VOCABULARY...

Everyday Living Words
History and Geography Words
Media and Marketplace Words
Music, Art, and Literature Words
Science and Technology Words
Workplace and Career Words

VOCABULARY
EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

- Health and Safety
- Responsible Citizenship
- Car and Driver
- Nutrition and Cooking

VOCABULARY in context

Saddleback eBook

ELLIOTT QUINLEY
EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

♦ Health and Safety
♦ Car and Driver
♦ Responsible Citizenship
♦ Nutrition and Cooking
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>Introduction</strong> ..................... 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 1</strong> Preview ..................... 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Glossary ............................. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Are You “Test-Wise”? .............. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Beware of Telephone Scams ........ 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Keep Your Cool! .................... 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Controlling Pests .................. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A Car’s Safety Features .......... 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Vocabulary Stretch ............... 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>Unit 1 Review</strong> ................... 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 2</strong> Preview ..................... 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Glossary ............................. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Computers and Health ............. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Easy Biscuits ...................... 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Will You Lend a Hand? ............. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A Gardening Project ............... 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Good Mental Health ............... 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Vocabulary Stretch ............... 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>Unit 2 Review</strong> ................... 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 3</strong> Preview ..................... 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Glossary ............................. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Buying Life Insurance ............. 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Megavitamins: A Good Idea? ...... 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Understanding Mass Mailings ...... 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Practicing Conservation .......... 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Washing Your Car ................. 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Vocabulary Stretch ............... 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>Unit 3 Review</strong> ................... 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 4</strong> Preview ..................... 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Glossary ............................. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Reading Food Labels .............. 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tools and Tasks ................. 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Communities Against Graffiti .... 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 How to Paint a Room ............. 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Safe Driving Quiz ............... 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Vocabulary Stretch ............... 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>Unit 4 Review</strong> ................... 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>End-of-Book Test</strong> .............. 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ <strong>Word List</strong> ...................... 109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT!

A well-developed vocabulary pays off in many important ways. Better-than-average “word power” makes it easier to understand everything you read and hear—from textbook assignments to TV news reports or instructions on how to repair a bicycle. And word power obviously increases your effectiveness as a communicator. Think about it: As far as other people are concerned, your ideas are only as convincing as the words you use to express them. In other words, the vocabulary you use when you speak or write always significantly adds or detracts from what you have to say.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT was written especially for you. The program was designed to enrich your personal “word bank” with many hundreds of high-frequency and challenging words. There are six thematic books in the series—Everyday Living, Workplace and Careers, Science and Technology, Media and Marketplace, History and Geography, and Music, Art, and Literature. Each worktext presents topic-related readings with key terms in context. Follow-up exercises provide a wide variety of practice activities to help you unlock the meanings of unfamiliar words. These strategies include the study of synonyms and antonyms; grammatical word forms; word roots, prefixes, and suffixes; connotations; and the efficient use of a dictionary and thesaurus. Thinking skills, such as drawing conclusions and completing analogies, are included as reinforcement.

A word of advice: Don’t stop “thinking about words” when you finish this program. A first-class vocabulary must be constantly renewed! In order to earn a reputation as a first-rate communicator, you must incorporate the new words you learn into your everyday speech and writing.
Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE

Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ Soap and toilet paper are two staples that people keep in their homes.
2. _____ Adjectives are words that describe adverbs.
3. _____ Gullible people are sometimes known as con artists.
4. _____ Solicitors are important safety features in your car.
5. _____ Road rage is usually an effect of excessive stress.
6. _____ Pesticide is an antonym of insecticide.
7. _____ Analogies are statements of relationship.
8. _____ It can be dangerous to recline your seat-back while you are driving.

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY

Draw a line to match each item on the left with an appropriate example on the right.

1. part of speech  a. barnyard
2. prefix  b. pronoun
3. compound word  c. cide
4. Latin root  d. en-
A glossary is an alphabetical list of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from the various activities of everyday life.

**academic** having to do with formal schooling

**analyze** to study something part by part; to examine it carefully

**ballot** paper or card on which a voter marks his or her choice

**bank account** money deposited in a bank where it is held ready for withdrawal by the depositor

**consumer** person who buys products or services

**cultivate** to prepare soil and grow crops

**detour** route used when the regular route is blocked or closed to traffic

**entrée** the main dish of a meal

**etiquette** rules of proper conduct; good manners

**obligation** a legal or moral duty or responsibility

**passage** a section of a speech or a piece of writing

**pedestrians** people who are walking instead of driving or riding

**prohibited** describes something not allowed; often forbidden by law

**schedule** a plan showing dates and times when parts of a project should be completed; a timetable

**staples** common articles or food items kept in readiness for use

**thrive** to grow in a strong, healthy way

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Use words from the glossary to complete the sentences.

