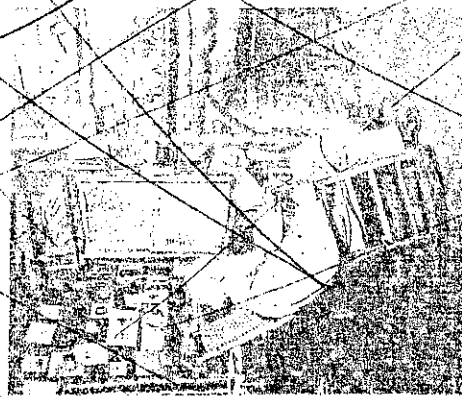


Vocabulary in Context

Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in this unit appear in **boldface** type. Then complete each statement given below the passage by circling the letter of the item that is the same or **almost the same** in meaning as the highlighted word.

At Home in the Woods

A lifelong lover of the outdoors and one of America's most distinguished nature/essayists, John Burroughs (1837-1921) was born on a farm near Roxbury, New York, in the **bucolic** Catskill Mountain region. After a **pastry** early education, Burroughs, at 17, became a country schoolteacher in a small Catskill town, and eventually managed to finance some advanced study at the Ashland Collegiate Institute and the Cooperstown Seminary.



In 1860 Burroughs began writing on natural and philosophical subjects for some of the leading periodicals of the day. The young tyro learned the essayists **an** quickly and became a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, which he later referred to as his "university." While some of his readers appreciated the echoes of Emerson in these early essays, others responded negatively to what they experienced as Burroughs' dry **pedantry**.

In 1863 Burroughs took a job as a clerk in Washington, D.C. While there, he became a close friend of the poet Walt Whitman, and this relationship provided him with material for his first book: *Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Proseman*. In 1872 Burroughs returned to his native Catskills and began writing more concretely about the wonders he encountered during his **peregrinations** in the local woodlands. His writings from this period show the influence of Whitman's expansive style. **Redolent** of a more leisurely time, his works are still remembered today for their appreciation of the simple.

1. **Bucolic** (line 3) most nearly means
 - a. backward
 - b. distant
 - c. rugged
 - d. rustic
2. The meaning of **pastry** (line 3) is
 - a. meager
 - b. stealing
 - c. conventional
 - d. boring
3. **Tyro** (line 13) is best defined as
 - a. fighter
 - b. neophyte
 - c. invalid
 - d. scholar
4. The meaning of **pedantry** (line 20) is
 - a. style
 - b. wit
 - c. nipping
 - d. propaganda
5. **Peregrinations** (line 27) means
 - a. dwellings
 - b. speeches
 - c. wanderings
 - d. writings
6. **Redolent** (line 23) most nearly means
 - a. reminiscent
 - b. stinking
 - c. composed
 - d. proud

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in Units 7-9 appear in **boldface** type. Then answer questions 1-12 on page 106 on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in the introductory statement.

As this passage shows, the central goal of the League of Women Voters is good citizenship.

- (Line) The League of Women Voters is a citizen advocacy organization that was developed as a result of the women's suffrage movement. It was founded in 1920 by the suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt, an **unremitting** champion of women's rights and social reform. Its immediate mission was to help inform and empower the 20 million American women who were enfranchised as a result of the passage in 1920 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- (5) Over the years, however, the League has advocated issues less directly related to the women's movement. It has supported programs as diverse as assistance to the **indigent** during the Great Depression, **civil** rights in the 1960s, and environmental conservation and campaign finance reform today. Though the League vigorously champions its causes, it sees itself as staunchly nonpartisan. In other words, the League supports programs and policies but **demurs** when asked to endorse specific parties or candidates. This stance has led critics on both the left and the right to **allege** that the League is a **coterie** of activists with a hidden agenda concealed behind a banner of nonpartisanship. The
- (10) League replies that it is undeniably political but definitely not partisan. The League also takes great pride in its grassroots style of organization. Policy decisions are not made by a few leaders in the upper **echelons** of the organization, but rather are arrived at by intense study, debate, and consensus building among the rank-and-file membership at the chapter level. This reflects the League's attitude toward the power of well-informed citizens in a democracy, who ideally will make choices that will lead to a better life for all.
- (15) (20) (25) (30)

Grammar in Context

In the sentence "The League of Women Voters is a citizen advocacy organization that was developed as a result of the women's suffrage movement (lines 1-4 on page 105), the relative pronoun *that* has a clear antecedent, the noun *organization*. If a pronoun does not have a clear antecedent, however, ambiguity or confusion may result. Clear writers avoid faulty **pronoun reference and shift**.

