on a real field trip, but a metaphorical one.
syn: figurative ant: actual

AL
Latin ALIUS, “other, another”

**INALIENABLE** (in ə l´ə nə bal) *adj.* Not able to be taken away
L. in, “not,” + alien + able, “able to be” = not able to be made other
Although Michelle seems to think it’s her inalienable right to interrupt people, few friends agree with her.

**ALIENATE** (ə l´ə nə t) *v.* To make hostile
Alison alienated her party guests by forcing them to discuss subjects they knew nothing about.
syn: offend ant: attract

**ALIAS** (ə l´ə as) *n.* A name that is not one’s true name
Following his testimony in a high-profile murder case, Jason Ryan assumed the alias “Steven Berger.”
**ALTER**
Latin ALTER, “other”

**ALTERATION** (ôl tər ər ən) *n.* A change or modification
Any *alteration* in the plans at this point will force us to design an entirely new schedule.

**ALTERNATE** (ôl tər nət) *v.* To go back and forth; change from one thing to another
Teresa *alternates* between the two grocery stores because both have products she wants.

**ALTERCATION** (ôl tər ək ən) *n.* A fight or dispute
An *altercation* outside the nightclub led to the arrests of several customers.

**SIMUL**
Latin SIMULARE, SIMULATUM “to imitate, to pretend, to appear to be”

**SIMULATE** (sim əlt) *v.* To mimic; imitate
The ride at the amusement park claims to *simulate* the experience of zero gravity.
*syn:* represent

**DISSEMBLE** (di əmbəl) *v.* To conceal the truth; to deceive
L. dis, “not,” + simulare = *appear to be what one is not*
Rather than *dissembling* when asked if he took the money, Clayton confessed to everything.
*syn:* deceive, counterfeit  *ant:* reveal

**SEMBLANCE** (səm bləns) *n.* Rough likeness
My mother demanded that I get my room into some *semblance* of order before our relatives came to visit.
*syn:* copy

While the police sketch was only a *semblance* of a *resemblance*, it was enough to catch the bad guy.

III An alter ego (literally meaning “other self”) is a personality adopted in addition to an original identity.
EXERCISES - UNIT SIXTEEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Although she was frustrated at losing the contest, Agnes tried to dissemble by…
2. Dad tried to avert an alteration between my sister and me by…
3. The two bandits had to have aliases so they could…
4. The author chose to describe her heroine using metaphorical language, rather than…
5. The divorce of my friend's parents alienated them from their relatives, who…
6. The builder had to alternate between adding wiring and connecting the plumbing because…
7. My friend had to simulate a famous work of art in class, so he…
8. Johanna couldn't believe the metamorphosis she saw in the plant after…
9. Trying to achieve some semblance of beauty, Daphne…
10. Peggy made the alteration to her dress by…
11. After the stolen car was recovered, police gave inalienable ownership to Ed, because…
12. When Denise decided to continue her fast, her metabolism began…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

semblance alteration simulate inalienable metabolism

1. One ____________ right given in the U.S. Constitution is freedom of speech.
2. We didn't really have a(n) ____________; we just disagreed.
3. Nothing in the creature's ____________ allows it to produce energy quickly.
4. To maintain any ____________ of fairness, the members of a government must carefully govern themselves.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

5. Any ____________ to the building plan must be made before the final blueprint is provided.

6. There was no way Joan could continue to ______________ about her true identity, since everyone now knew who she was.

7. Once Cindy had successfully handled a crisis without anyone's help, her ______________ from child to adult was complete.

8. Because the children had _____________ escaping from a fire in a drill, they knew what to do when a real fire occurred.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

9. Don’t _____________ me from the study group just because I know the lessons better than any of you.

10. The problem with speaking in ______________ terms is that people mistake what you say for the literal truth.

11. The numerous ________________ made it difficult for police to catch the forger.

12. Does the paperboy ______________ routes, or does he go in the same direction every morning?

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. A heated ______________ between the two party officials was started because both felt ______________ from the party.
   A. alternate; dissembled
   B. alternate; alienated
   C. altercation; alienated
   D. semblance; alternated

2. Doctors tried to regulate the sick man's ______________ so that he regained some ____________ of a functioning digestive system.
   A. alias; semblance
   B. metamorphosis; alias
   C. metamorphosis; semblance
   D. metabolism; semblance
3. In attempting to _________ the problem he had had with the machines at work, Sam made a major ____________ to his own computer.
   A. dissemble; altercation
   B. simulate; alteration
   C. alienate; metabolism
   D. alternate; dissemble

4. Although the werewolf tried to hide his nightly ____________ from the world, there came a time when he could ____________ no longer.
   A. alteration; alias
   B. metamorphosis; dissemble
   C. metamorphosis; simulate
   D. metabolism; simulate

5. The check swindler ____________ between different ____________ so that he doesn't stay under any one name too long.
   A. alienates; metamorphoses
   B. simulates; semblances
   C. dissembles; inalienable
   D. alternates; aliases

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If you hear that two baseball players were involved in an ______________, you will probably assume that the umpire…

2. If Angie's friends ______________ her at lunch, you will probably see her looking…

3. If the child ______________ when asked about the missing cake, it is probably because she…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

The American Revolutionary War was not meant to be a social revolution. It was a movement for independence and home rule started by a privileged minority. Nonetheless, the Revolution profoundly changed American society.

During the Colonial period, most political offices were held by wealthy men. Some of these men were involved in the earliest ____________(ALTER) with the British and became the leaders of the movement for independence. These patriots weren't interested in social change; they simply wanted the colonies to rule themselves and be independent from England. The new government that the patriots envisioned did not attempt to change the distribution of wealth or end discrimination based on class, race, or gender. In fact, most of the benefits of the American Revolution went to people like themselves: white male property owners.

