

UNIT 3

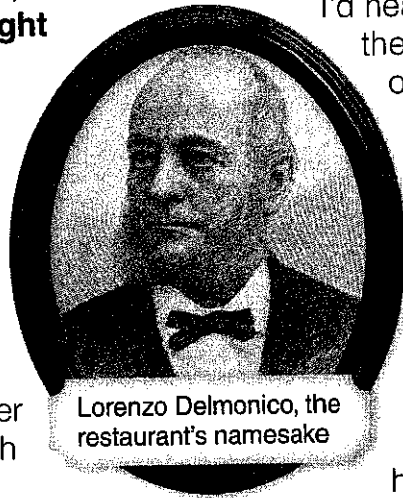
Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 3. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

Lunch at Delmonico's

<Diary Entry>

October 18, 1876

I've had little rest since arriving in New York on business. Harriet and I feel at home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which has proved a fine and **downright** respectable establishment. Today she set off early, in a quick and **animated** spirit, to meet with a certain ladies' group downtown. No doubt the whole **brood** spent the afternoon discussing women's suffrage. That topic has entirely absorbed my wife's attention of late, whenever she has not been **seething** with excitement about going to the theater. I've promised Harriet I will **indulge** myself by joining her along with her sister and Mr. Treadwell at the theater this evening.

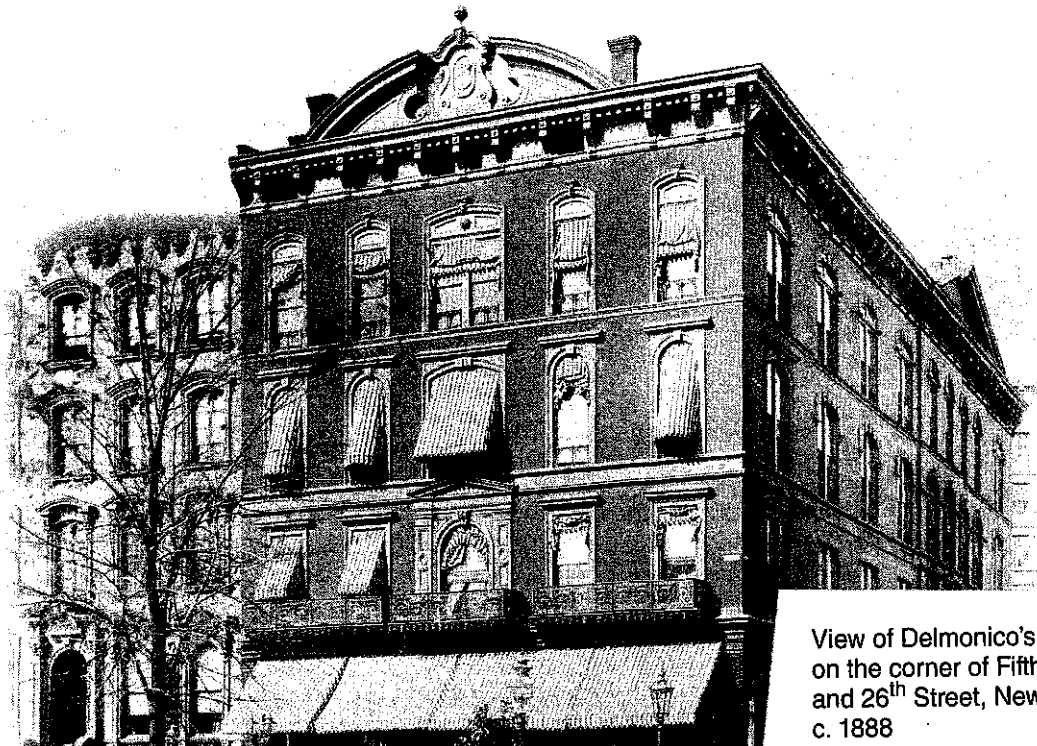


Lorenzo Delmonico, the restaurant's namesake

The food here in New York City is quite good. It seems the art of cooking, and with it the sport of eating, **culminates** on this very avenue at Delmonico's. Of course,

I'd heard it said that Delmonico's is the finest restaurant in the city, or even in the country. But there's no substitute for having a look at the facts yourself. I've been to the Delmonico's at Madison Square three times already for business luncheons. I daresay I've managed to **verify** the rumors.