Ambiguous pronoun reference occurs when a pronoun can refer to either of two antecedents, as in the sentence "Harriet supported Clare because she was convinced the chapter needed new leadership." *General reference* occurs when a pronoun refers to a general idea rather than to a specific word or phrase, as in the sentence "The League does not endorse individual candidates; this has led to criticism." *Weak reference* occurs when a pronoun refers to an antecedent that has not been expressed, as in the sentence "We attended the candidates' debates but did not endorse a single one." *Indefinite or illogical pronoun shift* occurs when there is an unexpected shift in number or person between a pronoun and its antecedent, as in the sentence "Members of the League study the issues, and you also need patience to educate voters."

On the lines provided, rewrite each of the following sentences, correcting errors in pronoun reference or shift. Write "correct" if the sentence is correct.

1. Carrie Chapman Catt founded the League of Women Voters in 1920. It was a historic action.

2. The League embarked on its immediate mission, which was to inform 20 million women voters.

3. In that magazine article, it describes the League's assistance to the indigent during the Great Depression.

4. The people want good leaders, but many voters do not think that is a strong point of any of the candidates.

5. The rivalry between Caroline and Sandra ended when she was elected chapter president.

6. A grassroots style of organization is where you make decisions among the rank-and-file membership.

7. **Coterie** (line 30) most nearly means

- a. clique
- b. party
- c. conspiracy
- d. family
- e. gang

8. From the details the author provides in paragraph 2 (lines 14-34), you may reasonably infer that the League has at times been

- a. partisan
- b. inconsistent
- c. unsuccessful
- d. controversial
- e. undemocratic

9. Which of the following best identifies the comparison/contrast the writer makes in paragraph 2?

- a. the Great Depression vs. the Civil Rights movement
- b. Republicans vs. Democrats
- c. national issues vs. local issues
- d. political vs. partisan
- e. critics on the left vs. critics on the right

10. The author identifies all of the following as activities of the League EXCEPT

- a. informing citizens
- b. supporting environmental conservation
- c. advocating campaign finance reform
- d. assisting the indigent
- e. lobbying for tax cuts

11. **Echelons** (line 38) most nearly means

- a. salaries
- b. levels
- c. offices
- d. classes
- e. floors

12. The author's attitude toward the League may best be described as

- a. hostile
- b. skeptical
- c. romantic
- d. admiring
- e. reflective

1. The main purpose of the first paragraph (lines 1-13) is to

- a. show how the League of Women Voters got its name
- b. discuss the origins of the League
- c. highlight the career of Carrie Chapman Catt
- d. analyze the opposition to the Nineteenth Amendment
- e. explain why women had to wait so long for the vote

2. According to the passage, the League's original mission was to

- a. lobby for passage of the Nineteenth Amendment
- b. advise Republican candidates in the 1920 election
- c. inform and empower newly enfranchised women voters
- d. lobby for campaign finance reform
- e. create a grassroots organization of local chapters

3. The meaning of **unremitting** (line 6) is

- a. undefeated
- b. intolerant
- c. unrelenting
- d. incomparable
- e. controversial

4. **Indigent** (line 18) most nearly means

- a. handicapped
- b. despondent
- c. penniless
- d. homeless
- e. oppressed

5. **Demurs** (line 26) is best defined as

- a. objects
- b. rethinks
- c. consents
- d. waffles
- e. debates

6. The meaning of **allege** (line 29) is

- a. imply
- b. dispute
- c. refute
- d. deny
- e. claim

Two-Word Completions

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

- Only a thoroughgoing _____ would enjoy castigating other people's behavior in such unremittingly harsh and _____ language.
 a. pedant . . . felicitous
 b. misanthrope . . . vituperative
 c. lyro . . . arrant
 d. dilettante . . . convivial
- The speed with which the Kaiser issued, then _____, then reissued orders during the crisis was indicative of his essentially weak and _____ personality.
 a. embellished . . . pertinacious
 b. recanted . . . imperturbable
 c. demurred . . . fatuous
 d. countermanded . . . vacillating
- The _____ rains had so _____ the ground over which we passed that it actually squished and gurgled in protest as we trod on it, and our attack had to be postponed until the sun came out again.
 a. inordinate . . . razed
 b. ephemeral . . . embellished
 c. unremitting . . . saturated
 d. bestial . . . jettisoned
- At the June 1961 summit meetings in Vienna, President John Kennedy met with his Soviet _____, Nikita Khrushchev, in an effort to deal with sources of friction between the two superpowers and _____ international fears that the so-called cold war was heating up.
 a. counterpart . . . ally
 b. raiment . . . mandate
 c. coterie . . . exacerbate
 d. shibboleth . . . conciliate
- Though the official is _____ to have been in cahoots with the swindlers, so far no substantive evidence has been brought forward to prove _____.
 a. portended . . . acclamation
 b. demurred . . . peregrination
 c. alleged . . . collusion
 d. calumniated . . . badinage

