

Vocabulary Practice 1: Prefixes

Prefixes: *extra-*, *inter-*, *intra-*, *intro-*, *ultra-*

A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of a word.

The prefix *inter-* means “between.” Adding *inter-* to the base word *action*, meaning “activity,” makes *interaction*, which means “activity between people or things.” Other prefixes have meanings similar to *inter-*.

extra- means “beyond” or “outside of”

intro- means “inside” or “inward”

inter- means “between,” “among,”
or “in the midst of”

ultra- means “beyond” or “exceeding”

intra- means “in,” “into,” or “within”

A. Think about the meaning of each prefix and base word. Then, write a definition for the word in bold type. Check your definitions in a dictionary.

1. *extra-* + *terrestrial* (relating to the earth) = **extraterrestrial**

Definition _____

2. *inter-* + *planetary* (relating to the planets) = **interplanetary**

Definition _____

3. *intra-* + *ocular* (relating to the eye) = **intraocular**

Definition _____

4. *ultra-* + *sound* (tone of human hearing) = **ultrasound**

Definition _____

5. *intro-* + *spection* (the act of examining) = **introspection**

Definition _____

6. *extra-* + *curricular* (relating to courses of study) = **extracurricular**

Definition _____

7. *inter-* + *dependent* (relying on another) = **interdependent**

Definition _____

8. *intra-* + *venous* (relating to veins) = **intravenous**

Definition _____

9. *ultra-* + *modernist* (one who believes in current views) = **ultramodernist**

Definition _____

10. *intro-* + *version* (the act of turning) = **introversion**

Definition _____

B. On separate paper, make a list of three words using each prefix. Then, write a sentence using each word.

Vocabulary Practice 2: Prefixes

Prefixes: *ante-*, *fore-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *post-*

A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix *fore-* means “before.” Adding *fore-* to the base word *sight* meaning “vision,” makes *foresight*, which means “seeing or knowing before something happens.” The prefixes *ante-*, *pre-*, and *pro-* also mean “before.” The prefix *post-* means “after.”

A. Add the prefixes to the base words. Write the definitions of the prefixed words. Check your definitions in a dictionary. The first one is an example.

1. The prefix *fore-* means “before in time.”
 - a. _____ **fore** **tell:** to tell before something happens; to predict _____
 - b. _____ **cast:** _____
 - c. _____ **shadow:** _____
2. The prefix *ante-* means “before,” “forward,” or “in front of.”
 - a. _____ **date:** _____
 - b. _____ **chamber:** _____
 - c. _____ **mortem:** _____
3. The prefix *pre-* means “earlier than” or “prior.”
 - a. _____ **arrange:** _____
 - b. _____ **mature:** _____
 - c. _____ **judge:** _____
4. The prefix *pro-* means “forward” or “in favor of.”
 - a. _____ **claim:** _____
 - b. _____ **active:** _____
 - c. _____ **long:** _____
5. The prefix *post-* means “after.”
 - a. _____ **millennial:** _____
 - b. _____ **graduate:** _____
 - c. _____ **operative:** _____

B. Write the words you formed in Exercise A in these sentences.

1. Sam took a _____ role in helping his candidate win the election.
2. The attorneys and clients met in a courthouse _____ to discuss a settlement.
3. Celebrations were recorded for _____ children—those born after A.D. 2000.
4. It was _____ to announce technological success without testing.
5. In retrospect, the circumstances did _____ the story’s climax.

Vocabulary Practice 3: Prefixes

Prefixes: *a-*, *in-*, *non-*, *un-*

The **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix *in-* means “not.” Adding *in-* to the base word *adequate*, meaning “sufficient,” makes *inadequate*, which means “not sufficient.” The prefixes *a-*, *in-*, *non-*, and *un-* also mean “not,” or “without.”

A. Add the base word to each prefix to make the new word that matches the definition.

- | satisfactory | appropriate | hospitable | typical | allergic |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| restricted | symmetrical | warranted | harmonious | informed |
| 1. non _____ | | | | means “not caused by extreme reaction or sensitivity” |
| 2. un _____ | | | | means “not meeting a standard or requirement” |
| 3. in _____ | | | | means “not suitable” |
| 4. a _____ | | | | means “not the usual or of a certain type” |
| 5. in _____ | | | | means “not in accord or agreement” |
| 6. un _____ | | | | means “not having basis or justification” |
| 7. non _____ | | | | means “not binding or confining; not limited” |
| 8. un _____ | | | | means “not knowing, educated, or knowledgeable” |
| 9. a _____ | | | | means “not capable of division into equal halves” |
| 10. in _____ | | | | means “not friendly or receptive to guests” |

B. Write five other words used with each prefix. Check your words in a dictionary.

- | <i>non-</i> | <i>un-</i> | <i>in-</i> | <i>a-</i> |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

C. Unscramble these four words, which have prefixes. Write the definitions.

1. enlerubila _____
2. csifonecpin _____
3. romala _____
4. idecential _____

Vocabulary Practice 4: Prefixes

Prefixes: *mon-*, *mono-*, *uni-*

A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of a word.

The prefix *uni-* means “one.” Adding *uni-* to the base word *cycle*, meaning “wheel or circle,” makes *unicycle*, which means “a one-wheeled vehicle.” The prefixes *mon-* and *mono-* also mean “one.”

A. Underline the words in these sentences with the prefixes meaning “one.”

1. Stereophonic sound systems replaced monaural record players, which became collectibles.
2. An imaginary animal depicted as a horse is called a unicorn.
3. Chad’s nervousness caused him to read his report in a monotone.
4. In many airports, a monorail takes passengers from parking lots to terminals.
5. One form of marriage custom practiced in many societies is monogamy.
6. The universal theme of the conference attracted people from all over the world.
7. Monaco is a monarchy ruled by the Grimaldi family since the thirteenth century.
8. Some hospitals require the nursing staff to conform to a uniform dress code.
9. Children who are monolingual study other languages in school.
10. The unilateral report, read by its author, presented a very narrow view.

B. For each word you underlined, write the prefix and base word beside the definition.

Prefix	Base Word	Definition of the Underlined Word
1. _____	_____	means “using one tone or sound with no variety”
2. _____	_____	means “a train that runs on one track”
3. _____	_____	means “the custom of marrying only one person”
4. _____	_____	means “government ruled by a single person”
5. _____	_____	means “including the entire or whole world as one”
6. _____	_____	means “knowing or using one language”
7. _____	_____	means “a mythological one-horned animal”
8. _____	_____	means “having one or the same manner or degree”
9. _____	_____	means “a single speaker path for sound”
10. _____	_____	means “concerned with one person or side of a subject”

C. Write two more words with each prefix and write the definitions.

Vocabulary Practice 5: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-ant, -ar, -er, -ist, -or*

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word.