Everything at Delmonico's has the **luster** of elegance and good taste. The walls are lined with great mirrors. The furnishings are fine mahogany. Silver chandeliers hang from a painted ceiling. In the center of the main



View of Delmonico's restaurant on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 26th Street, New York City, c. 1888



Society people dining
at Delmonico's in New
York City, c. 1890

D

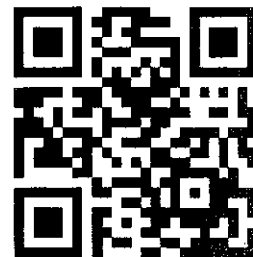
dining room there is a large fountain surrounded by flowers. This room enjoys a view of Fifth Avenue, and the well-placed diner can see a well-kept lawn and the trees and gardens of Madison Square. If he forgets to look up from his table, he'll be delighted almost as much by the craft of every **miscellaneous** detail, from the tablecloth to the silverware. I kept my eye open for an Astor or Vanderbilt to walk in, but I have yet to see one of the many wealthy and powerful men who frequent Delmonico's.

The menus are entirely in French. I confess at first I was somewhat **peevish** and put-off at being forced to choose between guessing what I should order and begging the help of some translator. The **upright** waiters of the establishment have been of some help in this regard, although my New York associates seem almost as well acquainted with the menu. A few **constituents** of the menu alarmed me—there was one dish consisting primarily of snails. But my companion on that occasion, Mr. Jameson, managed to **goad** me into trying it. After my initial shock, I found it a delicate and perfectly delicious dish. I was also persuaded to try the delicious Lobster

à la Wenberg. I'm told this is a new concoction of the chef's. I must say, however, that having sampled a great variety of dishes that were new and **unique** to me, I began last night to **hanker** for a good piece of beef. The Steak Delmonico I enjoyed for lunch this afternoon was as fine a cut as I've tasted anywhere out West. The chef cooks them to the customer's preference. I ordered mine rare and slightly **singed**.

In fact, I've just returned from that meal, which I took alone. It's left me in fine spirits (whoever said "the more the merrier" got it wrong). For the moment, I've forgotten about the work ahead of me tomorrow. I suppose an evening at the theater with Harriet and the Treadwells will do me some good after all.

For and
audio passages,
snap the code, or
go to



Definitions

Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank spaces in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms.

1. animated
(an' ə māt id)

(*adj.*) full of life, lively, alive; (*part.*) moved to action

After the game the sportscaster found the winning team to be in an _____ mood.

SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) energetic, vigorous

ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) lifeless, dead, flat

2. brood
(brüd)

(*n.*) a family of young animals, especially birds; any group having the same nature and origin; (*v.*) to think over in a worried, unhappy way

The mother bird fed her _____.

The pioneers did not _____ over the hardships they suffered on the long journey.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) ponder, meditate, worry, agonize

3. constituent
(kən stich' ə wənt)

(*n.*) an essential part; a voter who elects a representative

In our district, almost every _____ is dedicated to participating in the voting process.

SYNONYMS: element, component

4. culminate
(kəl' mə nāt)

(*v.*) to reach a high point of development; to end, climax

The president's military advisors hoped the overseas action would not _____ in disaster.

SYNONYMS: conclude, terminate; ANTONYMS: begin, initiate, kick off

5. downright
(daün' rīt)

(*adv.*) thoroughly; (*adj.*) absolute, complete; frank, blunt

Our neighbor, who chopped down our tree and destroyed our fence, is just _____ mean.

The actor felt like a _____ fool when he forgot his lines.

SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) total, out-and-out

6. drone
(drōn)

(*n.*) a loafer, idler; a buzzing or humming sound; a remote-control device; a male bee; (*v.*) to make a buzzing sound; to speak in a dull tone of voice

The steady _____ of the engine put us all to sleep.

The speaker _____ on and on, ignoring the fact that much of the audience had left.

SYNONYMS: (*n.*) bum, do-nothing; (*v.*) hum, buzz, purr

ANTONYM: (*n.*) hard worker

7. goad
(gōd)

(*v.*) to drive or urge on; (*n.*) something used to drive or urge on

The sergeant had to _____ the reluctant soldiers into action.

The cowhand used a _____ to prod the sluggish cattle.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) prod, spur on

ANTONYMS: (*v.*) curb, check, restrain

8. hanker
(han' kər)

(*v.*) to long (for), to desire

Now after three weeks on the road, I really _____ for home-cooked meals and my own bed.

SYNONYM: yearn

9. indulge
(in dəl'j')

(*v.*) to give in to a wish or desire, give oneself up to

Sometimes the members of a losing team will _____ in self-pity.