As early as 1770, however, some farmers and craftsmen had begun to protest against the wealthy, powerful men who controlled local politics. After the war, these artisans and farmers organized and elected state representatives from their own ranks, giving them political power they never had before.

Women didn’t fare as well, though. Although patriot women assumed new responsibilities during the Revolutionary War, such as producing more cloth for soldiers’ clothes and managing homes and farms in the absence of their husbands, the reforms promised by the Revolution did not extend to them. Some women lobbied for the right to own property and the right to vote, but they were unsuccessful.

Although workers, women, and the poor continued to feel ______________(AL) from political life, colonial
society underwent a (META) during the Revolutionary War. For one thing, the long war was costly and created soaring inflation. As goods grew more expensive, every family had to become more skilled at managing their money and more concerned with its own welfare. The dollar was worth less and less, and farmers refused to sell their crops to the Continental Army for currency that was nearly worthless. Many farmers became politically active. Women led mobs that raided stores that sold overpriced bread, sugar, and tea. Some people were forced into subsistence farming. The social and economic structure underwent a further (ALTER) when thousands of wealthy, conservative people who were loyal to Britain left the colonies. Finally, the new emphasis on personal freedom led to the end of slavery in the North.

While the privileged minority who led and controlled the American quest for independence may not have intended a social revolution, they created one anyway. Life in the American colonies was fundamentally changed when a rigid class structure and the rule of a monarchy were replaced with individual liberty and representative government. This legacy of freedom and fairness was truly revolutionary.

1. What is the main idea of this essay?
   A. The American Revolution brought about profound social changes.
   B. The Revolutionary War was fought by farmers and craftsmen.
   C. Women did not fare well during the Revolutionary War.
   D. Democracy is better than monarchy.

2. The original patriots wanted to
   A. stop discrimination.
   B. force all people loyal to Britain to leave the colonies.
   C. establish home rule.
   D. improve the economy in the colonies.

3. The leaders of the movement for independence were
   A. artisans and farmers.
   B. British loyalists.
   C. white male property owners.
   D. elected officials.

4. What does the author think is the most important legacy of the American Revolution?
   A. Slavery was abolished in the North.
   B. Farmers became politically active.
   C. Women learned to manage households and farms.
   D. Class structure and monarchy were replaced with individual freedom and representative government.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that en, from in, is an intensifier.

Chicago is a musical about murder, revenge, the media, love, and fame. The tales of the ensemble are woven together with songs, dances, and some quick-paced dialogue. The show takes the lives of many characters to form a single, epic story. One of the highlights occurs in the second act, when Roxie Hart recounts her alibi to a jury. The audience knows that Roxie’s story about where she was during the murder was completely crafted by her lawyer, Billy Flynn.
UNIT SEVENTEEN

VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

MORT
L. MORS, MORTIS, “death”

IMMORTALIZE (i môr´ a liz) v. To preserve in memory forever
L. in, “not,” + mortis + ize, “to cause” = to cause to live forever
The courageous stand taken by the Prime Minister on that day immortalized him in the eyes of his people.
syn: memorialize ant: forget

MORBID (môr´ bid) adj. Taking an unhealthy interest in unpleasant things
Susan had a morbid imagination, and she drew several hundred pictures of cemeteries.
syn: unwholesome

MORTIFY (môr´ tó fí) v. To cause extreme embarrassment to
A scolding from his mother in front of the other students mortified Charles, and he ran out of the room.
syn: humiliate ant: delight

MORIBUND (môr´ i bund) adj. In a dying or deathlike state
Bonnie hoped the moribund old car would make it up one last hill so she could finally get home.
syn: deteriorating ant: reviving

NEC/NOX/NIC
Latin NOCERE, NOXUM, “to hurt, kill”
NEC, NEXIS, “death”

NOXIOUS (näk´ shııs) adj. Harmful to physical or moral health
The noxious fumes of toxic chemicals filled the abandoned warehouse.
syn: foul ant: pleasant

PERNICIOUS (pør nish´ ııs) adj. Causing damage; harmful
L. per, “through and through,” + necis = thoroughly destructive
Tina found that too much fertilizer was pernicious to her tomato plants.
syn: destructive ant: favorable

Rigor mortis (literally, “stiffness of death”) is the automatic stiffening of muscles that occurs after someone or something dies.

The Greek nekros also means “death,” and appears in words like necrosis.
BIO
Greek BIOS, “life”

BIODEGRADABLE (bɪ ə dɪ grəˈdə bɔl) adj. Able to be broken down naturally
G. bios + L. de, “down,” + L. gradus, “going” = going down by means of living things
In order to help save the environment, many fast-food companies are finally using biodegradable packaging material.

SYMBIOTIC (sɪm bɛ ətˈɪk) adj. Mutually beneficial; supporting one another’s life
G. syn, “together,” + bios = life together
Although researchers once believed the two animals had a symbiotic relationship, one scientist now thinks that one creature is simply scavenging off the other.

ANTIBIOTIC (ɑn tɪ bɪ ətˈɪk) adj. Causing the death of living organisms, especially harmful ones
G. anti, “against,” + bios = against life
The medicine’s strong antibiotic properties make it useful for fighting bacterial infections.

