

WORD MASTER

Level 8

SEEING AND USING WORDS

infanticide
monomania
bigamy
megalomania
oligarchy
acrimony
sabotage
listless
prevaricator
galvanize
accordance
songstress
aerialist
contemplate
incorrigible



Word Master

Seeing and Using Words

LEVEL 8

Lessons 1- 30

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INTRODUCTION

What do you do when you see a word you do not know? Do you use a dictionary to learn its meaning, do you look at the parts of the word to find a “root” word, or do you try to understand the word’s meaning from its context?

New words can be learned in different ways. One good way to understand the meaning of a word is to understand what it means in the sentence or paragraph where it is used. To do this, you must understand the meaning of the sentence or paragraph you are reading.

However, understanding a word in context will not always teach you all you should know about the word. A dictionary will be needed for you to learn how to pronounce the word and to learn the word’s meaning or meanings.

This book will help you to:

1. Learn the use of context clues
2. Learn the use of a dictionary
3. Learn the different forms of words

THE WAY TO USE THIS BOOK

Look at the CONTENTS page (page iii). The large black type will show you the four main parts of the book: SEQUENCE 8-1 through SEQUENCE 8-30, EXERCISE G, ANSWER KEY, and PROGRESS CHART.

Then, turn to SEQUENCE 8-1. Look at the four pages that make up SEQUENCE 8-1. Every sequence in the book is similar. Every sequence has six sections that follow one another:

- A Writing the Words
- B Using Context Clues
- C Checking the Meaning
- D Completing the Sentences
- E Using the Skill
- F Supplementary Writing Exercise

A seventh section

- G Sentences for Spelling Exercise

Use CONTENTS page to locate sentences for Spelling Exercise.

Instructions for each of these sections are on the next page.

Your teacher will provide instruction in rules for recognizing and spelling different forms of words.

A WRITING THE WORDS

1. Write the word you see to the left of the blank lines, beginning with number 1.
2. Say each word after you write it.
3. Follow the instructions for part B of this section.

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

1. At the top of the page are entries as they appear in a dictionary. Read the entries and their meanings. All the words will be used in some of the exercises. If you have trouble pronouncing a word, use the Pronunciation Key on the inside of the back cover of this book.
2. Follow the instructions for the exercise. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the Answer Key.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Follow the instructions for the exercise. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the Answer Key.

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Follow the instructions for the exercise. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the Answer Key. Enter your score on the Progress Chart.

E USING THE SKILL

Follow the instructions for the exercise. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the Answer Key. Enter your score on the Progress Chart.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

Follow the instructions for the exercise. There is no Answer Key for this exercise. Your teacher will check your work.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE

1. Each sentence in this exercise contains one of your new words. The new words are underlined.
2. Two or three days after you have completed the four pages of exercises for one sequence, your teacher may want to know how well you have learned the new words. The teacher may pronounce the new word, then read the sentence that uses the word, then pronounce the word again.
3. You are to write the word on a separate sheet of paper. Enter your score on the Progress Chart. Then correct any mistakes you made.
4. You might be asked to use the sentences in this exercise to give a spelling test to someone else.

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

absent

1. _____

absurd

2. _____

abduct

3. _____

obscure

4. _____

obstruct

5. _____

obstacle

6. _____

obligation

7. _____

dispense

8. _____

dispel

9. _____

disburse

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT GIVE DIRECTION.

SEQUENCE 8-1

ab- prefix [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L *ab-*, *abs-*, *a-* fr. *ab*, *a* – more at OF] : from : away : off <*abaxial*> <*abstrict*>

dis- prefix [ME *dis-*, *des-*, fr. OF & L; OF *des-*, *dis-*, fr. L *dis-*, lit., apart, to pieces; akin to OE *te-* apart, to pieces, OHG *zi-*, *ze-*, Goth *dis-* apart, Gk *dia-* through, L *duo* two – more at TWO] **1 a** : do the opposite of : reverse (a specified action) <*disjoin*> <*disestablish*> <*disown*> <*disqualify*> **b** : deprive of (a specified character, quality, or rank) <*disable*> <*disprince*> : deprive of (a specified object) <*disfrock*> **c** : exclude or expel from <*disbar*> <*discastle*>

2 : opposite of : contrary of : absence of <*disunion*> <*disaffection*> **3** : not <*dishonest*> <*disloyal*> **4** : completely <*disannul*> **5** : [by folk etymology] : DYS- <*disfunction*> <*distrophy*>

ob- prefix [ME, fr. OF fr. L. to, toward, against, over, completely, fr. *ob* to, before, against, on account of – more at EPI-] **1** : inward <*obimbricate*> **2** : incompletely <*obrotund*> <*obround*> **3** : inverse <*obovate*> <*obconic*> <*obcordate*>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The boy was absent from school means
 a. the boy was late.
 b. the boy was not in school.
- The girl's answer to the question was absurd means
 a. the girl's answer made no sense.
 b. the girl's answer was correct.
- The man planned to abduct the dog means
 a. the man was going to punish the dog.
 b. the man was going to kidnap the dog.
- The meaning of the report was obscure means
 a. the meaning was clear.
 b. the meaning was not clear.
- A range of mountains obstruct the view of the coastline means
 a. the mountains block out the view of the coastline.
 b. the mountains add to the beauty of the coastline.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

absurd

obstacle

Lack of an education is an _____ to living a comfortable lifestyle.

This sentence means

- a. a lack of education is never a problem.
 b. a lack of education can help a person achieve success.
 c. a lack of education can prevent a person from living well.

2.

dispense

obligation

The boy had an _____ to pay for the window he had broken.

This sentence means

- a. it was the boy's duty to pay for the broken window.
 b. the boy paid for the window.
 c. the boy was not responsible for the broken window.

3.

absurd

dispel

The realtor tried to _____ the rumor that the house was haunted.

This sentence means

- a. the realtor ignored the rumor.
 b. the realtor tried to do away with the rumor.
 c. the realtor started the rumor.

4.

disburse

dispel

The man had to _____ twelve thousand dollars for a new roof.

This sentence means

- a. the man took out a loan to pay for the new roof.
 b. the man could not afford the new roof.
 c. the man had to pay a large sum for the new roof.

5.

dispense

absurd

Three nurses were needed to _____ the medicine to all the patients.

This sentence means

- a. three nurses were needed to give out the medicine.
 b. three nurses were needed to destroy the medicine.
 c. three nurses were needed to count the medicine.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

SEQUENCE 8-1

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

absent	abduct	obstruct	obligation
absurd	obscure	obstacle	disburse

1. The man tried to _____ justice by telling a lie.
2. The meaning of the professor's lecture was _____.
3. The student was _____ from school frequently.
4. We were instructed to _____ the toys to needy children.
5. A large mud hole was just one _____ we encountered during the race.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A doctor has an (absurd, obligation) to help those who are ill.
2. The student's answers to the test questions were (disburse, absurd).
3. Hoping for a hefty ransom, the man planned to (abduct, obscure) the little girl.
4. The child's mother tried to (disburse, dispel) the child's fear by singing a song.
5. When you put a coin in the machine, it will (abduct, dispense) a cup of coffee.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

ab-	ob-	dis-
-----	-----	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

compliment

1. _____

comprehension

2. _____

compromise

3. _____

condensation

4. _____

conceive

5. _____

concurrent

6. _____

concentrate

7. _____

collateral

8. _____

colleague

9. _____

collaborate

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES MEAN **WITH** OR **TOGETHER**.

SEQUENCE 8-2

com- or **col-** or **con-** *prefix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, with, together, thoroughly – more at CO-] : with : together : jointly – usu. *com-* before *b*, *p*, or *m* <commingle>, *col-* before *l* <collinear>, and *con-* before other sounds <concentrate>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. The man paid the lady a compliment means
 a. the man paid the lady a visit.
 b. the man said something nice to the lady.
2. The student has poor reading comprehension means
 a. the student has trouble understanding what he reads.
 b. the student understands what he reads.
3. The two people involved in the argument had to compromise means
 a. they could not reach a mutual understanding.
 b. they tried to reach a mutual understanding.
4. High humidity causes condensation on cool surfaces means
 a. high humidity has no effect on a gas or a vapor.
 b. high humidity forms water droplets on cool surfaces.
5. The author tried to conceive an idea for his next novel means
 a. the author tried to imagine a plot for his next novel.
 b. the author asked friends for suggestions for his next novel.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

concurrent

collateral

The two train accidents were _____.

This sentence means

- a. the accidents were caused in the same way.
 b. the accidents were not at all related.
 c. the accidents happened at the same time.

2.

conceive

concentrate

You must _____ in order to solve the riddle.

This sentence means

- a. you must pay close attention in order to solve the riddle.
 b. you must give up if the riddle is too difficult.
 c. you must pay little attention to the difficult riddle.

3.

collateral

colleague

The teacher's _____ was also a well-known author.

This sentence means

- a. the teacher's fellow worker was a well-known author.
 b. the teacher's relative was a well-known author.
 c. one of the teacher's students was a well-known author.

4.

compromise

collateral

The lines in the design were _____.

This sentence means

- a. the lines were parallel to one another.
 b. the lines in the design were various lengths.
 c. the lines intersected one another.

5.

collaborate

concurrent

The students were asked to _____ on the science project.

This sentence means

- a. the students were asked to work on the project together.
 b. the students were to do the project alone.
 c. the students were asked to give a speech about their project.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

SEQUENCE 8-2

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

compliment	compromise	concentrate	collateral
conceive	colleague	condensation	comprehension

1. The child tried to _____ on his homework assignment.
2. The _____ on the car's windows made visibility difficult.
3. The teacher felt the student's reading _____ was poor.
4. It is difficult to _____ what it would be like to walk on the moon.
5. Mother received a _____ about her lovely garden.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The airplanes flew in a (collateral, colleague) formation.
2. The arguing couple tried to reach a (concurrent, compromise).
3. Some people believe there is another universe (concurrent, conceive) with Earth.
4. The artist decided to (compliment, collaborate) with his colleagues on the mural.
5. The man asked a (concentrate, colleague) to help him.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

col-	com-	con-
------	------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| denounce | 1. _____ |
| depreciate | 2. _____ |
| detract | 3. _____ |
| defer | 4. _____ |
| encroach | 5. _____ |
| encounter | 6. _____ |
| emphatic | 7. _____ |
| diagram | 8. _____ |
| diameter | 9. _____ |
| dialogue | 10. _____ |

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT **GIVE DIRECTION.**

SEQUENCE 8-3

de- prefix [ME, fr. OF *de-*, *des-*, partly fr. L *de-* from, down, away (fr. *de*) and partly fr. L *dis-*; L *de* akin to OIr *di* from OE *tō* to – more at TO, DIS-] **1 a** : do the opposite of <devitalize> <deactivate> **b** : reverse of <de-emphasis> **2 a** : remove (a specified thing) from <delouse> <dehydrogenate> **b** : remove from (a specified thing) <dethrone> **3** : reduce <devalue> **4** : something derived from (a specified thing) <decompound> derived from something (of a specified nature) <denominative> **5** : get off of (a specified thing) <detrain>

dia- also **di-** prefix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. Gk, through, apart, fr. *dia*; akin to L *dis-*] : through

<diapositive> : across <diadromous>

di-a-base \ 'dī-ə-, bās \ *n* [F, fr. Gk *diabasis* act of crossing over, fr. *diabainein* to cross over, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go – more at COME] **1 archaic** : DIORITE **2 chiefly Brit** : an altered basalt **3** : a fine-grained rock of the composition of gabbro but with an ophitic texture - **di-a-ba-sic** \ ,dī-ə-'bā-sik \ *adj*

en- also **em-** prefix [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *en* in – more at IN]: in : within <enzootic> - usu. *em* – before *b*, *m*, or *p* <empathy>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The reporter planned to denounce the politician for his dishonesty means
 a. the reporter planned to speak well of the politician.
 b. the reporter will speak disapprovingly of the politician.
- The value of the house will depreciate with age means
 a. the value of the house will decrease.
 b. the value of the house will increase.
- Dirty clothes detract from one's overall appearance means
 a. dirty clothes have no effect on a person's appearance.
 b. dirty clothes take away from a person's appearance.
- Bad weather forced the hostess to defer the day of the barbeque means
 a. the barbeque was held in spite of the bad weather.
 b. the barbeque was postponed.
- The rude student would often encroach upon his fellow students means
 a. he would often disregard the rights of others.
 b. he would often ignore his fellow students.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

encounter

diagram

A chance _____ with an old friend can be a pleasant experience.

This sentence means

- a. a telephone call from an old friend can be pleasant.
 b. a letter from an old friend can be pleasant.
 c. a meeting with an old friend can be pleasant.

2.

encroach

diameter

The _____ of the ancient redwood tree was thirty feet.

This sentence means

- a. the roots of the tree went down thirty feet.
 b. the width of the tree was thirty feet.
 c. the tree was thirty feet high.

3.

detract

diagram

The doctor used a _____ of the heart to explain the surgery.

This sentence means

- a. the doctor used a model of the heart in his explanation.
 b. the doctor used a real heart in his explanation.
 c. the doctor used a drawing of the heart in his explanation.

4.

dialogue

defer

The two elderly ladies were involved in a continuous _____.

This sentence means

- a. the two ladies were carrying on a long conversation.
 b. the two ladies were not talking to one another.
 c. the ladies did not talk very much.

5.

encroach

emphatic

The politician's speech was an _____ one.

This sentence means

- a. the politician expressed his opinions strongly.
 b. the politician expressed no opinions.
 c. the politician was a poor speaker.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

SEQUENCE 8-3

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

denounce	detract	encroach	encounter
depreciate	defer	emphatic	dialogue

1. The value of a car will _____ with age.
2. The bank was willing to _____ my loan payments for two months.
3. Civilization continues to _____ upon wildlife.
4. The broken window will _____ from the nice appearance of the house.
5. The critic was quick to _____ the sculpture as a fraud.

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (encounter, detract) between the two rivals ended in an argument.
2. The (diagram, diameter) of the swimming pool is ten feet.
3. The scientist's (defer, diagram) included many details.
4. A lengthy long-distance (dialogue, defer) on the telephone can be costly.
5. The woman's reply to the questions was (encounter, emphatic).

Check your answers with the Key on page 137.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

de-	en-	em-	dia-
-----	-----	-----	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

permanence

1. _____

perforate

2. _____

persuade

3. _____

permission

4. _____

prologue

5. _____

prominent

6. _____

profession

7. _____

paragraph

8. _____

paramedic

9. _____

parasite

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT **GIVE DIRECTION.**

SEQUENCE 8-4

para \ par-ə, ˈpar-ə\ or **par** - prefix [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *para*; akin to Gk *pro* before – more at FOR] **1 a** : beside : alongside of <*paracentral*> **b** : parallel <*paraheliotropism*> **c** : parasitic <*parazoon*> **d** : associated in a subsidiary or accessory capacity <*paramilitary*> **e** : closely resembling the true form : almost – esp. in names of diseases <*paratyphoid*> **2 a** : isomeric with, polymeric with, or otherwise closely related to <*paraldehyde*> <*paracasein*> **b** (1) : the relation of two opposite positions in the benzene ring that are separated by two carbon atoms (2) *para-, usu ital* : a derivative in which two substituting groups occupy such positions – abbr. *p-* <*para-exylene* or *p-xylene* is 1, 4-dimethylbenzene> **3** : beyond : outside of <*parenteral*> **4 a** : faulty, irregular, or disordered condition : abnormal <*paranoia*> **b** : perversion <*paracanthosis*> **5** : derived from an original sediment – in the name

of a metamorphic rock <*paragneiss*>

per- prefix [L, through, throughout, thoroughly, to destruction fr. *per*] **1** : throughout: thoroughly <*perchlorinate*> **2 a** : containing the largest possible or a relatively large proportion of a (specified) chemical element <*perchloride*> **b** : containing an element in its highest or a high oxidation state <*perchloric acid*>

pro- prefix [L *pro* in front of, before, for – more at FOR] **1** : taking the place of : substituting for <*pro-cathedral*> <*procaine*> **2** : favoring : supporting : championing <*pro-American*>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. A hammer was used to perforate the cement wall means
 a. a hammer was used to knock down the wall.
 b. a hammer was used to make a hole through the wall.
2. Advertising is used to persuade people to buy products means
 a. advertising is used to convince people to buy things.
 b. advertising has no real practical use.
3. The girl asked her parents' permission to stay out after dark means
 a. she asked for her parents' consent.
 b. she had no real regard for the wishes of her parents.
4. The book's prologue was boring means
 a. the introduction to the book was boring.
 b. the end of the book was boring.
5. The lawyer was a prominent citizen means
 a. he was looked down upon by others.
 b. he was a well-known citizen.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

perforate

permanence

A Rolls Royce is known for its _____ and luxury.

This sentence means

- a. it is well known because it is expensive.
 b. it is not a reliable product.
 c. it is known for its lasting quality.

2.

paragraph

profession

The first _____ of the composition described the countryside.

This sentence means

- a. the first group of sentences described the countryside.
 b. the composition had nothing to do with the countryside.
 c. the entire composition described the countryside.

3.

permission

paramedic

The _____ was the first person to arrive at the accident scene.

This sentence means

- a. a news reporter was the first person to arrive.
 b. a police officer was the first to arrive.
 c. a person trained in first aid was the first to arrive.

4.

persuade

parasite

The young man was a _____ who lived off the kindness of others.

This sentence means

- a. the young man was kind to strangers.
 b. the young man worked hard to support himself.
 c. the young man took from others and gave nothing in return.

5.

profession

prologue

Practicing law is an honorable _____.

This sentence means

- a. practicing law is boring.
 b. being a lawyer is an honorable occupation.
 c. practicing law brings happiness.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

SEQUENCE 8-4

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

perforate	persuade	prologue	profession
permission	permanence	prominent	parasite

1. A machine was used to _____ the edges of the stamps.
2. The book's _____ furnished some background information.
3. The President is a _____ figure.
4. The politician tried to _____ the people to vote for him.
5. The teacher gave her class _____ to go outside.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (permanence, perforate) of a diamond makes it a valuable gem.
2. The boy planned to enter the medical (parasite, profession).
3. The last (prologue, paragraph) of the student's report was the most interesting.
4. The (paramedic, persuade) assisted the injured man.
5. Mistletoe is a type of plant (prologue, parasite).