SYNONYMS: oblige, humor, coddle, pamper

ANTONYMS: deny, refuse

10. literate
(lit' ə rət)

(*adj.*) able to read and write; showing an excellent educational background; having knowledge or training

Compared with others in the colonial settlement, she was a highly _____ young woman.

SYNONYM: educated; ANTONYMS: unlettered, ignorant

11. loom
(lüm)

(*v.*) to come into view; to appear in exaggerated form;

(*n.*) a machine for weaving

The climbers were awestruck to see the peak _____ up before them.

The antique _____, once used to make cloth, was on display in the crafts museum.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) emerge, surface, hover, tower

12. luster
(ləs' tər)

(*n.*) the quality of giving off light, brightness, glitter

The polished gold dome atop the state capitol shone with a starry _____.

SYNONYMS: gloss, sheen, shine

ANTONYMS: tarnish, dullness

13. miscellaneous
(mis ə lā' nē əs)

(*adj.*) mixed, of different kinds

A collection of _____ items was gathering dust in the attic.

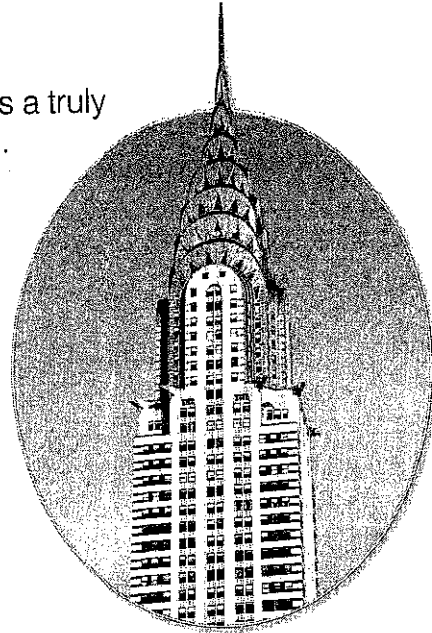
SYNONYMS: varied, assorted, motley

ANTONYMS: identical, uniform, homogeneous

- 14. oration**
(ô rā' shən)
(*n.*) a public speech for a formal occasion
Cicero's _____ in the Roman Senate are still studied by speakers today.
SYNONYM: address
- 15. peevish**
(pē' vish)
(*adj.*) cross, complaining, irritable; contrary
Although the members of the tour group were usually in good humor, hunger made them _____.
SYNONYMS: crabby, testy, stubborn
ANTONYMS: agreeable, amiable, even-tempered, pleasant
- 16. seethe**
(sēth)
(*v.*) to boil or foam; to be excited or disturbed
Mother would _____ with rage each time she learned that a dog had been mistreated.
SYNONYMS: churn, simmer, stew
- 17. singe**
(sinj)
(*v.*) to burn slightly; (*n.*) a burn at the ends or edges
Getting too close to the flame of the campfire caused the camper to _____ his eyelashes.
A _____ from a cigar ash had destroyed the last word in the document.
SYNONYMS: (*v.*) scorch, char
ANTONYM: (*v.*) incinerate
- 18. unique**
(yū nēk')
(*adj.*) one of a kind; unequaled; unusual; found only in a given class, place, or situation
Most people would agree that finding an elephant in one's bathtub would constitute a _____ situation, even in one's dreams.
SYNONYMS: unparalleled, distinctive
ANTONYMS: ordinary, commonplace, run-of-the-mill
- 19. upright**
(əp' rīt)
(*adj.*) vertical, straight; good, honest; (*adv.*) in a vertical position
The senator showed her _____ character by voting for bills she believed to be morally right.
The patient was finally standing _____.
SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) perpendicular, virtuous
ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) horizontal, prone, dishonest, corrupt
- 20. verify**
(ver' ə fī)
(*v.*) to establish the truth or accuracy of, confirm
The reporter hurried to _____ the source of the controversial statement.
SYNONYMS: prove, validate, substantiate
ANTONYMS: disprove, discredit

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 32–33 to see how most of these words are used in context.

