

Vocabulary for
Comprehension

Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in Units 4-6 appear in **boldface** type. Then answer questions 1-12 on page 73 on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in the introductory statement.

As this passage shows, zoos have served a wide range of purposes during their long history.

(Line) Zoos, or at least collections of **incarcerated** animals, have existed for millennia. The purpose of capturing and caging animals, however, has changed over time. In ancient Egypt, certain animals were deified or else considered very closely connected to gods. These animals were held in cages in temple complexes and treated as objects of worship. In a sense, these ancient zoos were **hallowed** grounds, but it is difficult not to see them as existing more for the benefit of humans than for animals.

(15) In the classical world, private menageries, or collections of exotic animals, were **ubiquitous** among **overweening** rulers who wished to advertise their power and wealth.

(20) The modern conception of a zoo emerged in Victorian England. In fact, the word zoo derives from the London zoological garden, which was established in the late nineteenth century. The purpose of this zoo, according to its founder Sir Stamford Raffles, was scientific study, not the "vulgar admiration" of animals.

(25) Despite Raffles's **fiat**, however, zoos on both sides of the Atlantic soon focused on entertaining the large crowds that paid money to view the animals. While exposure to both rare

(35) and commonplace creatures benefited many zoo patrons, the animals often suffered. The creatures, which had been either taken captive in the wild or bred in captivity, were usually housed singly in tiny metal cages or other bare enclosures, where they paced nervously or lay **recumbent** in a bored stupor.

(40) Finally, with the rise of ecological consciousness in the 1970s, the bars began to come down in zoos all over the world. Increasingly, captive animals were placed in roomier, more natural environments not only for their own well-being but also as a way of educating the public about the need to preserve wild habitats.

- The meaning of **incarcerated** (line 2) is
 - immense
 - exotic
 - imaginary
 - confined
 - dangerous
- The primary purpose of the passage is
 - to compare modern zoos with ancient ones
 - to argue that zoos unjustifiably deprive wild animals of their freedom
 - to expose the shocking conditions in modern zoos
 - to present some aspects of the historical development of zoos
 - to offer insights into the religion of ancient Egypt
- Hallowed** (line 12) most nearly means
 - fertile
 - sacred
 - neutral
 - breeding
 - forbidden
- Ubiquitous** (line 17) is best defined as
 - pervasive
 - prohibited
 - unusual
 - traditional
 - coveted
- The meaning of **overweening** (line 18) is
 - feuding
 - brutal
 - arrogant
 - benevolent
 - weak
- According to the author, in the classical world private menageries of exotic animals served to
 - insure the progress of science
 - entertain large crowds of visitors
 - strengthen traditional religious attitudes
 - advertise the power and wealth of rulers
 - celebrate foreign conquests
- The author states that the modern conception of a zoo emerged
 - in Victorian England
 - during the late Middle Ages in France
 - in China around 1900
 - during the Italian Renaissance
 - in the United States during the late nineteenth century
- From paragraph 2 (lines 20-43), one can reasonably infer that the author
 - believes that zoo admission should be free
 - sympathizes with the animals' suffering
 - thinks that zoos are vital for scientific progress
 - rejects the techniques of captive breeding
 - thinks that zoos should be abolished
- Fiat** (line 29) most nearly means
 - title
 - request
 - decree
 - wealth
 - opinion
- The organization of the passage as a whole is best defined as
 - chronological order
 - cause and effect
 - comparison and contrast
 - order of importance
 - spatial order
- Recumbent** (line 42) most nearly means
 - prostrate
 - contented
 - injured
 - relaxed
 - ignored
- The tone of the final paragraph (lines 44-52) is best described as
 - satirical
 - positive
 - skeptical
 - humorous
 - philosophical

Grammar in Context

In the sentence "In a sense, these ancient zoos were hal-
lowed grounds, but it is difficult not to see them as existing
more for the benefit of humans than for animals" (lines 10-14
on page 72), the pronoun *them* refers to the noun *zoos*. A
pronoun usually refers to a noun or another pronoun. This
word is called the pronoun's **antecedent**. Proper pronoun-
antecedent agreement requires that a pronoun agree with its antecedent in num-
ber and gender.

Singular pronouns are used to refer to antecedents such as *anyone*, *each*, *either*,
everyone, *neither*, *no one*, *nothing*, and *someone*. A plural pronoun is used to refer
to two or more singular antecedents connected by *and*. A singular pronoun is used
to refer to two or more singular antecedents joined by *or* or *nor*. When a singular
and a plural antecedent are joined by *or* or *nor*, the pronoun usually agrees with the
nearer antecedent. If a pronoun's antecedent may be either masculine or feminine,
use both the masculine and feminine pronouns to refer to it.

