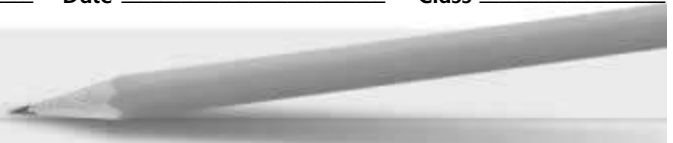


Vocabulary Power



Lesson 29 Word Usage

The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was an era of extraordinary achievement by writers, artists, and musicians. Political and social, as well as artistic, the movement symbolized a national mood of increased optimism and pride among African Americans. The words in this lesson will help you to talk and write about the people and their works that became famous during this period.

Word List

adage	brazen	exalt	paradigm
affectation	didactic	exclusive	poignant
alienated	enlighten		

EXERCISE A Word Meanings

Circle the letter for the correct definition of the boldfaced vocabulary word.

- Although the Cotton Club was **exclusive** in its admittance of only white patrons, all of its entertainers were black.
 - rejecting some or most
 - conforming to the current style
 - worthy of imitation
 - showing an unyielding spirit
- Zora Neale Hurston died **alienated** from the literary community that thought her autobiography was fictional rather than realistic.
 - loud and flashy
 - broken down and useless
 - remarkable
 - isolated
- Many considered Wallace Thurman **brazen** when he became the first African American magazine publisher.
 - having a hidden meaning
 - displaying strong attachment for
 - bold and shameless
 - silently ill-humored
- The **poignant** scene at the end of the movie left the audience speechless.
 - confusing
 - deeply touching
 - surprising
 - fast-paced
- My grandmother's **adage**, "It is better to marry a rich man than a poor man," doesn't appeal to me.
 - a word accidentally introduced to the language
 - a traditional saying
 - an assemblage of ideas
 - a memory device
- A **didactic** writer, Jean Toomer combines elements of poetry, drama, and fiction to depict African American life in the rural South and the urban North.
 - intending to instruct
 - integrated in nature
 - done too quickly to be accurate
 - containing humor

Vocabulary Power *continued*

7. Rosemarie grew up in Ohio and New Jersey, so her British accent seems like an **affectation**.
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. a productive or prosperous activity | c. a discontented facial expression |
| b. a trick of the sound waves | d. artificial behavior adopted to impress others |
8. Claude McKay's poem "If We Must Die" was a **paradigm** for all the protest literature that followed.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a. bet made at great odds | c. pattern or model |
| b. highly dangerous condition | d. position or quality that falls between extremes |
9. An activist for African American civil rights, actor Paul Robeson tried to **enlighten** the world about racism.
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. release from punishment | c. begin and carry through to completion |
| b. inform or instruct | d. cut short |
10. In songs like "Sophisticated Lady" and "Mood Indigo," orchestra leader and songwriter Duke Ellington **exalted** the African American experience.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. praised or honored | c. reduced the effect of |
| b. united so as to be continuous | d. made secure |

EXERCISE B Antonyms

Circle the letter of the word that is most nearly *opposite* in meaning.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. brazen | a. humble | b. memorable | c. productive | d. playful |
| 2. affectation | a. naturalness | b. involvement | c. hatred | d. chance |
| 3. exalt | a. possess | b. degrade | c. control | d. lose |
| 4. alienated | a. shy | b. uninformed | c. welcomed | d. lazy |

EXERCISE C Multiple-Meaning Words

Many English adjectives take their meaning from substances like metals. Use a dictionary or an encyclopedia of word origins to find the derivations of the following words and connect these derivations with each word's current meaning. Check your definition in the dictionary; then, on a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence that illustrates its current usage.

1. brazen
2. sterling
3. flinty
4. chastened

Vocabulary Power

Lesson 30 Suffixes That Form Adjectives

Adding a suffix to a word can change its part of speech. In this lesson, you will learn how the Latin suffixes *-ive*, *-al*, *-ial*, and the Greek suffix *-ish* change nouns and verbs into adjectives, thus increasing the expressive power of the language and of your vocabulary.

Suffix	Meaning	Root Word	Adjective	Definition
<i>-ive</i>	tending to perform an action	addict	addictive	causing a habit
<i>-al/-ial</i>	relating to; characterized by	autumn	autumnal	like or relating to the fall
<i>-ish</i>	characteristic of	sheep	sheepish	somewhat like a sheep; shy

Word List

amateurish	freakish	mulish	rational
creative	impish	palatial	reflective
demonstrative	influential		

EXERCISE A Suffixes

Choose the word from the list that best matches each clue and write it on the line provided.