The suffix *-or* means “one who.” Adding *-or* to the base word *act*, meaning “perform,” makes *actor*, which means “one who acts.” The suffixes *-ant, -ar, -er, and -ist* also mean “one who does, makes, or is concerned with.”

A. Write the base word and suffix for each word. Some words require a spelling change. Then, write the number of the description that belongs with each word. The first one is an example.

	Base Word and Suffix	Description Matches	Description
1. activist	active and -ist	5	1. writes a column or article for a newspaper or magazine
2. defendant	_____	_____	2. settles differences between people
3. conductor	_____	_____	3. helps or aides another in a task or job
4. specialist	_____	_____	4. is skilled in giving powerful speeches
5. designer	_____	_____	5. takes an active role in issues or causes
6. orator	_____	_____	6. has a very specific occupation or area of learning
7. machinist	_____	_____	7. makes laws for a political area
8. employer	_____	_____	8. has been charged with an offense in a court case
9. accountant	_____	_____	9. is competing for an award
10. columnist	_____	_____	10. hires and pays wages to employees
11. legislator	_____	_____	11. has advanced study in a particular field
12. finalist	_____	_____	12. figures tax returns or business expenses
13. arbitrator	_____	_____	13. leads an orchestra or band
14. assistant	_____	_____	14. works with machinery
15. scholar	_____	_____	15. creates plans for a design or style

B. On separate paper, write five words with each suffix that means “one who.”

Vocabulary Practice 6: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-ic, -ile, -ive*

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word.

The suffix *-ic* means “like.” Adding *-ic* to the word *mime*, meaning “to imitate,” makes *mimic*, which means “to imitate, copy, or ridicule.” Other suffixes with similar meanings are *-ile*, which means “having to do with” or “like,” and *-ive*, which means “relating to.”

A. Write the suffix that is added to the base word to make a new word. Write the new word that matches the definition. Some words change spelling when adding the suffix. Check your spelling in a dictionary.

Base Word	Suffix	New Word	Definition
1. electron	-ic	electronic	means “related to principles of electricity”
2. optimist	_____	_____	means “expecting the best outcome”
3. fantasy	_____	_____	means “unbelievable; not real”
4. project	_____	_____	means “designed to be thrown or hurled forward”
5. support	_____	_____	means “promoting interests or causes”
6. frag- (frail)	_____	_____	means “delicate; easily broken”
7. select	_____	_____	means “choosing carefully”
8. success	_____	_____	means “following in order”
9. magnet	_____	_____	means “attracting iron, steel, and other materials”
10. tact	_____	_____	means “a plan or means to accomplish a goal”

B. Write the words you formed in Exercise A in the following passage. Use the context to help you determine the correct word.

Nigel became interested in science when he put magnets on a tiny car and built a _____ road. He liked to work in his basement making _____ gadgets like toys with wires and batteries. His grandfather worked with Nigel and was very _____ of Nigel’s interests in science. Nigel was very _____ in choosing his projects. Once, however, he and Grandfather built a rocket and launch pad that turned into a disaster. As Nigel was assembling the rocket for a practice launch, a small piece of metal became a _____, without warning, and flew through the air at great speed. It destroyed parts of the construction that were _____, or easily broken. Fortunately, Nigel and his grandfather were _____ about rebuilding this project. They discussed a _____ for creating a successful rocket project.

C. On a separate piece of paper, write an ending to the story, using the two words that you did not use in the passage.

Vocabulary Practice 7: Suffixes

Suffixes: *-hood*, *-ity*, *-ness*

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word.

The suffix *-ness* means “a state or a quality of being.” Adding *-ness* to the base word *kind*, meaning “gentle,” makes *kindness*, which means “being gentle.” Other suffixes with similar meanings are: *-hood*, which means “a group” or “class of;” *-ness*, which means “condition” or “quality of;” and *-ity*, which means “degree of being” or “character.”

A. Add the suffix to the words in each column.

-hood

1. brother _____
2. neighbor _____
3. parent _____
4. child _____
5. state _____

-ness

1. awkward _____
2. like _____
3. responsive _____
4. friendly _____
5. astute _____

-ity

1. individual _____
2. active _____
3. curious _____
4. rapid _____
5. original _____

B. Read each pair of sentences. Write the words you formed above in the second sentence of each pair. The clue is in the first sentence.

1. A parent has many responsibilities as a child’s guardian.

The responsibilities of _____ include attention to a child’s safety.

2. Carol is an individual who gets involved in lots of creative activities.

She demonstrates her _____ in art class with a unique style of painting.

3. Joanne, who is fifteen, looks exactly like her young mother.

In fact, the _____ is so astonishing that they appear to be twins.

4. Curious, four-year-old Jake wandered around the pet shop.

His _____ got the better of him, and he pulled a fishbowl off the shelf.

5. The new doctor already had a reputation for being responsive to patients.

When Susan had an emergency, the doctor’s _____ saved her life.

6. Do you know when Alaska joined the United States?

Alaska was admitted for _____ in 1959.

7. People will soon be commuting on the new rapid train from Boston to New York.

The _____ of trains compares favorably with that of air travel.

8. Jasper was a friendly dog, happily greeting everyone who entered the yard.

One day his _____ turned into aggressiveness when some children teased him.

9. As a child, Ineka traveled with her parents all over the world.

As an adult, she had wonderful memories of her _____ experiences.

10. The immigrant was astute about the customs of her new country.

Her _____ helped her handle difficult situations in her new life.

Vocabulary Practice 8: Suffixes

Suffixes: -cy, -ion, -ment, -sion, -tion

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning of a word.

The suffix *-ment* means “act or quality of.” Adding *-ment* to the base word *agree*, meaning “consent,” makes *agreement*, which means “the act of consenting.” Other suffixes with similar meanings are: *-ion*, *-sion*, *-tion*, which means “act or condition of”; and *-cy*, which means “state or position of.”

A. Underline the words having the suffixes listed above.

1. The principal announced scholarship awards at the commencement.
2. Flowers were an expression of the family’s sympathy and friendship.
3. The neighbors settled their disagreement by creating a workable solution.
4. At the conclusion of the trial, the jury delivered the verdict.
5. Students studied at the library to improve their concentration on homework.
6. Every adult made a commitment to work in the relief effort.
7. The juxtaposition of the two entrances presented a problem for walking traffic.
8. The Secretary of State attempted to resolve the crisis with diplomacy.
9. Part of the plan for student enrichment was a monthly trip to the art museum.
10. Life returned to normalcy many weeks after the tornado.

