

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

anonymous a n o n i m a s	adj. Of an unknown source or unrevealed name. It is frustrating to be unable to thank the person who gave this anonymous donation to our library fund.
anthology an th e i l o j i	n. A collection of various writings, such as songs, stories, or poems. This anthology of science-fiction stories includes some by Ray Bradbury, Julian May, and Ursula Le Guin.
conjecture k o n j e k t ũ r	n. A conclusion based on guesswork or insufficient evidence. Dad's conjecture that the delicate building would be a problem proved to be correct when it caught on fire. v. To form an opinion while lacking sufficient evidence. The fire chief conjectured that oily rags may have been the cause of the fire.
disposition d i s p o z i Ń	n. 1. A person's usual mood, temperament. People enjoy Alice's company because of her sunny disposition. 2. A regular tendency or inclination. Robert's disposition to argue about everything can sometimes get him into trouble.
encompass e n k o m p a s	v. 1. To enclose or encircle. Except for one narrow pass, mountains encompass the village of Neudorf on all sides. 2. To include. This year's report on available housing encompasses the results of seventy-five surveys.
extricate e k s t r i k e t	v. To free from a difficult or tangled situation. Extricating our bags from the busy crowded storage area was much simpler than we thought it would be.
generation j e n e r e i Ń	n. 1. One step in the line of descent of a family. Four generations were represented at Norma's family reunion last summer. 2. All the people born and living about the same time. My father's generation lived through the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War. 3. The average span of time between the birth of parents and their children. Within one generation this town became a city.

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guile
g i l
n. Cunning or deceit in dealing with others; trickery.
The Grimm brothers vividly described the wolf's guile toward Little Red Riding Hood.

imperative
i m p e r i a t i v
adj. 1. Urgent; pressing.
The lawyer made us understand why it is imperative that we find the missing papers before tomorrow.
2. Having the power or authority to command.
Because of the imperative tone of the letter, Ida began immediately to search for the facts she needed for a reply.

install
i n s t a l
v. To introduce gradually in order to establish securely.
Juanita's love of animals was installed in her during the summer vacations spent at her uncle's farm as a child.

modify
m o d i f i
v. 1. To make less extreme or severe.
Congress may modify some portions of the welfare reform law they just approved.
2. To make changes in.
The teenagers modified their language when they unraveled young children after school.
3. In grammar, to limit or restrict in meaning.
Most of us know that in the phrase *the black chair*, the adjective *black* modifies the noun *chair*.

pivot
p i v o t
n. 1. A small bar or rod on which something else turns.
The game-winning shot easily on its well-oiled pivot.
2. A person or thing on which others depend.
The quarterback is the pivot of a team's offense.
v. To turn on or as if on a pivot.
A westervane pivots when the wind changes direction.
pivotal adj. Initially important; significant.
The first human landing on Mars will be a pivotal event in the history of space exploration.

prevalent
p r e v a l e n t
adj. Commonly occurring; widely accepted or practiced.
Both chicken pox and the flu were prevalent in the Edison Middle School last winter.

recur

1. To come up again or to happen again. Throughout Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, certain musical themes recur each time a particular character appears on stage.

2. To come to mind again. The events on the night of the robbery recurred to Hank several times in the following weeks.

recurrence 3. The act of recurring. Engineers hope that the new design will prevent a recurrence of flooding.

spontaneous

4. Voluntary and unplanned. The spontaneous applause that greeted the speaker was truly spontaneous.

5. Occurring or coming without warning. The spontaneous explosion of the bomb killed several people.

3A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 3. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) be commonly accepted. (c) To be prevalent is to
(b) To be pivotal is to (d) occur without a known cause.

2. (a) Gullie is (c) a failure to take proper precautions.
(b) Conjecture is (d) cunning or deceit in dealing with others.

3. (a) To modify something is to (c) To extricate something is to
(b) set it free. (d) restore it to its proper place.

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4. (a) A recurrence is (c) a handwritten document.
(b) An anthology is (d) a collection of writings.

5. (a) An anonymous donation (c) is one made without previous thought.
(b) A spontaneous donation (d) is one made with conditions attached.

6. (a) To instill something is to (c) To modify something is to
(b) bring it to an end. (d) make changes to it.

7. (a) A recurring event is one (c) that is of great importance.
(b) A pivotal event is one (d) that cannot be repeated.

8. (a) To encompass something is to (c) To instill something is to
(b) prevent it from occurring. (d) enclose or encircle it.

9. (a) a carefully planned event. (c) A conjecture is
(b) all those born around the same time period. (d) A generation is

10. (a) An anonymous statement (c) An imperative statement
(b) is one expressing authority. (d) is one that is handwritten.

Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 3.

1. Hercule Poirot refused to make a **judgment based on insufficient evidence** when asked about the time of the robbery.
2. As soon as Paul Revere knew how the British soldiers were approaching Boston, it was **extremely urgent** that he ride to Lexington with the information.
3. The author of the concise sixteenth-century poem "O Western Wind" is **someone whose name is not known**.
4. While you are at the library, will you look for this **collection of writings of Bolivian authors**?
5. Looking at the color and composition of the children's drawings, I was struck by their **unplanned and natural manner**.
6. At the Air Force Academy, the instructors try to **introduce gradually a strong sense of duty** in the minds of all cadets.
7. After having surgery to remove the tumor, my father received chemotherapy so that the cancer would not happen again.
8. Rafael has a **regular tendency** to do things in a careful, thorough manner.
9. This group of people born at about the same time was given the name "baby boomers."
10. The gigantic telescope was attached to a huge pin that allowed the machine to turn freely in a circle.

Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is expressed in an imperative manner?
 - (a) "Go to your room!"
 - (b) "Are you ready?"
 - (c) "Can you turn down the volume?"
 - (d) "Don't do that!"
2. Which of the following could have a recurrence?
 - (a) a toothache
 - (b) an illness
 - (c) a nightmare
 - (d) a child's first birthday
3. Which of the following could be modified?
 - (a) an adjective
 - (b) a building
 - (c) a plan
 - (d) time
4. Which of the following is a generation?
 - (a) the time between the birth of parent and his child
 - (b) all the people born around 1990
 - (c) the life span of a plant
 - (d) the members of your family
5. Which of the following might be included in an anthology?
 - (a) a play
 - (b) a poem
 - (c) a short story
 - (d) a three-volume biography
6. Which of the following could be instilled?
 - (a) manners
 - (b) punishment
 - (c) values
 - (d) ideas
7. Which of the following could be spontaneous?
 - (a) a nosebleed
 - (b) laughter
 - (c) a decision
 - (d) an inventory
8. Which of the following could describe a person's disposition?
 - (a) groggy
 - (b) pleasant
 - (c) tall
 - (d) handsome

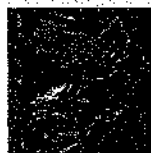
Each group of four words contains either two synonyms or two antonyms. Circle the pair. Then circle the S if they are synonyms or the A if they are antonyms.

- EX - 1. instill pivot turn recur S A
2. anonymous imperative unknown S A
- EX 3. encourage exclude conjecture praise S A
4. imperative turbulent urgent curtesy S A
5. prevalent cheap resilient rare S A
6. spontaneous pivotal important wealthy S A
7. guess corroborate rebuff conjecture S A
8. modify recover recur change S A
9. disposition guile innocence endeavor S A
10. remove extricate encompass rebuff S A

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

Telling Tales



The invention of writing, more than 5,000 years ago, was a pivotal event in human history. Indeed, without it there could be no recorded history. But even before writing began, stories existed, often in the form of folk tales. This much older spoken tradition probably goes back to the very beginnings of language itself. Folk tales did not need to be written in order to be preserved. They were passed on by word of mouth from one generation to the next. Most were anonymous and the work of many different people. As the tale was told and retold, it changed. Each teller modified it to fit a particular audience.

One famous collection of folk tales, first recorded around the fourteenth century, is *The Arabian Nights*, also called *One Thousand and One Nights*. The title comes from the efforts of the storyteller, Scheherazade, to keep her husband, the king of what is now India and Indochina, from killing her. She stopped each night's story at a suspenseful point. That way, her husband would allow her to live one more night to tell its ending. Scholars think that many of these tales may have originated in Syria and Egypt, while others could have come from India. Their actual origin, however, remains a matter of conjecture.

Not until the early nineteenth century was a serious attempt made to give European folk tales a permanent written form. In Germany, two brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, collected hundreds of folk tales from all parts of the country. They published them in an anthology, now well known as *Grimm's Fairy Tales*. In its pages Rapunzel, Hansel and Gretel, Cinderella, and Little Red Riding Hood make their first appearance in print.

One purpose of folk tales may have been to entertain. But that was not their only function. The reason they have survived for so long and are so prevalent in all human societies is that they educate their audiences. They seek to instill values that the society may consider imperative for its survival, such as a sense of right and wrong or the need for self-reliance. In addition to providing models for appropriate behavior, they give explanations, often derived from folklore, of the origin and meaning of the natural world.

Shows where you found the answers.

Scholars have been struck by how frequently the same situations recur in folk tales from many different places; over three hundred versions of the Cinderella story, for example, have been identified. Perhaps the same stories appeared spontaneously in many distant societies. Or perhaps they were spread by travelers and adapted to fit the needs of their listeners. In addition to the same stories, the same themes are also found again and again. One of the commonest is the use of guile as a weapon of the helpless against the powerful. There are no better examples of this than the *Uncle Remus* stories of Joel Chandler Harris, based on African-American folk tales of the American South.

One of the funniest of the *Uncle Remus* stories tells of Brer Rabbit, who falls into the clutches of Brer Fox. He begs his captor not to throw him into the briar patch, saying he would rather be hanged, drowned, or even skinned alive. Brer Fox, being of a mean disposition, promptly does what his victim has begged him not to do. Brer Rabbit, of course, extricates himself with ease from the briar patch. He mocks Brer Fox as he scampers away by calling out that he was "bred and born in a briar patch."

Folk tales, coming from every part of the globe, encompass the whole of human experience. From their early beginnings, long before the dawn of history, until the fairly recent past, they had no competition from other forms of entertainment. Today, worldwide television and radio, movies, and the mass marketing of books compete for children's attention. Is there a danger that in the future folk tales will survive only in scholarly collections? Probably not as long as children, snuggled in their beds, experience the magic that begins with the spoken words, "Once upon a time."

► Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why was it imperative that Scheherazade keep the king entertained?
2. What is the meaning of generation as it is used in the passage?

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3. Why are the Grimm brothers pivotal figures in the history of folk tales?
4. How would you describe the temperament of Scheherazade's husband?
5. Who first made up the stories of Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood?
6. Why would it be inaccurate to say that Scheherazade's stories were spontaneous?
7. In which parts of the world do folk tales commonly occur?
8. What purpose do folk tales have besides being entertaining?
9. Why do you think folk tales using the theme of guile are so common?
10. Why did Brer Rabbit ask to be thrown into the briar patch?
11. Why do you think the same themes recur in folk tales from different countries?
12. What is *The Arabian Nights*?

#13-15
on the back

13. What is the meaning of **encompass** as it is used in the passage?

14. In what way might a written folk tale differ from a spoken one?

15. What **conjecture** is made in the passage about the age of folk tales?

FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

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Extra Credit
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