1. Even those who do not like New York must admit that it is a truly (**unique, literate**) city, quite unlike any other in the world.
2. The American people must take action right now to deal with the problem of pollution that (**looms, seethes**) so large on our horizon.
3. You may make friends very easily, but if you continue to be so (**peevish, upright**), you aren't going to keep them for long.
4. The (**luster, loom**) of her reputation as a friend of humanity has grown brighter with the years.
5. All of the students in Sandra's advanced weaving class are making small rugs on their portable (**looms, goads**).
6. Glenn has such a store of (**miscellaneous, downright**) information in his head that we have nicknamed him "The Encyclopedia"!
7. It's all right for us to disagree, but let's argue about the facts only, without (**indulging, hankering**) in name-calling.
8. "If you choose to play with fire," I warned them, "you run the risk of (**animating, singeing**) your fingers."
9. Probably no (**oration, luster**) in American history is so well known and beloved as Lincoln's address on the battlefield of Gettysburg.
10. Neither threats nor force will (**indulge, goad**) me into doing something that in my heart I know is wrong.
11. Instead of (**droning, brooding**) about the misfortunes that have befallen you, why don't you go out and do something to correct the situation?
12. The man was not just "a little careless" in handling the club's funds; he was (**downright, upright**) dishonest!
13. It was really difficult to hear the speaker because of the steady (**oration, drone**) of airplanes landing, taxiing, and taking off.
14. Each year the professional football season (**culminates, broods**) in the Super Bowl.
15. Modern scientists often try to (**loom, verify**) their ideas and theories by conducting extensive experiments in their laboratories.



When it was completed in 1930, New York's Chrysler Building was the world's tallest structure.

16. This magazine is published not for a mass circulation but for a very small audience of highly (**peevish, literate**) people.
17. By Friday afternoon, all of us were (**indulging, hankering**) for a relaxing, enjoyable weekend.
18. I have my doubts about people who spend too much time telling the world how noble and (**upright, downright**) they are.
19. The school board candidate delivered a stirring, twenty-minute (**constituent, oration**) on her plans for lowering the district's dropout rate.
20. An important (**constituent, oration**) of what is commonly called luck is the willingness to take chances when an opportunity appears.
21. The last thing I heard before falling asleep was the (**goad, drone**) of their voices as they continued their endless discussion of politics.
22. In his many years in Congress, he has been (**animated, culminated**) mainly by a strong desire to help the underdogs in our society.
23. Anyone who strives to be (**unique, literate**) in American literature should be familiar with the strange, mysterious tales of Edgar Allan Poe.
24. Though the colonies had long (**seethed, singed**) with resentment at the British, the cauldron of their discontent did not boil over into rebellion until 1776.
25. On a cold night, what I (**brood, hanker**) for most is a hot bowl of chicken soup.

Synonyms

Choose the word from this Unit that is the same or most nearly the same in meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. the key **ingredient** in the process _____
2. despite the danger that **appears** ahead _____
3. **trained** in a new computer language _____
4. an **utter** disaster _____
5. offered a **singular** opportunity _____
6. gave a long **sermon** _____
7. the **murmur** of the bored crowd _____
8. **crave** Paris in the springtime _____
9. lost some of its **brilliance** with each performance _____
10. attempted to **incite** others into action _____

Antonyms

Choose the word from this Unit that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. was completely **unschooled** in physics and calculus _____
2. had a deserved reputation as a **workaholic** _____
3. summarized their demands in **a few words** _____
4. the **receding** danger _____
5. a campaign that will **commence** in a week _____

Completing the Sentence

From the words in this Unit, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word form in the space provided.

1. I'm normally fairly even-tempered, but I can become _____ and irritable when I'm tired or frustrated.
2. The dull conversation became much more _____ when it turned to a subject in which we were all interested.
3. Indian elephant keepers usually use a short wooden _____ to control and direct the movements of their huge charges.
4. Those books that do not fit logically under any of the subjects indicated will be placed in a group labeled "_____."
5. I don't know which is worse—parents who are too strict with their children or parents who _____ them too much.
6. The mayor will deliver her annual Fourth of July _____ in City Square right after the parade.
7. When storm clouds _____ on the horizon, we hurried to find shelter.
8. The man was the prime suspect in the crime until two eyewitnesses came forward to _____ his alibi.
9. Larry has the _____ distinction of being the only student in our school ever to win varsity letters in four sports.
10. When I saw how handsome my father looked in his brand-new jacket, I _____ for one exactly like it.

11. Like some storm-tossed sea, her inventive brain _____ with all kinds of new and imaginative answers to old problems and questions.
12. How pleasant it is for us city dwellers to smell the new-mown hay and listen to the _____ of bees in the clover patch!
13. The resentment of the American colonists against the harsh policies of the British government _____ in armed rebellion.
14. In every election, the candidates try to persuade their _____ that they know how to solve the problems and issues that most concern them.
15. Like the traffic guard at a school crossing, the mother hen directed her large _____ across the yard toward a torn sack of feed.
16. We put supports around the tree that had been partially uprooted by the storm, and it was soon standing _____ again.
17. I believe in being careful, but Dan is _____ miserly when it comes to spending money.
18. Because of limited resources, only one half of the population of that underdeveloped nation is _____.
19. The sunlight shining on her hair gave it an almost metallic _____.
20. "You're just supposed to _____ the meat," I shouted at him in dismay, "not burn it to a crisp!"