1. Driving the wrong way on a one-way street is ____________________________ by law.

2. You show consideration for other people when you follow the rules of ____________________________.
3. When you sign a contract, you take on a legal _________________.

4. A customer in a store can also be called a _________________.

5. On an essay test, you might be asked to _________________ the causes of America’s Civil War.

6. When you arrive at a polling place, you will be given a _________________.

7. At most intersections, a crosswalk is provided for _________________.

8. Your _________________ history is an important part of your résumé.

9. In order to establish a _________________, you must fill out a form and deposit some money.

10. To _________________ a garden plot, you will need a shovel, a trowel, and a hoe.

11. Sugar and flour are _________________ found in most people’s kitchen cupboards.

12. Roast beef is the most popular _________________ served at this restaurant.

13. Seedlings need plenty of sunshine and water if they are to _________________.

14. The teacher asked Tim to read a ___________________________ from *Romeo and Juliet*.

15. When roads are being repaired, drivers usually have to make a ___________________________.

16. Check the bus __________________________ to see where you will have to transfer to another route.

**LOOK IT UP!**

Check a dictionary to find the information you need to complete the sentences.

1. The noun form of *academic* is __________________________.

2. The verb form of *consumer* is __________________________.

3. The noun form of *prohibit* is __________________________.

4. The adjective form of *obligation* is __________________________.

5. Two different meanings of the word *passage* are:
   a. ______________________________________________________________
   b. ______________________________________________________________

6. Two different meanings of the word *staples* are:
   a. ______________________________________________________________
   b. ______________________________________________________________

7. The noun form of *analyze* is __________________________.
Here are some useful strategies to help you improve your performance on objective tests at school.

1. Budget your time. Glance over the test, noting the types of questions and the number of points each section is worth. Start with the easiest questions. Allow most of your time for questions that are worth the most points.

2. Read the questions and all possible answers carefully.

3. Underline key words and qualifiers such as all of the above, none of the above, never, always, and so on.

4. After you answer the questions you know, reread the questions you didn’t answer the first time.

5. If you still can’t answer a question, try these strategies:
   - For a multiple-choice item, eliminate those choices you know are not correct. Then choose among the remaining alternatives.
   - Try paraphrasing the question. Then try to recall some examples.
   - If there is no penalty for guessing, answer all the questions, even if you have to guess blindly.
   - If you have time, check over the exam before you turn it in. Change an answer only if you have a good reason to do so.

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter adjective in the reading means “requiring the least effort”? _______________________

2. What five-letter verb in the reading means “to make a judgment without having enough facts to be certain”? _______________________

3. What nine-letter adjective in the reading means “left over”? _______________________

4. If you still can’t answer a question, try these strategies:
   - For a multiple-choice item, eliminate those choices you know are not correct. Then choose among the remaining alternatives.
   - Try paraphrasing the question. Then try to recall some examples.
   - If there is no penalty for guessing, answer all the questions, even if you have to guess blindly.
   - If you have time, check over the exam before you turn it in. Change an answer only if you have a good reason to do so.
WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or phrase as it is used in each sentence.

1. Never change a test answer unless you have a good **reason** for doing so.
   a. budget  b. justification  c. tutor

2. If you have time, **check over** your exam before you turn it in.
   a. review  b. revise  c. add check marks

3. Skillful test-takers know how to **budget** their time.
   a. equate time  b. work very  c. plan how with money quickly to best use

4. **Paraphrasing** a test question sometimes helps you to understand it better.
   a. reading  b. restating it in  c. reading it it aloud your own words backward

5. Employing certain **strategies** can help you get better test grades.
   a. techniques used  b. studying during  c. hiring a tutor to accomplish peak hours to coach you something

ANALOGIES

*Analogy* is a statement of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the reading.

1. **Adjective** is to **blind** as **adverb** is to ___
2. **One** is to **several** as **single** is to ___
3. **Affirm** is to **reaffirm** as **read** is to ___
4. **Opinion** is to **fact** as **subjective** is to ___
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. The clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
3. finalize
6. part
9. choices
10. remember

DOWN
1. important
2. select
4. reject
5. upgrade
7. exams
8. begin

SYLLABLES

Find the two words in the crossword puzzle that have four syllables (word parts spoken with a single sound). On the lines below, use each word in two original sentences.

1. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
Beware of Telephone Scams

Some con artists swindle gullible people over the telephone. To avoid becoming a victim of telephone fraud, follow these tips provided by the police:

1. Never give a stranger any personal information. (This rule applies to any unknown persons seeking information in person or by mail as well as by telephone.) Particularly, do not reveal your address, Social Security number, bank account number, or credit card number.