- In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, twenty-nine travelers from various _____ of society set out for Canterbury on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Saint Thomas Beckett. At night the _____ of travelers share their stories in order to help time pass.
 a. mandates . . . collusion
 b. litanies . . . raiment
 c. echelons . . . coterie
 d. shibboleths . . . paucity

Choosing the Right Meaning

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

- The prodigious sums advanced to best-selling authors for tales of murder and mayhem would seem to put the lie to the old shibboleth "Crime doesn't pay."
- The best definition for the word **shibboleth** in line 2 is
 a. password
 b. custom
 c. slogan
 d. truism
- "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
 Pluck out the memory a rooted sorrow,
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain . . . ?"
 (Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, V, 3, 40-42)
- The phrase **Raze out** in line 3 most nearly means
 a. tear down
 b. cut out
 c. destroy completely
 d. demolish
- When the jeep broke down in the middle of the bog, there was nothing left for us but to slough through the mud on foot.
- In line 2 the phrase **slough through** is used to mean
 a. cast off
 b. shed
 c. slog through
 d. slither over
- Though computers have long since eclipsed human beings in the ability to perform complex mathematical calculations, as reasoning entities they are still comparatively bestial.
- The word **bestial** in line 3 most nearly means
 a. subhuman in intelligence
 b. beastlike
 c. depraved and brutal
 d. inferior

Antonyms

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

- ephemeral**
 a. scheduled
 b. infallible
 c. perpetual
 d. detestious
- garish**
 a. inventive
 b. exciting
 c. tasteless
 d. understated
- fatuous**
 a. conceited
 b. vapid
 c. perceptive
 d. surprised
- calumniate**
 a. flatter
 b. introduce
 c. defame
 d. debate
- indigent**
 a. wealthy
 b. ethnic
 c. poor
 d. segregated
- irrefutable**
 a. startling
 b. disputable
 c. unbiased
 d. undeniable
- badinage**
 a. persiflage
 b. railleury
 c. sermon
 d. exception
- convivial**
 a. grim
 b. salutary
 c. sociable
 d. mysterious

- 9. furtive**
 a. open
 b. sneaky
 c. sorrowful
 d. ghostly

- 13. recant**
 a. reaffirm
 b. refute
 c. condemn
 d. forget

- 15. felicitous**
 a. apt
 b. witty
 c. inappropriate
 d. negative

- 10. acclamation**
 a. bias
 b. cheers
 c. jeers
 d. departure

- 14. jettison**
 a. eliminate
 b. improve
 c. retain
 d. grasp

- 16. paucity**
 a. dearth
 b. abundance
 c. destruction
 d. arrival

Word Families

A. On the line provided, write the word you have learned in Units 7-9 that is related to each of the following nouns.

EXAMPLE: allegation—allege

- portent, portentousness
- bestiality, beast
- saturation, saturator, saturant
- indigence
- exacerbation
- refulgence
- conviviality
- felicity, felicitousness, felicitation
- illusoriness, illusion
- conciliator, conciliation
- vituperation, vituperator
- embellishment, embellisher
- pertinacity
- vacillation, vacillator
- paltriness