Writing Words in Action

1. Look back at "Lunch at Delmonico's" (pages 32–33), a diary entry written in October 1876 by a wealthy businessman. Write the diary entry that Harriet, his wife, might have written about her thoughts and activities on the very same day. Use at least two details from the passage and three Unit words.
2. Published diaries, such as those of Anne Frank or Samuel Pepys, offer firsthand accounts of certain historical events or eras. However, some people believe that diaries can only offer one-sided views of complex issues. In your opinion, is it helpful to learn about the past from a specific person's personal experiences? Explain your reasoning in a short essay. Use examples from your reading (pages 32–33), studies, and personal observations. Write at least three paragraphs, and use three or more words from the Unit.

The following excerpts are from the novel *The Lost World* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Some of the words you have studied in this Unit appear in **boldface** type. Complete each statement below the excerpt by circling the letter of the correct answer.

1. We had not gone thirty yards before a great black opening **loomed** in the wall. We turned into it to find that we were in a much larger passage than before. Along it we hurried in breathless impatience for many hundreds of yards.

If something **loomed**, it

- a. disappeared c. opened
b. emerged d. collapsed

2. The atmosphere was poisonous and horrible. After tripping and stumbling over these lumps of decay, I came suddenly against something hard, and I found that an **upright** post was firmly fixed in the center of the hollow.

Something that is **upright** is

- a. intense c. corrupt
b. vertical d. airless

3. . . . I saw white-bearded men rising and shaking their fists at the obdurate Professor. The whole great audience **seethed** and simmered like a boiling pot. The Professor took a step forward and raised both his hands.

If something **seethed**, then it was NOT

- a. annoyed c. calm
b. upset d. unusual

4. The air was calm, full of the eternal hum of insects, a tropical chorus of many octaves, from the deep **drone** of the bee to the high, keen pipe of the mosquito.

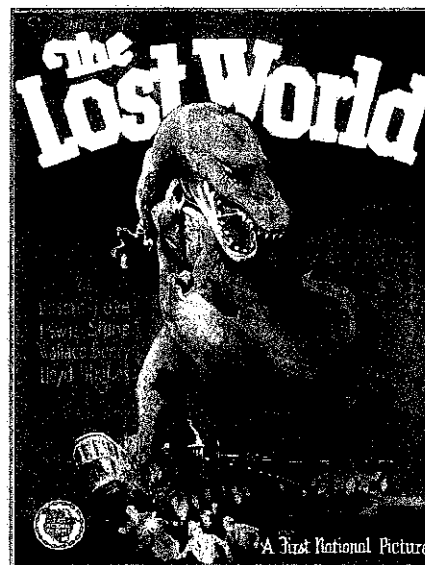
A **drone** is a(n)

- a. part of a flower c. shade of yellow
b. outcome d. buzzing sound

5. "The object of my journey was to **verify** some conclusions of Wallace and of Bates, which could only be done by observing their reported facts under the same conditions in which they had themselves noted them."

When you **verify** a conclusion, you

- a. confirm it c. publish it
b. question it d. disprove it



In 1925, Harry O. Hoyt directed a film based on *The Lost World*.

Interactive
Quiz



Snap the code, or go to
vocabularyworkshop.com

Vocabulary Workshop Unit 1

1. Adjacent
2. Alight
3. Barren
4. Disrupt
5. Dynasty
6. Foretaste
7. Germinate
8. Humdrum
9. Hurtle
10. Insinuate
11. Interminable
12. Interrogate
13. Recompense
14. Renovate
15. Resume
16. Sullen
17. Trickle
18. Trivial
19. Truce
20. Vicious

Vocabulary Workshop Unit 2

1. Available
2. Cater
3. Customary
4. Dissuade
5. Entrepreneur
6. Firebrand
7. Hazard
8. Hinder
9. Homicide
10. Indifference
11. Indignant
12. Indispensable
13. Lubricate
14. Mutual
15. Pelt
16. Plague
17. Poised
18. Regime
19. Transparent
20. Unscathed

Vocabulary Workshop Unit 3

1. Animated
2. Brood
3. Constituent
4. Culminate
5. Downright
6. Drone
7. Goad
8. Hanker
9. Indulge
10. Literate
11. Loom
12. Luster
13. Miscellaneous
14. Oration
15. Peevish
16. Seethe
17. Singe
18. Unique
19. Upright
20. Verify

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following passage in which some of the words you have studied in Units 1-3 appear in **boldface** type. Then answer the questions on page 43.