*On the lines provided, rewrite each of the sentences or pairs of sentences to
eliminate any errors in pronoun-antecedent agreement. Write "correct" if the
sentence is correct.*

- In ancient Egypt, certain animals were highly respected for its close connections to
the gods.

- Each of these animals had their own mythology, or collection of tales.

- Through collecting exotic animals, rulers wished to advertise his or her power and wealth.

- The modern concept of zoos had their start in Victorian England.

- Neither full-grown African lions nor an adult giraffe likes its close confinement.

- Beginning in the 1970s, ecological consciousness has had their effect on zoos.

- Nowadays each zoo visitor will have to make up their minds about the animals' well-
being.

Two-Word Completions

Circle the pair of words that best complete the meaning
of each of the following passages.

- After the battle, the officer who had failed to carry out his orders was arrested by
the military police, charged with _____ of duty, and
_____ in the stockade, pending a court-martial.
a. atrophy . . . garnered
b. dereliction . . . incarcerated
c. travesty . . . mooted
d. ignominy . . . hallowed
- Despite the harried officer's _____ attempts to steady his troops after
the left flank had been turned, they fled from the field in such _____
that their departure was more of a rout than a retreat.
a. consummate . . . ignominy
b. ludicrous . . . equity
c. intermittent . . . concord
d. frenetic . . . disarray
- I'm extremely circumspect about what I say or do in the office because my boss is so
_____ that it is easy to _____ or exasperate him.
a. mordant . . . disarray
b. abject . . . moot
c. feisty . . . nettie
d. jocular . . . enervate
- Vincent van Gogh was indeed a(n) _____ technician, able to
_____ every nuance of nature's variegated panorama with a mere
stroke of the brush.
a. ubiquitous . . . hallow
b. indubitable . . . enervate
c. consummate . . . delineate
d. sylvan . . . travesty
- Although the man is certainly thought to have been involved in the crime, no
_____ has yet been brought against him because the authorities
have not been able to assemble enough evidence to establish his _____
beyond a reasonable doubt.
a. indictment . . . complicity
b. surveillance . . . equity
c. exigency . . . acuity
d. figment . . . perspicacity
- Edward R. Murrow will hold a place in history as a journalist who saw in 1950s
television the potential to educate, and not simply to entertain. He felt it was
the _____ responsibility of all journalists to act as a(n)
_____ against both zealotry and indifference.
a. consummate . . . fiat
b. plenary . . . grouse
c. overweening . . . indictment
d. incumbent . . . bastion

Practice Only - not for marks

Choosing the Right Meaning

Read each sentence carefully. Then circle the item that best completes the statement below the sentence.

Many of this nation's Founding Fathers have been widely honored, but perhaps none has been so universally hallowed as its first president, George Washington.

1. In line 2 the word **hallowed** most nearly means (2)
- sanctified
 - emulated
 - consecrated
 - venerated
- The real business of the convention was conducted not so much in the plenary sessions as in preliminary, backroom caucuses.

2. The word **plenary** in line 1 most nearly means (2)
- absolute
 - unlimited
 - fully attended
 - unrestricted

Although the source for the controversial story was undeniably a reputed one, the managing editor declined to print the article without independent verification of its accuracy.

3. The best definition for the word **reputed** in line 1 is (2)
- alleged
 - supposed
 - reputable
 - anonymous

The lender would agree to the loan only on the condition that the borrowers offer as security the equity they held in their home.

4. In line 2 the word **equity** is used to mean (2)
- impartiality
 - justice
 - furnishings
 - financial interest

"I, King Pericles, have lost
This Queen, worth all our mundane cost,"
(Shakespeare, *Pericles*, III, 2, 70-71)

5. The word **mundane** in line 2 most nearly means (2)
- worldly
 - ordinary
 - routine
 - humdrum

Antonyms

In each of the following groups, circle the word or expression that is most nearly the **opposite** of the word in **boldface** type.