2. If a solicitor bothers you with requests for money or tries to argue, simply hang up.

3. If the call includes just about any promise of sudden riches, call the police. If you suspect the telephone offer is a fraud, note the following details and include them in your report to the police:
   • the name or title the caller used to identify himself or herself
   • what the person said about the firm that he or she claimed to represent
   • what the caller promised or offered
   • what the caller told you to do (Give personal information? Mail money, or arrange for someone to pick it up?)

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter verb in the reading means “to cheat or trick someone for financial gain”? ______________________

2. What seven-letter verb in the reading means “disturbs or pesters in an annoying way”? ______________________

3. What seven-letter verb in the reading means “to guess that something might be true”? ______________________
ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

### ACROSS

1. sophisticated
2. to seek
3. customer
4. public

### DOWN

1. familiar
2. aggressor
3. withhold

---

ANALOGIES

*Analogy* is a statement of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *Climb* is to *climber* as *call* is to __________________________.
2. *Answer* is to *reply* as *ask* is to __________________________.
3. *Identification* is to *identify* as *application* is to __________________________.
4. *Write* is to *keyboard* as *speak* is to __________________________.
5. *Explain* is to *clarify* as *debate* is to __________________________.
6. *Deceive* is to *mislead* as *cheat* is to __________________________.
DESCRIPTIVE WORDS
Cross out two words that could not be used to describe each boldface item. Use a dictionary if you’re not sure of a word’s meaning.

1. con artists
   - charming      reputable      criminal      convincing      compassionate

2. stranger
   - sibling      outsider      nonacquaintance      mentor      unidentified

3. fraud
   - bargain      trickery      hoax      opportunity      scheme

SYNONYMS
Unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its synonyms (words with similar meanings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LURE</th>
<th>NOINFORTAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERCHIS</td>
<td>LUCYTARPRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUGBILEL</td>
<td>NUDSYLED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. inexperienced, innocent, __________________________
2. guideline, standard, __________________________
3. unexpectedly, immediately, __________________________
4. data, facts, __________________________
5. especially, specifically, __________________________
6. fortune, wealth, __________________________
Anger affects your health. People who habitually yell and argue create much unhappiness and cause a lot of trouble. Such behaviors also raise blood pressure, trigger heart attacks, and contribute to strokes, ulcers, and digestive problems. And road rage—uncontrolled anger while driving—can be deadly.

Besides, getting mad doesn’t solve problems.

Here are some expert tips on how to “simmer down”:

**Be honest.** If you have a problem with anger, admit it. Someone else may have “started it,” but that doesn’t excuse your own bad behavior. Ask yourself what mistake you are making. When you’re driving, for example, do you follow other cars too closely?

**Work on it.** Decide to change your behavior, and then practice new ways of behaving. Stop attracting trouble by tailgating, for example. Practice saying “Be my guest” if another driver cuts you off or gives you a rude gesture. Responding quietly—instead of blowing your top—alters your breathing pattern and slows the damaging physical effects of stress.

**Distract yourself.** Do you really want to give other people the power to make you upset? Try counting to 10 or taking deep breaths for a minute or two.

**Don’t set yourself up for anger.** Watch your intake of caffeine and alcohol. Caffeine promotes anxiety and irritability. Alcohol slows your thinking and spurs you to act out.

---

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What ten-letter noun in the reading names the practice of driving too closely to the car ahead of you?
   - t

2. What eight-letter noun in the reading names a substance that stimulates the heart and nervous system?
   - c
3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a motion made with some part of the body to express a feeling or idea”? ________________

4. What eight-letter verb in the reading means “to divert or draw away one’s attention to something else”? ________________

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. changes
6. lethal
8. results

DOWN

1. elevate
3. suggestions
4. tension
5. confess
7. shout

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to complete the sentence or show the meaning of each boldface word or words.

1. Severe frustration and stress can result in stomach ulcers.
   a. violent tremors b. open sores c. dull aches

2. Phrases such as “simmer down” and “blow your top” are examples of
   a. figurative language. b. bad grammar. c. formal speech.

3. Caffeine and alcohol can play a big part in uncontrolled anger.
   a. food groups b. legally prohibited c. chemical substances
4. A person who is suffering from **anxiety** feels
   a. distressed,  
   b. bored, drowsy,  
   c. confident, sure, 
   nervous, uneasy. 
   lethargic. dominant.

5. A **behavior** that is consistently repeated without thinking about it has become
   a. expert.  
   b. incurable.  
   c. habitual.

**ANTONYMS**

Find the mystery words (reading from top to bottom) by filling in the blanks with words from the reading. Answer words are **antonyms** (words with opposite meanings) of the clue words.