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

per-	pro-	para-
------	------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| presume | 1. _____ |
| preside | 2. _____ |
| precipitation | 3. _____ |
| postscript | 4. _____ |
| posterior | 5. _____ |
| postgraduate | 6. _____ |
| anterior | 7. _____ |
| antecedent | 8. _____ |
| anteroom | 9. _____ |
| antebellum | 10. _____ |

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT **GIVE POSITION.**

SEQUENCE 8-5

ante- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *ante* before, in front of; akin to OE *and-* against, Gk *anti* before, against – more at END] **1 a** : prior : earlier <*antetype*> **b** : anterior : forward <*anteroom*> **2 a** : prior to : earlier than <*antediluvian*> **b** : in front of <*antechoir*>

post- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *post*; akin to Skt *paśca* behind, after Gk *apo* away from – more at OF] **1 a** : after : subsequent : later <*postdate*> **b** : behind : posterior : following after <*postlude*> <*postconsonantal*> **2 a** : subsequent to : later than <*postoperative*> <*post-Pleistocene*> **b** : posterior to <*postorbital*>

pre- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L *prae-* in front of, before – more at FOR] **1 a** (1) : earlier than : prior to : before <*Precambrian*> <*prehistoric*> (2) : preparatory or prerequisite to <*premedical*> <*prejournalism*> **b** : in advance : beforehand <*precancel*> <*prepay*> **2 a** : in front of : anterior to <*preaxial*> <*premolar*> **b** : front : anterior <*preabdomen*>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. The lawyer presumed his client innocent means
___a. he needed proof that his client was innocent.
___b. he took it for granted that his client was innocent.
2. A new principal will preside over the school means
___a. he will have authority over the school.
___b. he will have no authority over the school.
3. The information was added as a postscript to the letter means
___a. the information was an addition to the original letter.
___b. the information was included in the body of the letter.
4. The amount of precipitation was four inches means
___a. four inches of mud appeared on the road.
___b. four inches of rain fell from the sky.
5. The posterior of the car was damaged in the accident means
___a. the rear of the car was damaged.
___b. the front of the car was damaged.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

anterior

antecedent

High winds and rain were _____ to the hurricane.

This sentence means

- a. wind and rain came with the hurricane.
 b. wind and rain came before the hurricane.
 c. wind and rain followed the hurricane.

2.

anteroom

antecedent

A hallway usually serves as an _____ to the living room.

This sentence means

- a. the hallway leads to a large living room.
 b. the hallway leads to the outside.
 c. the hallway leads to a large, formal dining room.

3.

postgraduate

preside

A _____ course of study can result in a Master's degree.

This sentence means

- a. courses taken prior to graduation results in a degree.
 b. every course of study results in a degree of some kind.
 c. courses taken after graduation can result in a degree.

4.

postscript

antebellum

The _____ years were prosperous and happy years.

This sentence means

- a. the years after the war were prosperous years.
 b. the years during the war were prosperous years.
 c. the years before the war were prosperous and happy.

5.

postscript

posterior

The _____ of the insect contains a stinger.

This sentence means

- a. the rear portion of the insect contains a stinger.
 b. the head or front of the insect contains a stinger.
 c. the insect has no stinger.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

SEQUENCE 8-5

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

presume	preside	postscript	precipitation
posterior	anteroom	antecedent	postgraduate

1. The secretary added a _____ to the letter.
2. The storm is expected to drop three inches of _____ on the ground.
3. The stinger on the insect's _____ can deliver a painful sting.
4. It is wrong to _____ someone is guilty without having proof.
5. The manager is expected to _____ over the business meeting.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A sore throat and chills are often (antecedent, anteroom) to a bad cold.
2. The (anteroom, anterior) served as the doctor's waiting room.
3. The insect's eyes were located on the (anterior, presume) of its body.
4. The (anterior, antebellum) years were free from war.
5. A (postgraduate, preside) student must study very hard.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

ante-	post-	pre-
-------	-------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

subterfuge

1. _____

subscribe

2. _____

submerge

3. _____

subordinate

4. _____

ambidextrous

5. _____

ambivalent

6. _____

ambitious

7. _____

superficial

8. _____

supervise

9. _____

supersonic

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT GIVE POSITION.

SEQUENCE 8-6

ambi- *prefix* [L *ambi-*, *amb-* both, around; akin to L *ambo* both, Gk *amphō* both, *amphi* around – more at BY] : both <*ambivalent*>

sub- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, under, below, secretly, from below, up, near, fr. *sub* under, close to – more at UP]

1 : under : beneath : below <*subsoil*> <*subaqueous*> **2 a** : subordinate : secondary : next lower than or inferior to <*substation*> <*subeditor*> **b** : subordinate portion of : subdivision of <*subcommittee*> <*subspecies*> **c** : with repetition (as of a process) so as to form, stress, or deal with subordinate parts or relations <*sublet*> <*subcontract*> **3 a** : less than completely, perfectly, or normally : somewhat <*subdominant*> <*subovate*> **b** (1) : containing less than the usual or normal amount of (such) an element or radical <*suboxide*> (2) : basic – in names of salts <*subacetate*> **4 a** : almost : nearly <*suberect*> **b** : falling nearly in the category of and often adjoin-

ing : bordering upon <*subarctic*>

super- *prefix* [L, over, above, in addition, fr. *super* over, above, on top of – more at OVER] **1 a** (1) : over and above : higher in quantity, quality, or degree than : more than <*superhuman*> (2) : in addition : extra <*supertax*> **b** (1) : exceeding or so as to exceed a norm <*superheat*> (2) : in excessive degree or intensity <*supersubtle*> **c** : surpassing all or most others of its kind <*superhighway*> **2 a** : situated or placed above, on, or at the top of <*superlunary*>; *specif.* situated on the dorsal side of **b** : next above or higher <*supertonic*> **3** : having the (specified) ingredient present in a large or unusually large proportion <*superphosphate*> **4** : constituting a more inclusive category than that specified <*superfamily*> **5** : superior in status, title, or position <*superpower*>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. A person uses subterfuge to
 a. avoid embarrassment.
 b. swim underwater.
2. If a person subscribes to a basic idea,
 a. the person accepts the idea.
 b. the person does not accept the idea.
3. A superficial reading of the book means
 a. a deeply involved reading.
 b. a quick surface reading.
4. An ambidextrous person is one who
 a. can use only one hand well.
 b. can use both hands equally well.
5. An ambivalent person
 a. can make his mind up easily.
 b. cannot make up his mind easily.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

submerge

subscribe

The class will _____ to the new magazine.

This sentence means

- a. the class will destroy the magazine.
 b. the class will order the magazine.
 c. the class will not use the magazine.

2.

supervise

superficial

The cut from the knife was _____.

This sentence means

- a. the cut was very deep.
 b. the cut was bleeding.
 c. the cut was very shallow.

3.

subordinate

subterfuge

This sentence is _____ to the next sentence.

This sentence means

- a. this sentence is more important than the next one.
 b. this sentence is not at all important.
 c. this sentence is of lesser importance than the next.

4.

ambitious

ambivalent

The student had _____ feelings about the exam.

This sentence means

- a. the student had no feelings about the exam.
 b. the student had changing feelings about the exam.
 c. the student had one feeling about the exam.

5.

ambidextrous

ambivalent

The pianist was _____.

This sentence means

- a. the pianist played poorly.
 b. the pianist played well.
 c. the pianist played equally well with both hands.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

SEQUENCE 8-6

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

submerge	supersonic	ambitious	ambivalent
subordinate	superficial	supervise	ambidextrous

1. Who will _____ the children while they're at play?
2. An _____ person makes a good worker.
3. The plane flew at _____ speed.
4. An _____ person uses both hands equally well.
5. By taking on water, a submarine can _____.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The newspaper will (subscribe, submerge) to a strong editorial policy.
2. Cutting the surface of the skin produces a (superficial, supervise) cut.
3. My feelings toward the manager are (ambitious, ambivalent).
4. A person may use (subterfuge, subordinate) when he denies the truth.
5. The (ambivalent, ambitious) person completes his work.

Check your answers with the Key on page 138.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

sub-	super-	ambi-
------	--------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

outdated

1. _____

outburst

2. _____

outbreak

3. _____

surcharge

4. _____

surrogate

5. _____

surtax

6. _____

overrule

7. _____

overact

8. _____

overrun

9. _____

overdo

10. _____

B Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS RELATED TO **EXCESS QUANTITIES**
OR **MORE THAN THE USUAL.**

SEQUENCE 8-7

out- *prefix* [out] : in a manner that goes beyond, surpasses, or excels (*outmaneuver*)

sur- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *super-*] 1 : over : SUPER- <*surprint*> <*surtax*> 2 : above : up <*surbase*>

over- *prefix* 1 : so as to exceed or surpass : 2 : EXCESSIVE : EXCESSIVELY

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. When baked goods are outdated,
___ a. they are fresh.
___ b. they are no longer fresh.
2. The judge may overrule the decision means
___ a. the judge may pass a new judgment.
___ b. the judge lets the decision stand.
3. In an emergency, a person may overact means
___ a. a person may do unnecessary things.
___ b. a person may do what is expected.
4. The surcharge on the service provided was too high means
___ a. the cost was additional and was expected.
___ b. the additional cost was higher and was not expected.
5. A person may employ a surrogate means
___ a. a person acts for himself.
___ b. a person acts for someone else.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

outburst

outdated

Dan's loud _____ sent the students running.

This sentence means

- a. Dan's sudden noise sent the students running.
 b. Dan's soft voice sent the students running.
 c. Dan's quick movements sent the students running.

2.

outbreak

overrun

The speaker did not intend to _____ the time set for him.

This sentence means

- a. the speaker did not intend to put the audience to sleep.
 b. the speaker had ample time to speak.
 c. the speaker spoke longer than he should have.

3.

overdo

overact

A person may _____ exercise.

This sentence means

- a. a person may exercise too much.
 b. a person does not need exercise.
 c. a person may exercise too little.

4.

surrogate

surcharge

The airline imposed a fuel _____ on passenger tickets.

This sentence means

- a. the airline increased passenger fares.
 b. the airline gave the passengers a discount.
 c. the airline was fined for issuing tickets.

5.

surtax

surrogate

Jim will become my _____ in court.

This sentence means

- a. Jim will act as the judge in court.
 b. Jim will take my place in court.
 c. Jim will act as the jury in court.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

SEQUENCE 8-7

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

outburst	overrule	overrun	surcharge
outdated	overact	overdo	surrogate

1. A loud _____ of laughter came from the audience.
2. Goods that are stale are probably _____.
3. My lawyer is my _____ for the trial.
4. The Congress will _____ the President's veto.
5. You must pay a _____ to buy the car.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A large (overdo, overrun) of the magazine was printed.
2. A sales tax is a (surtax, surrogate).
3. Crying may come as a sudden (outburst, outdated).
4. An (overact, overrule) on a veto may change the law.
5. The sudden (overrule, outbreak) of the disease caused panic in the city.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

out-	over-	sur-
------	-------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

retrorocket

1. _____

retrogress

2. _____

retrograde

3. _____

retroactive

4. _____

extracurricular

5. _____

extrasensory

6. _____

extraterrestrial

7. _____

introvert

8. _____

introduce

9. _____

introspective

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT **GIVE DIRECTION.**

SEQUENCE 8-8

extra- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *extra*, adv. & prep., outside, except, beyond fr. *exter* being on the outside – more at EXTERIOR] : outside : beyond <extrajudicial>

intro- *prefix* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. *intro* inside, fr. (assumed) OL *interus*, adj., inward] **1** : in : into <introjection> **2** : inward : within <introvert> – compare EXTRO-

retro- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *retro*, fr. *re-* + *tro* (as in *intro* within) – more at INTRO-] **1** : backward : back <retro-rocket> **2** : situated behind <retrochoir>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. A retrorocket thrusts
___ a. forward.
___ b. backward.
2. To retrogress means
___ a. to move backward.
___ b. to move forward.
3. A disease in retrograde condition is
___ a. getting worse.
___ b. getting better.
4. A school's extracurricular program
___ a. is a program that's outside the regular program.
___ b. is a program within the regular program.
5. To be introspective
___ a. is to look inward at one's own feelings.
___ b. is to look outward at others' feelings.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

retroactive

retrogress

The union fought for a _____ pay increase for its members.

This sentence means

- a. they fought for a pay increase that goes into effect today.
 b. they fought for a pay increase that goes into effect on the first of the year.
 c. they fought for a pay increase that would take effect from the day the union first asked for it.

2.

extrasensory

extraterrestrial

Wilma claims to have _____ perception.

This sentence means

- a. Wilma claims to have senses beyond the normal senses.
 b. Wilma claims to have senses that are normal.
 c. Wilma claims to have diminished senses.

3.

extracurricular

extrasensory

The school's sports program is considered to be _____.

This sentence means

- a. the sports program is considered to be dangerous.
 b. the sports program is in addition to the school's regular program.
 c. the sports program is controversial.

4.

introvert

introduce

An _____ keeps to himself.

This sentence means

- a. a person turns outward.
 b. a person turns inward.
 c. a person does not turn either way.

5.

introvert

introduce

The teacher will _____ the new student to the class.

This sentence means

- a. the teacher will illustrate the new student to the class.
 b. the teacher will exhibit the new student to the class.
 c. the teacher will make the student known to the class.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

SEQUENCE 8-8

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

retrorocket	retroactive	introduce	extraterrestrial
retrogress	retrograde	introvert	extrasensory

1. A _____ is attached to the front of the spacecraft.
2. An older person may tend to _____ to an earlier age.
3. A life form from another planet is _____.
4. A hermit is an example of an _____.
5. A disease may become _____.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A disease may make a person (retrogress, retrorocket).
2. The school's art program may become (extraterrestrial, extracurricular).
3. Let me (introduce, introvert) you to my sister.
4. The soldiers were relieved when the enemy began to (retrograde, retroactive).
5. The new pay raise is (retrogress, retroactive).

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

retro-	extra-	intro-
--------	--------	--------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

hyperventilate

1. _____

hypersensitive

2. _____

hypertension

3. _____

misfortune

4. _____

misapply

5. _____

misdirect

6. _____

hypocrite

7. _____

hypodermic

8. _____

hypochondria

9. _____

hypothesis

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

EACH OF THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO
POSITION OR CONDITION.

SEQUENCE 8-9

hyper- *prefix* [ME, *iper-*, fr. L *hyper-*, fr. Gk. fr. *hyper* – more at OVER] **1** : above : beyond : SUPER- <*hyperphysical*> **2 a** : excessively <*hyper-sensitive*> **b** : excessive <*hyperemia*> **3** : that is or exists in a space of more than three dimensions <*hypercube*> <*hyperspace*>

hypo- or **hyp-** *prefix* [ME *ypo-*, fr. OF, fr. LL *hypo-*, *hyp-*, fr. Gk. fr. *hypo* – more at UP] **1** : under : beneath : down <*hypoblast*> <*hypodermic*> **2** : less than normal or normally <*hypocalcemia*> <*hypotension*> **3** : in a lower state of oxidation : in a low and usu. the lowest position in a series of compounds <*hyponitrous acid*>

mis- *prefix* [partly fr. ME, fr. OE; partly fr. ME *mes-*, *mis-*, fr. OF *mes-*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *mis-*; akin to OE *missan* to miss] **1 a** : badly : wrongly : <*misjudge*> **b** : unfavorably <*misesteem*> **c** : in a suspicious manner <*misdoubt*> **2** : bad : wrong <*misdeed*> **3** : opposite or lack of <*mistrust*> **4** : not <*misknow*>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. A person hypersensitive to dust is a person who
 a. is normally sensitive to dust.
 b. is abnormally sensitive to dust.
2. To have hypertension is to have
 a. high blood pressure.
 b. low blood pressure.
3. A hypocrite is one who
 a. talks one way and behaves another way.
 b. talks and acts the same way.
4. The medicine was given in a hypodermic means
 a. the medicine was put into the muscle.
 b. the medicine was put below the skin.
5. To suffer a misfortune is to
 a. suffer from something good.
 b. suffer from something bad.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

hypersensitive

hyperventilate

The asthmatic person will sometimes _____.

This sentence means

- a. the person will breathe below the normal rate.
 b. the person will breathe above the normal rate.
 c. the person will breathe normally.

2.

hypodermic

hypochondria

Many people suffer from _____.

This sentence means

- a. many people suffer from one disease.
 b. many people suffer from many diseases.
 c. many people suffer from imagined diseases.

3.

hypocrite

hypodermic

The monarch was a _____ who was not liked by the people.

This sentence means

- a. the monarch always did what he promised to do.
 b. the monarch did not do what he promised to do.
 c. the monarch was a man of his word.

4.

hypothesis

hypocrite

The _____ made by the researcher was incorrect.

This sentence means

- a. the researcher's theory was incorrect.
 b. the researcher's application was incorrect.
 c. the researcher's investment was incorrect.

5.

misapply

misdirect

The young man did not mean to _____ the woman to Main Street.

This sentence means

- a. the young man didn't mean to give the woman the wrong directions.
 b. the young man gave good directions to the woman.
 c. the woman did not follow the young man's directions.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

SEQUENCE 8-9

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

hypersensitive	hypocrite	hypochondria	misfortune
hypertension	hypodermic	hypothesis	misapply

1. The man's blood pressure indicated _____.
2. The vaccine was injected with a _____ needle.
3. _____ is feigning illness.
4. One's _____ is to be a hypochondriac.
5. To _____ funds to your company's account is dishonest.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The scientist's (hypothesis, hypocrite) proved to be correct.
2. Ed's (misdirect, misfortune) proved to be the result of carelessness.
3. To (hypersensitive, hyperventilate) is to breathe rapidly.
4. People with (hypertension, hypochondria) imagine physical ailments.
5. The signs will not (misapply, misdirect) you to the carnival.

Check your answers with the Key on page 139.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

hyper-	hypo-	mis-
--------	-------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

advertise

1. _____

adjustment

2. _____

adventure

3. _____

excavate

4. _____

exempt

5. _____

exaggerate

6. _____

exclude

7. _____

impel

8. _____

implement

9. _____

implication

10. _____

B. Each word begins with a prefix.
Write the prefix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE PREFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT **GIVE DIRECTION.**

SEQUENCE 8-10

ad- or **ac-** or **af-** or **ag-** or **al-** or **ap-** or **as-** or **at-** prefix [ME, fr. MF, OF & L; MF, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. *ad-* more at AT] **1** : to : toward – usu. *ac-* before *c, k,* or *q* <acculturation> and *af-* before *f* <afformative> and *ag-* before *g* <aggrade> and *al-* before *l* <alliteration> and *ap-* before *p* <approximal> and *as-* before *s* <assuasive> and *at-* before *t* <attune> and *ad-* before other sounds but sometimes *ad-* even before one of the listed consonants <adsorb> **2** : near : adjacent to – in this sense always in the form *ad-* <adrenal>

ex- \ *e* also occurs in this prefix where only *i* is shown below (as in "express") and *ks* sometimes occurs where only *gz* is shown (as in "exact") \ prefix [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L (also, intensive prefix), fr. *ex* out of, from; akin to Gk *ex-* out of, from

Oslav *iz*] **1** : out of : outside <exclave> **2** : not <exstipulate> **3** : \ ()eks, 'eks \ [ME, fr. LL, fr. L]: former <ex-president> <ex-child actor>

¹in- or **il-** or **im-** or **ir-** prefix [ME, fr. MF, fr. L; akin to OE *un-*] : not : NON-, UN- – usu. *il* before *l* <illogical> and *im-* before *b, m,* or *p* <imbalance> <immoral> <impractical> and *ir-* before *r* <irreducible> and *in-* before other sounds <inconclusive>

²in- or **il-** or **ir-** prefix [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. *in* in, into] **1** : in : within : into : toward : on <illuviation> <immingle> <irradiance> – usu. *il-* before *l,* *im-* before *b, m,* or *p,* *ir-* before *r;* and *in-* before other sounds **2** : ¹EN- <imbrute> <imperil> <inspirit>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- To make an adjustment to a situation is to
___a. criticize the situation.
___b. modify the situation.
- To embark on an adventure is to
___a. make a turn toward a new experience.
___b. remember a past experience.
- To excavate means
___a. to hollow out by digging.
___b. to bury something.
- To be exempt from an exam is to
___a. be afraid of taking the exam.
___b. be freed from taking an exam.
- To impel a person to do the job is to
___a. drive a person to do the job.
___b. force a person away from the job.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

advertise

adventure

I will _____ my garage sale in the local newspaper.