VIV
Latin VIVERE, VICTUM “to live”

VIVACIOUS (vi vəˈʃəs) adj. Cheerful and full of life
Donna was a vivacious, fun-loving girl who enjoyed going out with her friends.
syn: merry, exuberant ant: lifeless

VIVID (vɪvˈɪd) adj. Making a strong impression on the senses; clear and sharp
The dream was so vivid that I still can’t believe it wasn’t real.
syn: striking ant: faint

REVIVAL (rē vɪˈval) n. The act or process of bringing back to life
L. re, “back,” + vivere = back to life
The revival of a play that had not been produced for decades required much study on the part of the director and cast.
syn: reawakening ant: expiration
**EXERCISES - UNIT SEVENTEEN**

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Mom provided us with such a *vivid* picture of her wedding that...
2. Emma tried to *mortify* her easily shocked neighbors by...
3. The common plant was found to have excellent *antibiotic* properties when...
4. The smell in the chemistry lab was so *noxious* that...
5. Some rumors are more *pernicious* than others because...
6. You should buy products that come in *biodegradable* packaging to...
7. The subject matter chosen by the poet was considered *morbid* because...
8. The *symbiotic* partnership between the big fish and the small one was clearly demonstrated when...
9. The *moribund* atmosphere of the hospital made Arlo feel...
10. Dolly was a *vivacious* girl, who often...
11. Famous athletes are often *immortalized* by...
12. We successfully brought about the *revival* of the flower by...

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- *vivacious*  
- *revival*  
- *morbid*  
- *pernicious*  
- *mortify*

1. Tim's __________ interest in death and disease made him a great choice for the town's coroner.
2. Young people often respond to change with a(n) __________ of some of the fads of the previous generation.
3. Helen is afraid she will __________ her son if she hugs him in front of his boss.
4. Some of the bad loans the major banks made turned out to be __________ to their state's economy.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

noxious     immortalized     vivid     antibiotic     vivacious

5. The discovery of mold's ___________ properties was a huge benefit to the world of medicine.
6. The freshly painted apartment was filled with a(n) ___________ chemical smell.
7. Unfortunately, the talk show host was ___________ forever by the embarrassing picture.
8. Despite the common stereotype of nuns as dull and dreary, the Sisters at St. Clare's were cheerful and ___________.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

moribund     vivid     morbid     symbiotic     biodegradable

9. A sudden increase in wealth transformed the town from depressing and ___________ to exciting and full of life.
10. In an ideal ecosystem, all organisms would be in ___________ relationships with one another.
11. A(n) ___________ imagination is an excellent asset for a writer.
12. Substances that are not ___________ stay in landfills for years without decomposing.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Maggie's grandmother still has ___________ memories of the day General Robert E. Lee was ___________ for his glorious victory.
   A. vivid; mortified
   B. pernicious; mortified
   C. immortalize; vivacious
   D. vivid; immortalized

2. When unsanitary conditions brought about a ___________ of the disease, Anthony had to take another dose of ___________ pills.
   A. symbiosis; antibiotic
   B. revival; antibiotic
   C. revival; symbiotic
   D. moribund; noxious

3. Elle, a(n) ___________ , fun-loving girl, has been involved in some stunts that would ___________ her mother.
   A. immortalize; moribund
   B. vivacious; moribund
   C. mortify; moribund
   D. vivacious; mortify
4. While indulging in ______________ or tragic thoughts was once thought to be a harmless habit, psychologists now warn that it can be ______________ to one's overall mental health.
   A. morbid; pernicious
   B. moribund; noxious
   C. pernicious; moribund
   D. biological; vivacious

5. ______________ chemical fumes from the new factory soon made the surrounding neighborhood a deserted, ______________ area.
   A. Noxious; biodegradable
   B. Noxious; moribund
   C. Vivacious; revival
   D. Noxious; vivacious

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If an art form is described by a critic as moribund, the critic probably does NOT feel that….

2. If Celine was mortified by an experience at school, she probably wanted to…

3. If a nutritionist points out the many pernicious features of a particular diet, he probably thinks the people on the diet should…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Chances are that you owe your life to a medicine that ______________(MORT) the name of Sir Alexander Fleming. That medicine, penicillin, may have saved the lives of your parents or grandparents. Penicillin's ability to cure people of many once-fatal bacterial infections has saved so many lives that one can readily understand why it was once called a miracle drug. Today, you would be shocked to hear of someone dying from an infection that started in a scratch, but when your grandparents were young, many people were dying from such infections.

Penicillin originates from a specific group of molds. The drug is a(n) ______________(BIO) and functions by preventing bacteria from forming new cell walls. One by one, the bacteria die because they cannot complete the process of cell division that produces two bacteria from a single parent.

Sir Alexander Fleming, a British doctor and bacteriologist, discovered penicillin in 1928 during his development of lysozyme, a substance that kills bacteria that are not ______________(NIC). He noticed that a blue mold had accumulated in one of his samples, which he had left on a table. He concluded that the blue mold could be some kind of medicine, because it had dissolved the bacteria around its outer edge. What the doctor observed were the effects of penicillin, but he was unable to isolate the drug itself.

At the same time that a group of British scientists were making progress on Fleming's work, WW II was beginning in Europe, and when the Germans began bombing London in 1941, the main research and production of penicillin was moved to the United States. Work began on how to efficiently make penicillin in large enough quantities to treat thousands of soldiers. As destruction from the war grew, so did interest in penicillin. Scientists knew that they were in a race against death, because infections were as likely to kill wounded soldiers as their wounds.
1. Penicillin
   A. can kill all types of bacteria.
   B. was discovered in the nineteenth century.
   C. is a type of bacteria.
   D. is a type of mold.

2. Which statement is correct about infections?
   A. They are scratches.
   B. They have killed people.
   C. They are bullet wounds.
   D. They have never caused people's deaths.

3. Which statement is true of Dr. Fleming?
   A. He was part of a team that isolated penicillin.
   B. He was part of the team that discovered penicillin.
   C. He researched substances that kill bacteria.
   D. He discovered penicillin in 1938.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that polis means “city.”