1. destroy ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2. deceitful ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
3. happy ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. polite ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5. focus ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6. deny ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7. halt ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8. agree ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

**CHANGING PARTS OF SPEECH**

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the **boldface** word from the reading. If you need help, check a dictionary.

1. ________________ is the noun form of the verb **alter**.
2. The adjective form of the noun **behavior** is ________________.
3. ________________ is the noun form of the adjective **digestive**.
Controlling Pests

Have you ever been surprised to see a long line of ants parading across your kitchen counter? When the outside temperature falls, ants come indoors to seek warmth.

How do you get rid of ants? Try to control them with the least toxic products. Using a pesticide spray should be your last resort. The first line of defense is cleanliness. Even tiny crumbs attract ants. That’s why you should wipe down counters thoroughly after preparing food. Also make sure that food is stored in tightly sealed containers. Put the sugar bowl—and every other sweet thing—in the refrigerator. And empty the kitchen trash can every day.

Don’t forget that ants, like any pests, need food and water. That’s why ants are often found crawling around the bathroom sink and tub. To keep things dry as well as clean, fix leaky faucets and pipes.

Break up ant trails. You can clean up ants with a vacuum or spray them with soapy water and wipe them up with a sponge. Soap washes away the chemical trail that ants follow.

If you must use an insecticide, choose the least toxic one. Ant baits are usually less toxic than sprays. Remember that even small traces of pesticides washed down the sink drain into waterways and harm sensitive aquatic life.

---

### WORD SEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What four-letter verb in the reading means “to go out in search of”?</td>
<td>$t$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What seven-letter noun names the long, flat surface on top of your lower kitchen cabinets?</td>
<td>$c$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What nine-letter adjective in the reading means “delicate or easily injured”?</td>
<td>$s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What five-letter adjective in the reading could be used to describe a dripping faucet?</td>
<td>$l$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANTONYMS**

Solve the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

**ACROSS**

4. carelessly
7. attract
8. sizable

**DOWN**

1. foster
2. loosely
3. reject
5. short
6. filthy

**SYNONYMS**

Unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its *synonyms* (words with similar meanings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITcox</th>
<th>CAUTFES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HARTS</td>
<td>MURBSC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ___________________ : dabs, particles
2. ___________________ : contaminating, poisonous
3. ___________________ : scraps, rubbish
4. ___________________ : spigots, taps
ANALOGIES
Analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. Welcome is to guest as unwelcome is to ________________.
2. Tub is to bathroom as sink is to ________________.
3. Drink is to water as eat is to ________________.
4. Milk is to pitcher as sugar is to ________________.
5. Attack is to offense as repel is to ________________.
6. Scrub is to brush as wipe is to ________________.

THE LATIN ROOT cide
Many English words are based on Latin roots. The root cide, for example, means “kill.” Use words that end in cide to complete the sentences below.

1. An ________________ is a poison especially formulated to kill insects.
2. A ________________ is a chemical substance used to kill a wide range of plant and animal pests.
3. Any illegal killing of one human being by another is called a ________________.
4. People who kill themselves commit the act of ________________.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS
Use each of the boldface words in two sentences of your own.

1. fall (verb) ___________________________________________________________________
   fall (noun) ___________________________________________________________________
2. counter (noun) __________________________________________________________________
   counter (verb) __________________________________________________________________
A Car’s Safety Features

SEAT BELTS
Seat belts are the single most effective safety device in your automobile. When worn correctly, a seat belt can prevent serious injury or death in a crash.

When properly worn, seat belts:
• keep you connected to the vehicle. This allows you to take advantage of the vehicle’s built-in safety features.
• help protect you in almost any type of crash, including frontal, side, and rear impacts as well as rollovers.
• keep you from being thrown around the inside of the vehicle and against other occupants.
• prevent your ejection from the vehicle.
• hold you in the best position in case the airbags deploy.

AIRBAGS
Airbags supplement the protection that seat belts give to the torso and legs. They provide a cushion to help restrain and protect the head and chest.

Here are some important facts about airbags:
• If you have a moderate to severe frontal collision, the airbags will instantly inflate.
• After inflating, airbags deflate immediately. They won’t interfere with the driver’s visibility.
• Most occupants of the vehicle will not realize that the airbags deployed until they see them lying deflated on their laps.
• Airbags can be hazardous to children. An inflating front airbag can strike with enough force to seriously injure—or even kill—a small child.