This sentence means

- a. I hope to attract people to my garage sale.
 b. I hope to organize my garage sale.
 c. I hope to appoint people to run my garage sale.

2.

exaggerate

exclude

The storyteller tends to _____ the story to make it more interesting.

This sentence means

- a. the storyteller tends to add to the story.
 b. the storyteller tends to tell the story as it is.
 c. the storyteller tends to eliminate details from the story.

3.

implement

implication

To _____ the new law will take much publicity.

This sentence means

- a. to begin the new law will take work.
 b. to veto the new law will take work.
 c. to end the new law will take work.

4.

adjustment

advertise

Marty will _____ his tag sale in the local paper.

This sentence means

- a. Marty hopes no one learns of his tag sale.
 b. Marty will spend money hoping that people will come to his tag sale.
 c. Marty never reads the local paper.

5.

excavate

exclude

The police force will _____ all candidates not physically fit.

This sentence means

- a. candidates who are not physically fit can join the police force.
 b. only candidates who are physically fit will be accepted on the police force.
 c. candidates not physically fit will work harder if they're accepted.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

SEQUENCE 8-10

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

adjustment	exaggerate	exclude	impel
adventure	implement	excavate	implication

1. An _____ was made that the woman was a hypochondriac.
2. The airline will _____ you to pay the surcharge.
3. The judge will _____ the surrogate from the trial.
4. We will soon make an _____ to our new home.
5. Congress will _____ a new surtax on imports.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The doctor will (adjustment, advertise) his services in a brochure.
2. The crew began to (exaggerate, excavate) for the new swimming pool.
3. An (implication, implement) was made that the man was dishonest.
4. The teacher will (exempt, excavate) no students from the test.
5. To (exaggerate, exclude) a person is to leave that person out.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The prefixes that were taught in this lesson are:

ad-	ex-	im-
-----	-----	-----

Write the sentences in which you use each of the prefixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| aquarium | 1. _____ |
| aquatic | 2. _____ |
| aquanaut | 3. _____ |
| aquaplane | 4. _____ |
| corpulent | 5. _____ |
| corporate | 6. _____ |
| corporal | 7. _____ |
| centigrade | 8. _____ |
| centimeter | 9. _____ |
| centipede | 10. _____ |

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each word.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THESE ROOTS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO **WATER, THE BODY,**
OR TO **ONE HUNDRED.**

SEQUENCE 8-11

aqua-naut \ 'ak-wə-ˌnōt, 'äk- \ *n* [L *aqua* + E *-naut* (as in *aeronaut*)] : a scuba diver who lives and operates both inside and outside an underwater shelter for an extended period

cen-ti-grade \ 'sent-ə- grād, 'sänt- \ *adj* [F, fr. L *centi-* hundred + F *grade*] relating to, conforming to, or having a thermometric scale on which the interval between the freezing point and the boiling point of water is divided into 100 degrees with 0° representing the freezing point and 100° the boiling point <0°~> – abbr. *C*

cor-po-ral *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *corporalis*, fr. *corpor-*, *corpus* body] **1** : of, relating to, or affecting the body <~ punishment> **2** : *obs* : CORPOREAL, PHYSICAL **syn** see BODILY – **cor-po-ral-ly** \ -p(ə-)rəl-ē \ *adv*

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. An aquarium is
 a. a small body of water.
 b. a place to observe water life.
2. The term aquatic refers to
 a. life forms living in water.
 b. sports activities in or on water.
3. The town celebrated its centennial means
 a. the town celebrated its 200th birthday.
 b. the town celebrated 100 years of existence.
4. The person was rather corpulent means
 a. that the person was underweight.
 b. that the person was overweight.
5. A corporate decision is made by
 a. an individual.
 b. a group or body of people.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

aquanaut

aquaplane

The _____ lived in *Sealab II* for 90 days.

This sentence means

- a. a scuba diver lived on land for 90 days.
 b. a scuba diver lived in an underwater shelter for 90 days.
 c. a scuba diver lived on air for 90 days.

2.

aquarium

aquatic

The plants in the store were _____.

This sentence means

- a. the plants were ferns.
 b. the plants were vegetables.
 c. the plants were water plants.

3.

centimeter

centigrade

The thermometer used a _____ scale.

This sentence means

- a. the scale was based on a small number.
 b. the scale was based on 100.
 c. the scale was based on 200.

4.

corporal

corpulent

The strict man administered _____ punishment to his son.

This sentence means

- a. the punishment was given verbally.
 b. the punishment was given automatically.
 c. the punishment was given bodily.

5.

corporal

corporate

A _____ attorney was the company's surrogate.

This sentence means

- a. the attorney represented the whole company.
 b. the attorney represented the president of the company.
 c. the attorney represented the board of directors.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

SEQUENCE 8-11

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

aquaplane	centimeter	corpulent	corporate
aquarium	centipede	corporal	centigrade

1. An _____ skimmed over the water.
2. A bite from a _____ can be very painful.
3. The doctor put the _____ man on a diet.
4. The state demanded _____ punishment for the crime.
5. A _____ scale is based on 100.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Some fish live in an (aquatic, aquarium).
2. The (corporal, corporate) president will retire this year.
3. An (aquanaut, aquatic) organism lives in water.
4. A (centipede, centigrade) has many pairs of legs.
5. A (centimeter, centennial) is a measure of length.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

aqua-	centi-	corp-
-------	--------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

credible

1. _____

credit

2. _____

discredit

3. _____

credentials

4. _____

concur

5. _____

incur

6. _____

recur

7. _____

current

8. _____

increase

9. _____

concrete

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO
MOVEMENT OR POSITION.

SEQUENCE 8-12

con-crete \ kən-ˈkrēt, ˈkän- \ *adj* [ME, fr. L *concretus*, fr. pp. of *concrecere* to grow together, fr. *com* + *crescere* to grow – more at CRESCENT] **1** : formed by coalition of particles into one solid mass **2** : naming a real thing or class of things <the word *poem* is ~, *poetry* is abstract> **3 a** : characterized by or belonging to immediate experience of actual things or events **b** : SPECIFIC, PARTICULAR **c** : REAL, TANGIBLE **4** : relating to or made of concrete – **con-crete-ly** *adv* – **con-crete-ness** *n*

cred-i-ble \ ˈkred-ə-bəl \ *adj* [ME, fr. L *credibilis*, fr. *credere*] : offering reasonable grounds for being

believed <a ~ account of an accident> <~ witnesses>
syn see PLAUSIBLE **ant** incredible – **cred-i-bil-i-ty** \ ,kred-ə-ˈbil-ət-ē \ *n* – **cred-i-bly** \ ˈkred-ə-blē \ *adv*

in-cur \ in-ˈkər \ *vt* **in-curred; in-cur-ring** [L *incurrere*, lit., to run into, fr. *in* + *currere* to run – more at CURRENT] : to become liable or subject to : bring down upon oneself <persons who adopt a child ~ great responsibilities>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. A story that is credible is
 a. a story that may be true.
 b. a story that may be false.
2. To discredit a person is to
 a. believe in that person.
 b. destroy belief in that person.
3. To concur with your friends
 a. is to disagree with them.
 b. is to agree with them.
4. When you increase your savings,
 a. you cause your savings to grow.
 b. you cause your savings to shrink.
5. To give a concrete example is to
 a. give a false example.
 b. give a real example.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

credit

credentials

The man has _____ that say he's a policeman.

This sentence means

- a. the man has documents that prove he's a policeman.
 b. the man has tools that prove he's a policeman.
 c. the man has credit cards that prove he's a policeman.

2.

concrete

increase

The interest you earn on your money will _____ your capital.

This sentence means

- a. interest will detract from your capital.
 b. interest will add to your capital.
 c. interest will raise your taxes.

3.

current

concur

The news on television is very _____.

This sentence means

- a. the news is old.
 b. the news is violent.
 c. the news is up-to-date.

4.

incur

recur

Never _____ the principal's anger.

This sentence means

- a. never make the principal angry.
 b. never become the object of the principal's anger.
 c. never get angry at the principal.

5.

credible

discredit

A _____ reason was given for the error.

This sentence means

- a. the reason was not believable.
 b. the reason was believable.
 c. the reason was incorrect.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

SEQUENCE 8-12

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

credit	concur	increase	current
credentials	recurs	concrete	incur

1. The _____ for having a winning team goes to the coach.
2. If you _____ with me, nod your head yes.
3. We need a more _____ example of your design.
4. The _____ news media is in the habit of printing biased stories.
5. Leap year _____ every four years.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. You must (current, credit) the student with the correct grade.
2. That story you told about seeing an alien craft is not (concrete, credible).
3. To (concur, recur) is to agree.
4. The employee asked for an _____ in salary.
5. The district attorney has (concrete, concur) evidence that supports his case.

Check your answers with the Key on page 140.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

cred-	cur-	cre-
-------	------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

transact

1. _____

active

2. _____

enact

3. _____

react

4. _____

agile

5. _____

agenda

6. _____

agent

7. _____

abduct

8. _____

conduct

9. _____

product

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN ACTION.

SEQUENCE 8-13

ab-duct \ab-ˈdʌkt\ *vt* [L *abductus*, pp. of *abducere*, lit., to lead away, fr. *ab-* + *ducere* to lead – more at TOW] **1** : to carry off (as a person) by force **2** : to draw away (as a limb) from a position near or parallel to the median axis of the body; *also* : to move (similar parts) apart – **ab-duc-tor** \-ˈdʌk-tər\ *n*

ac-tive \ˈak-tiv\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *actif*, fr. L *activus*, fr. *actus*, pp. of *agere* to drive, do – more at AGENT] **1** : characterized by action rather than by contemplation or speculation **2** : productive of action or movement **3 a** : *of a verb form or voice* : asserting that the person or thing represented by the grammatical subject performs the action represented by the verb <*hits* in “he hits the ball” is ~> **b** : expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state **4** : quick in physical movement : LIVELY **5** : marked by vigorous activity : BUSY <the stock market was ~> **6** : requiring vigorous action or exertion <~ sports> **7** : having practical operation or results

: EFFECTIVE <an ~ law> **8 a** : disposed to action : ENERGETIC <~ interest> **b** : engaged in an action or activity : PARTICIPATING <an ~ club member> **9** : engaged in full-time service esp. in the armed forces <~ duty> **10** : marked by present operation, transaction, movement, or use <~ account> **11 a** : capable of acting or reacting : ACTIVATED <~ nitrogen> <~ charcoal> **b** : tending to progress or to cause degeneration <~ tuberculosis> – **active** *n* – **ac-tive-ly** *adv* – **ac-tive-ness** *n*

ag-ile \ˈaj-əl\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *agilis*, fr. *agere* to drive, act – more at AGENT] **1** : marked by ready ability to move with quick, easy grace **2** : mentally quick and resourceful – **ag-ile-ly** /-ə(1)-lē/ *adv* **syn** NIMBLE, BRISK, SPRY *shared meaning element* : acting or moving with easy alacrity **ant** torpid

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The person is active means
 a. the person is able to move.
 b. the person is not able to move.
- Congress was able to enact new legislation means
 a. the legislation was made law.
 b. the legislation was vetoed.
- Many old people remain agile means
 a. many old people remain active.
 b. many old people are spry.
- The corporate agenda included twelve items means
 a. the corporation's direction was determined by twelve items.
 b. the corporation was turning in a circle.
- The kidnappers intend to abduct a wealthy person means
 a. the kidnapers intend to assassinate a wealthy person.
 b. the kidnappers intend to carry away a wealthy person.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

transact

enact

The two countries will _____ business together.

This sentence means

- a. the two countries cannot agree on business.
 b. the two countries have serious business to attend to.
 c. the two countries will do business together.

2.

react

agent

I appointed my brother to act as my _____ while I'm out of town.

This sentence means

- a. my brother will act as my butler while I'm away.
 b. my brother will act as my chauffeur while I'm away.
 c. my brother is the only person authorized to act in my place while I'm away.

3.

conduct

product

The canal will _____ water to the dry, thirsty land.

This sentence means

- a. the canal will sprinkle water on the dry, thirsty land.
 b. the land doesn't need irrigation.
 c. the canal will direct water to the dry land.

4.

agenda

agile

The _____ athlete participated in ballet lessons.

This sentence means

- a. the athlete was strong.
 b. the athlete was flexible.
 c. the athlete was weak.

5.

active

abduct

The subversive group intends to _____ the President.

This sentence means

- a. the President will be safe.
 b. the President will be led away.
 c. the President will be supported.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

SEQUENCE 8-13

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

react	transact	agile	product
enact	active	agent	conduct

1. We must _____ our business in an orderly fashion.
2. If you want to be an _____ person, you need to exercise.
3. A national best-seller was the end _____ of the author's hard work.
4. I called my insurance _____ to report an accident.
5. Pets _____ to kindness with much affection.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. I hope to remain (agent, agile) all my life.
2. The (conduct, abduct) of the audience was pathetic.
3. (React, Transact) to changing conditions positively.
4. I must check the faculty's (agent, agenda) to find out what time the meeting begins.
5. A well-manufactured (agent, product) should last a long time.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

act-	ag-	duct-
------	-----	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

fragile

1. _____

fragment

2. _____

confirm

3. _____

infirm

4. _____

infirmatory

5. _____

affirm

6. _____

equitable

7. _____

equivalent

8. _____

equator

9. _____

equity

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO **CONDITION**.

SEQUENCE 8-14

eq-ui-at-ble \ 'ek-wət-ə-bəl \ *adj* **1** : having or exhibiting equity : dealing fairly and equally with all concerned **2** : existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law *syn* see FAIR *ant* inequitable – **eq-ui-ta-bil-i-ty** \ ,ek-wət-ə-'bil-ət-ē \ *n* – **eq-ui-ta-ble-ness** \ 'ek-wət-ə-bil-nəs \ *n* – **eq-ui-ta-bly** \ -blē \ *adv*

con-firm \ kən-'fɜrm \ *vt* [ME *confirmen*, fr. OF *confirmer*, fr. L *confirmare*, fr. *com-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm] **1** : to make firm or firmer : STRENGTHEN **2** : to give approval to :

RATIFY **3** : to administer the rite of confirmation to **4** : to give new assurance of the validity of : remove doubt about by authoritative act or indisputable fact **5** : ASSERT, MAINTAIN – **con-firm-a-bil-i-ty** \ -fər-mə-'bil-ət-ē \ *n* – **con-firm-a-ble** \ -'fər-mə-bəl \ *adj*

1 **frag-ment** \ 'fræg-mənt \ *n* [ME, fr. L *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break – more at BREAK] : a part broken off, detached, or incomplete *syn* see PART **2** **frag-ment** \ -,mənt / *vb* FRAGMENTIZE

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- Jane broke the dish into many fragments means
___ a. she broke the dish in half.
___ b. she broke the dish into tiny pieces.
- The man will confirm your story means
___ a. the man will make your story credible.
___ b. the man will disregard your story.
- The distribution of food was equitable means
___ a. the food was distributed unfairly.
___ b. the food was distributed fairly.
- Jimmy's portion of cake was equivalent to Danny's means
___ a. both portions were equal.
___ b. both portions were not equal.
- The old man was infirm means
___ a. the old man was not strong.
___ b. the old man was weak.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

fragile

equitable

Be careful, the vase is very _____.

This sentence means

- a. the vase is very strong.
 b. the vase can be easily broken.
 c. the vase is very dangerous.

2.

confirm

infirm

The telegram will _____ your day of departure.

This sentence means

- a. the telegram will invalidate your day of departure.
 b. the telegram will ratify your departure date.
 c. the telegram will complete your travel plans.

3.

affirm

infirm

The witness will _____ that I wasn't at the scene of the crime.

This sentence means

- a. the witness will observe the crime scene.
 b. the witness will express that I wasn't at the crime scene.
 c. the witness will assert that I wasn't at the crime scene.

4.

equator

equitable

The _____ is an imaginary circle around the middle of Earth.

This sentence means

- a. the circle divides the Earth unequally.
 b. the circle divides the Earth equally.
 c. the circle does not divide the Earth.

5.

equity

equivalent

The Petersons have much _____ in their home.

This sentence means

- a. the Petersons do not like their home.
 b. the Petersons' home is very large.
 c. the Petersons have paid a lot of money toward their home's purchase price.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

fragile	fragment	affirm	equitable
infirmary	infirm	equity	equivalent

1. The carton contained _____ glassware.
2. The soldier visited the _____ to see a doctor.
3. The insurance settlement was _____ for both parties.
4. A two-year college degree is not _____ to a four-year college degree.
5. The patriot will _____ his faith in his country's leadership.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (confirm, infirm) patients were well over the age of 80.
2. The (equivalent, equity) of the judge's decision pleased all interested parties.
3. Call the hotel to (affirm, confirm) your reservation.
4. I found a bone (equivalent, fragment) in my chicken soup.
5. If an (equator, equitable) settlement is not reached soon, the workers will strike.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE.

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

frag-	firm-	equ-
-------	-------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

geography

1. _____

geometry

2. _____

geology

3. _____

geologist

4. _____

gradual

5. _____

graduate

6. _____

grateful

7. _____

gratify

8. _____

ingrate

9. _____

gratitude

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS HAVE MEANINGS RELATED TO THE **EARTH** OR A **CONDITION**.