B. Match the words you underlined in Exercise A with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. means “that which makes richer or improves by adding a desired quality” |
| _____ | 2. means “having the normal or usual pattern” |
| _____ | 3. means “fixed attention on a subject or goal” |
| _____ | 4. means “side by side or close together” |
| _____ | 5. means “a difference of opinion” |
| _____ | 6. means “the act of outwardly communicating thoughts or ideas” |
| _____ | 7. means “the ceremony for the conferring of degrees or diplomas” |
| _____ | 8. means “an obligation or pledge” |
| _____ | 9. means “the end or termination” |
| _____ | 10. means “the conducting of political relations and government negotiations” |

C. Write the base words of the underlined words in Exercise A. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

-ion, -sion, or -tion	-ment	-cy
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Vocabulary Practice 9: Word Roots

Word roots: *-spec-*, *-spect-*, *-scop-*, *-vis-*, *-vid-*

A **word root** forms the basic part of a word and gives the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meaning to word roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of a whole word.

The word root *-vis-* means “look” or “see.” Adding the suffix *-ible*, meaning “able” or “capable,” to the root *-vis-* makes *visible*, which means “being seen.” Other word roots with similar meanings are: *-vid-*, which means “to see” or “to look at;” *-scope-*, which means “to watch” or “to spy;” *-spec-* and *-spect-*, which mean “to see” or “to observe.”

A. Underline the roots in these words.

specimen	improvise	supervision	visionary	kaleidoscope
spectrum	seismoscope	evidence	circumspect	periscope

B. Using the root meanings and sentence clues, write definitions for the words in italics. Check your definitions in a dictionary.

1. The scientist used a *periscope* to observe life at the bottom of the ocean.

Definition _____

2. The quilts sewn for charity displayed the full *spectrum* of colors.

Definition _____

3. After the top-secret meeting, those in attendance were *circumspect* in discussions.

Definition _____

4. As children, we always enjoyed the beautiful patterns in a *kaleidoscope*.

Definition _____

5. The President’s job as *visionary* is to plan for the country’s future.

Definition _____

6. Ships and planes use instruments called *gyroscopes* and gyrocompasses to keep them level.

Definition _____

7. The lab took a small soil *specimen* to conduct a test on its nitrogen content.

Definition _____

8. Anthropologists gathered bones, teeth, and the skull of a dinosaur they found in the forest and reported their findings as *evidence* of another genus of dinosaurs.

Definition _____

9. The actor forgot his lines, but he was able to *improvise*, to the delight of the audience.

Definition _____

10. A *seismoscope* is an essential instrument for recording earthquake data.

Definition _____

Vocabulary Practice 10: Word Roots

Word roots: *-pass-*, *-path-*, *-sens-*, *-sent-*, *-tang-*, *-tact-*

A **word root** forms the basic part of a word and gives the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meaning to word roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of a whole word.

The root *-sent-* means “feel” or “think.” Adding the suffix *-dis*, meaning “not” or “away from,” to the root *-sent-* makes *dissent*, which means “feeling against something.” Other word roots with similar meanings are: *-sens-*, which means “feel” or “think;” *-pass-* and *-path-*, which mean “feel” or “suffer;” and *-tact-* and *-tang-*, which mean “touch.”

A. Write the word that belongs in the sentence. Underline the root in each answer choice.

1. Jake explained to his little brother why it was _____ to wear a helmet when riding his bike.

tangible **tactile** **sensible**

2. The busy nurse was still very _____ to her patients' needs.

sensitive **passive** **tactful**

3. Feelings and thoughts are _____, but they are a major aspect of our self-expression.

sympathy **telepathy** **intangible**

4. Watching the news, Helen felt great _____ for the homeless.

tactics **compassion** **sensations**

5. When Anne received her final exam scores, she felt she had a _____ reward for her extra effort all semester.

tangible **sensual** **passionate**

6. The earthquake demolished most of the buildings in the city, but the newspaper building was still _____.

tactless **pathetic** **intact**

7. Holly looked for a card with the perfect _____ for Jessica.

sensation **sentiment** **contact**

8. The politician gave a fiery, or _____, speech about animals' rights.

pathetic **impassioned** **tangled**

9. A meteorological report gave _____ information about tornadoes in the region, but it gave in-depth information about hurricanes.

tangential **passionate** **sentimental**

10. The reporter used a very clever _____ to interview the senator.

sensor **tactic** **pathology**

B. On other paper, explain answer choices 1, 3, and 4 in Exercise A, referring to the meaning of the root in your answer.

Vocabulary Practice 11: Word Roots

Word roots: *-solu-*, *-solv-*

A **word root** forms the basic part of a word and gives the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meaning to word roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of a whole word.

The Latin words *solutus* and *solvere* mean “to loosen” or “to dissolve.” Roots formed from these Latin words are spelled *-solu-* or *-solv-*, and mean “to loosen” or “to dissolve.” Adding the suffix *-tion*, meaning “the condition of,” to the word root *-solu-* makes *solution*, which means “that which is dissolved” or “a liquid.”

A. Underline all the words with the roots *-solu-* and *-solv-* in this passage.

Dr. Distraction walked with resolve into his chemistry lab believing that the mystery was solvable. The day before, he had used a solute that had turned azure blue as it dissolved. Then, overnight, the solution had turned clear! He couldn't remember which solvents he had used, so he tried mixing many combinations of soluble chemicals. Finally, as he mixed the last combination of liquid and powder, the mystery was solved. Now Dr. Distraction could absolve himself of making a mistake with his own formula! What is your solution to the mystery?

B. Using the definitions of the prefixes and suffixes below and sentence clues in the passage, write the words you underlined beside their definitions. One word has two meanings.

Prefixes

ab- (away)

dis- (apart)

re- (again)

Suffixes

-ble (able)

-able (able)

-ent (condition)

-tion (condition)

1. _____ means “liquid mixtures that can break down other substances”
2. _____ means “a fixed purpose; firm determination”
3. _____ means “found a solution to a problem”
4. _____ means “can be dissolved”
5. _____ means “melted; became liquid”
6. _____ means “to set free from guilt or blame”
7. _____ means “an answer to a problem”
8. _____ means “capable of being explained”
9. _____ means “mixture of solids, liquids, or gases”
10. _____ means “a substance that has dissolved or changed in a process”

C. On another piece of paper, write a *solution* to the mystery using words with the roots *-solv-* and *-solu-*.

Vocabulary Practice 12: Word Roots

Word roots: *-prim-*, *-prime-*, *-primo-*, *-prot-*, *-proto-*

A **word root** forms the basic part of a word and gives the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meaning to word roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of a whole word.

The Latin word *primus* means “first.” Many words and phrases in English have the Latin roots *-prim-*, *-prime-*, *-primo-*, *-prot-*, and *-proto-*, all meaning “first.” Adding the suffix *-ary*, meaning “relating to,” to the word root *-prim-* makes *primary*, which means “first in time or order.”

A. Underline the words in these sentences with a root that means “first.” Then, write a definition for each underlined word. Check your definitions in a dictionary.