In the Roman Empire, people were buried in necropolises outside of the city walls. These areas, much like today’s cemeteries, allowed family members and friends the opportunity to have a place to visit deceased loved ones. Necropolises were first constructed when the Emperor saw a viable solution to removing the numerous disease-ridden corpses from within the walls of major cities. The idea worked, and the creation of these Roman cemeteries helped to lessen the spread of many illnesses.
UNIT EIGHTEEN

VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS

COGN
From Latin COGNOSCERE, COGNITUM, “to know”

INCOGNITO (in käg nē’ tō) adj. Disguised as someone other than oneself  
L. in, “not,” + cognitum = not known  
Having been mobbed by admirers one too many times, the actor now goes incognito when he has to appear in public.  
syn: masked  ant: known

COGNITIVE (käg’ ni tiv) adj. Relating to the processes of thought  
Learning to distinguish shapes and colors is part of a baby’s cognitive development.

COGNIZANT (käg’ ni zont) adj. Aware  
When Tasha became cognizant of a problem with the rocket, she notified the engineers.  
syn: conscious  ant: unaware

SOPH
Greek SOPHOS, “wise”

SOPHISTICATE (sô fis’ ti kät) n. One well-traveled and knowledgeable about  
culture, etiquette, and/or fashion  
Since I am unable to distinguish a salad fork from an ordinary fork, I hardly consider myself a sophisticate.

SOPHISTRY (säf’ is tré) n. Use of trickery and false logic in arguments  
At first Brenda was convinced by the argument, but she later decided it was nothing but sophistry.  
syn: deception  ant: honesty

SOPHOMORIC (säf môr’ ik) adj. Not highly developed; crude  
G. sophos + moros, “fool” = wise fool  
I found Greg’s sense of humor sophomoric, but he was funny nonetheless.  
syn: idiotic, foolish  ant: mature
NOMEN
Latin NOMEN, NOMINIS “name”

NOMINAL (näm´ə nəl) adj. In name only; not completely true
The nominal purpose of the club was to discuss ancient coins, but the members usually argued about politics.

syn: supposed  ant: real

DENOMINATION (dē nām ə nā´ shən) n. Subcategory or subgroup
L. de, “from,” + nominatum = named from
Within their groups, the children broke into smaller denominations based on their backgrounds, interests, and personalities.

NOMENCLATURE (nō´ min kləchar) n. Official system of naming
L. nomen + calator, “caller” = called by name
The ancient system of nomenclature was so complicated that no one could remember the official name of anything.

ONYM
Greek ONOMA, “name”

SYNONYMOUS (si nān´ə məs) adj. Meaning the same as
G. syn, “together with,” + onoma = with the name
The pirate’s name became synonymous with crime and violence.

syn: interchangeable  ant: different

ANONYMOUS (ə nān´ə məs) adj. Not revealing one’s identity
G. a, “not,” + onoma = no name
An anonymous donor gave several million dollars to the homeless shelter.

syn: unnamed  ant: known

ANTONYM (an´tə nim) n. A word that means the opposite of another word
G. anti, “against, opposite” + onoma = opposite name
Instead of using the right word in my essay, I accidentally used its antonym.

II A nom de plume (from the French for “name of the pen” or “pen name”) is a name taken by an author who wishes to conceal his or her identity: a nom de guerre (from French for “name of war, war name,” dating to the time when French army officers took special military names) is simply an assumed name or alias.

II The word denomination often refers to a particular religious group.
EXERCISES - UNIT EIGHTEEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. It is often useful to know the antonym of a word because…
2. From the nomenclature of a group of minerals, we can tell…
3. Many religious denominations are contained in…
4. Many famous people travel incognito so that…
5. Asked about her favorite places to dine, the young sophisticate answered that…
6. Increasing your cognitive skills will usually…
7. Hans and Karl liked to indulge in sophomoric jokes like…
8. The nominal reason the band organized the show was to support a local charity, but…
9. Many people believe that the name “Abraham Lincoln” is synonymous with…
10. Barbara became cognizant of the other person in the house when…
11. Many donors to charity prefer to remain anonymous because…
12. Although the sophistry of Alan’s argument was clear to some of the audience, others…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

sophisticates incognito cognitive sophomoric nomenclature

1. The discovery of a new plant species may alter the __________ of the whole category.
2. The advertisement promised that everyone, from simple country folk to stylish __________, would love the circus.
3. In the cartoon, we watched the wolf going __________ in sheep’s clothing.
4. The tests the doctor performed showed that Travis’ __________ skills were above average for his age, so it was no surprise when he started reading early.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- cognizant
- sophomoric
- nominal
- denominations
- synonymous

5. Some people think that marriage is ___________ with happiness.

6. When she became ___________ that she was no good in gymnastics, Lana developed a flair for music.

7. Beth dumped her boyfriend for playing a(n) ___________ prank on her.

8. Two ___________ of the church gathered to discuss their differences.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

- sophistry
- antonym
- nominal
- incognito
- anonymous

9. Even people experienced in debate were hypnotized by the ___________ of the master speaker.

10. Although the threatening letter was ___________, police eventually traced it to a man who had just been fired.

11. Mike really wanted to visit Dana, but he had to think up a(n) ____________ reason to drop by her house.

12. We could think of many words similar to the word in question, but not a single ____________.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. Your ___________ may fool some of the people some of the time, but most people are ___________ of its misleading quality.
   A. nominal; sophistry
   B. sophistry; cognizant
   C. sophistry; nomenclature
   D. nomenclature; cognitive

2. Jimmy was involved in so many fraternity pranks that his name became ___________ with ___________ behavior.
   A. nominal; anonymous
   B. synonymous; sophomoric
   C. cognizant; anonymous
   D. nominal; incognito