WEAR SAFETY BELTS
To get maximum protection from seat belts and airbags, be sure to adjust your front seats properly. Move both seats as far back as possible from the steering wheel and dashboard. Whenever the car is moving, keep adjustable seat-backs in an upright position. Reclining a seat-back too far can allow a person to slide under a seat belt in a crash, resulting in serious injury.
WORD SEARCH

1. What six-letter noun in the reading means an “instrument” or “mechanism”? _________________

2. What eight-letter verb in the reading means to “control” or “hold back”? _________________

3. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “forced departure”? _________________

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. significant
5. activate
6. permit
7. car

DOWN

1. slip
2. crash
3. trunk
4. power

WORD FORMS

Many words can be written in different forms to become different parts of speech. The noun danger, for example, can be rewritten as an adjective (dangerous) or a verb (endanger). On the lines below, write sentences of your own, using the word forms indicated.

1. noun form of the verb adjust ___________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
2. adjective form of the noun vision __________________________

3. verb form of the noun inflation __________________________

4. verb form of the noun collision __________________________

ANTONYMS
First unscramble the boldface words from the reading. Then draw a line to match each word with its antonym (word with the opposite meaning).

1. NOTRALF __________________________ a. extreme
2. FIVEFECET __________________________ b. assist
3. RIFTEENER __________________________ c. rear
4. TRADEMOE __________________________ d. useless

WORDS IN CONTEXT
Read the sentences. Then use words from the reading to complete the sentences.

1. When you drive, you and your passengers are __________________________ of the vehicle.
2. Your seat-back should be kept in an __________________________ position.
3. A safety device called an __________________________ can protect your head and chest.
4. A head-on crash into another car would be called a __________________________ collision.
Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

LOOK IT UP!

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Before selecting a word, (1) read the dictionary definitions of all the boldface words, and (2) check out the context clues in each sentence.

1. Some people who lose their jobs become (indigent / impeccable).
2. Brad’s solution to the problem may not be (malleable / viable).
3. Rita’s (profligate / requisite) spending makes us worry.
4. Steven’s (austere / vapid) remarks in class are annoying to the teacher.
5. In a materialistic society, (decorum / avarice) is common.

Now write sentences of your own, using the boldface words you did not use to complete the sentences above.

1. WORD: ___________________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

2. WORD: ___________________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

3. WORD: ___________________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

4. WORD: ___________________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

5. WORD: ___________________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the clue words. If you need help, check a thesaurus.

ACROSS                        DOWN
3. indigent                  1. viable
5. profligate                2. vapid
4. avarice

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Unscramble the words you studied on the previous page. Then use one of the unscrambled words to correctly complete each sentence.

LAMEBALEL ____________________ MOREDUC ______________________
CAMPECLIBE ____________________ EASERUT ______________________
ETISIUQER ______________________

1. Work that is **faulty** or **imperfect** in some way could never be called ____________________.

2. Art class is **optional** at our school; it is not a ____________________ for graduation.

3. Her ____________________ room has no decoration at all.

4. Loud laughter in the library shows a lack of ____________________.

5. Because copper can be easily hammered or reshaped, it is a very ____________________ material.
EVERYDAY IDIOMS

Every language has idioms, or expressions, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That’s why understanding idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

Write a letter to match each idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.

1. _____ to hold your tongue   a. move to another place
2. _____ to pull up stakes   b. hold your emotions in check
3. _____ to blow your own horn   c. refrain from speaking
4. _____ to keep a stiff upper lip   d. brag or boast about yourself

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each boldface idiom.

1. Gary got raked over the coals by the shift supervisor.
   a. praised   b. warned   c. scolded

2. Amy made the all-star team by the seat of her pants.
   a. by sheer luck   b. by warming   c. in spite of and little skill the bench falling

3. We decided to go out on the spur of the moment.
   a. suddenly   b. under pressure   c. arrive early

4. Would a friend try to lead you down the garden path?
   a. disappoint you   b. deceive you   c. surprise you
Here’s your chance to show what you’ve learned in this unit!

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**
Use words from the unit to correctly complete the sentences.

1. One **s** ______________ for answering a multiple-choice question is to eliminate wrong answers first.
2. Jaywalking is **p** ______________ on most city streets.
3. **A** ______________ are words with opposite meanings.
4. Uncontrolled anger can **t** ______________ heart attacks.
5. Soap washes away the **c** ______________ trail left by ants.
6. Airbags can be **h** ______________ to small children.
7. Frustrated people should watch their **i** ______________ of caffeine and alcohol.
8. An **i** ______________ person cannot afford to buy groceries.

**ANALOGIES**

Analogies are statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the unit.