- acuity**
 - orderliness
 - breadth
 - flexibility
 - obtuseness
- fecund**
 - fertile
 - large
 - barren
 - serious
- indubitable**
 - dubious
 - trenchant
 - surprising
 - new
- judicious**
 - chaotic
 - heartrending
 - unusual
 - lengthy
- mordant**
 - gentle
 - repellent
 - caustic
 - savage
- intermittent**
 - sudden
 - continuous
 - seasonal
 - imminent
- neophyte**
 - advocate
 - enemy
 - beginner
 - expert
- equity**
 - result
 - meaning
 - injustice
 - cause

9. inane

- explicit
- unexpected
- profound
- fatuous

10. sumptuous

- open
- meager
- secret
- lavish

12. frenetic

- frantic
- haphazard
- relaxed
- indolent

11. pusillanimous

- craven
- ravenous
- daring
- corpulent

14. depraved

- corrupt
- intelligent
- curious
- virtuous

15. consummate

- report
- initiate
- study
- clinch

Word Families

A. On the line provided, write the word you have learned in Units 4-6 that is related to each of the following nouns.

EXAMPLE: consummation—**consummate**

- inanity, inattention
- incarceration, incarcerator
- fecundity, fecundation
- mordancy
- sumptuousness
- depravity, depravedness, depraver, depravation
- enervation
- jocularity
- testiness
- delineation, delineator
- frenzy
- ubiquity, ubiquitousness
- judiciousness
- pusillanimity
- reputation, repute

B. On the line provided, write the word you have learned in Units 4-6 that is related to each of the following verbs.

EXAMPLE: sophisticate—**sophisticated**

- doubt
- indict
- deprave
- repute
- intermit

Word Associations

In each of the following groups, circle the word that is best defined or suggested by the given phrase.

- the woman who now represents this district in Congress
 - fiat
 - penchant
 - incumbent
 - derelict
- senseless chatter
 - esoteric
 - plenary
 - sumptuous
 - inane
- a strong inclination toward the outdoor life
 - travesty
 - penchant
 - effigy
 - fiat
- sanctify
 - hallow
 - grouse
 - atrophy
 - nettle
- the need of the moment
 - exigency
 - diatribe
 - travesty
 - figment
- irritable and peevish behavior
 - testy
 - inane
 - depraved
 - ubiquitous
- a plan to keep our surprise party a secret
 - equity
 - stratagem
 - indictment
 - acuity
- gather knowledge bit by bit
 - enervate
 - nettle
 - glean
 - consummate
- a habit of stirring coffee with a fork, rather than a spoon
 - surveillance
 - complicity
 - atrophy
 - idiosyncrasy
- a matter of dollars and cents
 - abject
 - intermittent
 - moot
 - pecuniary
- a cabin in a heavily wooded area
 - moriant
 - overweaning
 - abject
 - syllan
- keep a round-the-clock watch on the suspect
 - surveillance
 - diatribe
 - fiat
 - equity
- wreckage that was washed up on the beach
 - adversity
 - bastion
 - disarray
 - flotsam
- never slows down and relaxes
 - frenetic
 - consummate
 - plenary
 - jocular
- the sole defender of democracy in that part of the world
 - nuance
 - bastion
 - derelict
 - agnostic
- the literary theme of a man destroyed by his own ambitions
 - sophistry
 - motif
 - indictment
 - complicity
- intend to cause embarrassment or annoyance
 - incarcerate
 - enervate
 - garner
 - nettle
- spent most of the summer lying on the beach
 - depraved
 - sumptuous
 - esoteric
 - recumbent
- possesses a remarkable keenness of insight into human nature
 - concord
 - neophyte
 - diatribe
 - perspicacity
- the product of a fevered brain or overactive imagination
 - travesty
 - flotsam
 - figment
 - ignominy

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Building with Classical Roots

gno(s)—to know

This Greek root appears in **agnostic** (page 65). Note that in some words based on the root **gno-** the **o** in the base may not appear in the final form of the word; this is the case in **cognate**. Some other words based on this root are listed below.

cognate	cognizant	gnostic	prognosis
cognition	diagnose	ignore	recognize

From the list of words above, choose the one that corresponds to each of the brief definitions below. Write the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence below the definition.

- related by family or origin; related in nature, character, quality, or function; a person or thing related to another
The Sanskrit word for king—*rajah*—is a _____ of the Latin *rex*.
- to disregard deliberately; to pay no attention to; to refuse to consider
If we just _____ Rover, he will eventually stop begging for food at the table.
- the prediction of the probable course of a disease; a probable forecast or estimate
With modern treatment options, patients who contract this once-fatal disease now have an excellent _____ for full recovery.
- the broad mental process by which knowledge is acquired, including aspects of awareness, perception, reasoning, judgment, memory, and intuition; knowledge
After a serious blow to the head, her _____ was impaired for several weeks.
- to identify a disease or condition based on observation, examination, and analysis
A podiatrist is trained to _____ and treat a range of problems of the foot.
- to know, identify, or show awareness of something from past experience or knowledge; to accept as a fact; to acknowledge a thing's existence, validity, or authority; to approve of or appreciate
The school board has come to _____ the positive impact of art and music classes.
- of, relating to, or possessing intellectual or spiritual knowledge
Many religions observe a _____ doctrine, where emphasis is placed on the pursuit of spiritual and intellectual knowledge.
- fully informed; conscious; aware
As a result of a 1966 court decision, all arrested suspects must be made _____ of their Miranda rights.