1. Congressional members read the protocol, and then debated this original draft of a bill.

Definition _____

2. The human brain today is much larger than that of primitive humans.

Definition _____

3. Da Vinci's famous flying machine design was a prototype for the first airplane.

Definition _____

4. In a drama, the protagonist sometimes shares center stage with the villain.

Definition _____

5. A good diet includes adequate amounts of protein as well as other nutrients.

Definition _____

6. Greenwich, England, is the location of the prime meridian, or 0° longitude, from which all other lines of longitude are counted east and west.

Definition _____

7. The manager discussed the company's primary account, or principal financial source.

Definition _____

8. On the opening night of the ballet, the understudy took the principal role for the evening.

Definition _____

9. Adam, who became a primatologist, studied the earliest mammals.

Definition _____

10. Benjamin, the eldest son, claimed his family's inheritance, or primogeniture.

Definition _____

B. On other paper, write five more words with prefixes that mean “first.”

Vocabulary Practice 13: Word Roots

Word roots: *-sta-*, *-stat-*

A **word root** forms the basic part of a word and gives the word its primary meaning. Prefixes and suffixes add specific meaning to word roots. If you know the meaning of a root, you can often figure out the meaning of a whole word.

The Latin root *-stare-* means “to stand.” Words formed with this root are spelled *-sta-* or *-stat-*. Adding the prefix *un-*, meaning “not,” and the suffix “*-le*,” meaning “able,” to the root *-stab-* makes *unstable*, which means “not able to stand.”

A. Underline the word in each sentence with the root *-sta-* or *-stat-*. Then, circle the word that defines the word you underlined.

1. When Henry’s status in the company changed, he decided to find another job.

salary **office** **position**

2. Huge layoffs caused economic instability and eventually resulted in bankruptcy.

unevenness **uprising** **steadfastness**

3. Shelby rode her stationary bike every evening to work off tension.

motorized **manual** **standing**

4. Students were ecstatic over the announcement of a delay in the school’s opening.

despairing **overjoyed** **disbelieving**

5. The speaker’s stature in politics drew a capacity crowd to the auditorium.

notoriety **knowledge** **importance**

6. The city’s mayor established a memorial fund for the accident victims.

declared **contributed** **awarded**

7. The doctor ordered fluids and medications to stabilize the child’s vital signs.

force **balance** **affect**

8. Corporations use national employment and income statistics to plan their futures.

data **evaluation** **codes**

9. Weather patterns were stagnant in July, resulting in weeks of high humidity.

active **unsettled** **motionless**

10. The baseball player’s stance was comical, and he amused the fans in every game.

uniform **pose** **attitude**

B. On another piece of paper, write a response to each question. Use the boldface word in your answer, and underline the word. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

standard 1. What kinds of rules for arriving and leaving school are enforced?

statute(s) 2. What law governs the age for getting a driver’s license in your state?

rheostat 3. Who might use an instrument for regulating electrical current?

stable 4. How can you give a puppy a good home and environment?

stagnate 5. Why might a pond become unfit for fish and other life?

Vocabulary Practice 14: Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word similar in meaning to another word. Knowing synonyms will improve your speaking and writing vocabulary.

Example: *Loyal* is a synonym for *faithful*.

A. Write the synonym for each numbered word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| naive | suffice | endurance | waver | pursue |
| legacy | articulate | perpetuate | focused | astute |
1. inheritance _____
 2. stamina _____
 3. explain _____
 4. continue _____
 5. keen _____
 6. sway back and forth _____
 7. intent _____
 8. be enough _____
 9. follow _____
 10. unsophisticated _____

B. Write the boldface words from Exercise A in this passage.

Jason was _____, or shy, about making his own way in the world. He tended to _____ in making a decision about his future. He was _____ on letting the future make itself known to him. Jason could _____ his reasons for not deciding what he wanted to do as graduation approached. Perhaps he would _____ the family name, now on the restaurant his great-grandfather had built. Running a restaurant required commitment and _____, both of which Jason had in no short supply. It was his _____ from his grandfather and father. Also, he thought he might _____ his interest in technology. He was very _____ about technological developments and had his own ideas for inventions. For now, just thinking about all the options for his future would _____.

C. Using a dictionary or thesaurus, write three synonyms for each word.

1. commitment _____
2. inherited _____
3. options _____

D. The word *articulate*, used as a verb in the passage, is also an adjective. Write a definition for *articulate* as used in this sentence:

Nancy is an *articulate* speaker and is often asked to address the assembly.

Vocabulary Practice 15: Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word similar in meaning to another word. Knowing synonyms will improve your speaking and writing vocabulary.

Example: *Truthful* is a synonym for *honest*.

A. Write the boldface word that belongs with each set of synonyms.

raze	opaque	foible	reconciliation	opulent
blithe	circuitous	rudimentary	coagulate	befuddle

- confuse, bewilder, _____
- happy, carefree, _____
- indirect, roundabout, _____
- congeal, clot, _____
- imperfection, fault, _____
- nontransparent, cloudy, _____
- destroy, ruin, _____
- lavish, luxurious, _____
- settlement, agreement, _____
- basic, elementary, _____

B. Write the boldface word from Exercise A that completes each sentence.

- Arithmetic skills are the _____ form of all higher mathematics.
- As we watched, bulldozers began to _____ the oldest houses in the block.
- The decorator used _____ window shades to block the outside light.
- The partners agreed to an immediate _____ to settle the dispute.
- Taking the _____ route to the ball game caused us to miss the first inning.
- Buying her first car, Soo Yung could not afford the _____ leather interior.
- Tyler waited for the blood to _____, so the doctor would let him leave.
- Amy was a _____ spirit, always cheerful, optimistic, and positive.
- The one _____ that was Hank's downfall was his habit of procrastinating.
- The store changed the location of items, which _____ (d) customers.

C. On other paper, write as many synonyms as you can for *circuitous*, *blithe*, *rudimentary*, *opaque*, and *foible*.

Vocabulary Practice 16: Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word similar in meaning to another word. In a synonym analogy, both pairs of words are synonyms.

Example: In the following analogy, the first pair of words is a synonym. Which pair of words completes the analogy?

FORECAST:PREDICT:: _____

- a. advise:recommend b. request:respond c. inform:question

The answer is ADVISE:RECOMMEND, which are synonyms.

A. Complete each analogy by choosing the letter of the pair of words that show a synonym relationship. Use a dictionary or thesaurus, if necessary.