SEQUENCE 8-15

ge-og-ra-phy \ jē-ˈäg-rə-fē \ *n pl -phies* [L *geographia*, fr. Gk *geōgraphia*, fr. *geōgraphein* to describe the Earth's surface, fr. *geō* + *graphein* to write – more at CARVE] **1** : a science that deals with the earth and its life; *esp* : the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life including man and his industries **2** : the geographic features of an area **3** : a treatise on geography **4** : a delineation or systematic arrangement of constituent elements : CONFIGURATION <the philosophers...have tried to construct *geographies* of human reason – *Times Lit. Supp.*>

grad-u-ate \ ɡraj-ə-wāt \ *vb -at-ed; -at-ing* [ML *graduare*, fr. L *gradus* step, degree] *vt* **1** : to grant an academic degree or diploma to **2** : to admit to a

particular standing or grade **3 a** : to mark with degrees of measurement **b** : to divide into grades or intervals *vi* **4** : to receive an academic degree or diploma **5** : to pass from one stage of experience, proficiency, or prestige to a usu. higher one **6** : to change gradually – **grad-u-a-tor** \ -wāt-ər \ *n*

grat-i-fy \ ɡrat-ə-ˈfī \ *vt -fied; -fy-ing* [MF *gratifier*, fr. L, *gratificari*, lit., to make oneself pleasing, fr. *gratus* + *ificari*, pass. of *-ificare -ify*] **1** : *archaic* : REMUNERATE **2** : to be a source of or give pleasure or satisfaction to <it *gratified* him to have his wife wear jewels – Willa Cather> **3** : to give in to : INDULGE, SATISFY <~ a whim>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. When a person studies geography, he is studying
 a. continents and countries of the Earth.
 b. planets and outer-space.
2. A person uses geometry to
 a. measure surfaces.
 b. measure angles.
3. A grateful person is one who
 a. is full of thanks.
 b. is full of anger.
4. When you gratify a need,
 a. you fulfill the need.
 b. you feel empty.
5. A graduate from a high school is a person
 a. determined to become wealthy.
 b. stepping out into life.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

ingrate

gratify

The old man will _____ his needs by eating more often.

This sentence means

- a. the old man will get corpulent.
 b. the old man will satisfy his needs.
 c. the old man will give thanks.

2.

graduate

gradual

Progress was made, but it was _____.

This sentence means

- a. progress came quickly.
 b. progress came slowly, but steadily.
 c. no progress was made.

3.

gratitude

grateful

The child's _____ was reflected in his eyes.

This sentence means

- a. the child was crying.
 b. the child was laughing.
 c. the child was thankful.

4.

geology

geometry

The soil was analyzed in a _____ laboratory.

This sentence means

- a. the soil was studied in a water laboratory.
 b. the soil was studied in an air laboratory.
 c. the soil was studied in a land laboratory.

5.

geography

geologist

The class will study the _____ of North America.

This sentence means

- a. the class will study the people of North America.
 b. the class will study types of transportation popular in North America.
 c. the class will study the physical-political features of North America.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

SEQUENCE 8-15

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

geologist	grateful	gradual	ingrate
geography	gratify	graduate	gratitude

1. The unknown rock sample requires a _____ for identification.
2. A _____ of high school, Ralph entered a university.
3. The spoiled child grew up to become an _____.
4. The woman showed the mechanic _____ for his roadside assistance.
5. A _____ climb to a mountaintop is not as tiring as a hurried climb.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (geometry, geography) book illustrated formulas for measuring.
2. A (gratify, grateful) son thanks his parents for all they've done.
3. My (gratify, gratitude) for the man's assistance was evident.
4. Losing weight is a (graduate, gradual) process.
5. An (geologist, ingrate) is not satisfied with any gift.

Check your answers with the Key on page 141.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

geo-	grat-	grad-
------	-------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

digest

1. _____

ingest

2. _____

congestion

3. _____

junction

4. _____

conjunction

5. _____

adjunct

6. _____

adhere

7. _____

coherent

8. _____

incoherent

9. _____

adhesive

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN ACTION.

SEQUENCE 8-16

ad-here \ ad-ˈhi(ə)r, əd- \ *vb* **ad-hered; ad-hering** [MF or L; MF *adherer*, fr. L *adhaerere*, fr. *ad-* + *haerere* to stick - more at HESITATE] *vi* **1** : to give support or maintain loyalty **2** *obs* : to be consistent : ACCORD **3** : to hold fast or stick by or as if by gluing, suction, grasping, or fusing **4** : to bind oneself to observance ~ *vt* : to cause to stick fast **syn** see STICK

ad-hes-ive \ ad ˈhēsiv, əd-, -ēz-, -ēv \ *adj* [*adhesion* + *ive*] *n* **1** : an adhesive substance; *esp* : a substance that bonds two materials together by adhering to the surface of each (as glue, starch, paste, mucilage, rubber latex, or a synthetic resin composition) : CEMENT

di-gest \ ˈdi-jest \ *n* [ME *Digest* compilation of Roman laws ordered by Justinian, fr. LL *Digesta*, pl., fr. L. collection of writings arranged under headings, fr. neut. pl. of *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* to arrange, distribute, digest, fr. *dis-* + *gerere* to carry

-more at CAST] **1** : a summation or condensation of a body of information: as **a** : a systematic compilation of legal rules, statutes, or decisions **b** : a literary abridgment **2** : a product of digestion

di-gest \ di-ˈjest, -əd \ *vb* [ME *digesten*, fr. L *digestus*] *vt* **1** : to distribute or arrange systematically : CLASSIFY **2** : to convert (food) into absorbable form **3** : to take into the mind or memory; *esp* : to assimilate mentally **4 a** : to soften or decompose by heat and moisture or chemicals **b** : to extract soluble ingredients from by warming with a liquid **5** : to compress into a short summary ~ *vi* **1 a** : to digest food **b** : to become digested

junction \ ˈjen(k)-shən \ *n* [L *junction-*, *unctio*, fr. *unctus*, pp. of *jungere* to join - more at YOKE] **1** : an act of joining : the state of being joined **2 a** : a place or point of meeting **b** : an intersection of roads *esp.* where one terminates

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- When you digest food,
___ a. you change food into an absorbable form.
___ b. you carry food to the mouth.
- When you ingest food,
___ a. you eliminate food from your diet.
___ b. you take food into your body.
- If you adhere to your principles,
___ a. you abandon your principles.
___ b. you will stick to your principles.
- The man was incoherent means
___ a. the man was aware of his actions.
___ b. the man was unaware of his actions.
- A junction was formed by the two roads means
___ a. the two roads came together.
___ b. the two roads joined at one point.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

congestion

ingest

The accident created _____ on the freeway.

This sentence means

- a. the accident caused the freeway to close.
 b. the accident did not affect traffic.
 c. the accident created heavy traffic on the freeway.

2.

adhere

coherent

You must give a _____ story to your parents about your whereabouts.

This sentence means

- a. your story must be logical and consistent.
 b. your story must be told without laughing.
 c. your story must make no sense.

3.

conjunction

adjunct

The amendment was an _____ to the bill before Congress.

This sentence means

- a. the amendment was omitted from the bill.
 b. the amendment was vetoed.
 c. the amendment was added to the bill.

4.

junction

adhesive

You must use a strong _____ to secure the tiles to the wall.

This sentence means

- a. you must use a substance that will not stick.
 b. you must use a substance that will stick.
 c. you must use a substance that is white.

5.

digest

incoherent

The _____ contained many current news articles.

This sentence means

- a. the articles were full length.
 b. the articles were condensed.
 c. the articles were colorful.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

SEQUENCE 8-16

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

digest	ingest	incoherent	junction
congestion	adhere	adjunct	coherent

1. The _____ gave me a brief summary of the novel.
2. You must _____ food slowly.
3. An _____ person is sometimes wild in his actions.
4. The clown will be an _____ to the boy's birthday party.
5. A driver must _____ to the rules of the road.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (digest, congestion) in the mall's parking lot is terrible during the holidays.
2. The (incoherent, coherent) man told his version of the story calmly.
3. A (junction, conjunction) is a word that joins other words.
4. I will need a strong (adhere, adhesive) to repair the broken chair.
5. The (adjunct, junction) comes within the next ten miles.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

gest-	hes-	her-	junct-
-------	------	------	--------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

vocabulary

1. _____

vocation

2. _____

advocate

3. _____

invoke

4. _____

revoke

5. _____

intact

6. _____

contact

7. _____

expound

8. _____

propound

9. _____

tangible

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN ACTION.

SEQUENCE 8-17

in-tact \ ɪn ˈtækt \ *adj* [ME *intacte*, fr. L *intactus*, fr. *in-* ²*in-* + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch – more at TANGENT] **1** : untouched *esp.* by anything that harms or diminishes : left complete or entire : UNINJURED <obtain your uncle’s estate ~ - Kenneth Roberts> <houses largely ~ after some 3500 years –Jacquetta & Christopher Hawkes> <the memory of the night remained ~ - Elinor Wylie> **2** : *of a living body or its parts* : physically and functionally complete : having no relevant component removed or destroyed

in-voke \ ɪn ˈvōk \ *vt* -ED / -ING/ -S [ME *invoken*, fr. MF *invoker*, fr. L *invocare*, fr. *in-* ²*in-* + *vocare* to call, fr. *voc-*, *vox* voice – more at VOICE] **1 a** : to petition for help or support : call upon for assistance <the gods had to be *invoked* to bring rain – T.E. Sanford> <she would ~ the Travelers’s Aid Society, and they would assist her in getting a...place to live – Donn Byrne> **b** : to appeal to as furnishing authority or motive : propound as a logical basis <racist doctrines are *invoked* for political ends – Ruth Benedict>

pro-pound \ prə- ˈpaʊnd \ *vt* [alter. of earlier *propone*, fr. ME (Sc) *proponen*, fr. L *proponere* to dis-

play, propound, fr. *pro-* before + *ponere* to put, place – more at PRO-, POSITION] : to offer for discussion or consideration *syn* see PROPOSE - **pro-pound-er** *n*

tan-gi-ble \ ˈtæn-jə-bəl \ *adj* [LL *tangibilis*, fr. L *tangere* to touch] **1 a** : capable of being perceived *esp.* by the sense of touch : PALPABLE **b** : substantially real : MATERIAL **2** : capable of being precisely realized by the mind **3** : capable of being appraised at an actual or approximate value < ~ assets> *syn* see PERCEPTIBLE *ant* intangible -, **tan-gi-bil-i-ty** \ ˌtæn-jə-ˈbəl-ət-ē \ *n* - **tan-gi-ble-ness** \ ˌtæn-jə-bəl-nəs \ *n* - **tan-gi-bly** \ -blē \ *adv*

vo-ca-tion \ vō-ˈkɑ-shən \ *n* [ME *vocacioun*, fr. L *vocation-*, *vocatio* summons, fr. *vocatus*, pp. of *vocare* to call – more at VOICE] **1 a** : a summons or strong inclination to a particular state or course of action *esp.* : a divine call to the religious life **b** : an entry into the priesthood or a religious order **2 a** : the work in which a person is regularly employed : OCCUPATION **b** : the persons engaged in a particular occupation **3** : the special function of an individual or group

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- Small children have a limited vocabulary means
 a. they do not understand what they say.
 b. they do not use very many words.
- It is often necessary to revoke a person’s driver’s license means
 a. the license is renewed.
 b. the license is taken away.
- Choosing a vocation can be difficult means
 a. choosing a place to live can be difficult.
 b. choosing an occupation can be difficult.
- To advocate something means
 a. to speak in favor of it.
 b. to speak against it.
- To make contact with something means
 a. to do away with it.
 b. to touch it.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

tangible

invoke

A feeling is not a _____ thing.

This sentence means

- a. a feeling is something that cannot be changed.
 b. a feeling is something that cannot be touched.
 c. a feeling is something that can be touched.

2.

expound

propound

The professor planned to _____ on the subject of taxes.

This sentence means

- a. the professor planned to explain taxes.
 b. the professor felt taxes were useless.
 c. the professor was not interested in taxes.

3.

intact

advocate

After the earthquake, no structures were _____.

This sentence means

- a. no structures were undamaged.
 b. the earthquake was not destructive.
 c. the buildings were untouched.

4.

expound

invoke

The criminal tried to _____ the mercy of the jury.

This sentence means

- a. he attempted to bribe the jury.
 b. he paid no attention to the jury.
 c. he appealed to the jury for help.

5.

tangible

propound

The scientist was asked to _____ a theory on evolution.

This sentence means

- a. he was asked to propose a theory.
 b. he was asked to disprove a theory.
 c. he was told to disregard a specific theory.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

SEQUENCE 8-17

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

vocabulary	advocate	invoke	revoke
vocation	contact	tangible	intact

1. The game warden was forced to _____ the man's hunting license.
2. The student planned to attend college to prepare for a _____.
3. The citizens wanted the jury to _____ the death penalty for the murderer.
4. The English professor had an extensive _____.
5. The earthquake left few buildings _____.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The lawyer served as an (invoke, advocate) for prison reform.
2. The girls planned to (revoke, contact) the boy by phone.
3. A book is a (tangible, vocation) object.
4. The professor would often (invoke, propound) difficult questions to the group.
5. The minister planned to (expound, contact) on the evils of smoking.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

voc-	tact-	tang-	pound-
------	-------	-------	--------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

sedate

1. _____

sedative

2. _____

reside

3. _____

preside

4. _____

pulse

5. _____

pulsate

6. _____

propulsion

7. _____

complex

8. _____

complete

9. _____

deplete

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN ACTION.

SEQUENCE 8-18

com-plete \ kəm- 'plēt \ *vb* **com-plet-ed** [ME *complet*, fr. MF, fr. L *completus* fr. pp. of *complere* to fill up, complete, fr. *com-* + *plere* to fill – more at FULL] **1 a** : having all necessary parts, elements, or steps < ~ a diet > < ~ analysis of a problem > **b** : having all four sets of floral organs : MONOCLINOUS **c** : *of a subject or predicate* : including modifiers, complements, or objects **2** : brought to an end : CONCLUDED <a ~ period of time > **3** : highly proficient <a ~ artist > **4 a** : fully carried out : THOROUGH <a ~ renovation > **b** : TOTAL, ABSOLUTE < ~ silence > **syn** see FULL **ant** incomplete - **com-plete-ly** *adv* - **com-plete-ness** *n* - **com-ple-tive** \ - 'plēt-iv \ *adj*

com-plex \ kām plex \ *adj* [L *complexus*, pp. of *complecti* to entwine around, embrace, fr. *com-* + *plectere* to braid – more at PLY] having many varied interrelated parts, patterns, or elements and consequently hard to understand or cope with <a ~ industry > <a ~ issue >

com-plex \ kām plex \ *n* a whole made up of interrelated parts <a ~ of university buildings > <the military-industrial ~ >

pre-side \ pri- 'zīd \ *vi* **pre-sid-ed; pre-sid-ing** [L *praesidere* to guard, preside over, lit., to sit in front of, sit at the head of, fr. *prae-* + *sedere* to sit – more at SIT] **1 a** : to occupy the place of authority : act as president, chairman, or moderator **b** : to occupy a position similar to that of a president or chairman **2** : to exercise guidance, direction, or control

pulse *n* [ME *puls*, fr. MF *pouls*, fr. L *pulsus*, lit., beating, fr. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere* to drive, push, beat – more at FELT] **1** : a regular throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the heart; *also* : a single excursion of such throbbing **2 a** : underlying sentiment or opinion or an indication of it **b** VITALITY **3 a** : rhythmical beating, vibrating, or sounding **b** : BEAT, THROB

sed-a-tive \ 'sedəd-iv \ *adj* [F or ML; F *sédatif*, fr. ML *sedativus*, fr. L *sedatus* pp. of *sedare* to calm + *-ivus -ive* – more at SEDATE] : tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize

sed-a-tive \ *n* a sedative agent; *specif* : a drug that allays irritability, nervousness, or excitement

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The doctor gave the patient a sedative means
___a. the doctor gave the patient a drug to calm him.
___b. the doctor gave the patient a drug to increase his energy.
- The doctor will sedate his patient means
___a. the doctor will operate on his patient.
___b. the doctor will calm his patient with medication.
- A judge will preside over the court means
___a. the judge has authority over the court.
___b. the judge will take notes during the trial.
- Many people reside in the country means
___a. many people vacation in the country.
___b. many people live in the country.
- The people live in an apartment complex means
___a. the people live in a group of many apartments.
___b. the people all share one apartment.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

complete

deplete

The artist wanted to _____ the sculpture as soon as possible.

This sentence means

- a. the artist wanted to change the sculpture.
 b. the artist did not care about finishing the sculpture.
 c. the artist wanted to finish the sculpture.

2.

pulse

pulsate

Disco lights often _____ in time to music.

This sentence means

- a. disco lights often vibrate in time to music.
 b. disco lights often burst in time to music.
 c. disco lights often glitter in time to music.

3.

deplete

propulsion

Americans must conserve gas before they _____ the supply.

This sentence means

- a. there is no need to conserve gas.
 b. gas must be conserved before the supply is exhausted.
 c. there is enough gas to last forever.

4.

pulse

pulsate

The doctor felt the patient's wrist to check for a _____.

This sentence means

- a. the doctor looked for scars on the patient's wrist.
 b. the doctor checked the patient's wrist for broken bones.
 c. the doctor checked for the patient's heartbeat.

5.

propulsion

pulse

The locomotive once used steam for _____.

This sentence means

- a. steam was once used to move a locomotive forward.
 b. steam was once used to heat a locomotive.
 c. steam was once used to clean a locomotive.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

SEQUENCE 8-18

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

sedative	reside	deplete	pulsate
preside	complex	complete	pulse

1. I _____ in a small town. Where do you _____?
2. Hot weather will _____ natural water supplies.
3. The doctor ordered a _____ for the restless patient.
4. The teacher expected her students to _____ the assignment.
5. The manager was asked to _____ over the meeting.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A weak (reside, pulse) can be a sign of trouble.
2. The solution to the problem was a (deplete, complex) solution.
3. The family chose to (sedate, reside) outside of the city's limits.
4. The auditorium seemed to (reside, pulsate) with excitement.
5. The means of (pulse, propulsion) for the ship was a rocket engine.

Check your answers with the Key on page 142.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

sed- / sid-	plex- / ple-	puls-
-------------	--------------	-------

Write sentences in which you use three of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

admonish

1. _____

monument

2. _____

suspend

3. _____

depend

4. _____

expend

5. _____

compensate

6. _____

dispense

7. _____

promote

8. _____

remote

9. _____

motor

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or root stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN ACTION.