- This suffix and root unite to produce an adjective that means "mischievous." _____
- This adjective, which makes use of the suffix *-ive*, is a synonym for emotional. _____
- The suffix *-ish*, when added to a particular root, produces another word for abnormal or unusual.

- The combination of this suffix and root produces an adjective that means "imaginative".

- The suffix and root describe stubborn behavior. _____
- This adjective might be applied to someone who thinks a great deal or to a shiny surface that bounces light off it. _____
- The combination of this suffix and root provides a word that describes a performance that might be given by an inexperienced cast. _____
- This adjective is a synonym for *powerful* or *important*. _____
- The base word and the suffix *-al* combine to form a word that means "reasonable" or "a type of number."

- The *-ial* ending added to its base word produces an adjective meaning "large and grand."

Vocabulary Power *continued*

EXERCISE B Usage

Circle the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

1. Randall has a(n) (freakish, impish, reflective) charm; the twinkle in his eyes suggests an impending practical joke.
2. The master bath was (creative, amateurish, palatial); this room alone could accommodate three ordinary-sized bathrooms.
3. Because of the (amateurish, mulish, reflective) use of color and the faulty perspective, the painting was detected as a forgery almost immediately.
4. Once a little-known painter from New Orleans, Ida Kohlmeyer has become one of the most (amateurish, influential, palatial) modern artists in this country.
5. Being (mulish, creative, rational) was nothing new to Jerry; he was used to refusing requests and doing what he wanted to do.
6. The position of advertising and marketing director requires someone who is both (demonstrative, freakish, creative) and analytical, a free thinker and a problem solver.
7. Jeanine was in a(n) (reflective, freakish, impish) mood; the rain and the fog made her think of San Francisco and Dave.
8. Sandy's mother is not a(n) (freakish, impish, demonstrative) woman; instead of giving hugs and kisses, she shows her affection in other ways.
9. Adele had a reputation as a solid, (impish, rational, palatial) thinker.
10. Two tornadoes hitting a single mobile home park in one day has to be a(n) (demonstrative, influential, freakish) occurrence.

EXERCISE C Usage

In addition to *mulish* and *sheepish*, many other adjectives derived from animal names describe human behavior. Match the adjectives in Column A with their appropriate animals in Column B. Then, use each word in Column A in a sentence.

Column A	Column B	Sentences
_____ 1. leonine	a. ape or monkey	_____
_____ 2. aquiline	b. pig	_____
_____ 3. bovine	c. eagle	_____
_____ 4. elephantine	d. lion	_____
_____ 5. simian	e. cow	_____
_____ 6. porcine	f. elephant	_____
_____ 7. viperous	g. snake	_____



Lesson 31 The Greek Roots *polis* and *polit*

The root *polis* and its related form *polit* derive from an ancient word for “city.” *Polis* was the Greek word for “city-state,” a self-governing city such as Athens or Sparta. *Polis* is the source of many words in English, ten of which are featured in this lesson.

Word List			
cosmopolitan	megalopolis	policy	politics
geopolitics	metropolitan	politician	polity
impolitic	police		

EXERCISE A Word Roots

Choose the word from the word list that best matches each clue. On the lines provided, write your own definition of the word. Then, look the word up in a dictionary and write its definition.

- This adjective comes from the prefix *meter-*, meaning “mother,” and the root word *polis*. It refers to a large area such as that which includes and surrounds New York City or Houston, Texas. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____
- This word comes from the Greek word *polis* and refers to the government department of a city or state that keeps order and detects crime. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____
- This noun comes from the Greek word *polis* and names the science of government. Sometimes it refers to the scheming for power that takes place between factions. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____
- This word comes from the Greek word *kosmos*, meaning “universe,” and *polis*. It refers to someone who is worldly. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____
- This noun comes from the Greek prefix *geo*, meaning “earth,” and *polis*. Someone in this field would study both geography and political science. _____

My definition _____

Dictionary definition _____

Vocabulary Power *continued*

6. This adjective comes from the Latin prefix *im-*, meaning “not,” and *polis*. It refers to ideas that are neither wise nor appropriate. _____
 My definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
7. The Greek prefix *megalo*, meaning “great” or “large,” and *polis* combine to produce a word for a vast continuously urban area that includes numerous cities. _____
 My definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
8. This word comes from the Greek word *polis* and is a noun that refers to the form of government of a nation, state, church, or organization. _____
 My definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
9. This noun comes from the Greek word *polis* and names the course of action followed by an organization or individual. _____
 My definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____
10. This noun comes from the Greek word *polis* and indicates a person who is skilled or experienced in some aspect of government management. _____
 My definition _____
 Dictionary definition _____

EXERCISE B Synonyms

Draw a line through the italicized word or phrase and, above it, write the vocabulary word that best replaces the word or phrase.