1. REJECT:DECLINE:: _____

- a. deny:define b. dismiss:accept c. confound:confuse

2. GROTESQUE:REPULSIVE:: _____

- a. conglomeration:mixture b. unfamiliar:awkward c. attractive:unusual

3. FRET:WORRY:: _____

- a. deliver:purchase b. delineate:describe c. scold:reassure

4. MOCK:RIDICULE:: _____

- a. choose:contribute b. choose:deny c. emulate:copy

5. ADMIRE:PRAISE:: _____

- a. guile:innocence b. stage:drama c. novice:newcomer

6. HUMOROUS:AMUSING:: _____

- a. poor:substantial b. insolvent:bankrupt c. secure:unsteady

7. SENTIMENTAL:NOSTALGIC:: _____

- a. sensitive:sensible b. complimentary:final c. laudable:admirable

8. ANONYMOUS:UNKNOWN:: _____

- a. meticulous:detailed b. metric:digital c. cautious:unguarded

9. DISPUTE:CHALLENGE:: _____

- a. pacify:forgive b. needle:annoy c. argue:concede

10. PROSPERITY:FORTUNE:: _____

- a. ancient:antiquity b. squander:save c. thrifty:poverty

B. Write a synonym to complete each analogy.

1. UNKEMPT:SLOPPY::PUNCTUAL: _____

2. PLEASING:AESTHETIC::DISTASTEFUL: _____

3. CHILDISH:IMMATURE::SOPHISTICATED: _____

4. PAY:COMPENSATE::RECOGNIZE: _____

5. JUSTIFY:DEFEND::COMPLAIN: _____

Vocabulary Practice 17: Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. Knowing antonyms will improve your speaking and writing vocabulary.

Example: *Optimist* is an antonym for *pessimist*.

A. Write the boldface word that is an antonym for the two synonyms given. Use a dictionary or thesaurus to check your answers.

alien	defiant	genteel	introspective	judicious
literal	mute	reject	subtle	sullen

Synonyms

Antonyms

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. direct, frank | |
| 2. cooperative, willing | |
| 3. accept, select | |
| 4. cheerful, happy | |
| 5. unwise, indiscreet | |
| 6. unprecise, inaccurate | |
| 7. vocal, spoken | |
| 8. unrefined, unpolished | |
| 9. unreflective, thoughtless | |
| 10. familiar, known | |

B. Write the boldface word from Exercise A that belongs in the first part of each sentence. Then, write a sentence ending using an antonym for the word you wrote in the sentence.

Example: Elderly Mrs. Johnson was known as a genteel person because she was very refined, extremely polite, and well-mannered with everyone.

1. The contestant was so excited and nervous she became _____ when _____.
2. To stop the _____ child from screaming, Leslie _____.
3. As a shy, _____ teenager, Patti greeted people she had never met by _____.
4. The usually good-natured toddler became moody and _____ when he entered the doctor's office and _____.
5. Every jury member was _____ about keeping silence regarding the details of the case after the judge _____.

Vocabulary Practice 18: Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. Knowing antonyms will improve your speaking and writing vocabulary.

Example: *Enemy* is an antonym for *friend*.

A. Read each pair of sentences. In the second sentence, write the boldface word that is an antonym for the underlined word or words in the first sentence.

chaste	commence	crass	discreet	dishearten
neglected	placid	ravenous	spurn	verbose

1. The Smiths loved to take care of their lawn and garden.
The lawn and garden were _____ when the owners were out of town.
2. The teacher reminded students to be polite and courteous with the speaker.
Unfortunately, one student was _____ and was asked to leave the assembly.
3. Shirley decided she would accept the invitation everyone waited to receive.
It would not be polite to _____ a gracious invitation to this special event.
4. The ceremonies will conclude promptly at eleven o'clock.
We will be in our seats at eight o'clock when the speeches _____ .
5. Alice was satisfied with a light breakfast and left early for the ski slopes.
After skiing all afternoon, she was _____ and arrived early for dinner.
6. Marj sailed close to shore because the ocean was becoming rough.
The lake was _____ and clear, so we could almost see to the bottom.
7. Nick's neighbor was friendly, but usually not conversational.
However, he was _____ when he talked about his favorite sports teams.
8. Jenny's classmates were usually public about the plans for her party.
It was difficult to be _____ about the party when Jenny was around.
9. Coach Williams always encouraged the soccer team and supported them.
The coach tried not to _____ the players with the news of his leaving the team.
10. The storybook princess had an impure heart and led her prince to destruction.
The princess's stepsister, on the other hand, was _____ and saved the prince.

B. Write antonyms for these words that are different from those used in the sentences above. Check your answers in a thesaurus or dictionary.

1. **neglected** _____
2. **commence** _____
3. **discreet** _____
4. **verbose** _____
5. **placid** _____

Vocabulary Practice 19: Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. In an antonym analogy, both pairs of words are antonyms.

Example: In the following analogy, the first pair of words is an antonym. Complete the analogy by choosing the word pair that is an antonym.

FAVORABLE:UNFAVORABLE:: _____.

- a. real:false b. likely:possible c. pretty:attractive

The answer is REAL:FALSE, which are antonyms.

A. To complete each analogy, choose the letter for the pair of words that shows an antonym relationship. Use a dictionary or thesaurus, if necessary.

- EDUCATED:UNLEARNED: _____
a. confined:limited b. ambulatory:immobile c. risk:chance
- HARMONY:DISCORD:: _____
a. logical:wise b. old-fashioned:antique c. audible:faint
- PERFECT:FLAWED:: _____
a. contrite:sorry b. unpleasant:cordial c. anxiety:concern
- SLIGHT:ROBUST:: _____
a. humorous:funny b. demonstrative:unemotional c. vague:obtuse
- DENIAL:ADMISSION:: _____
a. chief:principal b. grateful:appreciative c. depreciate:increase
- PRIVATE: PUBLIC:: _____
a. introverted:timid b. incoherent:articulate c. mistake:error
- LAUNCH:TERMINATE:: _____
a. limited:unrestricted b. sustain:support c. victory:triumph
- OBSCURE:RECOGNIZED:: _____
a. downhearted:happy b. official:authorized c. mundane:worldly
- TOLERANCE:PREJUDICE:: _____
a. somber:gloomy b. pallid:colorful c. clumsily:awkwardly
- DOWDY:FASHIONABLE:: _____
a. spendthrift:miserly b. lavish:reckless c. pensive:thoughtful

B. Write an antonym to complete each analogy.

- SIMPLE:COMPLICATED::BANAL: _____
- SECURE:UNSURE::SVELTE: _____
- AMBITIOUS:LAZY::CEASE: _____
- COMPASSIONATE:INDIFFERENT::ARROGANT: _____
- DISMISS:RETAIN::AVOW: _____

Vocabulary Practice 20: Synonym and Antonym Review

A **synonym** is a word with the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word.