This passage discusses the llama, an amazing and extremely useful animal.

(Line)

For thousands of years, the llama has been a working animal. In fact, in the **barren**, rugged highlands of Peru, this **unique** animal has for centuries proved to be a reliable beast of burden, carrying heavy packs to lowland markets. Then, about one hundred years ago, the llama was brought to the United States. In this country, however, the llama has added to its **résumé** by gaining some unusual work experience, so strange in fact that here its "odd job" has all but replaced its **customary** use as a pack animal.

Because of its tendency to work hard, eat cheaply, go many miles without water, and get along well with people and other animals, the llama has proved to be a match for many other working animals. Yet it is not just in **trivial** matters, such as carrying golf bags (although llamas do serve as caddies) or in maintaining hiking trails (they do work for the National Park Service), that llamas have distinguished themselves in this country. In fact, in the United States the llama's true calling seems to be in "predator protection," acting as a kind of fantastic "sheepdog."

Interestingly, llamas make good "guard dogs" for the following reasons: They are quick studies, learning in a few days what it might take a dog a year to master. Also, llamas and sheep get along famously. Most important, llamas have a natural distaste for coyotes, the sheep's main predator, and they don't get frazzled in the face of danger. When brazen predators approach the herd, llamas aggressively chase away the intruders.

So serious is this problem that in the United States **vicious** predators have killed millions of dollars worth of sheep in the past few years. Although efforts have been under way to destroy the coyotes, the thinking now is to focus on protecting the sheep. It would seem that the best way to do that is to "hire" a llama. In fact, when interviewed in an Iowa study, half the llama-owning sheep farmers reported sheep losses down to zero since getting a llama, which just goes to show that there's nothing like having a good guard dog, especially when it's a llama.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to
 - a. explain the difference between llamas and sheepdogs
 - b. inform the reader about a nontraditional use of llamas
 - c. persuade the reader of the benefits of raising llamas
 - d. describe the physical characteristics of a llama
 - e. describe a typical day in the life of a llama
2. The meaning of **barren** (line 3) is
 - a. lush
 - b. productive
 - c. boring
 - d. arid
 - e. fertile
3. **Unique** (line 4) most nearly means
 - a. singular
 - b. friendly
 - c. aggressive
 - d. commonplace
 - e. docile
4. **Résumé** (line 11) is best defined as
 - a. story
 - b. experience
 - c. job history
 - d. regime change
 - e. qualifications
5. **Customary** (line 15) most nearly means
 - a. legal
 - b. traditional
 - c. untraditional
 - d. reliable
 - e. eccentric
6. **Trivial** (line 23) is best defined as
 - a. trifling
 - b. entertaining
 - c. important
 - d. profitable
 - e. exceptional
7. From paragraphs 1 and 2 (lines 1–33), you can infer that a llama's usual work is
 - a. to climb mountains
 - b. to maintain hiking trails
 - c. to carry golf bags
 - d. to protect sheep
 - e. to carry heavy burdens
8. From lines 34–36, you know that paragraph 3 contains several
 - a. reasons
 - b. contrasts
 - c. comparisons
 - d. descriptions
 - e. explanations
9. The meaning of **vicious** (line 49) is
 - a. hungry
 - b. savage
 - c. dangerous
 - d. rabid
 - e. natural
10. The author refers to an Iowa study (lines 58–64) in order to support the preceding sentence with
 - a. an explanation
 - b. a theory
 - c. a description
 - d. a statistic
 - e. an anecdote
11. The tone of this passage is
 - a. ironic
 - b. frivolous
 - c. informal
 - d. biased
 - e. philosophical
12. With which generalization would the author likely agree?
 - a. Sheepdogs are the best protectors of sheep.
 - b. Llamas protect sheep more effectively than sheepdogs.
 - c. Coyotes are part of a natural plan and need no intervention.
 - d. Coyotes are an endangered species and should be protected.
 - e. Government efforts to destroy coyotes have proved useless.

Two-Word Completions

Select the pair of words that best completes the meaning of each of the following sentences.