3. For the undercover investigation into illegal businesses, the normally sloppy police officer went ___________ as a wealthy ___________.
   A. sophistry; anonymous
   B. sophisticate; anonymous
   C. nominal; incognito
   D. incognito; sophisticate
4. Tom’s __________ reason for visiting the library was to sharpen his __________ skills, but he was really going to see if Fred had been there.
   A. nominal; cognitive  
   B. synonymous; antonym  
   C. anonymous; cognitive  
   D. antonym; anonymous

5. The __________ used in genetic science was originally developed by a(n) __________ scientist, whose identity is still unknown.
   A. sophisticate; sophistry  
   B. anonymous; sophistry  
   C. nomenclature; anonymous  
   D. sophistry; antonym

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If Doug criticizes Wally’s *sophomoric* behavior at the talent show, Wally may have done things like…

2. When Jane became *cognizant* that a stranger was following her, she probably…

3. If Ron says that Pete’s *nominal* reason for going to law school was to help people accused of crimes, Ron may be implying that…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

Experts in the field of child psychology tell us that before beginning school, the average American child has already spent more hours in television viewing than he or she will spend on formal education. With such ___________ (COGN) habits developed at an early age, it is no wonder that many students experience difficulties in school and prove resistant to more formal intellectual stimulation. This early exposure is further enhanced by years of continued television viewing during the formative years of childhood, by movie-going, and by immersion in contemporary music as the child grows into adolescence and adulthood.

American popular entertainment has even reached beyond the shores of America, becoming an overwhelming force in the cultural life of other nations. The availability of American television programs, movies, and music is more and more an international phenomenon, and it has increasingly displaced local cultural forms. In some countries, this has bred resentment toward the United States, as people see their local cultures changed due to the popularity of American TV, movies, and music.

What upsets many about this triumph of popular entertainment is that much of it is aimed at the lowest common denominator and contains a coarseness and crudity that affects society in negative ways. For increasing numbers of social critics, popular entertainment has become ___________ (ONYM) with cultural decay. They see evidence of this decline in social civility, standards of dress, and public and private behavior. While not every negative contemporary phenomenon can be blamed on Hollywood or MTV, it can certainly be said that popular entertainment has a profound impact on the culture that both produces and consumes it.
1. According to the passage, American popular entertainment
   A. has been a force for good throughout the world.
   B. has had a profound influence on American and world society.
   C. has enabled the United States to dominate the world.
   D. has helped children in their education.

2. The author says that some people in other countries resent American popular entertainment because
   A. the United States is the only superpower.
   B. they dislike its content.
   C. it harms their children.
   D. it changes their local cultural institutions.

3. According to the third paragraph, critics of popular entertainment
   A. think it has a negative effect on society.
   B. blame all of society's problems on its influence.
   C. don't like the fact that it is so popular.
   D. think it should be more broadly based.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that *epi* means “upon,” and *mis* means “wrong.”

The passage of time has demonstrated that the masses value celebrity above all else, as popular entertainment has virtually overwhelmed every other expression of contemporary culture. Super-powerful celebrities have so much name recognition that they can sell albums and movies just by giving them *eponymous* titles. When a rock star calls himself or herself a “god” today, is it really a *misnomer*?
**VOCABULARY FROM LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS**

**UNIT NINETEEN**

**MATR**
Latin MATER, “mother”

**MATRON** (mā´ tron) n. A married woman
A matron in colonial America would have been constantly busy with home and children.

**MATERNAL** (mā tûr´ nal) adj. Having the qualities of a mother; motherly
Even as a child, Bess was maternal towards the other students in her class.

**MATRICULATE** (mā trik´ yōō lät) v. To enroll in a degree program, especially at a college
Darnell is going to take a year off before he matriculates at the business school.

**PATR**
Latin PATER, “father”

**PATRONIZE** (pā´ trō nīz) v. 1. To regularly visit or give business to
The Sidlowskis no longer patronized the deli.
2. To talk down to; condescend
The college professor tried not to patronize the high school students.

**PATERNAL** (pō´ tûr´ nal) adj. Having the qualities of a father
Toby began to feel paternal towards the abandoned young boy.

**PATRICIDE** (pät´ ri sîd) n. The murder of a father
L. pater + cidus, “murder” = murder of a father
The prince was so jealous of his father that he contemplated patricide in order to take over the throne.

**EXPATRIATE** (eks pă´ trē at) n. A person living outside his or her native country
L. ex, “out of,” + patria, (from pater) “fatherland” = out of the fatherland
Gertrude was an expatriate who abandoned America for France.

- **syn:** emigrant  
  - **ant:** native

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**Although the word matriculate is sometimes used to mean “to graduate,” it actually means “to join a class or program.”**

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**A patriarch is the father of a line; for instance, Abraham is said to be the patriarch of the Jews.**
**FIL**

Latin FILIUS, “son, child”

**FILIAL** (fil´l ē ál) *adj*. Having to do with a son
Carl admitted that he felt more filial affection for his stepfather than for his father.

**AFFILIATE** (ã fil´l ē it) *n*. One related to or associated with
The small business became an affiliate of a much larger corporation in New York.
syn: partner  
*ant*: rival

**GEN**

Latin GIGNERE, GENITUS, “give birth to, create”

**PROGENITOR** (prö jen´ə tar) *n*. The founder of a line or race
The progenitor of the Louis family in America was a fur merchant named Jacques.
syn: forefather  
*ant*: descendant

**PROGENY** (präj´ə nē) *n*. Children or descendants
At family reunions, the couple always posed for a photograph with their numerous progeny.
syn: offspring

**GENEALOGY** (jē nē ol´ə jē) *n*. The study of families and descendants
After discovering an old picture of his great uncle, Phillip became interested in the genealogy of his family.
EXERCISES - UNIT NINETEEN

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. The matron at the jail was assigned…