1. *Carrots* are to *rabbits* as *crumbs* are to ______________.
2. *Spreads* is to *widens* as *flattens* is to ______________.
3. *Device* is to *mechanism* as *crash* is to ______________.
4. *Library* is to *libraries* as *strategy* is to ______________.
HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ OBJECTIVE ___ GULLIBLE

___ ALTERNATIVES ___ INTAKE

___ SWINDLE ___ EJECTION

___ DISTRACT ___ AQUATIC

___ TOXIC ___ ANXIETY

___ DEPLOY ___ FRAUD

Now use each puzzle word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. aquatic __________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

2. distract _________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

3. fraud __________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

4. intake _________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

5. deploy _________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________
6. objective ___________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

7. toxic _______________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

8. anxiety _____________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

9. gullible _____________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

10. alternatives _______________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________

11. swindle ____________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________

12. ejection ___________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________

CATEGORIES
Cross out one word that does not fit in each category.

1. **words with suffixes**
   average   sensitive   protection   attendance

2. **compound words**
   dashboard   supplement   airbags   bathroom

3. **words with four syllables**
   pedestrians   information   identify   irritability
Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will be studying in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE
Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ There are silent letters in the words mortgage and autumn.
2. _____ Before baking biscuits, you must knead the flour.
3. _____ The word volunteer can be used either as a noun or a verb.
4. _____ A tomato plant grows best if it is tied to a steak.
5. _____ A mentally healthy person always feels contentment.
6. _____ The suffix -ology means “the study of.”
7. _____ A consortium is a partnership of groups making a joint effort.
8. _____ The prefix en- means “not.”

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY
Draw a line to match each boldface item on the left with appropriate examples.

1. noun a. yesterday, very, lightly, now
2. verbs b. sensitivity, crisis, bereavement
3. adjective c. require, belong, counsel, engulf
4. adverb d. temporary, scraggly, private, sly

A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from various activities of everyday life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>accessories</strong></td>
<td>extra things added for convenience, comfort, or decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>agent</strong></td>
<td>someone, such as an insurance agent, who takes care of business for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>curriculum</strong></td>
<td>the course or plan of study in a school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>delegate</strong></td>
<td>one who officially represents others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>estimate</strong></td>
<td>a quoted price for goods or services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inference</strong></td>
<td>a conclusion reached by careful reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>interstate</strong></td>
<td>between or among the states of a federal government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inventory</strong></td>
<td>a complete list of goods possessed; stock on hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>junction</strong></td>
<td>the place where highways, railroads, etc. join or cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lease</strong></td>
<td>agreement to use something for a certain amount of time and for a certain amount of money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mortgage</strong></td>
<td>agreement in which a borrower gives the lender a claim to property as a pledge that the debt will be paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>property</strong></td>
<td>a person’s belongings, especially land or real estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>reimburse</strong></td>
<td>to pay back money owed for services, expenses, loss, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>relevant</strong></td>
<td>to the point; having to do with the subject being discussed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>restriction</strong></td>
<td>a limiting condition such as a rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>revoke</strong></td>
<td>to cancel or repeal a license, permit, law, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>utilities</strong></td>
<td>public services such as gas, electricity, water, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What three-letter abbreviation in the reading means “and so forth”? e _______________________

2. What five-syllable word in the reading names something provided by a public utility? e _______________________
3. What eight-letter adjective in the reading is a synonym of *pertinent*?  
________________________

4. What eight-letter noun in the reading has a silent letter?  
________________________

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Use entry words in the glossary to complete the sentences.

1. Is there a ______________________ on pets in your apartment house?

2. Her scarf and pin are perfect ______________________ for her new suit.

3. Our warehouse workers are busily doing the end-of-year ______________________.

4. ______________________ payments on a car are usually less expensive than purchase payments.

5. Is French included in your school’s ______________________?

6. That real estate ______________________ has sold three houses this month.

7. You can drive from Seattle to Boston on ______________________ 90.

8. The company will ______________________ you for all of your out-of-pocket expenses.

9. The judges may ______________________ that law if they decide it is unfair.

10. What ______________________ can you draw from the broken door lock and the empty safe?
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the glossary. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. topic
4. eliminate
6. owned

DOWN

1. nonessential
2. crossroads
4. specific
5. creditor

MYSTERY WORDS

Unscramble the words from the reading to correctly complete the sentences.

1. Our LEADTEEG _________________________ to the United Nations is a former senator.

2. The mechanic's STEAMTIE _________________________ for overhauling the engine seems very high.

3. The wealthy investor purchased a lot of TRYPROPE _________________________ along the coastline.

4. They qualified for a low interest rate on their GROMGATE _________________________ loan.
Lesson 2

Computers and Health

Your computer can have adverse effects on your health. Have you ever heard of carpal tunnel syndrome? This painful condition is quite common. It is a consequence of working at a computer for long periods of time. Using the same hand motions over and over again causes nerves in the wrist to swell and become pinched.