SEQUENCE 8-19

ad-mon-ish \ad-´män-ish \ *vt* [ME *admonesten*, fr. MF *admonester*, fr. (assumed) VL *admonestare*, alter. of L *admonere* to warn, fr. *ad-* + *monēre* to warn – more at MIND] **1 a** : to indicate duties or obligations to **b** : to express warning or disapproval to *esp.* in a gentle, earnest, or solicitous manner **2** : to give friendly earnest advice or encouragement to *syn* see REPROVE – **ad-mon-ish-er** *n* – **ad-mon-ish-ing-ly** \-ish-ing-lē \ *adv* – **ad-mon-ish-ment** \-mənt \ *n*

com-pen-sate \ kămpen-sāt \ *vb* -ED / -ING / -S [L *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, fr. *compensus*, pp. of *compendere* to weigh] *vt* **1** : be equivalent to (as in value or effect) : make up for : COUNTERBALANCE <*compensating* evil with good> <her vanity, dearth of brains, and excessive sentimentality were *compensated* by her kindness - E.J. Simmons> **2** : to make proper payment to : requite suitably : REMUNERATE : REC-OMPENSE <~ a worker injured on his job>; *specif. civil law* : to extinguish or satisfy (as a claim) by compensation

pro-mote \prə-´mōt \ *vt* **pro-mot-ed; pro-mot-ing** {L *promotus*, pp. of *promovēre*, lit., to move forward, fr. *pro-* + *movēre* to move] **1 a** : to advance in station, rank, or honor : RAISE **b** : to change (a pawn) into a piece in chess by moving to the eighth rank **c** : to advance (a student) from one grade to the next higher grade **2 a** : to contribute to the growth or prosperity of : FURTHER <~ international understanding> **b** : to help bring (as an enterprise) into being : LAUNCH **c** : to present (merchandise) for public acceptance through advertising and publicity **3 slang** : to get possession of by doubtful means or by ingenuity *syn* see ADVANCE *ant* impede

sus-pend \sə-´spend \ *vb* [ME *suspenden*, fr. OF *suspendre* to hang up, interrupt, fr. L *suspendere*, fr. *sub-*. *sus-* up + *pendere* to cause to hang, weigh – more at PENDANT] *vi* **1** : to debar temporarily from a privilege, office, or function <~ a student from school> **2 a** : to cause to stop temporarily <~ bus service> **b** : to set aside or make temporarily inoperative <~ the rules> **3** : to defer till later on specified conditions <~ sentence>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- To admonish someone is to
___ a. ignore someone.
___ b. warn or advise someone about something.
- The boys will suspend the airplane from the ceiling means
___ a. the boys will keep the plane in one place by hanging it.
___ b. the boys will break the airplane.
- To depend on someone means
___ a. you cannot rely on that person for support.
___ b. you can rely upon that person for support.
- A motor
___ a. is a device that makes a machine operate.
___ b. is a type of vehicle.
- To promote the welfare of a plant means
___ a. to help it grow and develop.
___ b. to make sure that it does not grow and develop.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

suspend

expend

The man planned to _____ a great deal of money on his daughter's wedding.

This sentence means

- a. the man planned to save a great deal of money for his daughter's wedding.
 b. the man planned to spend a great deal of money on his daughter's wedding.
 c. the man planned to steal a great deal of money for his daughter's wedding.

2.

admonish

compensate

You must _____ children for their poor behavior.

This sentence means

- a. you must compliment children for their poor behavior.
 b. you must make fun of children who exhibit poor behavior.
 c. you must advise children that poor behavior is not acceptable.

3.

remote

dispense

Nurses are licensed to _____ medicine to hospital patients.

This sentence means

- a. nurses are licensed to give medicine to those who are sick.
 b. nurses are licensed to grow medicine for those who are sick.
 c. nurses are allowed to ignore their patients.

4.

monument

remote

The house was located in a _____ area.

This sentence means

- a. the house was in an expensive area.
 b. the house was in the center of a large city.
 c. the house was in an isolated area.

5.

monument

promote

A _____ was erected to those who were killed in the war.

This sentence means

- a. a parade was held to honor those who were killed.
 b. a structure was built to remember those who were killed.
 c. a picnic was held to honor those killed in the war.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

SEQUENCE 8-19

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

compensate	depend	expend	suspend
motor	promote	remote	dispense

1. A baby must _____ upon its parents for care.
2. The car's _____ was in need of repair.
3. The company was ordered to _____ its customers for overcharging them.
4. The North Pole is a _____ part of the world that sees few visitors.
5. The teacher will _____ all her students to the next grade.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Only a pharmacist can (expend, dispense) drugs for the store's customers.
2. People (depend, expend) large sums of money during the holiday season.
3. The boy used wire to (dispense, suspend) his model helicopter from the ceiling.
4. Policemen (admonish, promote) drivers who exceed the posted speed limit.
5. The adobe ruins stood as a (monument, motor) to ancient Indian culture.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

pend- / pen-	mot-	mon-
--------------	------	------

Write sentences in which you use three of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

missionary

1. _____

emissary

2. _____

remiss

3. _____

dismiss

4. _____

archaeology

5. _____

archaic

6. _____

archive

7. _____

cordiality

8. _____

correspond

9. _____

discord

10. _____

B. Each word contains a word root or word stem.
Write the word root or the word stem for each
word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE ROOTS OR STEMS HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN
ACTION OR CONDITION.

SEQUENCE 8-20

ar-cha-e-ol-o-gy or **ar-che-ol-o-gy** \-jē \ n [F *archéologia*, fr. LL *archaéologia* antiquarian lore, fr. Gk *archaiologia*, fr. *archaio-* + *-logia* -logy] **1** L : the scientific study of material remains (as fossil relics, artifacts, and monuments) of past human life and activities **2** : remains of the culture of a people : ANTIQUITIES – **ar-cha-e-o-log-i-cal** \,är-kē-ə-ˈlaj-i-kəl \ *adj* - **ar-cha-e-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lē \

cor-re-pond \,kôr-ə-ˈspänd, ,kär- \ *vi* [MF or ML; MF *correspondre*, fr. ML *correspondere*, fr. L *com* + *respondere* to respond] **1 a** : to be in conformity or agreement : SUIT <fulfillment seldom ~s to anticipation> **b** : to compare closely : MATCH – usu.

used with *to* or *with c* : to be equivalent or parallel **2** : to communicate with a person by exchange of letters <frequently ~s with his cousin> **syn** see AGREE

re-miss \ ri-ˈmis \ *adj* [ME, fr. L *remissus*, fr. pp. of *remittere* to send back, relax] **1** : negligent in the performance of work or duty : CARELESS <he would be ~ if he failed to report the accident> **2** : showing neglect or inattention : LAX <service was ~ in most of the hotels> **syn** see NEGLIGENT – **re-miss-ly** *adv* **re-miss-ness** *n*

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The college student planned to be a missionary means
___a. he wanted to go on a religious mission.
___b. he planned to become a doctor.
- The politician served as an emissary means
___a. he held religious services.
___b. he was sent on a special mission.
- The student was remiss in his studies means
___a. he did his work well.
___b. he neglected his studies.
- The teacher planned to dismiss the class early means
___a. the teacher planned to send the class home early.
___b. the teacher planned to begin the class earlier than usual.
- The student planned to major in archaeology means
___a. the student would study ancient cultures and customs.
___b. the student would study the science of living things.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

archaic

cordiality

The arrangement of a marriage by one's parents is an _____ custom.

This sentence means

- a. marriage arrangements are popular today.
 b. marriage by arrangement is no longer in general use.
 c. marriage by arrangement is required by law.

2.

archive

dismiss

The document was kept in the _____ room of the library.

This sentence means

- a. the document was in storage.
 b. the document was in the mail.
 c. the document was kept on a bookshelf.

3.

correspond

discord

There was _____ between the two brothers.

This sentence means

- a. there was harmony between the brothers.
 b. the brothers made fun of each other.
 c. the brothers were not getting along.

4.

cordiality

correspond

The _____ of the hostess made the guests feel welcome.

This sentence means

- a. the hostess was very warm and friendly.
 b. the hostess was loud and outspoken.
 c. the hostess was very organized.

5.

missionary

correspond

The color of the walls must _____ to the color of the carpet.

This sentence means

- a. the walls and carpet must go well together.
 b. the walls and carpet must clash.
 c. the walls and carpet must be a perfect match.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

SEQUENCE 8-20

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

missionary	emissary	archaeology	discord
remiss	dismiss	archaic	archive

1. The American ambassador served as an _____ to Ireland.
2. A quill pen is an _____ writing instrument.
3. The judge decided to _____ the charges against the criminal.
4. The doctor was _____ in attending to the sick child.
5. The church sent the _____ to Japan.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The study of (archaic, archaeology) involves ancient cultures.
2. The (emissary, discord) between the politicians could not be stopped.
3. An (archaic, emissary) is usually a very cordial person.
4. Foreign hosts are well known for their (cordiality, discord).
5. Pen pals (remiss, correspond) with one another frequently.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The roots that were taught in this lesson are:

miss-	arch-	cor-
-------	-------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the roots in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

incorrigible

1. _____

inaudible

2. _____

indelible

3. _____

abstinence

4. _____

coincidence

5. _____

convenience

6. _____

distinguish

7. _____

flourish

8. _____

nourish

9. _____

childish

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO
STATE OR CONDITION.

SEQUENCE 8-21

-able also **-ible** \ə-bəl \ *adj suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-abilis, -ibilis*, fr. *-a-, -i-*, verb stem vowels + *-bilis* capable or worthy of] **1** : capable of, fit for, or worthy of (being so acted upon or toward) – chiefly in adjectives derived from verbs <breakable> <collectible> **2** : tending, given, or liable to <knowledgeable> <perishable>

-ence \ən(t)s, ɚn(t)s \ *n suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-entia*, fr. *-ent-, -ens*, prp. ending + *-ia -y*] **1** : action or process <emergence> : instance of an action or process <reference> **2** : quality or state <despondence>

-ish \ ish \ *adj suffix* [ME, fr. OE *-isc*; akin to OHG *-isc, -ish*, Gk *-iskos*, dim. suffix] **1** : of, relating to, or being – chiefly in adjectives indicating nationality or ethnic group <Finnish> **2 a** : characteristic of <boyish> <mulish> **b** : inclined or liable to <bookish> <qualmish> **c** (1) : having a touch or trace of <summerish> : somewhat <purplish> (2) : having the approximate age of <fortyish> (3) : being or occurring at the approximate time of <eightish>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. When a child is incorrigible,
___a. the child cannot be corrected.
___b. the child can be corrected.
2. An inaudible response means
___a. the response cannot be heard.
___b. the response can be heard.
3. The corpulent man is in total abstinence means
___a. the man eats and drinks a great deal.
___b. the man does not eat or drink.
4. To distinguish between the two people is difficult means
___a. to see differences between them is difficult.
___b. to point out differences is difficult.
5. Many animals flourish in the desert means
___a. they live successfully in the desert.
___b. they cannot survive in the desert.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

indelible

childish

The marks on the wall are _____.

This sentence means

- a. the marks are easily cleaned off the wall.
 b. the marks are not easily cleaned off the wall.
 c. the marks are some sort of secret code.

2.

incorrigible

inaudible

When the boy became a teenager, he became _____.

This sentence means

- a. the boy set a good example for his peers.
 b. the boy became unmanageable.
 c. the boy was willing to change his bad habits.

3.

coincidence

convenience

Appointments are made at your _____.

This sentence means

- a. appointments are scheduled when you're too busy to keep them.
 b. appointments are scheduled at times that do not suit you.
 c. appointments are scheduled at times that are best for you.

4.

abstinence

nourish

You must eat healthy foods in order to _____ your body.

This sentence means

- a. all foods are not good for your body.
 b. healthy foods feed your body well.
 c. to keep slim, you must eat healthy foods.

5.

flourish

distinguish

Flowers _____ in the spring.

This sentence means

- a. flowers lose their petals in the spring.
 b. flowers wilt in the spring.
 c. flowers grow successfully in the spring.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

SEQUENCE 8-21

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

childish	coincidence	distinguish	abstinence
nourish	convenience	flourish	inaudible

1. If you fertilize regularly, your plants will _____.
2. The bus line is a _____ for those who don't drive.
3. Some adults exhibit _____ behavior every now and then.
4. You must learn to _____ between your wants and your needs.
5. It was a _____ that three girls wore the same dress to the party.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Some adults demonstrate (childish, indelible) behavior.
2. It's just a (coincidence, convenience) that my sister's children and my children share the same birthdays.
3. A person who practices (abstinence, convenience) from alcohol is wise.
4. It's often hard for a doctor to (nourish, distinguish) one disease from another.
5. Your words become (indelible, inaudible) when a jet flies overhead.

Check your answers with the Key on page 143.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-ible -ence -ish

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| alternate | 1. _____ |
| accelerate | 2. _____ |
| contemplate | 3. _____ |
| comparable | 4. _____ |
| inevitable | 5. _____ |
| advisable | 6. _____ |
| pathetic | 7. _____ |
| authentic | 8. _____ |
| cosmic | 9. _____ |
| hydraulic | 10. _____ |

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN
ACTION OR CONDITION.

SEQUENCE 8-22

-able \ˈa-bəl\ *adj suffix* **abler** \-b(ə-)ləɹ\; **ablest** \-b(ə-)ləst\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *habilis* apt, fr. *habēre* to have – more at HABIT] **1 a** : having sufficient power, skill, or resources to accomplish an objective **b** : susceptible to action or treatment **2** : marked by intelligence, knowledge, skill, or competence *syn* ABLE, CAPABLE, COMPETENT, QUALIFIED *shared meaning element* : having power or fitness (as for work or a way of life) **ant** inept, unable

¹**-ate** \ət, ,āt\ *n suffix* [ME *-at*, fr. OF, fr. L *-atus*, *-atum*, masc. & neut. of *-atus*, pp. ending] **1** : one acted upon (in a specified way) <distillate> **2** : [NL *-atum*, fr. L] : chemical compound or complex anion derived from a (specified) compound or element <phenolate> <ferrate>; *esp* : salt or ester of an acid with a name ending in *-ic* and not beginning with *hydro-* <borate>

²**-ate** *n suffix* [ME *-at*, fr. OF, fr. L *-atus*, pp. ending] : office : function : rank : group of persons holding a (specified) office or rank or having a (specified) function <vicarate>

³**-ate** *adj suffix* [ME *-at*, fr. L *-atus*, fr. pp. ending of 1st conj. verbs, fr. *-a-*, stem vowel of 1st conj. + *-tus*, pp. suffix – more at -ED] : marked by having <craniate>

⁴**-ate** \.āt\ *vb suffix* [ME *-aten*, fr. L *-atus*, pp. ending] : act (in a specified way) <insulate> : cause to be modified or affected by <camphorate> : cause to become <activate> : furnish with <capacitate>

¹**-ic** \ik\ *adj suffix* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF *-ique*, fr. L *-icus* – more at -Y] **1** : having the character or form of : being <panoramic> : consisting of <runic> **2 a** : of or relating to <aldermanic> **b** : related to, derived from, or containing <alcoholic> <oleic> **3** : in the manner of : like that of : characteristic of <Byronic> **4** : associated or dealing with <Vedic> : utilizing <electronic> **5** : characterized by : exhibiting <nostalgic> : affected with <allergic> **6** : caused by <amoebic> **7** : tending to produce <analgesic> **8** : having a valence relatively higher than in compounds or ions named with an adjective ending in *-ous* <ferric iron>

²**-ic** *n suffix* : one having the character or nature of : one belonging to or associated with : one exhibiting or affected by : one that produces

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The actor was selected as an alternate for the role means
 a. the actor was not selected for the role first.
 b. the actor was selected for the role before anyone else.
- When two situations are comparable,
 a. they are different.
 b. they are the same.
- If an event is inevitable, it means that the event
 a. will not take place.
 b. will take place.
- A pathetic individual is one whom you
 a. adore.
 b. pity.
- The gem is authentic means
 a. the gem is real.
 b. the gem is not real.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

alternate

accelerate

A car will _____ on a downgrade.

This sentence means

- a. a car will move more slowly on a downgrade.
 b. a car will move more quickly on a downgrade.
 c. a car will not move on a downgrade.

2.

contemplate

advisable

A quiet room is a place where one can _____ important matters.

This sentence means

- a. a quiet room allows one to write about important matters.
 b. a quiet room allows one to read about important matters.
 c. a quiet room allows one to think about important matters.

3.

comparable

cosmic

The scope of the problem is _____.

This sentence means

- a. the problem is a small problem.
 b. no problem exists.
 c. the problem is a large problem.

4.

inevitable

authentic

The downfall of the dictator is _____.

This sentence means

- a. the dictator's downfall has come.
 b. the dictator's downfall will not come.
 c. the dictator's downfall will one day come.

5.

hydraulic

pathetic

The jack operated by means of a _____ system.

This sentence means

- a. the jack operated by means of a coal-related system.
 b. the jack operated by means of a gas-related system.
 c. the jack operated by means of a liquid-related system.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

SEQUENCE 8-22

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

alternate	advisable	authentic	hydraulic
contemplate	comparable	cosmic	pathetic

1. The student liked to _____ his lunch period with gym.
2. A wise man will _____ his values and his worth.
3. A reproduction of a piece of jewelry is never _____.
4. A kitten in a rain storm is a _____ sight.
5. Most elevators work by means of a _____ system.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The counselor will (alternate, contemplate) a change in your schedule.
2. It is (comparable, advisable) to think before you act.
3. A domestic cat is (comparable, inevitable) to a baby lion.
4. The (authentic, cosmic) nature of your question defies an answer.
5. When we (accelerate, contemplate) an issue, we study the issue.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-ate,	-able	-ic
-------	-------	-----

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

accompanist

1. _____

balloonist

2. _____

adventurist

3. _____

aerialist

4. _____

antagonist

5. _____

debtor

6. _____

counselor

7. _____

countess

8. _____

stewardess

9. _____

songstress

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO A **PERSON** OR TO
ONE THAT DOES.

SEQUENCE 8-23

-ess \ əs, is also, əs \ *n suffix* [ME *-esse*, fr. OF, fr. LL *-issa*, fr. Gk] : female <*giantess*>

-ist \ əst \ *n suffix* [ME *-iste*, fr. OF & L; OF *-iste*, fr. L *-ista*, *-istes*, fr. Gk *-istēs*, fr. verbs in *-izein* -ize] **1 a** : one that performs a (specified) action <*cyclist*> : one that makes or produces a (specified) thing <*novelist*> **b** : one that plays a (specified) musical instrument <*harpist*> **c** : one that operates a (specified) mechanical instrument or contrivance <*automobilist*> **2** : one that specializes in a (specified) art or science or skill <*geologist*> <*ventriloquist*> **3** : one that adheres to or advocates a (spec-

ified) doctrine or system or code of behavior <*socialist*> <*royalist*> <*hedonist*> or that of a (specified) individual <*Calvinist*> <*Darwinist*>

-ist *adj suffix* : of, relating to, or characteristic of <*dilettantist*>

¹-or \ ər, ,ò(ə)r \ *n suffix* [ME, fr. Of *-eur*, *-eor* & L *-or*; OF *-eur*, fr. L *-or*; OF *-eor*, fr. L *-ator* -or, fr. *-atus*, pp. suffix + *-or* – more at *-ATE*] : one that does a (specified) thing <*grantor*>

2-or \ ər \ *n suffix* [ME, fr. OF *-eur*, fr. L *-or*] : condition : activity <*demeanor*>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. An accompanist

- ___ a. is a person who works with or plays for a singer.
- ___ b. is a musical instrument.

2. If you are a balloonist,

- ___ a. you are involved in lighter-than-air craft.
- ___ b. you are involved in flying.

3. A debtor

- ___ a. is one who is in debt.
- ___ b. is one who may owe someone a favor or money.

4. A stewardess

- ___ a. is an individual involved in catering to people's needs.
- ___ b. is an individual involved in collecting money for charity.

5. A songstress

- ___ a. is an individual involved in music.
- ___ b. is an individual involved in songwriting.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

accompanist

adventurist

The boy became an _____ for the orchestra.

This sentence means

- a. the boy played with the orchestra.
 b. the boy managed the orchestra.
 c. the boy traveled with the orchestra.