2. If the client gets the impression that you are patronizing him, he will…

3. Nathan showed filial respect by doing things like…

4. Some people believe that the Mortenson progeny were numerous because…

5. Harrison plans to matriculate at the end of this year so he can…

6. Walt wonders if his progenitors were traveling people because…

7. Female robins have such a strong maternal instinct that…

8. Because it was an affiliate of the national charity, our group…

9. The older boys in the group always felt paternal towards Aaron because…

10. Thomas was accused of patricide, but…

11. Many famous authors became expatriates because…

12. In researching the historical figure’s complex genealogy, Jake…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

| genealogy | affiliate | maternal | matriculate | matron |

1. However the ____________ dressed, she always looked younger than her years.

2. I wish my ____________ were full of interesting characters, but most of my ancestors were simple farmers.

3. Greta never stopped feeling ____________ towards her children, even when they were all grown up.

4. Right after high school, James tried to ____________ into a program for weak readers.
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

patronizing	progeny	expatriates	affiliate	paternal

5. Michael was shocked when his longtime __________ was arrested for being a career bank robber.
6. No one enjoys having a friend who is always __________; even if such condescension is not intentional.
7. The stable was full of the __________ of the blue ribbon winner, and several generations lived together.
8. Sometimes Arthur and his family considered becoming __________ because they hated the political system in their own country.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

affiliate	patricide	filial	progenitor	paternal

9. Adult male bears feel little __________ instinct, and they will even attack their own offspring.
10. The __________ bond between Mort and his parents was made clear when he thanked them in his wedding speech.
11. Although Sue sometimes hated her father, she would never have considered __________.
12. A(n) __________ of Benjamin Franklin must have had an inventive spirit, since Franklin himself was so creative.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. All of the __________ love and gratitude Claude supposedly felt was proved false when he attempted ________.
   A. filial; patricide
   B. progenitor; paternal
   C. paternal; maternal
   D. progeny; maternal

2. Renee was informed that if she legally became a(n) __________, she could no longer be a(n) __________ of the company in the United States.
   A. affiliate; patricide
   B. affiliate; matriculate
   C. expatriate; affiliate
   D. expatriate; matriculate
3. Do not think that just because you __________ at an expensive and challenging university you can __________ those of us who never went to college at all.
   A. matriculated; patronize
   B. patronized; matriculate
   C. matron; patronize
   D. paternal; progenitor

4. Although Mrs. Allison feels __________ toward all her __________, she has a special feeling for her son Tyrese.
   A. paternal; matron
   B. expatriate; matron
   C. maternal; progeny
   D. filial; paternal

5. When we began examining our family’s __________, we discovered that our __________ actually came to the U.S. on the Mayflower.
   A. expatriate; matron
   B. matron; maternal
   C. expatriate; affiliate
   D. genealogy; progenitor

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.

1. If you are trying to trace your progenitors in this country, you will probably need information like…

2. If someone comments on the remarkably strong filial bond between George and Daniel, we can assume they are…

3. If the former political prisoner chooses to become an expatriate of his country, we can assume he does NOT feel…

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.

The ancient Greek legend of Oedipus serves as a classic example of the use of tragic heroes in literature.

In the legend, Greek oracles, or prophets, foretell that King Laios and Queen Jocasta of Thebes will have a son who will murder his father and marry his mother after growing to manhood. Fearing this prophecy, the king and queen take their infant son to a mountain outside Thebes, nail his feet together, and leave him to die.

A shepherd rescues Oedipus and gives him his name, which means “swollen feet” in Greek. The shepherd brings him to the city of Corinth to be raised as an orphan. King Polybos of Corinth, unable to have his own children, later adopts Oedipus, who is raised as a prince, not knowing who his real parents are.

It isn’t until Oedipus becomes a teenager that he learns that he is destined to commit __________ (PATR) by killing his father. Out of __________ (FIL) love for Polybos, Oedipus flees Corinth to prevent the prophecy from coming true. While wandering through Greece, he is attacked by a group of men. King Laios, his real father, is among those he kills in the melee.

Later, Oedipus’ wanderings bring him near Thebes, where he meets the Sphinx, a winged monster who is terrorizing the city, devouring all those who can’t answer her riddle. Oedipus correctly answers the puzzling question and vanquishes the monster. In gratitude, the people of Thebes name Oedipus king to replace the slain Laios. He later takes Jocasta as his wife, fulfilling the dreaded forecast.

Oedipus rules Thebes wisely for years until a plague hits the city. The oracles warn that the only way to remove the pestilence is to find out who killed King Laios. Oedipus sends his brother-in-law, Creon, to investigate Laios’ killing.
Creon returns with the crushing news about Oedipus’ true identity and his status as his father’s killer.

After learning of their true relationship, a horrified Oedipus blinds himself while Jocasta hangs herself in shame. Oedipus is exiled and again wanders Greece as an [PATR]. After twenty years, he finds sanctuary in the city of Colonus. During Oedipus’ exile, the oracles predict that whatever city bears the former king’s grave will have eternal prosperity. Creon, who has succeeded Oedipus as Thebes’ leader, tries in vain to convince Oedipus to return to his native city. Oedipus, however, dies in Colonus.

Throughout the ages, writers have pointed to Oedipus as a classic example of a tragic figure. Oedipus desired to do good works, but wound up destroying the lives of his father and mother through a combination of circumstance and bad luck. The legend brings to life human fears that powerful forces outside our control can determine our destinies.

1. Which statement best sums up the main idea of the legend of Oedipus?
   A. All predictions come true in the end.
   B. Prophets always know what the future holds for mankind.
   C. Bad luck and circumstance can lead good people into tragic situations.
   D. Parents are right to fear their children.
   E. Ignorance is bliss.

2. Oedipus protects King Polybos by
   A. leaving Corinth and wandering through Greece.
   B. battling the Sphinx to save Thebes.
   C. blinding himself.
   D. sending Creon to investigate Laios’ killing.
   E. refusing to return to Thebes at Creon’s urging.