1. The New Haven *city-and-its-surroundings* area does not cover much ground, but the population is dense and the area crowded.
2. *People actively engaged in the administration of government* are not very popular in my neighborhood because they are viewed as more interested in power than in public service.
3. This year’s conference on *the study of the relationship between geography and politics* will deal with fishing rights and the international law of the sea.
4. Residents from around the world help make Washington, D.C., *very sophisticated-in-an-international way*.
5. Because many stores lose money on checks written without sufficient funds, many businesses have instituted a cash-only general *plan*.



Vocabulary Power



Lesson 32 Using Test-Taking Skills

Antonyms

Antonym questions are a common feature of many standardized tests. Antonyms are words with opposite or nearly opposite meanings, such as *good* and *evil*, *small* and *large*, or *slow* and *fast*. Antonym tests can be much more challenging than these simple examples, though, because they generally require the reader to distinguish slight differences in the meanings of words. These steps will help you answer antonym test items:

1. Read all the answer choices and eliminate those that are incorrect.
2. Eliminate synonym choices; that is, words that are similar in meaning to the given word.
3. Watch for other misleading choices, such as words that look or sound like the given word.
4. Use your knowledge of prefixes, suffixes, and roots to figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.
5. Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the given word. Sometimes test items may include more than one possible antonym. It is your job to select the better of the two.

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the correct antonym.

1. solve
 - a. puzzle
 - b. concern
 - c. baffle
 - d. decide
2. trivial
 - a. extraneous
 - b. smart
 - c. accomplished
 - d. significant
3. award
 - a. forfeiture
 - b. allegiance
 - c. penalty
 - d. gift
4. clear
 - a. obscure
 - b. doubtful
 - c. trusting
 - d. alien
5. doubt
 - a. lie
 - b. convict
 - c. believe
 - d. subside
6. adhere
 - a. support
 - b. surround
 - c. bind
 - d. sever
7. discontinue
 - a. energize
 - b. kindle
 - c. activate
 - d. anticipate
8. random
 - a. systematic
 - b. permanent
 - c. public
 - d. tidy
9. jaunty
 - a. bored
 - b. sedate
 - c. quiet
 - d. erratic
10. frantic
 - a. humorous
 - b. inescapable
 - c. merciless
 - d. imperturbable



Review: Unit 8

EXERCISE

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best explains the boldfaced vocabulary word.

1. The ideals of democracy are a **paradigm** for developing nations.
 - a. the historical foundation
 - b. an example that serves as a pattern or model
 - c. the product of a gradual process of unfolding
 - d. something that improves the distinctive characteristics of another

2. A **demonstrative** relative is likely to _____.

a. show you that he or she is happy to see you	c. be a positive role model
b. want to teach you several skills	d. protect family secrets

3. Feedback about an **impolitic** decision would be _____.

a. unfair and one-sided	c. constructive yet supportive
b. the result of the majority opinion	d. critical about not exhibiting good judgment

4. A **poignant** tale would _____.

a. be told only to a member of the clergy	c. cause excessive confusion and embarrassment
b. make an impression	d. be frightening due to the storyline

5. A **mulish** person would be _____.

a. cooperative and helpful	c. obstinate and difficult to get along with
b. supportive though not friendly	d. self-centered and proud

6. If the **polity** of a town council is being restructured, its _____.

a. government is under revision	c. members are receiving training
b. schedule of meetings is being re-evaluated	d. leader is being publicly criticized

7. If you are told that you are too **brazen** for your own good, someone is saying that you are _____.

a. too generous	c. recklessly daring
b. overly concerned about time	d. wayward and uncontrollable

8. A **palatial** home will probably _____.

a. look like a prison	c. resemble a castle in its grandness
b. be located in a rural area	d. be financed by multiple banks

9. An example of a **megalopolis** would be _____.

a. Sanville, IL	b. Dublin, ND	c. Northwood, KS	d. New York City, NY
-----------------	---------------	------------------	----------------------

10. A piece of **creative** artwork would be a(n) _____.

a. painting	b. cup of tea	c. uniform	d. colored pencil
-------------	---------------	------------	-------------------