B. On the line provided, write the word you have learned in Units 7-9 that is related to each of the following verbs.

EXAMPLE: acclaim—acclamation

- felicitate
- collude
- perturb
- vituperate
- relute

Word Associations

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

- just a beginner at tennis
 a. counterpart b. dilettante c. misanthrope d. tyro
- She fills her time with inconsequential work.
 a. picayune b. saturnine c. pertinacious d. unremitting
- "Why does he have to show off by quoting from Latin poets!"
 a. coterie b. pedantry c. badinage d. paucity
- laughed until our stomachs hurt
 a. shibboleth b. acclamation c. misanthrope d. paroxysm
- indications that we may find ourselves in bad trouble
 a. calumniate b. conciliate c. saturate d. portend
- a brazen request not warranted by circumstances
 a. raiment b. effrontery c. badinage d. paucity
- kept us laughing with their interchange of jokes and quips
 a. paucity b. badinage c. dilettante d. lityny
- cancel the legislation of the previous commissioner
 a. vacillate b. slough c. allege d. countermand
- the equivalent of our President in a foreign government
 a. misanthrope b. shibboleth c. tyro d. counterpart
- a nightly bedtime story that calmed the child's fears
 a. countermand b. demur c. ally d. portend
- a mirage or a will-o'-the-wisp
 a. illusory b. chary c. convivial d. gansh
- "He seems to do everything in a halfhearted, uninterested way."
 a. refulgent b. arrant c. macabre d. lackadaisical
- gloomy, serious, and with little to say
 a. convivial b. saturnine c. bucolic d. imperturbable
- a force of nature as unstoppable as the changing of the seasons
 a. paroxysm b. lityny c. slough d. juggernaut
- "Unfortunately, we had to get rid of him to protect our interests."
 a. jettison b. demur c. portend d. embellish
- a long list of grievances
 a. collusion b. badinage c. lityny d. peregrination
- look forward to the annual salary increase
 a. collusion b. increment c. shibboleth d. dilettante
- flowers that emit a strong, sweet smell
 a. refulgent b. illusory c. redolent d. chary
- a mire
 a. paroxysm b. acclamation c. misanthrope d. slough
- a car alarm that sounded for what seemed like an eternity
 a. unremitting b. portending c. bucolic d. chary

Building with Classical Roots

clam, claim—to cry out, shout, call

This root appears in **acclamation** (page 98). The literal meaning of acclamation is "shouting at," but it now suggests "applause" or "an overwhelmingly favorable oral vote." Some other words based on the same root are listed below.

acclaim	clamorous	disclaimer	proclamation
claimant	declaim	irreclaimable	reclamation

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.

- to speak like an orator; to recite in public, make a public speech; to speak bitterly against
The actor would _____ lines from Shakespeare in response to any comment.
- an official or formal public announcement
The clerk posted the latest mayoral _____ at the entrance to City Hall.
- a denial or disavowal of responsibility or connection; a formal refusal of one's rights or claims
The manufacturer issued a swift _____ after mediocre reviews of its new product.
- incapable of being reformed; incapable of being rendered useful
That region of the park is nothing more than _____ swampland.
- the act of bringing back or restoring to a normal or useful condition ("to call back")
Innovative irrigation techniques have resulted in the _____ of much of the desert.
- to applaud; to indicate strong approval; noisy and enthusiastic applause
The winning team enjoyed vigorous public _____ in a ticker-tape parade.
- a person who asserts a right or title
After many years, the estranged son resurfaced as the last _____ to the estate.
- marked by loud confusion or outcry; noisily insistent ("crying out")
The protesters outside the White House made _____ demands for reform.

From the list of words on page 112, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the blank space provided.

- "By spurning every opportunity to turn away from a life of crime," the judge said to the repeat offender, "you have proven yourself _____."
- Is there anything in literature to match the eloquence of the funeral speech that William Shakespeare has Mark Antony _____ over the body of Caesar?
- Throughout the realm, the queen's subjects gathered to hear the _____ announcing the birth of an heir to the throne.
- For legal purposes, the film carried a brief _____ stating that any resemblance between the characters portrayed and real persons was purely coincidental.
- The primary objective of our penal system should be the _____ of the great majority of inmates, so that they will have a chance to lead productive lives.
- Though some people denounced the man as a fraud, others _____ him as a saint.
- Although he was a legitimate _____ to the throne of France, he lived for years as an exile in poverty and obscurity.
- A good baby-sitter won't yield to the _____ demands of spoiled children.

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

- The estimated time set aside for completing the lakeshore (**disclaimer, reclamation**) project is between two and three years.
- Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation (**Proclamation, Reclamation**) on January 1, 1863.
- Following the toxic spill at the chemical plant, civic leaders feared that the land would be (**irreclaimable, clamorous**); but recent environmental tests document a successful cleanup.
- The special effects are so realistic that audiences may find it hard to believe the (**acclaim, disclaimer**) that no animals were harmed in the making of the adventure film.
- Firefighters earned widespread (**proclamation, acclaim**) for their many courageous and selfless acts of heroism during the disaster.
- If you intend to become a (**claimant, declaimer**) in the class-action lawsuit, you must file your legal documents by the end of the month.
- "What famous speech or poem have you chosen to (**acclaim, declaim**) at Friday's school assembly?" asked the principal.
- The (**clamorous, irreclaimable**) crowds that line the entire race route are famous for spurring on thousands of weary runners in the annual New York City Marathon.