Computer users are now being warned about another computer-related malady. This one is called computer vision syndrome, or CVS. Symptoms include headaches, blurred vision, light sensitivity, and difficulty in focusing. CVS is a temporary condition. It can be relieved by frequent, short breaks from staring at the computer screen.

Here are some preventive measures to help alleviate CVS:

• Position the monitor to avoid glare from windows and other light sources. If necessary, place a filter over the screen.

• Make sure the monitor is positioned 20 to 28 inches away from your eyes.

• Rest your eyes regularly. Look out the window every 20 minutes. After two hours of computer use, take a 15-minute break.

• Remember to blink. Most people blink less often when they are using a computer.

Experts also recommend that people who work long hours on a computer should get more frequent eye exams. Some may need special glasses designed for computer use.

WORD SEARCH

1. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “a number of symptoms that occur together and make up a particular disease or condition”? ________________________

2. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a video device that displays data or images generated by a computer”? ________________________
3. What three-word name in the reading describes a condition caused by repetitive compression of a nerve that passes through the wrist into the hand?

___________________  t  ____________________

4. What nine-letter adverb in the reading means “happening often enough to form a kind of pattern”?

___________________________

ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. permanent
5. attract
6. short
7. different

DOWN

1. rarely
3. pleasurable
4. helpful

SYNONYMS

Draw a line to match each boldface word from the reading with its synonym (word with similar meaning).

1. experts  a. movements
2. pinched  b. signs
3. motions  c. squeezed
4. symptoms  d. authorities
MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Some words have entirely different meanings when they’re used in different contexts. First unscramble the words from the reading. (Read the definitions for help.) Then write sentences of your own, using the words as defined.

1. SURESAME ______________________
   • finds out size, amount, or extent of something
   _________________________________________________________________
   • actions intended to bring about a desired result
   _________________________________________________________________

2. ROSEDIP ______________________
   • dots used to punctuate the end of statements
   _________________________________________________________________
   • repeating cycles of time
   _________________________________________________________________

3. REKAB ________________________
   • to split or crack into pieces
   _________________________________________________________________
   • a recess or interruption
   _________________________________________________________________

4. SLEWL ________________________
   • to bulge or become larger
   _________________________________________________________________
   • a very large rolling wave
   _________________________________________________________________
Years ago—before commercially made bread was widely available—many homemakers made biscuits every day. The following recipe makes about 20 flaky biscuits.

**EASY BISCUITS**

- 2 cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 cup shortening
- 3/4 cup milk

Heat oven to 450 degrees. Combine flour, baking powder, and salt in a large bowl. Mix well. Add shortening to the dry ingredients. Use a fork or a pastry blender to “cut in” shortening until the mixture looks like meal. Stir in almost all the milk. Add a bit more milk if the dough isn’t pliable. Dough is just the right consistency when it is soft and puffy and will roll out easily. (Too much milk makes the dough sticky; not enough makes the biscuits dry.) Round up the dough on a lightly floured board. To ensure a fine texture, knead lightly about six times.

Pressing gently with a rolling pin, roll dough until it is about 1/2-inch thick. Cut biscuits close together with a 1 1/2-inch round biscuit cutter. For biscuits with soft sides, place biscuits close together on an ungreased baking sheet. For biscuits with crusty sides, place biscuits one inch apart. Place on middle rack of oven, and bake for 10 to 12 minutes. Serve piping hot.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What four-letter noun in the reading developed from the Old English word *melu*, meaning “coarsely ground grain”? *m*

2. What ten-letter noun in the reading means “butter, vegetable oil, or another fat used in baked goods”? *s*
3. What ingredient in the recipe contains baking soda and an acid that makes dough rise? ______ p ______

4. What tool named in the reading is a heavy, smooth cylinder made of wood or some other material? ______ p ______

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
2. blend
4. flexible
6. delicate
7. crisp

DOWN
1. firmness
3. crumbly
5. stir

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Notice the boldface words. Then circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed.

1. **Commercially available** foods are
   a. better than  b. advertised  c. for sale
   homemade.  on television.  in stores.
2. The **texture** of a perfect biscuit should be
   a. rough and          b. dense and          c. light and
          grainy.              rich.              airy.

3. The cook will **knead** the dough by
   a. baking it          b. pressing, rolling,    c. allowing
          homemade.       and squeezing it.     it to rise.

**SILENT LETTERS**

Many English words have letters that are not pronounced when the words are spoken out loud. Cross out the silent letters in the words below. The first one has been done for you.

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{biscuit} & \text{solemn} & \text{science} & \text{knee} \\
\text{receipt} & \text{nuisance} & \text{slick} & \text{knead} \\
\end{array}
\]

**ANALOGIES**

*Analogies* are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then show the same relationship by completing the analogy with a word from the reading.