A. Choose the word that has *most nearly the same meaning* as the word in italics.

- The speaker arrived on time to *commence* the scholarship awards.
a. repeat b. initiate c. summarize d. conclude
- Marie was *discreet* in dealing with the competition for her business.
a. outgoing b. inappropriate c. friendly d. cautious
- To her mother, Ginny's soft cries were *audible* and not to be disregarded.
a. perceptible b. familiar c. placid d. auspicious
- The visitors were *verbose* when meeting the mayor to plan the exchange program.
a. alien b. foreign c. talkative d. sullen
- When Mr. Jaynes's financial portfolio began to *depreciate*, he called his accountant.
a. devalue b. escalate c. unravel d. demonstrate
- Allen was *contrite* as he approached his best friend ready to make amends.
a. controlled b. hopeful c. sullen d. apologetic
- When it was time to leave for college, Ken was *introspective* about his future.
a. reflective b. concerned c. downhearted d. mundane
- The new neighbors are *judicious* about their children's playmates.
a. ravenous b. incoherent c. demonstrative d. discerning

B. Choose the word that is *opposite* in meaning to the word in italics.

- Cheryl was *articulate* when talking about her computer and her job.
a. ineloquent b. direct c. haughty d. opaque
- Professional sports require a high level of *endurance*.
a. compensation b. routine c. fatigue d. stamina
- After many years of feuding, family members had a *reconciliation*.
a. reunion b. celebration c. conspiracy d. disagreement
- Taking art classes again was *rudimentary*, but necessary after years of not painting.
a. basic b. advanced c. mundane d. laudable
- When the bank announced that it was *insolvent*, customers closed their accounts.
a. merging b. foreclosed c. purchased d. profitable
- The couple drove along the shoreline, a *circuitous* route, and took three hours to arrive.
a. magnificent b. circular c. direct d. uneventful
- Susan was known for her *laudable* achievements throughout her life.
a. meritorious b. dishonorable c. questionable d. worthy
- People express *adulation* for someone they admire in the public world.
a. respect b. admiration c. worship d. contempt

C. Write one synonym and one antonym for these words: *opaque, defiant, dishearten, naive*.

Vocabulary Practice 21: Analogies

An **analogy** is a relationship between pairs of words. In an analogy, the relationship between the first pair of words is the same as the relationship between the second pair of words.

Example: In one type of analogy, the relationship between words is “a part of.” In PAGE:BOOK, *page* is “a part of” a *book*. In another type of analogy, the first word is “a type of” the second word in the pair. In NOVEL:BOOK, a *novel* is “a type of” *book*.

A. Determine the relationship in the first pair of words. To complete the analogy, circle the letter of the word pair with the same relationship.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. STEPS:DANCE:: _____
a. stem:petal
b. stripe:flag
c. shade:lamp
d. garden:tomato
e. can:bottle | 6. COLLAR:SHIRT _____
a. book:read
b. oven:stove
c. desk:chair
d. car:garage
e. knob:radio |
| 2. WATERSKIING:SPORT:: _____
a. brick:walk
b. apple:crust
c. vet:dog
d. China:Great Wall
e. maple:leaf | 7. SIAMESE:CAT _____
a. scenery:stage
b. Vermont:leaves
c. rain:lake
d. bank:building
e. skirt:shirt |
| 3. SOLOIST:CHORUS _____
a. conductor:symphony
b. kite:wind
c. officer:badge
d. bicycle:safety
e. menu:entree | 8. NAME:LABEL _____
a. sign:street
b. weekend:holiday
c. inches:yards
d. vacation:plan
e. beach:umbrella |
| 4. LEADER:TROOP _____
a. boy:child
b. sail:launch
c. flue:chimney
d. tooth:brush
e. time:watch | 9. SAHARA:DESERT _____
a. boundary:line
b. river:stream
c. cake:dessert
d. ape:monkey
e. canoe:rapids |
| 5. BACKHOE:EQUIPMENT _____
a. science:microscope
b. gasoline:car
c. satire:comedy
d. lecture:auditorium
e. cartoon:newspaper | 10. CANVAS:PAINTING _____
a. artist:museum
b. moderator:panel
c. music:musician
d. books:librarian
e. cook:chef |

B. Complete these “part of” and “type of” analogies.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. RULER:TOOL::HALOGEN: _____ | 4. PROPELLER:PLANE::SMOKESTACK: _____ |
| 2. PACIFIC:OCEAN::COMEDY: _____ | 5. CHEF:RESTAURANT::DOCTOR: _____ |
| 3. SUN:SOLAR SYSTEM::TRIBUTARY: _____ | |

Vocabulary Practice 22: Analogies

An **analogy** is a relationship between two pairs of words. In an analogy, the relationship between the first pair of words is the same as the relationship between the second pair of words.

A. Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Write the word that completes the second pair of words in the analogy.

- ASTUTE:OBTUSE::OPAQUE: _____
a. brave b. fuzzy c. clear
- BEFUDDLE:CLARIFY::METICULOUS: _____
a. fastidious b. sloppy c. organized
- CHASTE:PURE::DISCREET: _____
a. secretive b. obnoxious c. disclosed
- MUNDANE:ORDINARY::SPENDTHRIFT: _____
a. investor b. miser c. squanderer
- RECONCILIATION:PEACE::ANTIBIOTIC: _____
a. infection b. healing c. pain
- PRACTICE:PERFECTION::DISCIPLINE: _____
a. order b. anarchy c. disbandment
- NOURISHMENT:ENERGIZE::HUMOR: _____
a. bore b. disgust c. amuse
- EXERCISE:HEALTHINESS::REST: _____
a. recuperation b. sleep c. exhaustion
- SHIP:ARMADA::STAR: _____
a. light b. constellation c. sun
- SONNET:POEM::OREGANO: _____
a. spice b. pizza c. Italian

B. Circle the letter of the word pair that completes each analogy.

- SALT:PRESERVE:: _____
a. teacher:instruct b. book:read c. ice cubes:melt
- FRET:RELAX:: _____
a. cultivate:destroy b. lawyer:crime c. coagulate:clump
- OPTOMETRIST:PHYSICIAN:: _____
a. walk:log b. seaweed:ocean c. acacia:tree
- OBSCURE:KNOWN:: _____
a. sedate:calm b. frequent:seldom c. vision:sight
- EXPLORATION:DISCOVERY:: _____
a. atmosphere:oxygen b. tornadoes:havoc c. raw:unexplored

Vocabulary Practice 23: Connotations and Denotations

A **connotation** is the implied or suggested meaning of a word or phrase. Words with similar meanings convey different connotations, depending on the text. The **denotation** of a word is the dictionary definition.

A. Using a dictionary, write the denotation of each word. Then, use the phrase in a sentence to illustrate the connotation of the word.