2.

aerialist

antagonist

The _____ will perform with the circus.

This sentence means

- a. the person will perform tricks on the ground.
 b. the person will perform tricks in the water.
 c. the person will perform tricks in the air.

3.

balloonist

debtor

The _____ soared over the mountains.

This sentence means

- a. the person was in an airplane.
 b. the person was in a balloon.
 c. the person was in a boat.

4.

counselor

stewardess

A person having difficulties may seek a _____ for advice.

This sentence means

- a. a troubled person may seek a doctor.
 b. a troubled person may seek a long rest.
 c. a troubled person may seek someone to talk to.

5.

countess

debtor

The _____ arrived at the party.

This sentence means

- a. the President's wife arrived at the party.
 b. the secretary's wife arrived at the party.
 c. the count's wife arrived at the party.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

SEQUENCE 8-23

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

countess	debtor	aerialist	adventurist
antagonist	counselor	balloonist	songstress

1. The exploration of the cave was a delight to the _____.
2. The enemy soldier became the _____ in the battle.
3. The lawyer will serve as your _____ and will dispense advice.
4. Tricks performed by an _____ requires great skill.
5. The music was adapted for the style of the _____.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (accompanist, adventurist) for the band was a young girl.
2. The student became an (aerialist, antagonist) in history class.
3. The judge told the (balloonist, debtor) to pay his bills.
4. The passengers were made comfortable by the (stewardess, counselor).
5. The (countess, antagonist) hosted the party with grace and dignity.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-or	-ess	-ist
-----	------	------

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

nonchalance

1. _____

resistance

2. _____

accordance

3. _____

achievement

4. _____

amendment

5. _____

assignment

6. _____

adjustment

7. _____

comprehension

8. _____

allusion

9. _____

consolation

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO
AN ACTION OR A PROCESS.

SEQUENCE 8-24

-ance \ ən(t)s, ɔ̃n(t)s \ *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-antia*, fr. *-ant-*, *-ans* -ant + *-ia* -y] **1** : action or process <furtherance> : instance of an action or process <performance> **2** : quality or state : instance of a quality or state <protuberance> **3** : amount or degree <conductance>

-ion *n* suffix [ME *-ioun*, *-ion*, fr. OF *-ion*, fr. L *-ion-*, *io*] **1 a** : act or process <validation> **b** : result of an act or process <regulation> **2** : state or condition <hydration>

-ment \ mənt; *homographic verbs are ment also mənt, the latter less often before a syllable-increasing suffix* \ *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-mentum*; akin to L *-men*, suffix denoting concrete result, Gk *-mat-*, *-ma*] **1 a** : concrete result, object, or agent of a (specified) action <embankment> <entanglement> **b** : concrete means or instrument of a (specified) action <entertainment> **2 a** : action : process <encirclement> <development> **b** : place of a (specified) action <encampment> **3** : state or condition resulting from (a specified action) <amazement>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. The boy's nonchalance about his schoolwork caused him to fail means
___a. the boy's comprehension caused him to fail.
___b. the boy's indifference caused him to fail.
2. Citizens voiced strong resistance to an increase in property taxes means
___a. citizens were delighted with the proposed increase.
___b. citizens were opposed to the increase.
3. The car needs a brake adjustment means
___a. the car's brakes need major repair.
___b. the car's brakes need a slight alteration.
4. Carl's reading comprehension was not up to par with the rest of the class means
___a. Carl understood what he read.
___b. Carl understood very little of what he read.
5. An allusion was made to the story means
___a. the story needed to be rewritten.
___b. an indirect reference was made to the story.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

nonchalance

accordance

It is wise to drive in _____ with the law.

This sentence means

- a. it is wise not to conform to the law.
 b. it is wise to conform to the law.
 c. it is wise not to observe the law.

2.

resistance

achievement

Running the mile in four minutes is an _____.

This sentence means

- a. the four-minute mile is an accomplishment.
 b. the four-minute mile is an acknowledgement.
 c. the four-minute mile is an embarrassment.

3.

amendment

adjustment

An _____ was made to the club's constitution.

This sentence means

- a. the club's constitution was modified.
 b. the club's constitution was not changed.
 c. the club's constitution was completely rewritten.

4.

assignment

comprehension

The _____ of land to the court will be distributed to the man's creditors.

This sentence means

- a. the court transferred the land to the man's creditors.
 b. the land was transferred to the court for distribution to the man's creditors.
 c. the court will agree to purchase the man's land.

5.

consolation

allusion

The team won a _____ prize for its efforts.

This sentence means

- a. the prize was given to eliminate fear.
 b. the prize was given to alleviate the team's disappointment.
 c. the prize was given to eliminate antagonism.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

SEQUENCE 8-24

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

nonchalance	achievement	accordance	comprehension
allusion	resistance	consolation	adjustment

1. The vacuum salesman encountered much _____ from the homeowners.
2. Reading _____ is key to becoming a successful student.
3. Some teenagers show _____ when advised of the risks of smoking.
4. Dad made an _____ to the T.V. and now the picture is clear.
5. Sally was given an award for academic _____.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Math computations must be completed in (accordance, resistance) with formulas.
2. Algebra is beyond the (comprehension, consolation) of most fourth-grade students.
3. Reaching the mountain's peak was Dan's greatest _____.
4. A future (assignment, adjustment) in math may include factoring.
5. When Fred died, his wife sought _____ from members of her church.

Check your answers with the Key on page 144.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-ment	-ion	-ance
-------	------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

aggressive

1. _____

expressive

2. _____

narrative

3. _____

certify

4. _____

clarify

5. _____

pacify

6. _____

verify

7. _____

transistorize

8. _____

computerize

9. _____

galvanize

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO AN **ACTION**.

SEQUENCE 8-25

-fy \,fī\ \ *vb suffix* [ME *-fien*, fr. OF *-fier*, fr. L *-fiacre*, fr. *-ficus -fic*] **1** : make : form into <dandify> **2** : invest with the attributes of : make similar to <citify>

-ive \,iv\ \ *adj suffix* [ME *-if, -ive*, fr. MF & L; MF *-if*, fr. L *-ivus*] : that performs or tends toward an (indicated) action <amusive> <abusive>

-ize \,iz\ \ *vb suffix* [ME *-isen*, fr. OF *-iser*, fr. LL

-izare, fr. Gk *-izein*] **1 a** (1) : cause to be or conform to or resemble <systemize> <Americanize> : cause to be formed into <unionize> (2) : subject to a (specified) action <plagiarize> (3) : impregnate or treat or combine with <albuminize> **b** : treat like <idolize> **c** : treat according to the method of <bowdlerize> **2 a** : become : become like <crystalize> **b** : be productive in or of <hypothesize> : engage in a (specified) activity <philosophize> **c** : adopt or spread the manner of activity or the teaching of <Calvinize>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. The child shows aggressive behavior means
 a. the child's behavior is forceful.
 b. the child's behavior is not forceful.
2. I certify that the costume is authentic means
 a. I confirm that the costume is authentic.
 b. I guarantee that the costume is authentic.
3. A small payment may pacify the bank means
 a. the bank may be unhappy with the small payment.
 b. the bank may be glad to receive the small payment.
4. To clarify an issue is to
 a. end confusion about the issue.
 b. create confusion over the issue.
5. An electronics company will transistorize the radios means
 a. the company will use transistors in the radios.
 b. the company will use a small electronic device in the radios.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

aggressive

expressive

His face was most _____ during the argument.

This sentence means

- a. his face revealed his feelings during the argument.
 b. his face became red during the argument.
 c. his face became dark with rage during the argument.

2.

narrative

certify

A professional will _____ that the antique is authentic.

This sentence means

- a. the professional will confirm that the antique is authentic.
 b. the professional will not confirm that the antique is original.
 c. the professional will prove that the antique is not original.

3.

pacify

verify

The boy asked his friend to _____ his story about his whereabouts last night.

This sentence means

- a. the boy asked his friend to lie for him.
 b. the boy asked his friend to confirm his whereabouts.
 c. the boy asked his friend to deny knowing him.

4.

clarify

computerize

The engineer will _____ all his information for easy storage.

This sentence means

- a. he will place his information in a storage cabinet.
 b. he will pack his information in a file drawer.
 c. he will place all his information in a computer.

5.

transistorize

galvanize

You must _____ iron to keep it from rusting.

This sentence means

- a. the iron must be coated with paint.
 b. the iron must be coated with zinc.
 c. the iron must be coated with chocolate.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

SEQUENCE 8-25

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

clarify	certify	aggressive	transistorize
pacify	verify	narrative	computerize

1. A bully is an _____ person.
2. The old storyteller will offer a _____ of the battle.
3. A mother can sometimes _____ her small child with a hug and a kiss.
4. The teacher will _____ the exam's instructions.
5. The hotel clerk will _____ the suspect's alibi.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Will a large reward (galvanize, computerize) people to search for the missing child?
2. The actor was very (aggressive, expressive).
3. I hereby (certify, clarify) that this relic is authentic.
4. An ice cream cone can (clarify, pacify) a crying child.
5. A radio will become smaller if you (verify, transistorize) it.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-ive -fy -ize

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

- subsidiary 1. _____
- complimentary 2. _____
- customary 3. _____
- imaginary 4. _____
- category 5. _____
- dormitory 6. _____
- migratory 7. _____
- prevaricator 8. _____
- prefabricator 9. _____
- ventilator 10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS RELATED TO **PLACE** OR
CHARACTERIZED BY.

SEQUENCE 8-26

¹-**ary** \ *US* usu ,er-ē when an unstressed syllable precedes, ə-rē or rē when a stressed syllable precedes; *Brit* usu ə-rē or rē in all cases \ *n* suffix [ME -arie, fr. OF & L; OF -aire, -arie, fr. L -arius, -aria, -arium, fr. -arius, adj. suffix] **1** : thing belonging to or connected with; *esp* : place of <ovary> **2** : person belonging to, connected with, or engaged in <functionary>

²-**ary** *adj* suffix [ME -arie, fr. MF & L; MF -aire, fr. L -arius] : of, relating to, or connected with <budgetary>

-a-tor *n* suffix [ME -atour, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L

-ator, fr. -atus -ate + -or] : one that does <totalizer>

¹-**o-ry** \ ,or-ē, ,or-ē, (ə)rē \ *n* suffix [ME -orie, fr. L -orium, fr. neut. of -orius, adj. suffix] **1** : place of or for <observatory> **2** : something that serves for <crematory>

²-**ory** *adj* suffix [ME -orie, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L -orius] **1** : of, relating to, or characterized by <gustatory> **2** : serving for, producing, or maintaining <justificatory>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. In the army, a captain is subsidiary to a major means
___a. a captain is not as important as a major.
___b. a major outranks a captain.
2. The man was highly complimentary means
___a. the man made flattering remarks.
___b. the man made unflattering remarks.
3. When you put items into a category, it means
___a. you complicate their order.
___b. you classify them.
4. The college campus has a dormitory means
___a. the campus has a large building where students store their things.
___b. the campus has a building where some of the students live.
5. The criminal is a prevaricator means
___a. the criminal does not tell the truth.
___b. the criminal avoids the truth.

Check your answer with the Key on page 145.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

subsidiary

customary

Leaving a tip at the end of a restaurant meal is _____.

This sentence means

- a. a tip is never left.
 b. a tip is usually expected.
 c. a tip is expected.

2.

complimentary

imaginary

Many of man's problems are _____.

This sentence means

- a. man has problems that are real.
 b. man has problems that are not real.
 c. man has no problems.

3.

category

migratory

Canadian geese are _____ birds.

This sentence means

- a. the geese stay in one place.
 b. the geese travel in a straight line.
 c. the geese move from place to place.

4.

dormitory

prefabricator

The company is a _____ of windows.

This sentence means

- a. the company assembles complete windows.
 b. the company wraps complete windows.
 c. the company breaks windows.

5.

ventilator

prevaricator

We installed a _____ on the roof of the house.

This sentence means

- a. a way to improve air quality was installed.
 b. a way to divert water was installed.
 c. a way to protect the roof was installed.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

SEQUENCE 8-26

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

subsidiary	category	dormitory	prefabricator
migratory	imaginary	prevaricator	complimentary

1. The child was a _____ and was punished often.
2. The passes to the circus were _____.
3. Sleeping in a _____ may cause problems for a light sleeper.
4. An assembler is a _____.
5. The librarian sorted the books by _____.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A (subsidiary, complimentary) of the bank is a loan company.
2. (Category, Migratory) people are always looking for new homes.
3. A man is a (prefabricator, prevaricator) when he doesn't tell the truth.
4. The boy has an (customary, imaginary) friend.
5. Seasonal workers are sometimes called (complimentary, migratory) workers.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-ary	-ory	-ator
------	------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

simplicity

1. _____

obscurity

2. _____

density

3. _____

vicinity

4. _____

dubious

5. _____

expeditious

6. _____

infectious

7. _____

courteous

8. _____

listless

9. _____

lusterless

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO **QUALITY** OR **CONDITION**.

SEQUENCE 8-27

-ity \ ət-ē \ *n suffix* [ME *-ite*, fr. OF or L; OF *-ité*, fr. L *-itati-*, *-itas*, fr. *-i-* (stem vowel of adjs.) + *-tat-*, *-tas* *-ity*; akin to Gk *-tēt-*, *-tēs* *-ity*] : quality : state : degree <alkalinity> <theatricality>

-less \ ləs \ *adj suffix* [ME *-les*, *-lesse*, fr. OE *-lēas*, fr. *lēas* devoid, false; akin to OHG *lōs* loose, OE *losian* to get lost – more at LOSE] **1** : destitute of : not having <witless> <childless> **2** : unable to be acted on or to act (in a specified way) <dauntless> <fadeless>

-ous \ əs \ *adj suffix* [ME, partly fr. OF *-ous*, *-eus*, *-eux* fr. L *-osus*; partly fr. L *-us*, nom. sing. masc. ending of many adjectives] **1** : full of : abounding in : having : possessing the qualities of <clamorous> <poisonous> **2** : having a valence lower than in compounds or ions named with an adjective ending in *-ic* <mercurous>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. The simplicity of the machine amazed us means
___a. the machine was very easy to comprehend.
___b. the machine was not easy to comprehend.
2. The hermit enjoys his obscurity means
___a. the hermit enjoys being alone.
___b. the hermit lives in a remote area.
3. The player was dubious about the umpire's call means
___a. the player agreed with the umpire's call.
___b. the player doubted that the umpire's call was correct.
4. During the fire drill, the class moved outside in an expeditious manner means
___a. the students moved outside quickly.
___b. the students moved slowly.
5. The student became listless from too much heat means
___a. the student got tired and lost his interest in his schoolwork.
___b. the student got hungry.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

simplicity

density

The _____ of the woods made it difficult to locate the lost child.

This sentence means

- a. too many trees made the search difficult.
 b. too many animals hindered the search.
 c. too many people were searching for the lost child.

2.

obscurity

vicinity

In the _____ of the school is a great pizza parlor.

This sentence means

- a. the pizza parlor is located far from the school.
 b. the pizza parlor is located near the school.
 c. the pizza parlor is located inside the school.

3.

dubious

expeditious

It was _____ as to which team won the game.

This sentence means

- a. the winner of the game was certain.
 b. the winner of the game was predictable.
 c. it was uncertain which team won the game.

4.

infectious

courteous

The disease became _____.

This sentence means

- a. a cure was found for the disease.
 b. the disease was confined to a small segment of the population.
 c. the disease was spreading.

5.

lusterless

listless

The paint on the new car is _____.

This sentence means

- a. the paint is very shiny.
 b. the paint is not shiny.
 c. the paint is chipping off.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

SEQUENCE 8-27

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

simplicity	obscurity	expeditious	listless
density	dubious	courteous	lusterless

1. The _____ of the fog made it difficult to drive.
2. Going to trial is not an _____ way to settle a matter.
3. The patient appeared _____ and slept all day.
4. Extending a hand in friendship is a _____ gesture.
5. The plans for the new playground went into _____ and became lost.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Traveling by jet is an (infectious, expeditious) way to travel.
2. The (dubious, density) of the dog population grows daily.
3. The antique ring was (listless, lusterless).
4. The girl's laugh was (listless, infectious).
5. I live in the (dubious, vicinity) of the new stadium.

Check your answers with the Key on page 145.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-ity	-ous	-less
------	------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

sabotage

1. _____

dotage

2. _____

advantage

3. _____

classical

4. _____

political

5. _____

gesture

6. _____

puncture

7. _____

obscure

8. _____

enclosure

9. _____

procedure

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

**THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO
AN ACT, A PROCESS, OR SHOW RELATIONSHIP.**

SEQUENCE 8-28

-age \ ij \ *n suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-aticum*] **1** : aggregate : collection <trackage> **2 a** : action : process <haulage> **b** : cumulative result of <breakage> **c** : rate of <dosage> **3** : house or place of <orphanage> **4** : state : rank <peonage> **5** : fee : charge <postage>

¹-al \ əl, əl \ *adj suffix* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L *-alis*] : of, relating to, or characterized by <directional> <fictional>

²al *n suffix* [ME *-aille*, fr. OF, fr. L *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*] : action : process <rehearsal>

³al \ ,al, əl, əl, əl \ *n suffix* [F, fr. *alcool* alcohol, fr. ML *alcohol*] **1** : aldehyde <butanal> **2** : acetal <butyral>

-ure *n suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-ura*] **1** : act : process <exposure> **2** : office : function; *also* : body performing (such) a function <legislature>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

- The fire was thought to be sabotage means
 a. the fire was meant to hurt or hamper.
 b. the fire was set purposely.
- The old man was in his dotage means
 a. the old man was alert and bright.
 b. the old man was acting childish.
- The basic procedure was followed means
 a. the basic game was played.
 b. the basic plan was followed.
- The money donated was a goodwill gesture means
 a. the donated money was a token of good will.
 b. the donated money was a token of ill will.
- The architecture of the house was classical means
 a. the architecture was related to that of ancient Greece or Rome.
 b. the architecture was modern in style.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

sabotage

advantage

The scheme worked to the _____ of the antagonist.

This sentence means

- a. the antagonist had no position.
 b. the antagonist had an inferior position.
 c. the antagonist had a superior position.

2.

dotage

puncture

The _____ in the tire caused it to go flat.

This sentence means

- a. the flat tire was over-inflated.
 b. the flat tire was caused by a pointed object.
 c. the flat tire was caused by a blowout.

3.

obscure

procedure

The village was _____ and could not be found on the map.

This sentence means

- a. the village was easily identified.
 b. the village was a well-known resort area.
 c. the village was not easy to find.

4.

enclosure

gesture

The cattle were kept in an _____.

This sentence means

- a. the cattle were kept on the open range.
 b. the cattle were kept underground.
 c. the cattle were kept in an area surrounded by a fence.