3. The Sphinx punishes people for failing her test by
   A. detention after school.
   B. denial of access to the city.
   C. turning the person to stone.
   D. devouring them.

4. Creon wants Oedipus to come home after twenty years of exile because
   A. he misses Oedipus.
   B. he’s seeking economic gain for Thebes.
   C. he wants Oedipus to retake his throne.
   D. he learned about Oedipus’ true identity.
   E. Jocasta is lonely without Oedipus.

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that [alma] means “nourishing, supporting” and [arch] means “ruler, leader.”

In the year 2000, thirty years after graduation, the members of the class of 1970 returned to their [alma mater] for a reunion. For many, it was the first time back at the college since graduation. As the group shared stories and caught up on each others’ lives, they remembered how going to an all-female institution had played a major part in the way they pursued careers in a seemingly [patriarchal] society. Many of the women felt that there was far too much male domination in the world, and that something needed to be done about it.
UNIT TWENTY

MAGN
Latin MAGNUS, “large, great”

MAGNITUDE (mag´ ni t¨oo¯) n. Greatness of size, strength, or importance
After the city was rocked by a major earthquake, scientists began to determine
the magnitude of both the quake and the destruction.
syn: significance  ant: unimportance

MAGNATE (mag´ n¨at) n. An important, powerful person in business
The nineteenth-century railroad magnates met to decide the future of American
transportation.
syn: baron  ant: employee

MAXIM
Latin MAXIMUS, “largest, greatest”

MAXIM (mak´ sim) n. A brief statement that conveys a general truth.
The maxim “Everything in moderation” is especially relevant to undergraduate
students.

MIN
Latin MINOR, “less”
MINUERE, MINUTUM, “to lesson”

DIMINISH (di min´ ish) v. To make smaller; lessen
L. de, “down,” + minus = down from the smaller
The area’s natural resources will diminish quickly unless something is done to
preserve them.
syn: reduce  ant: add to, build

MINISCULE (min´ ´skyeol) adj. Tiny
New electronic devices use only miniscule amounts of power, as compared to
their predecessors, which needed much more.
syn: insignificant

MINUTE (m¨ n¨o¯t´) adj. Extremely small; insignificant
Minute particles of dust or pollen in the air can be enough to trigger a serious allergy
attack.
syn: microscopic  ant: enormous

\[ \text{MY NEWT is MINUTE, even for a salamander.} \]
MICRO
Greek MICROS, “small”

MICROSCOPIC (mī kro skāpˈık) adj. Done with attention to small details
G. micros + skopein, “to look” = to look at very small things
After five years of microscopic analysis of the problem, the researchers still had no certain answers.
syn: painstaking ant: careless

MICROCOSM (mīˈkrō kōz əm) n. A small model of a larger pattern or place
G. micros, “small,” + cosmos, “world” = small world
Some people believe that an individual’s actions are merely a microcosm of the actions of society.

MEGA
Greek MEGALOS, “large”

MEGALOPOLIS (meg ə lápˈə ləs) n. A very large city
G. megalos + polis, “city” = large city
Lost in the megalopolis, the tourists searched frantically for a cab or a phone.

MEGALOMANIAC (meg ə lō māˈnē ək) n. One who believes him or herself all-powerful or indestructible
Most historians believe that Adolf Hitler is an excellent example of a megalomaniac.

A microbe (from micro + bios, “life”) is an organism too small to be seen without magnification.
EXERCISES - UNIT TWENTY

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. The magnitude of the economic crisis became clear when…
2. His friends called him a megalomaniac when…
3. The wealthiest leaders at the economic conference this year are oil magnates because…
4. New York City can accurately be called a megalopolis because…
5. The politician began his speech by quoting a maxim that stated…
6. Although the stranded hikers’ food supply had diminished…
7. Local governments can be viewed as a microcosm of the national government because…
8. The particles of the meteor discovered embedded in the Earth were so minute that…
9. Only a careful, microscopic analysis will provide answers to the problem of…
10. Because his contribution to the company’s success was so miniscule, Quentin…

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

microcosm  maxim  magnate  megalomaniacal

1. Herbert was becoming more __________ by the day, and his employees began to grow afraid of him.
2. Terry was fast becoming a shoe _________; he owned almost a hundred shoe stores around the country.
3. Searching for a(n) ____________ that would appeal to his own life, James discovered “It is better to ask forgiveness than permission.”
Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

magnitude diminish minute megalopolis microcosm

4. The small aquarium was a(n) _____________ of life in the great oceans.

5. Although I later found I had only won second prize, nothing could ______________ the pride I felt in performing well.

6. Since no one knew how much had been stolen, the ________________ of the crime was unknown.

7. Even very ____________ amounts of the chemical dust can cause serious harm.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

megalopolis microscopic miniscule diminish

8. The judge assured us that the difference between “Very Good” and “Excellent” was _____________.

9. Living in a(n) ___________ has some advantages, but you may tire of the crowds.

10. A(n) ______________ examination revealed some subtle flaws in the witnesses' story.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. The lobbyist warns that if we can't find a way to ____________ the power of the oil___________, we will never see lower gasoline prices.
   A. magnify; microcosm
   B. magnify; megalopolis
   C. diminish; magnates
   D. diminish; magnitudes

2. Stan is such a ____________ that everyone else's problems seem ____________ to him.
   A. microscopic; diminish
   B. microscopic; magnify
   C. magnetic; diminish
   D. megalomaniac; miniscule

3. Students who adhere to the ____________ “The devil is in the details” will avoid getting bogged down in ____________ particulars.
   A. magnate; miniscule
   B. maxim; minute
   C. microcosm; minute
   D. maxim; miniscule
4. Is a small town a(n) ____________ of a huge, busy ___________ , or do they not fit the same pattern?  
A. magnate; microcosm  
B. microcosm; megalopolis  
C. megalomanic; microcosm  
D. microcosm; magnate  

5. The greater the _____________ of a war, the more the planners of the war must go into ____________ detail in their strategy.  
A. magnitude; microscopic  
B. microcosm; magnetic  
C. megalopolis; magnetic  
D. megalomaniac; minute  

Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.  
1. If a group makes an effort to diminish the reputation of the mayor, he might…  
2. If money is of miniscule importance to Sam, he may choose a job that…  
3. If Eleanor says that George magnifies the importance of astrological signs, we can assume that George feels…  

Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.  