1. Running our country is full of all kinds of hidden _____ and traps for the unwary. For that reason, no president, no matter how alert or cautious, ever leaves office entirely _____ by the experience.

a. regimes . . . lubricated	c. orations . . . animated
b. firebrands . . . poised	d. hazards . . . unscathed

2. Though crabmeat is the _____ ingredient in the classic recipe for a New Orleans fish stew, it isn't always in season. Accordingly, professional chefs often replace it with whatever shellfish is _____ at the time, without any noticeable damage to the dish.

a. humdrum . . . adjacent	c. customary . . . available
b. unique . . . indispensable	d. upright . . . transparent

3. The speaker showed complete _____ to the record heat and heavy downpour. He was _____, however, when hecklers interrupted his speech for the fourth time.

a. recompense . . . indispensable	c. constituent . . . poised
b. indifference . . . indignant	d. oration . . . literate

4. Winds fanned the flames, and the fire on the upper floors of the factory quickly spread to _____ buildings. Though firefighters worked valiantly to _____ its progress, the blaze soon engulfed the entire block.

a. available . . . goad	c. miscellaneous . . . animate
b. upright . . . germinate	d. adjacent . . . hinder

5. At one point in last night's hockey game, home-team fans became so angry with the referee that they began to _____ him with refuse. Programs, paper cups, and even a dead fish _____ through the air and landed at his feet.

a. pelt . . . hurtled	c. indulge . . . loomed
b. disrupt . . . droned	d. singe . . . trickled

6. When I was very young, I truly _____ a life of excitement, adventure, and danger. But now that I'm a good deal older, I'm perfectly content with my rather _____ existence.

a. brooded about . . . interminable	c. alighted on . . . trivial
b. hankered for . . . humdrum	d. indulged in . . . peevish

7. When the new _____ took office, its first order of business was to pacify the country by arranging a _____ with the rebel forces that had been waging all-out war against the previous administration.

a. dynasty . . . plague	c. firebrand . . . résumé
b. drone . . . homicide	d. regime . . . truce

In the passage “The Times of Zheng He” (see pages 12–13), the writer describes political unrest in fourteenth-century China by using the expression “a change was in the wind.”

“A change in the wind” is an idiom that means a transformation of some kind will take place soon. An **idiom** is a figure of speech or an informal expression that is not meant literally. You learn idioms by hearing them used in daily conversation. Idioms can be fun to use in conversations, but because they are informal, use them sparingly in writing.

Choosing the Right Idiom

Read each sentence. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of each idiom in **boldface** print. Then write the letter of the definition for the idiom in the sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. You know that Katie will raise a stink if she thinks she's been treated unfairly. _____ | a. earn money; make a living |
| 2. After an hour of his scrubbing and polishing, the bathroom is as clean as a whistle . _____ | b. report misconduct or bad behavior |
| 3. The mayor signed a bill pledging to have all city buildings go green within the next two years. _____ | c. spotless |
| 4. Because of obesity's bad health effects, I've vowed to quit cold turkey on chocolate and other sweets. _____ | d. stop talking |
| 5. After you graduate, what do you plan to do to bring home the bacon ? _____ | e. immediately and completely stop a bad habit |
| 6. Whatever you do, don't upset the applecart by telling Elena that you're quitting. _____ | f. complain in a forceful way; make something into a big issue |
| 7. Of all the dogs in the rescue shelter, only one, a black Scottish terrier, caught my eye . _____ | g. spoil someone's plans; cause trouble |
| 8. Marcus, who often speaks up without thinking, definitely needs to learn to button his lip . _____ | h. attracted my attention |
| 9. Marianela has been patient, but the next time you skip practice, she's going to blow the whistle on you. _____ | i. revealed something that's supposed to be secret |
| 10. I forgot that the party was a surprise, so I let the cat out of the bag when I asked Austin if he was going to attend it. _____ | j. take steps to reduce pollution and save energy |

WORD STUDY

Writing with Idioms

Find the meaning of each idiom. (Use a dictionary if necessary.) Then write a sentence for each idiom.