5.

classical

political

_____ action was taken against the group.

This sentence means

- a. the military took action against the group.
 b. the government took action against the group.
 c. civilians took action against the group.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

sabotage	puncture	classical	advantage
dotage	obscure	political	procedure

1. A _____ of the skin by a needle may become a serious injury.
2. The author of the book was _____ and not well known.
3. The music played by the orchestra was _____.
4. An act of _____ may be considered an act of treason.
5. A _____ party supports a candidate for office.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A certain (dotage, advantage) is gained when you are in control.
2. The (dotage, obscure) poet never achieved acclaim.
3. A (enclosure, gesture) can communicate meaning.
4. A (political, classical) work relates to an ancient period.
5. The (procedure, sabotage) was done by the employer's antagonist.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-age	-ure	-al
------	------	-----

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

acrimony

1. _____

matrimony

2. _____

ceremony

3. _____

harmony

4. _____

democracy

5. _____

bureaucracy

6. _____

monarchy

7. _____

oligarchy

8. _____

anarchy

9. _____

triarchy

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS THAT RELATE TO
PEOPLE, GOVERNMENTS, AND CONDITION.

SEQUENCE 8-29

-ar-chy \ ˈär-kē, in a few words, also əɾ-kē \ *n comb form* [ME *-archie*, fr. MF. fr. L *-archia*, fr. Gk, fr. *archein* to rule – more at ARCH-] : rule: government <quirearchy>

-cra-cy \ k-rə-ˈsē \ *n comb form* [MF & LL; MF *-cratie*, fr. LL *-cratuam* fr. Gk *-kratia*, fr. *kratos* strength, power – more at HARD] **1** : form of government, *also* : state having such a form <monocra-cy> **2** : social or political class (as of powerful per-

sons) <snobocracy> **3** : theory of social organization <technocracy>

-mo-ny \ ˈmō nē or ˈmänē \ *chiefly Scot var of MANY* [fr. L; fr. *-monie*, *-moine*, L *-monia*, *-monium*] a suffix used to form nouns that mean *a resulting thing, condition, or state* <patrimony>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. There was much acrimony between the two teams means
___ a. the two teams were bitter toward one another.
___ b. the two teams were polite to one another.
2. The couples were joined in matrimony means
___ a. the couples were joined by law.
___ b. the couples were wed.
3. A political bureaucracy
___ a. involves two people in government.
___ b. involves many people in government.
4. A democracy exists when
___ a. the people rule.
___ b. a monarch rules.
5. The country was ruled by a monarchy means
___ a. the country was ruled by many.
___ b. the country was ruled by one.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

acrimony

matrimony

Much _____ was felt by the players.

This sentence means

- a. much gratitude was felt by the players.
 b. much praise was felt by the players.
 c. much bitterness was felt by the players.

2.

ceremony

harmony

There was _____ between the two brothers.

This sentence means

- a. there was discord between the two brothers.
 b. there was loyalty between the two brothers.
 c. the two brothers got along well.

3.

bureaucracy

democracy

The _____ of the organization defeated its purpose.

This sentence means

- a. the leaders defeated the organization's purpose.
 b. the army defeated the organization's purpose.
 c. the government defeated the organization's purpose.

4.

acrimony

triarchy

The country was ruled by a _____.

This sentence means

- a. the country was ruled by men.
 b. the country was ruled by children.
 c. the country was ruled by a group of three.

5.

monarchy

anarchy

The country was in a complete state of _____.

This sentence means

- a. the country had a central government.
 b. the country had a parliament.
 c. the country had no ruler.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

SEQUENCE 8-29

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

acrimony	democracy	monarchy	triarchy
ceremony	oligarchy	anarchy	harmony

1. The group sang in _____ with the orchestra.
2. Most married couples have a _____ joining them in matrimony.
3. The _____ was composed of four Generals.
4. The riot-torn city was in a complete state of _____.
5. The people live under a _____ and love their king.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The girls got along in complete (acrimony, harmony).
2. A (democracy, bureaucracy) is rule by the people.
3. An (oligarchy, monarchy) is rule by a few.
4. A (monarchy, triarchy) is rule by a group of three.
5. A (monarchy, anarchy) is rule by one.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-archy	-cracy	-mony
--------	--------	-------

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A WRITING THE WORDS

A. Write these words on the blank lines.
Then say each word.

Write

genocide

1. _____

suicide

2. _____

infanticide

3. _____

matricide

4. _____

bigamy

5. _____

monogamy

6. _____

polygamy

7. _____

pyromania

8. _____

megalomania

9. _____

monomania

10. _____

B. Each word ends with a suffix. Write the
suffix for each word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

**THESE SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS RELATED TO
ACTIONS THAT AFFECT PEOPLE.**

SEQUENCE 8-30

-cide \ ,sīd \ *n comb form* [MF, fr. L *-icida*, fr. *caedere* to cut, kill – more at CONSISE] **1** : killer <insecticide> **2** [MF, fr. L *-icidium*, fr. *caedere*] killing <suicide>

-ga-my \ g-ə-mē \ *n comb form* [ME *-gamie*, fr. LL *-gamia*, fr. Gk – more at BIGAMY] **1** : marriage <exogamy> **2** : union for propagation or reproduction <allogamy> **3** : possession of (such) reproductive organs or (such) a mode of fertilization <cleistogamy>

-ma-nia \ 'mā-nē-ə, sometimes -nyə \ n [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *mainesthai* to be mad; akin to Gk *menos* spirit – more at MIND] **1** : excitement manifested by mental and physical hyperactivity, disorganization of behavior, and elevation of mood; *specif* : the manic phase of manic-depressive psychosis **2** : excessive or unreasonable enthusiasm : CRAZE <had a ~ for saving things>

B USING CONTEXT CLUES

Place an X in front of each correct answer. The word may be used correctly in one or both of the sentences.

1. The unhappy person committed suicide means
 a. the individual was murdered.
 b. the individual took his own life.
2. The mother was involved in infanticide means
 a. the mother took her own life.
 b. the mother took her child's life.
3. The culture believed in monogamy means
 a. the culture believed in being married to one person at a time.
 b. the culture believed in being married to several persons at one time.
4. Bigamy is
 a. being married to more than one person at the same time and is allowed in most states.
 b. being married to more than one person at the same time, and is unlawful.
5. The person suffered from pyromania means
 a. the person had a desire to keep warm.
 b. the person had a desire to set fires.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

C CHECKING THE MEANING

Read the words in the boxes. Choose the word that best completes the sentence under them. Write that word on the line. Then complete the next sentence by placing an X in front of the correct answer.

1.

genocide

suicide

During World War II, the Germans practiced _____.

This sentence means

- a. the Germans killed soldiers.
 b. the Germans exterminated adults.
 c. the Germans tried to exterminate a race.

2.

megalomania

matricide

The man was arrested for _____.

This sentence means

- a. the man killed his sister.
 b. the man killed his father.
 c. the man killed his mother.

3.

monogamy

suicide

The woman believes in _____.

This sentence means

- a. she believes in many marriages at a time.
 b. she believes in one marriage at a time.
 c. she believes in two marriages at a time.

4.

polygamy

monomania

The tribe believes in _____.

This sentence means

- a. the tribe believes in one marriage at a time.
 b. the tribe believes in many marriages at one time.
 c. the tribe believes in one marriage during a lifetime.

5.

suicide

megalomania

The deranged man suffered from _____.

This sentence means

- a. the man pretended to be invisible.
 b. the man thought he was President.
 c. the man was suffering from a fatal disease.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

SEQUENCE 8-30

D COMPLETING THE SENTENCES

Choose a word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line.

genocide	monogamy	monomania	megalomania
suicide	polygamy	pyromania	bigamy

1. A mass extermination of people is called _____.
2. When someone takes their own life, it's called _____.
3. A man who has many wives believes in _____.
4. An individual who sets fires for pleasure is suffering from _____.
5. The person suffering from _____ concentrates on one idea.

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

E USING THE SKILL

Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The mother was arrested for (infanticide, suicide).
2. A man who is married to two women is practicing (monogamy, bigamy).
3. An extreme fondness for one thing can turn into (pyromania, monomania).
4. The killing of a child is called (matricide, infanticide).
5. The killing of one's self is called (genocide, suicide).

Check your answers with the Key on page 146.

F SUPPLEMENTARY WRITING EXERCISE

The suffixes that were taught in this lesson are:

-cide	-gamy	-mania
-------	-------	--------

Write sentences in which you use each of the suffixes in a word in the sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-1**

1. Many workers are absent from work on Fridays.
2. The comedian told an absurd joke.
3. It is illegal to abduct another human being.
4. The restaurant was in an obscure location.
5. The mountains obstruct the view of the ocean.
6. The employee fulfilled his obligation to his employer.
7. Soft music will often dispel a person's nervousness.
8. The organization will disburse food to the poor.
9. The lady was asked to dispense samples of the new product.
10. A ten-foot wall served as just one of the many challenging obstacles during the drill.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-2**

1. Ginny waited for her husband to compliment her on her new dress.
2. The student had no comprehension of the lecture's content.
3. Countries at war must often compromise to end the conflict.
4. The experiment showed the condensation of steam into water.
5. It is difficult to conceive what the Earth will be like a century from now.
6. The two new movies were showing concurrent to one another.
7. It is necessary to concentrate when trying to memorize something.
8. The authors decided to collaborate on an ending for the play.
9. The lines on the runway were collateral to one another.
10. The professor offered to assist his colleague with the lecture.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-3**

1. The Puritans would denounce those they thought to be practicing witchcraft.
2. The value of gold does not depreciate with time.
3. The large dent in the car tended to detract from its elegant appearance.
4. The judge allowed the defendant to defer payment of his fine.
5. The tide caused the sea to encroach upon the beach.
6. The priest was emphatic in his religious beliefs.
7. The dialogue between the two professors led to an argument.
8. The little boy's encounter with Mickey Mouse left him speechless.
9. The diagram of the spacecraft was very complicated.
10. The diameter of the pipe was two feet.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-4**

1. An ulcer was about to perforate the woman's stomach wall.
2. The little boy asked his mother's permission to go outside.
3. The class tried to persuade their teacher to cancel the test.
4. The permanence of a product adds to its value.
5. The play's prologue helped set the scene.
6. A good education is necessary to enter the medical profession.
7. A parasite takes its food from another living thing.
8. The mayor is a prominent citizen in the community.
9. A paragraph supports one central idea.
10. A paramedic is specially trained to administer first aid.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-5**

1. It is wrong for a jury to presume guilt or innocence.
2. The weatherman predicted large amounts of precipitation for tomorrow.
3. The vice-president was asked to preside over the business meeting.
4. The posterior end of an insect is its back end.
5. The postscript to the letter was an important one.
6. A postgraduate student often decides to continue his education.
7. Several events were antecedent to the failure of the school's play.
8. The hallway served as an anteroom to the dining room.
9. The years before the war are called antebellum years.
10. The anterior of an insect is its front end.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-6**

1. The organization used subterfuge to achieve its goals.
2. Opening valves in a submarine may cause it to submerge.
3. In some sentences, students may find a subordinate clause.
4. You must subscribe to some set of values.
5. The SST traveled at supersonic speed.
6. The teacher asked a student to supervise the class while she stepped out for a moment.
7. The dull knife blade caused a superficial cut in the man's hand.
8. A piano student who is ambidextrous has an advantage over other students.
9. Patients may have ambivalent feelings toward dentists.
10. Ambitious students achieve superior grades.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-7**

1. Dan's sudden outburst in class got him suspended.
2. Some bread sold in the supermarket is outdated.
3. The vaccine prevented an outbreak of the flu.
4. A judge may sometimes overule a jury's verdict.
5. Never overact during an audition if you expect a callback.
6. A printing house may sometimes overrun the number of books ordered.
7. A rigid physical program may cause one to overdo exercise.
8. The city council passed a surtax on the purchase of bicycles.
9. There will be a surcharge for network services.
10. I have appointed my uncle to act as my surrogate at the meeting.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-8**

1. Placing a space lab in orbit may require a retrorocket.
2. Many people retrogress when they are bored.
3. The workers' wage increase was retroactive.
4. Upon the doctor's examination, a retrograde infection was found.
5. The sports program was an extracurricular activity.
6. Some people claim to have extrasensory perception.
7. U.F.O's may have extraterrestrial life on board.
8. I will introduce the speaker to the audience.
9. A person who only thinks about himself and his needs is called an introvert.
10. Jane was very introspective as her wedding day approached.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-9**

1. The girl's skin is hypersensitive to the sun.
2. Some people hyperventilate after running.
3. People who work under pressure may suffer from hypertension.
4. Some people, when they have nothing to complain about, suffer hypochondria.
5. A person who says one thing but does another is called a hypocrite.
6. The vaccine was administered to the patient with a hypodermic.
7. At one time, the hypothesis that the world was flat was believed.
8. The misfortune of losing all your possessions in a fire is tragic.
9. An inattentive student may misapply the formula for solving the problem.
10. A misunderstood direction may misdirect you.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-10**

1. A new student must make an adjustment to an unfamiliar school.
2. Climbing the mountain proved to be an adventure.
3. Merchants find that it pays to advertise in the newspaper.
4. When you tell a "fish story", you exaggerate.
5. The men have arrived to excavate for the new swimming pool.
6. When you take the test, do not exclude answers to any of the questions.
7. If you pass the test with a high score, you may be exempt from the final.
8. It is the function of the student council to implement new rules.
9. Your own conscience will impel you to do what is right.
10. The implication was made that you have joined a subversive group.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-11**

1. The aquanaut survived the experiment conducted in the ocean.
2. Riding an aquaplane is a great water sport.
3. A complete aquarium will have freshwater life that is balanced.
4. Most aquatic life cannot survive out of water.
5. The centennial celebration featured fireworks.
6. In the early part of the 20th century, space travel was unknown.
7. The man's temperature registered high on the centigrade scale.
8. A corporate head holds a very important position.
9. A corpulent person may have difficulty exercising.
10. Corporal punishment in the school is not permitted.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-12**

1. The student hopes to obtain extra credit to improve her final grade.
2. You need proper credentials for entrance to the convention hall.
3. The prisoner's story was credible and he eventually won his freedom.
4. No words are needed to discredit the use of alcohol.
5. The two countries concur about the necessity of patrolling the border.
6. The man predicted that a flood would recur in seven years.
7. You will incur penalties if you are absent from soccer practice.
8. A strong current of protest was felt by the chairman presiding over the meeting.
9. The city saw a sharp increase in crime this year.
10. The lawyer had concrete evidence that his client was innocent.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-13**

1. An active child finds it difficult to stand still.
2. Congress will enact legislation to procure more money for foreign aid.
3. The bank must transact all business before three o'clock.
4. She didn't react well to the bad news.
5. You must be agile if you want to participate in gymnastics.
6. That football player will soon become a free agent.
7. The agenda of business was established for the club's next meeting.
8. Many criminals have tried to abduct children for ransom.
9. A guard will conduct you to the right office.
10. A safe airplane is an important product to the airline industry.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-14**

1. When you break the law, you have committed an infraction of that law.
2. The refraction of the light was only partial.
3. A fragment of the broken vase was missing.
4. The president of the company will confirm your appointment.
5. The family could no longer take care of their infirm father.
6. The candidate will affirm his stand on tax reform.
7. Crossing the equator is an experience of a lifetime.
8. The rules are important and equitable for all the players.
9. Equality of the law is the basis for a stable country.
10. Four quarts is equivalent to one gallon.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-15**

1. The study of geography includes the study of maps.
2. When you study geology, you will learn to classify rocks and minerals.
3. To measure accurately, geometry is used.
4. A geologist studies rocks and rock formations.
5. Healthy people should be grateful for their well being.
6. A candy bar may gratify one's sweet tooth.
7. The couple expressed gratitude for all their wedding gifts.
8. A selfish man can easily become an ingrate.
9. With a gradual step, the soldier withdrew from his position.
10. A graduate of the naval academy, Mark became an ensign.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-16**

1. A digest of the bestsellers is now available.
2. A fire drill sometimes causes congestion in the halls.
3. Be careful not to ingest any harmful substance - ever!
4. With a little glue, the picture should adhere to the wall.
5. You are very incoherent in your argument.
6. The adhesive was not strong enough to support the shelf.
7. A coherent plan may ensure one's success.
8. The school's Bake Sale was held in conjunction with the school's Book Fair.
9. At the next junction, the train will head southwest.
10. Reading is a necessary adjunct to writing and math.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-17**

1. A small child's vocabulary is limited.
2. The judge decided to revoke the teenager's license.
3. The student planned a vocation in the field of medicine.
4. The politician was an advocate for the reduction of taxes.
5. The two wires made contact and created a spark.
6. Love is not a tangible thing.
7. The injured woman tried to invoke the help of a doctor.
8. The teacher planned to propound a riddle to the class.
9. During the excavation, a centuries-old vase was found, still intact.
10. The professor was asked to expound on the subject of economics.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-18**

1. The doctor will sedate his patient.
2. If we do not practice conservation, we will deplete our natural resources.
3. A sedative is used as a calming agent.
4. It is always best to complete one project before you begin another.
5. The committee chose a chairperson to preside over the meeting.
6. The sick woman's pulse was very rapid.
7. The instructions were complex and hard to follow.
8. The locomotive relied on steam for propulsion.
9. Many Americans reside in foreign countries.
10. The singer expected the lights to pulsate in time to the music.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-19**

1. People depend upon one another for love and support.
2. Most machines are powered by a motor.
3. Employers should compensate employees for their hard work.
4. The cabin was in a remote part of the woods.
5. The salesman's job was to promote the company's product.
6. The Coke machine is broken and will not dispense the cans properly.
7. Steel cables were used to suspend the bridge.
8. Politicians expend large amounts of money on their campaign.
9. The judge will admonish the reckless driver and then fine him.
10. A monument was erected to honor those killed in the war.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-20**

1. The missionary established his mission in Africa.
2. The newspaper boy was remiss in his job.
3. An ambassador serves as an emissary to a foreign country.
4. The teacher planned to dismiss the class early.
5. A career in archaeology can be very interesting.
6. Many cultures still practice archaic rites and customs.
7. A mediator was called in to settle the discord between the two parties.
8. The students were asked to show cordiality toward the new student.
9. The girl's jewelry and purse correspond with her new dress.
10. The historical document was placed in the city archive.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-21**

1. When the inmate became incorrigible, he was put in solitary confinement.
2. Many pens contain indelible ink.
3. Sometimes adults exhibit childish behavior.
4. The signal was inaudible to the human ear.
5. Total abstinence from food is not healthy.
6. It is coincidence that we were born on the same day.
7. Many small stores are called convenience markets.
8. Algae will flourish under various conditions.
9. You must distinguish yourself in school as an achiever.
10. A protein solution will nourish the ill patients.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-22**

1. We will alternate red and white stripes on the banner.
2. It's necessary to contemplate your future if you expect to reach your goals.
3. The wind will accelerate the sail's motion.
4. It is advisable to make prompt payments to ensure a good credit rating.
5. The two accidents are comparable in the damages sustained.
6. Taxes are an inevitable part of life.
7. They were dressed in authentic costumes of the period.
8. Many forces that affect you may be cosmic in origin.
9. A hydraulic braking system was part of the car's design.
10. The pathetic-looking child was hungry and cold.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-23**

1. The child prodigy became an accompanist for the orchestra.
2. Climbing a high mountain is fun for the adventurist.
3. The athlete became an aerialist for the circus.
4. The person you oppose will become your antagonist.
5. Venting helium, the balloonist descended slowly.
6. If you owe someone money, you are a debtor.
7. Advice and guidance may be given by a counselor.
8. The stewardess worked hard to make her passengers comfortable.
9. The countess will supervise the flower arrangements for the ball.
10. Entertainment for the evening was provided by a well-known songstress.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-24**

1. The nonchalance of the teacher affected his rapport with students.
2. To do the job in accordance with the rules is to do it correctly.
3. With a lot of help, the student's resistance to reading was overcome.
4. A trophy will be awarded for achievement in English.
5. The Constitution may only be changed by amendment.
6. People must make adjustment to changing conditions.
7. The agent was given a new assignment to the Far East.
8. A solution to a problem is brought about by comprehension of the problem.
9. If it's any consolation, you know that you gave the test your best shot.
10. An allusion was made to the story, "Rip Van Winkle."