Review Units 4-6 ■ 79

From the list of words on page 79, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the blank space provided.

- High-speed Internet connections and extensive medical databases make it possible for doctors to _____ certain conditions without actually seeing the patient.
- Had she been _____ of the rugged terrain, she'd have avoided that route.
- Ignoring her doctor's pessimistic _____, grandmother insisted on inviting the entire family to her home for a festive holiday party.
- "I'd like this august body to _____ my esteemed colleague from Iowa," boomed the senior senator from Arkansas.
- Poet Richard Wilbur once described the Garden of Eden as the "_____ splendor [from which] all things came. . . ."
- Although they may respond to certain sensations, comatose individuals do not experience _____ in the way that fully conscious people do.
- A flourishing society must not _____ its failings; but instead address and try to fix them.
- In a short book of poetry published in 1891, Herman Melville included an eight-line fragment from a lost _____ poem believed to have been written in the twelfth century.

Circle the **boldface** word that more satisfactorily completes each of the following sentences.

- To devise a meaningful survey, an astute pollster must be (**cognizant, gnostic**) of the current issues most likely to influence respondents.
- Dedicated (**ignorant, gnostic**) believers sought to understand the nature of the soul and its relationship to the world.
- One fascinating branch of neuroscience examines and analyzes the physical characteristics of (**prognosis, cognition**) and related brain function.
- Clever teachers have written funny (**cognate, cognizant**) poems to help students learn foreign words by using the vocabulary they already know in their own language.
- Salmon who swim upstream to spawn in the fresh waters where they were born are believed to (**recognize, diagnose**) their original home by some primal sense of smell.
- I've finally learned to (**recognize, ignore**) those annoying messages that tell me that my computer has committed a fatal error; I just reboot and start over.
- A good business plan should include a reasoned (**prognosis, cognition**) for future growth.
- It's never easy to (**cognate, diagnose**) a baby's illness because an infant cannot describe his or her symptoms or provide a medical history.

Analogies

In each of the following, circle the item that best completes the comparison.

- intransigent is to compromise as
 - dour is to carp
 - honest is to dissemble
 - kindly is to oblige
 - irresolute is to temporize
- acquisitive is to garner as
 - perspicacious is to glean
 - agnostic is to dissemble
 - depraved is to belabor
 - distraught is to covet
- consummate is to perfection as
 - myopic is to perspicacity
 - esoteric is to accessibility
 - plenary is to completeness
 - faciturn is to propriety
- pejorative is to disparaging as
 - jocular is to ludicrous
 - moot is to indubitable
 - subject is to lofty
 - pusillanimous is to craven
- inane is to acuity as
 - overt is to brevity
 - unwonted is to status
 - banal is to originality
 - feckless is to allure
- articulate is to mouth as
 - taste is to lip
 - scan is to eye
 - grouse is to feel
 - accost is to foot
- germane is to relevance as
 - coherent is to consistency
 - derelect is to genuineness
 - piggyback is to humor
 - utopian is to practicality
- diatribe is to admonitions as
 - eulogy is to rebukes
 - harangue is to accolades
 - encouragement is to compliments
 - panegyric is to reprimands
- detective is to surveillance as
 - saint is to sacrilege
 - scout is to reconnaissance
 - vetch is to appropriation
 - marshal is to travesty
- testy is to nettle as
 - serene is to disturb
 - callous is to move
 - articulate is to numb
 - sensitive is to hurt

Choosing the Right Meaning

Read each sentence carefully. Then circle the item that best completes the statement below the sentence.

- "What judgment shall I dread doing no wrong? You have among you many a purchased slave, which, like your asses and your dogs and mules, you use in a jest and in savish hearts Because you bought them. . . ." (Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice*, IV, 1, 89-93)
- In line 4 the word **object** most nearly means
 - servile
 - unrelieved
 - wretched
 - cringing
 - The Transcontinental Treaty of 1819, a territorial concord between Spain and America that for the first time drew the boundary of the United States from ocean to ocean, was chiefly the work of future President John Quincy Adams.
 - harmony
 - unanimity
 - pact
 - misunderstanding