1. **bland** _____

bland meal _____

2. **formal** _____

formal wedding _____

3. **ignorant** _____

ignorant of the law _____

4. **repetitious** _____

repetitious message _____

5. **typical** _____

typical response _____

6. **brehtaking** _____

brehtaking scene _____

7. **defiant** _____

defiant child _____

8. **innocuous** _____

innocuous idea _____

9. **discreet** _____

discreet meeting _____

10. **optimum** _____

optimum performance _____

B. Use a dictionary or thesaurus to write two other words that are connotations for the bold-face words. Then, on other paper, write a sentence using one of the two words to convey its connotation.

1. **bland** _____

6. **brehtaking** _____

2. **formal** _____

7. **defiant** _____

3. **ignorant** _____

8. **innocuous** _____

4. **repetitious** _____

9. **discreet** _____

5. **typical** _____

10. **optimum** _____

Vocabulary Practice 24: Connotations and Denotations

A **connotation** is the implied or suggested meaning of a word or phrase. Words with similar meanings convey different connotations, depending on the text. The **denotation** of a word is the dictionary definition.

A. The denotation is given for each boldface word. Write the two words from the list that are connotations for the given word. Then, write a sentence using one of the words to convey its connotation.

consolidate	coax	indirect	appease	discriminating
apathetic	aspiring	unite	sensible	determined
settle	denounce	curb	seek	challenge
clever	confine	impel	unresponsive	stalk

1. **persuade** to cause to do something by reasoning or urging _____

2. **subtle** making fine distinctions in meaning _____

3. **indifferent** showing no partiality, bias, or preference _____

4. **ambitious** striving, desirous, or eager for something _____

5. **sagacious** having or showing sound judgment or keen perception _____

6. **impugn** to oppose or attack by argument or criticism _____

7. **restrict** to put certain limits on _____

8. **solidify** to make solid, firm, or strong _____

9. **reconcile** to make friendly again or win over _____

10. **pursue** to follow in order to overtake or to strive for _____

B. On another piece of paper, write two more words that are connotations for each boldface word in Exercise A.

Vocabulary Practice 25: Connotations and Denotations

A **connotation** is the implied or suggested meaning of a word or phrase. It is different from the **denotation**, or dictionary definition. Connotations convey implied meanings—positive, neutral, or negative—depending on the text.

Example: The words *frugal* and *miserly* both mean “careful with money.” *Frugal* describes a person who is thrifty or economical while *miserly* describes someone who is stingy or greedy. *Frugal* is a neutral implied meaning while *miserly* is a negative implied meaning.

A. Complete the sentences with two of the italicized words. Write a sentence using the third word to convey its connotation. Use a dictionary or thesaurus, if necessary.

- Words that connote “ways of speaking one’s opinion” are *candid*, *tactless*, and *complimentary*.
 - Mitchell is _____ and sometimes offends sensitive people.
 - Natalie is always _____ when asked her opinion about something.
 - _____
- Words that connote “repeated behavior” are *consistent*, *chronic*, and *habitual*.
 - Nathan has a _____ cough so his mother takes him to the doctor frequently.
 - Tom is _____ about paying bills on time and has a great credit rating.
 - _____
- Words that connote “a taste for style” are *old-fashioned*, *out-dated*, and *antique*.
 - Each year we clean the closets and donate _____ clothing.
 - Grandmother has a wonderful flair for everything _____ in her house.
 - _____
- Words that connote “degrees of asking for” are *request*, *plead*, and *demand*.
 - A _____ is usually not the best way to achieve a desired goal.
 - Children often _____ when asking parents for a special toy or privilege.
 - _____
- Words that connote “ways to look over” are *study*, *scrutinize*, and *observe*.
 - On nature walks, we always _____ the birds, small animals, and insects.
 - Seeing an empty nest, we _____ it to determine its former inhabitants.
 - _____

B. On another piece of paper, write another word with the same meaning and a different connotation for the italicized words in Exercise A.

Vocabulary Practice 26: Commonly Misused Words

Having a good vocabulary means knowing the right word to use in speaking and writing. Many words are confused because they sound similar or their meanings are not understood.

Example: *Allusion* and *illusion* are often used incorrectly. *Allusion* means "a casual or indirect reference." *Illusion* means "a false idea or concept."

A. Write a brief definition for each boldface word, using a dictionary, if necessary.

1. **amount/number** _____

2. **berth/birth** _____

3. **older/elder** _____

4. **farther/further** _____

5. **personal/personnel** _____

6. **addition/edition** _____

7. **apathy/empathy** _____

8. **adapt/adopt** _____

9. **healthful/healthy** _____

10. **desert/dessert** _____

B. Complete each phrase with a word from Exercise A. Some words require suffixes. Then, on another piece of paper, write a sentence using the other word in each pair.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ siblings | 6. _____ for victims |
| 2. _____ pet | 7. walked _____ |
| 3. _____ soups | 8. _____ of twins |
| 4. _____ of people | 9. _____ response |
| 5. fat-free _____ | 10. three-digit _____ |

Vocabulary Practice 27: Commonly Misused Words

Having a good vocabulary demands skillful use of the right words in speaking and writing. Many words sound alike and cause confusion when not understood.

A. Write a brief definition for each boldface word, using a dictionary, if necessary. Then, write the word that completes the sentence. Some words require suffixes.

1. **ability/capacity** _____

Jane's new car has the _____ to be driven hundreds of miles on a tank of gasoline.

2. **advice/advise** _____

Would _____ from an elderly person be appreciated by a very young person?

3. **affect/effect** _____

Carnival events will not be _____ by a rainstorm unless there are high winds.

4. **aid/aide** _____

At the hospital, the _____ are always busy visiting the infirmed to cheer them up.

5. **beside/besides** _____

What should the children bring _____ cookies and cupcakes to the party?

6. **bring/take** _____

"What will you _____ to dinner," Mathilde asked her sister.

7. **lose/loose** _____

In hot weather, it's always a good idea to wear _____ clothing.

8. **site, sight, cite** _____

Begin having your vision checked at an early age to avoid loss of _____.

9. **strait/straight** _____

As we rounded the corner and went through the _____, we were hypnotized by the view.

10. **among/between** _____

Confusion occurs unless it is remembered that the word _____ is used to compare two things.

B. On another piece of paper, write a sentence using each word not used in the sentences in Exercise A.

Vocabulary Practice 28: Commonly Misused Words

Many English words sound alike and cause confusion when not used correctly. Other words are confused in meaning and usage.

Example: The word *capital* and *capitol* sound alike, but have different spellings and meanings. *Capitol* with a capital *c* refers to the building in Washington, D.C., while *capital* means "principal" or "most important." The words *between* and *among* are often confused. *Between* compares two things; *among* compares three or more things.