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-25**

1. The man became very aggressive during the meeting.
2. Flowers can be expressive of happiness.
3. The fighter pilot gave a long narrative of his mission.
4. The inspector will certify that the scales are accurate.
5. A small snack may sometimes pacify your hunger.
6. The policeman will verify the man's story in court.
7. The attorney asked the witness to clarify her statement.
8. The school intends to computerize its library.
9. The engineer wanted to transistorize the automobile.
10. The metal company will galvanize all its scrap iron.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-26**

1. The bread company is a subsidiary of the National Bakery Company.
2. In the United States, a customary greeting is a handshake.
3. Complimentary copies of the book were autographed by the author.
4. Many small children have an imaginary friend.
5. All the rock samples must be classified into some category.
6. Birds that fly south each year are said to be migratory.
7. The student spent most of his free time studying in his dormitory.
8. The prefabricator specializes in ready-made houses.
9. The wind will turn the ventilator and provide some cooling.
10. The boy is a prevaricator and cannot be trusted.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-27**

1. The simplicity of forming a club makes the process worthwhile.
2. The population density continues to grow daily.
3. The scientist wished to be left alone and to be lost in obscurity.
4. There are residential homes in the vicinity of the power plant.
5. It was dubious as to who authored the book.
6. An expeditious way must be found to move the merchandise.
7. An infectious disease can become epidemic.
8. The new student was friendly and courteous.
9. The mirror was old, crackled, and lusterless.
10. The ill child appeared listless.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-28**

1. The explosion was intended to sabotage a key government building.
2. The man seeking employment had the advantage of experience.
3. Many old people are in their dotage.
4. A puncture can destroy the balloon's flight.
5. Clouds will sometimes obscure the sun.
6. The hospital staff must follow hospital procedures.
7. An enclosure was used to contain the stray animals.
8. A handshake is a gesture of good will.
9. One period of architecture is known as the classical period.
10. The group protested at the political rally.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-29**

1. Much acrimony was felt as the two teams took their places on the field.
2. The rites of holy matrimony were read during the ceremony.
3. A ceremony was held to welcome the Foreign Minister.
4. A state of complete harmony existed between the two countries.
5. Sometimes federal bureaucracy is necessary to ensure equality.
6. A democracy can only exist when people are free to elect equals.
7. The oligarchy is not a form of government that is equal.
8. In many countries, a triarchy is the form of government.
9. When one person rules, it is called a monarchy.
10. Many small countries experience anarchy.

G SENTENCES FOR SPELLING EXERCISE**SEQUENCE 8-30**

1. The Germans practiced genocide during World War II.
2. The criminal committed suicide in prison.
3. To kill a child is infanticide.
4. To kill one's mother is matricide.
5. The church believes in monogamy.
6. The man went to jail for bigamy.
7. The islanders practiced polygamy.
8. A person focused on one idea may suffer from monomania.
9. An unnatural desire to set fires identifies pyromania.
10. Feelings of grandeur identify megalomania.

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-1 to 8-3

SEQUENCE 8-1

B (page 2)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a

C (page 3)

1. obstacle, c
2. obligation, a
3. dispel, b
4. disburse, c
5. dispense, a

D (page 4)

1. obstruct
2. obscure
3. absent
4. disburse
5. obstacle

E (page 4)

1. obligation
2. absurd
3. abduct
4. dispel
5. dispense

SEQUENCE 8-2

B (page 6)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a

C (page 7)

1. concurrent, c
2. concentrate, a
3. colleague, a
4. collateral, a
5. collaborate, a

D (page 8)

1. concentrate
2. condensation
3. comprehension
4. conceive
5. compliment

E (page 8)

1. collateral
2. compromise
3. concurrent
4. collaborate
5. colleague

SEQUENCE 8-3

B (page 10)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a

C (page 11)

1. encounter, c
2. diameter, b
3. diagram, c
4. dialogue, a
5. emphatic, a

D (page 12)

1. depreciate
2. defer
3. encroach
4. detract
5. denounce

E (page 12)

1. encounter
2. diameter
3. diagram
4. dialogue
5. emphatic

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-4 to 8-6

SEQUENCE 8-4

B (page 14)

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. b

C (page 15)

1. permanence, c
2. paragraph, a
3. paramedic, c
4. parasite, c
5. profession, b

D (page 16)

1. perforate
2. prologue
3. prominent
4. persuade
5. permission

E (page 16)

1. permanence
2. profession
3. paragraph
4. paramedic
5. parasite

SEQUENCE 8-5

B (page 18)

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. a

C (page 19)

1. antecedent, b
2. anteroom, a
3. postgraduate, c
4. antebellum, c
5. posterior, a

D (page 20)

1. postscript
2. precipitation
3. posterior
4. presume
5. preside

E (page 20)

1. antecedent
2. anteroom
3. anterior
4. antebellum
5. postgraduate

SEQUENCE 8-6

B (page 22)

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b

C (page 23)

1. subscribe, b
2. superficial, c
3. subordinate, c
4. ambivalent, b
5. ambidextrous, c

D (page 24)

1. supervise
2. ambitious
3. supersonic
4. ambidextrous
5. submerge

E (page 24)

1. subscribe
2. superficial
3. ambivalent
4. subterfuge
5. ambitious

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-7 to 8-9

SEQUENCE 8-7

B (page 26)

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b

C (page 27)

1. outburst, a
2. overrun, c
3. overdo, a
4. surcharge, a
5. surrogate, b

D (page 28)

1. outburst
2. outdated
3. surrogate
4. overrule
5. surcharge

E (page 28)

1. overrun
2. surtax
3. outburst
4. overrule
5. outbreak

SEQUENCE 8-8

B (page 30)

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. a

C (page 31)

1. retroactive, c
2. extrasensory, a
3. extracurricular, b
4. introvert, b
5. introduce, c

D (page 32)

1. retrorocket
2. retrogress
3. extraterrestrial
4. introvert
5. retrograde

E (page 32)

1. retrogress
2. extracurricular
3. introduce
4. retrograde
5. retroactive

SEQUENCE 8-9

B (page 34)

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b

C (page 35)

1. hyperventilate, b
2. hypochondria, c
3. hypocrite, b
4. hypothesis, a
5. misdirect, a

D (page 36)

1. hypertension
2. hypodermic
3. Hypochondria
4. misfortune
5. misapply

E (page 36)

1. hypothesis
2. misfortune
3. hyperventilate
4. hypochondria
5. misdirect

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-10 to 8-12

SEQUENCE 8-10

B (page 38)

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. a

C (page 39)

1. advertise, a
2. exaggerate, a
3. implement, a
4. advertise, b
5. exclude, b

D (page 40)

1. implication
2. impel
3. exclude
4. adjustment
5. implement

E (page 40)

1. advertise
2. excavate
3. implication
4. exempt
5. exclude

SEQUENCE 8-11

B (page 42)

1. b
2. a, b
3. b
4. b
5. b

C (page 43)

1. aquanaut, b
2. aquatic, c
3. centigrade, b
4. corporal, c
5. corporate, a

D (page 44)

1. aquaplane
2. centipede
3. corpulent
4. corporal
5. centigrade

E (page 44)

1. aquarium
2. corporate
3. aquatic
4. centipede
5. centimeter

SEQUENCE 8-12

B (page 46)

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b

C (page 47)

1. credentials, a
2. increase, b
3. current, c
4. incur, b
5. credible, b

D (page 48)

1. credit
2. concur
3. concrete
4. current
5. recurs

E (page 48)

1. credit
2. credible
3. concur
4. increase
5. concrete

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-13 to 8-15

SEQUENCE 8-13

B (page 50)

1. a
2. a
3. a, b
4. a
5. b

C (page 51)

1. transact, c
2. agent, c
3. conduct, c
4. agile, b
5. abduct, b

D (page 52)

1. transact
2. agile
3. product
4. agent
5. react

E (page 52)

1. agile
2. conduct
3. React
4. agenda
5. product

SEQUENCE 8-14

B (page 54)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a, b

C (page 55)

1. fragile, b
2. confirm, b
3. affirm, c
4. equator, b
5. equity, c

D (page 56)

1. fragile
2. infirmary
3. equitable
4. equivalent
5. affirm

E (page 56)

1. infirm
2. equity
3. confirm
4. fragment
5. equitable

SEQUENCE 8-15

B (page 58)

1. a
2. a, b
3. a
4. a
5. b

C (page 59)

1. gratify, b
2. gradual, b
3. gratitude, c
4. geology, c
5. geography, c

D (page 60)

1. geologist
2. graduate
3. ingrate
4. gratitude
5. gradual

E (page 60)

1. geometry
2. grateful
3. gratitude
4. gradual
5. ingrate

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-16 to 8-18

SEQUENCE 8-16

B (page 62)

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. a, b

C (page 63)

1. congestion, c
2. coherent, a
3. adjunct, c
4. adhesive, b
5. digest, b

D (page 64)

1. digest
2. ingest
3. incoherent
4. adjunct
5. adhere

E (page 64)

1. congestion
2. coherent
3. conjunction
4. adhesive
5. junction

SEQUENCE 8-17

B (page 66)

1. b
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b

C (page 67)

1. tangible, b
2. expound, a
3. intact, a
4. invoke, c
5. propound, a

D (page 68)

1. revoke
2. vocation
3. invoke
4. vocabulary
5. intact

E (page 68)

1. advocate
2. contact
3. tangible
4. propound
5. expound

SEQUENCE 8-18

B (page 70)

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a

C (page 71)

1. complete, c
2. pulsate, a
3. deplete, b
4. pulse, c
5. propulsion, a

D (page 72)

1. reside
2. deplete
3. sedative
4. complete
5. preside

E (page 72)

1. pulse
2. complex
3. reside
4. pulsate
5. propulsion

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-19 to 8-21

SEQUENCE 8-19

B (page 74)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a

C (page 75)

1. expend, b
2. admonish, c
3. dispense, a
4. remote, c
5. monument, b

D (page 76)

1. depend
2. motor
3. compensate
4. remote
5. promote

E (page 76)

1. dispense
2. expend
3. suspend
4. admonish
5. monument

SEQUENCE 8-20

B (page 78)

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a

C (page 79)

1. archaic, b
2. archive, a
3. discord, c
4. cordiality, a
5. correspond, a

D (page 80)

1. emissary
2. archaic
3. dismiss
4. remiss
5. missionary

E (page 80)

1. archaeology
2. discord
3. emissary
4. cordiality
5. correspond

SEQUENCE 8-21

B (page 82)

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a, b
5. a

C (page 83)

1. indelible, b
2. incorrigible, b
3. convenience, c
4. nourish, b
5. flourish, c

D (page 84)

1. flourish
2. convenience
3. childish
4. distinguish
5. coincidence

E (page 84)

1. childish
2. coincidence
3. abstinence
4. distinguish
5. inaudible

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-22 to 8-24

SEQUENCE 8-22

B (page 86)

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. a

C (page 87)

1. accelerate, b
2. contemplate, c
3. cosmic, c
4. inevitable, c
5. hydraulic, c

D (page 88)

1. alternate
2. contemplate
3. authentic
4. pathetic
5. hydraulic

E (page 88)

1. contemplate
2. advisable
3. comparable
4. cosmic
5. contemplate

SEQUENCE 8-23

B (page 90)

1. a
2. a, b
3. a, b
4. a
5. a, b

C (page 91)

1. accompanist, a
2. aerialist, c
3. balloonist, b
4. counselor, c
5. countess, c

D (page 92)

1. adventurer
2. antagonist
3. counselor
4. aerialist
5. songstress

E (page 92)

1. accompanist
2. antagonist
3. debtor
4. stewardess
5. countess

SEQUENCE 8-24

B (page 94)

1. b
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b

C (page 95)

1. accordance, b
2. achievement, a
3. amendment, a
4. assignment, b
5. consolation, b

D (page 96)

1. resistance
2. comprehension
3. nonchalance
4. adjustment
5. achievement

E (page 96)

1. accordance
2. comprehension
3. achievement
4. assignment
5. consolation

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-25 to 8-27

SEQUENCE 8-25

B (page 98)

1. a
2. a, b
3. b
4. a
5. a, b

C (page 99)

1. expressive, a
2. certify, a
3. verify, b
4. computerize, c
5. galvanize, b

D (page 100)

1. aggressive
2. narrative
3. pacify
4. clarify
5. verify

E (page 100)

1. galvanize
2. expressive
3. certify
4. pacify
5. transistorize

SEQUENCE 8-26

B (page 102)

1. a, b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a

C (page 103)

1. customary, b
2. imaginary, b
3. migratory, c
4. prefabricator, a
5. ventilator, a

D (page 104)

1. prevaricator
2. complimentary
3. dormitory
4. prefabricator
5. category

E (page 104)

1. subsidiary
2. Migratory
3. prevaricator
4. imaginary
5. migratory

SEQUENCE 8-27

B (page 106)

1. a
2. a, b
3. b
4. a
5. a

C (page 107)

1. density, a
2. vicinity, b
3. dubious, c
4. infectious, c
5. lusterless, b

D (page 108)

1. density
2. expeditious
3. listless
4. courteous
5. obscurity

E (page 108)

1. expeditious
2. density
3. lusterless
4. infectious
5. vicinity

ANSWER KEY

Sequences 8-28 to 8-30

SEQUENCE 8-28

B (page 110)

1. a, b
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a

C (page 111)

1. advantage, c
2. puncture, b
3. obscure, c
4. enclosure, c
5. Political, b

D (page 112)

1. puncture
2. obscure
3. classical
4. sabotage
5. political

E (page 112)

1. advantage
2. obscure
3. gesture
4. classical
5. sabotage

SEQUENCE 8-29

B (page 114)

1. a
2. a, b
3. b
4. a
5. b

C (page 115)

1. acrimony, c
2. harmony, c
3. bureaucracy, a
4. triarchy, c
5. anarchy, c

D (page 116)

1. harmony
2. ceremony
3. oligarchy
4. anarchy
5. monarchy

E (page 116)

1. harmony
2. democracy
3. oligarchy
4. triarchy
5. monarchy

SEQUENCE 8-30

B (page 118)

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b

C (page 119)

1. genocide, c
2. matricide, c
3. monogamy, b
4. polygamy, b
5. megalomania, b

D (page 120)

1. genocide
2. suicide
3. polygamy
4. pyromania
5. monomania

E (page 120)

1. infanticide
2. bigamy
3. monomania
4. infanticide
5. suicide

PROGRESS CHART

**SCORE 20 POINTS FOR EACH CORRECT ANSWER IN EXERCISES D AND E.
SCORE 10 POINTS FOR EACH CORRECT ANSWER IN EXERCISE G.**

(EXAMPLE)

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		<i>100</i>		<i>4</i>	<i>September 12, 2004</i>
			<i>90</i>		<i>September 15, 2004</i>

SEQUENCE NUMBER	<u>SEQUENCE SECTION SCORE</u>			PAGE NUMBER	DATE
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SEQUENCE NUMBER	SEQUENCE SECTION SCORE			PAGE NUMBER	DATE
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SEQUENCE NUMBER	SEQUENCE SECTION SCORE			PAGE NUMBER	DATE
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SEQUENCE NUMBER	SEQUENCE SECTION SCORE			PAGE NUMBER	DATE
	D	E	G		
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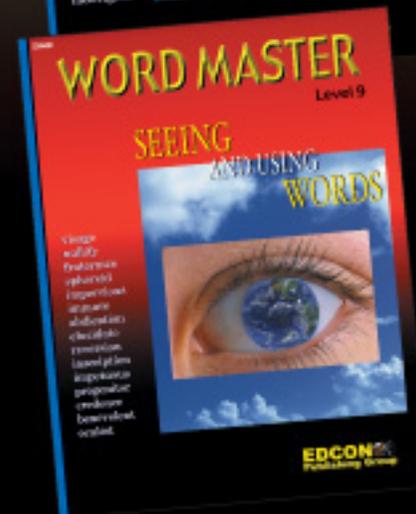
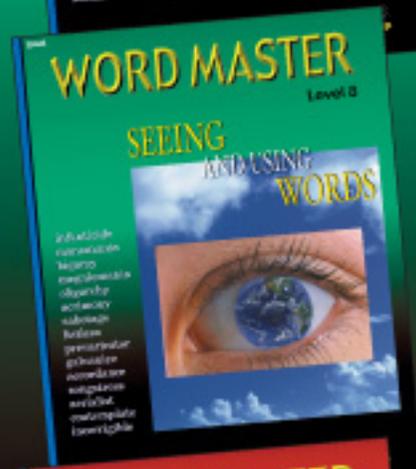
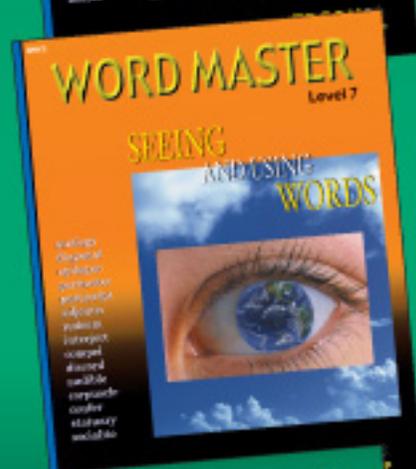
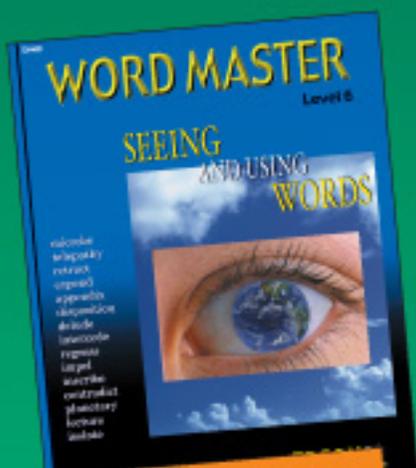
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