1. it just goes to show

2. by the seat of my pants

3. shape up or ship out

4. put two and two together

5. play second fiddle

6. jump to conclusions

7. down in the mouth

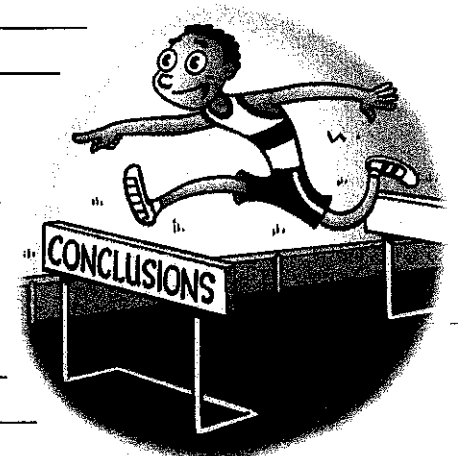
8. out in left field

9. put his foot in his mouth

10. down and out

11. wore a poker face

12. get carried away



Every word has a literal meaning that you can look up in a dictionary. This meaning is called its **denotation**.

Besides having a denotation, many words also have connotations. **Connotations** are emotional associations and implied meanings. They come from the ways people commonly use the word. Connotations are either positive or negative. Words that do not have strong connotations are considered neutral.

Consider these synonyms for the neutral word *question*.

Interview has a neutral connotation, but *interrogate*, *cross-examine*, and *grill* all have negative connotations.

You might be flattered to be interviewed, but would you enjoy being interrogated, cross-examined, or grilled for information?

Look at these examples of words that are similar in denotation but have different connotations.

think	ponder	brood
ordinary	normal	humdrum
unusual	unique	weird

Be on the lookout for connotations when you read and write. For example, what is a journalist's attitude if she calls her subject *quirky*? What if she describes her subject as *peculiar*? The words' literal meanings are not so different, but their connotations are.

30:

Write a plus sign (+) in the box if the word has a positive connotation.

Write a minus sign (-) if the word has a negative connotation. Put a zero (0) if the word is neutral.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. unscathed | 2. mutual | 3. interminable | 4. entrepreneur |
| 5. animated | 6. plague | 7. barren | 8. trivial |
| 9. adjacent | 10. poised | 11. dynasty | 12. upright |
| 13. customary | 14. indignant | 15. indifference | 16. luster |

WORD STUDY

Expressing the Connotation

Read each sentence. Select the word in parentheses that better expresses the connotation (positive, negative, or neutral) given at the beginning of the sentence.

- positive 1. For her birthday, Emma received a(n) (**unusual, unique**) necklace that her Aunt Mara had beaded.
- negative 2. The tennis player was (**indignant, surprised**) when he heard the judge's call.
- neutral 3. After the principal's (**oration, speech**), some students had questions, but there was no time to answer them.
- positive 4. After we gave our dog Molly a bath, her golden fur had a beautiful (**shine, luster**).
- negative 5. Thoughts of what might happen in the future often (**plagued, troubled**) her.
- neutral 6. I did not mean to (**insinuate, suggest**) that your friend is untrustworthy.
- negative 7. Because of the years-long drought, the land was (**barren, dry**).
- positive 8. Her presentation was a success because she was so (**calm, poised**) during her speech about energy conservation.

Challenge: Using Connotation

Choose vocabulary words from Units 1–3 to replace the highlighted words in the sentences below. Then explain how the connotation of the replacement word changes the tone of the sentence.

dissuade
peevish

animated
indifferent

trivial
goad

1. Our boss likes to **urge** _____ everyone to arrive a half hour early and stay late, but so far no one has complied.

2. Who would have thought that such close friends would end their relationship because of something so **unimportant** _____?

3. Jenna, who's often **cross** _____ when she's tired, complained about everything from the moment we began the rehearsal.

pend, pens—to hang,
weigh; to pay; to set
aside

The Latin root *pens* appears in **indispensable** (page 25). That word's original meaning was "not able to be set aside or done away with," but now the word has come to mean "essential or necessary." Some other words based on the same root are listed below.

dependent
dispensary

dispense
expendable

expenditure
pension

perpendicular
suspense

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. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. a fixed amount paid to retired employees or their families
At age 65, he will receive a small _____ from his company.
2. replaceable, nonessential
It is difficult for some employees to realize that they are _____ and can be let go at any time.
3. a place where medicines are made or given out ("place from which things are weighed out")
The nurse obtained the medicine she needed in the hospital _____.
4. relying on another for help or support; determined or conditioned by something else; a person who is supported by another
A lion cub is _____ on its mother for nourishment.
5. the amount of money spent; spending, using up ("paying out")
Worrying is a needless _____ of energy.
6. at right angles; exactly upright, vertical
The wall is _____ to the floor.
7. to give out, distribute
It is a judge's duty to _____ justice with an even hand.
8. the state of being uncertain or undecided; anxiety, nervous uncertainty
The audience was kept in _____ until the winner of the singing contest was announced.