A. Match the words and definitions. Write the letter of each definition before the word.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ unaware | a. to indicate indirectly |
| _____ unawares | b. being part of the real nature of something |
| 2. _____ accept | c. to struggle awkwardly in speaking or actions |
| _____ except | d. to conclude or decide from something known |
| 3. _____ eminent | e. not moving; fixed |
| _____ imminent | f. to stumble, fall, or become stuck |
| 4. _____ stationary | g. to avoid or escape unnoticed |
| _____ stationery | h. to refer to in a casual way |
| 5. _____ fewer than | i. not being part of or connected to something |
| _____ less than | j. to omit or exclude |
| 6. _____ allude | k. to put forward in opposition |
| _____ elude | l. paper and envelopes |
| 7. _____ imply | m. the lowest degree; miserable |
| _____ infer | n. likely to happen soon |
| 8. _____ flounder | o. to take or receive willingly |
| _____ founder | p. refers to total or mass quantity |
| 9. _____ abject | q. without knowing, unexpectedly |
| _____ object | r. not aware conscious or/of |
| 10. _____ extrinsic | s. rising above others, prominent |
| _____ intrinsic | t. refers to the number of separate units of anything |

B. Write the word that is used in each phrase. Then, on another piece of paper, write a phrase for the other words in Exercise A.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ to a secret | 6. everyone _____ the decision |
| 2. monogrammed _____ | 7. _____ in making a statement |
| 3. _____ a quart but more than a pint | 8. _____ or unimportant to the story |
| 4. _____ thunderstorm | 9. his _____ behavior |
| 5. _____ a wrongdoing | 10. caught _____ |

Vocabulary Practice 29: Commonly Misused Words Review

A. Use one word from each pair in the sentences.

addition/edition	further/farther	lose/loose
less than/fewer than	among/between	advice/advise
affect/effect	accept/except	amount/number
desert/dessert	imply/infer	stationary/stationery
adapt/adopt	eminent/imminent	beside/besides
coarse/course	minor/miner	later/latter
quiet/quite	formally/formerly	

1. Marge realized that she had not measured the _____ of sugar correctly.
2. The _____ speaker was internationally recognized and well respected.
3. _____ 1000 people filled the auditorium to vote on the stadium.
4. On _____ from his physician, the athlete sat out the games for the rest of the season.
5. Our dog could not _____ to the intrusion of the neighbors' dogs on his space.
6. We arrived home _____ than planned, never dreaming we were in for a surprise.
7. The presidential candidate will _____ the election without a majority of votes.
8. When the three friends met, they discussed who _____ them had lost the most weight.
9. Helen gets good exercise regularly by using her _____ bike.
10. The Capricorn Box Company was _____ owned by Mr. Quible's family.
11. The _____ all looked inviting so Jan decided to try the key lime pie.
12. Gasoline price increases will _____ summer travel plans.
13. Mother was _____ upset when the guests spilled drinks on her sofa.
14. The elderly woman became an instant celebrity when she walked _____ than anyone her age in a marathon.
15. Wildflowers grew _____ the steps with no care from the residents.
16. In the old bookstore, Anne found a rare _____ of her favorite book.
17. Students met with counselors to discuss their _____ .
18. Being a _____ means being underage and subject to age restrictions.
19. _____ for the book review, Ed had completed all his homework before dinner.
20. "What can you _____ from the character's behavior about his motives?" asked the teacher.

B. Write a sentence for five words not used in Exercise A.

Vocabulary Practice 30: Specialized Vocabulary

Having a basic understanding of legal terms helps when reading the newspaper, processing legal documents, and conversing about the law, among other purposes.

A. Match ten words and their definitions, using a dictionary, if necessary.

plaintiff	deposition	perjury	libel	lien
appellate court	plagiarism	larceny	probate	defendant
arraignment	litigation	statute	subpoena	prosecutor

- _____ 1. the person who is filing a claim against someone
- _____ 2. a court that reviews appeals
- _____ 3. the willful telling of a lie while under lawful oath
- _____ 4. the person being sued in a claim
- _____ 5. the person who initiates lawsuit proceedings
- _____ 6. a claim on another's property as security for debt payment
- _____ 7. a lawsuit
- _____ 8. appearance before a court of law to hear the charges in a lawsuit
- _____ 9. a witness's testimony
- _____ 10. an established rule

B. Write the definitions for the five remaining words.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

C. Look in a newspaper, magazine, legal document, or other source for an example of how each word or phrase in Exercise A is used. Then, write a sentence using each word or phrase. Include a reference to the source.

Vocabulary Practice 31: Specialized Vocabulary

Many English words are actually words derived or “borrowed” from other languages.

Example: The word *African* comes from the Latin word *Africa* meaning “land.” Today, the word *African* is an adjective that describes the people, languages, and cultures of Africa. It is also a noun meaning “a native of the continent of Africa.”

A. Match the words with their origins by writing the letter of the origin before the word that is used today. The list does not include all word origins.

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| 1. _____ hurricane | a. Hindi, <i>jangal</i> , “desert, forest”; Sanskrit, <i>jangala</i> , “dry ground” |
| 2. _____ freight | b. Algerian, <i>paccan</i> , “nut of the hickory tree”; Native American, <i>pagan</i> , <i>pakan</i> |
| 3. _____ bravado | c. Arabic, <i>eschec</i> related to <i>shah</i> , “a king who controls the rules” |
| 4. _____ gumbo | d. Spanish, <i>huracan</i> ; Portuguese, <i>furacao</i> ; Carriibbean, <i>huracan</i> , “evil spirit of the sea” |
| 5. _____ mattress | e. Spanish, <i>bravada</i> , “a boast”; Italian, <i>bravata</i> |
| 6. _____ shampoo | f. African-American, <i>ocingombo</i> ; Angolan and Bantu, <i>kingombo</i> , “a stew made with okra” |
| 7. _____ buoy | g. Middle English, <i>frauht</i> , <i>fraucht</i> , “cargo” |
| 8. _____ chess | h. Middle Dutch, <i>boeie</i> , Middle French, <i>boie</i> and <i>buie</i> , “a chain”, or “held by a chain” |
| 9. _____ pecan | i. Middle English, Old French, <i>materas</i> ; originally Arabic, <i>al-matrah</i> , “a place to put a mat” |
| 10. _____ jungle | j. Hindustani, <i>cchampo</i> , “a massage”; <i>shampna</i> , “giving a massage” |

B. Write the word from Exercise A that matches each description of current use.

- _____ now refers to a storm
- _____ now means “a floating object anchored in a lake, river, or ocean to warn of a hazard”
- _____ is an edible nut grown in the South
- _____ is a kind of board game
- _____ has derived to mean “brave”
- _____ now means “to wash the scalp”
- _____ now refers to objects carried by trucks, trains, and boats
- _____ is a kind of dish native to a region
- _____ is essentially the same word and spelling
- _____ now means land overgrown with foliage

C. Use the dictionary to find ten more words borrowed from other languages. Write the words, their current meanings, and their origins.