Over a million Americans have Age-related Macular Degeneration, or AMD, a disease that causes a slow, progressive loss of vision. The sight of an individual with macular degeneration _________(MIN) over time. The person does not have a total loss of sight, but experiences distorted or blurred vision. Age is a major factor related to AMD. Most people with macular degeneration are aged 50 and older; AMD is the leading cause of blindness for people aged 75 and older.  

The causes of AMD are unknown, but there are a number of risk factors that are believed to be associated with macular degeneration. Some researchers think that the disease is caused by genetic factors. Current studies are also examining whether certain environmental factors such as smoking and diet have an effect on human sight. If so, it may be possible to prevent or slow the damaging effects of AMD by following certain nutritional guidelines. Researchers also theorize that sun exposure may cause damage to the eye and lead to the disease. If an individual who may be at risk for developing macular degeneration is aware that some of these environmental factors can be controlled, he or she may be able to prevent the development of the disease.  

Once a person has developed macular degeneration, eyesight cannot be totally repaired, but there are a number of treatments available. Laser surgery can be used to treat some forms of the disease. There are also a number of aids that can help a person see better. Glasses and special lenses can enhance the person’s existing vision. There are also reading machines and print enlargers available to read small print. Another option is to mount a tiny telescope on a pair of glasses that will enable a person to see objects more clearly, even something _________(MIN).  

Unfortunately, though aid may help to correct the vision of a person suffering from AMD, it doesn’t correct eyesight completely. The person suffering from macular degeneration must learn to deal with the vision loss as best as possible with current treatments.
1. Which sentence below best sums up the main idea of the passage?
   A. Macular degeneration is a difficult disease for a person to live with.
   B. There are a number of factors that may cause macular degeneration, and treatments are available to help with the vision loss.
   C. There are treatments for macular degeneration for people over 75.
   D. Macular degeneration is caused by an increase in a person's age.

2. What are the factors that are believed to cause age-related macular degeneration?
   A. smoking and diet
   B. genetic inheritance
   C. sun exposure
   D. all of above

3. Which one of the following is NOT a way that vision aids can help the eyesight of a person suffering from macular degeneration?
   A. They enlarge small print.
   B. They allow blurred objects to be seen more clearly.
   C. They prevent declining vision.
   D. They enhance existing vision.

4. Which factors that are believed to cause macular degeneration can be controlled?
   A. none of the factors
   B. genetic factors
   C. environmental factors
   D. genetic and environmental factors

Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the italicized words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that opus means “work” and animus means “soul.”

The film Mr. Holland's Opus deals with a high school music teacher's quest to raise a family, make a difference in the lives of his students, and write a symphony. During the final scene of the movie, Mr. Holland's magnum opus is brought to life by his many former and current students. His work, “An American Symphony,” proves that a man with a dream can accomplish a feat of great importance. Audiences continue to remain in awe of the magnanimous spirit in the seemingly ordinary body of Mr. Holland long after the last note of the music.
### Book I
- abbreviate
- absent
- accept
- access
- aereate
- aeronautic
- affect
- affection
- agent
- aggressive
- agile
- alleviate
- announce
- armament
- astrology
- astronomical
- aura
- aurora
- barometer
- biped
- brevity
- campaign
- campus
- capital
- captivate
- celebration
- celebrity
- collaborate
- command
- comment
- common
- communicate
- compass
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- conscience
- conserve
- constellation
- convict
- cooperate
- corporal
- corporal
- corporation
- corps
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- course
- credit
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- current
- cursive
- decapitate
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- deflate
- deliver
- delude
- demand
demented
- demilitarized
depend
deposit
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- diagram
- disarm
- disaster
- discount
- disintegrate
distant
- domestic
- dominate
- donation
- donor
effect
- elevate
elongate
- emancipate
- emblem
- encamp
- engrave
- envelop
- evaluate
- evict
- exhilarating
- expose
- extend
- fable
- fabulous
- factor
- feast
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- homicide
- hyperventilate
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- immune
- impersonate
- impossible
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- inflate
- inoperable
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- integrate
- integrity
- intend
- interest
- invalid
- invest
- jubilant
- jubilee
- labor
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- lease
- lever
- levitate
- liberal
- liberate
- literal
- literate
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- mandate
- manual
- manufacture
- manuscript
- mental
- mentality
- militant
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- militia
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- enforce
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- excite
- exclusive
- excursion
- executive
- exhibit
- exhume
- expectant
- extract
- finite
- fortitude
- gratitude
- horrific
- horrify
- humble
- humiliate
- humility
- hydrophobia
- hypothesis
- import
- important
- incite
- include
- indicate
- ingest
- inhabit
- inscribe
- inspect
- instant
- insulate
- insult
- intercept
- invigorate
- involve
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- issue
- journal
- legend
- locale
- marinate
- marin
- maritime
- massive
- method
- millennium
- minister
- ministry
- monotheism
- nebula
- nebulous
- neglect
- notable
- notary
- notation
- odometer
- oppose
- optic
- optical
- optometry
- participate
- passable
- patent
- peninsula
- period
- periodic