1. *Dry* is to *flour* as *wet* is to ________________.
2. *Skillet* is to *fry* as *oven* is to ________________.
3. *Part* is to *whole* as *ingredient* is to ________________.
4. *Sticky* is to *adhesive* as *stretchy* is to ________________.
5. *Soft* is to *crusty* as *together* is to ________________.
6. *Inch* is to *width* as *degree* is to ________________.
Lesson 4

Will You Lend a Hand?

Do you have a little time to give to a worthy cause? There are many ways for volunteers to get involved in any community. Here’s a list of typical organizations and agencies that are looking for helping hands.

HAVE A HEART The American Heart Association needs volunteers to help with office work, health fairs, and special fundraising events.

FOSTER HOMES FOR ANIMALS Can you care for puppies and kittens in your home until they reach adoptable age? The Humane Society provides volunteer training and covers food and medical expenses.

ART LOVERS WANTED The Uptown Museum needs docents to give weekday tours to fourth and fifth graders. The docent training workshop begins Sept. 1.

HOSPICE VOLUNTEERS We need individuals to provide emotional and practical support to terminally ill patients and their families. Bereavement volunteers are also needed.

FOOD BANK The Emergency Consortium needs assistance with warehouse and office activities. The food bank is open from Mon. through Sat.

PARTNERS IN READING needs one-on-one tutors for adults who read below eighth-grade level. A commitment of two hours per week for six months is required.

SUICIDE PREVENTION The Health Dept. will train you to answer its crisis hotline. Trainees must be over 21.

BE A MENTOR Turning Point Counseling Center needs adult volunteers to counsel at-risk youth. Bilingual a plus.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter noun in the reading names an unpaid worker? ___________________________

2. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “sadness or loneliness as a result of loss or death”? ___________________________
3. What seven-letter word in the reading means “a homelike place where dying people are cared for and made comfortable”?

4. What seven-letter adjective in the reading describes something that is “a true representative example of its kind”?

ANTONYMS
Use words from the reading to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
3. child
4. take
6. extraordinary
7. few

DOWN
1. optional
2. useless
5. closed

WHO’S WHO?
Unscramble the words to correctly complete the sentences.

1. A TREMON __________________________ is one who advises wisely.

2. A TREELOVNU __________________________ is one who gives time freely.

3. A NETARIE __________________________ is one who is being prepared to perform a task.
THE SUFFIX -able

The suffix -able means “capable of being.” In the reading, the word adoptable means “capable of being adopted.” Rewrite the boldface words below, adding the suffix -able. Hint: Some of the spellings are tricky! Check a dictionary before you write your answers.

1. Someone you can always rely on is _________________________.
2. An explanation that can be understood is ________________________.
3. A project that can be managed is _________________________.
4. Something that has great value is ________________________.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each boldface word or phrase.

1. The Downtown Housing Consortium works to provide shelter for the homeless.
   a. partnership   b. meeting   c. cluster of
      of several   of church   apartment
      organizations   officials   buildings

2. Tutors are needed to help people learn to read better.
   a. financial   b. private   c. trumpet
      sponsors   teachers   players

3. Docents are needed at the art museum.
   a. maintenance   b. gift shop   c. tour guides
      workers   clerks   and lecturers

4. I support the Food Bank because it is a worthy cause.
   a. has very   b. is worth   c. deserves help
      little funding   a fortune   for good work

5. You must make a six-month commitment to volunteer as a tutor.
   a. donate your   b. promise or   c. sign a binding
      money   pledge   contract
Growing tomatoes is a good project for a beginning gardener. The easiest way to get started is to buy young plants from a nursery. Look for pot-grown tomatoes with healthy green leaves and no flower bunches. The plants should be about eight inches tall. Avoid buying plants with thin, scraggly, yellow stems. These plants have been stuck in their pots for too long.

Find a spot in your yard that gets an abundance of sunshine but is sheltered from gusting winds. Before planting, enrich the soil there with compost or well-rotted manure.

After the last frost, plant each tomato in a large hole. Support each plant with a wire cage or a stake. This will help flower and fruit production by keeping tomatoes off the ground and away from insects. Be sure to give your plants a steady supply of water. Don’t let them dry out.

Check the plant regularly as it grows. Pinch off the top of a plant once it has grown four bunches of yellow flowers. That will allow the plant to stop growing taller and use its energy to ripen its fruit instead.

Tomato plants bear delicious, juicy fruit from early summer to early fall. The average plant—which spreads about three feet across and reaches about four feet in height—will yield a crop of about four pounds of tomatoes.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What seven-letter noun in the reading names a store that sells seeds, seedlings, and garden supplies?  
   \[n\] 

2. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “a very great amount or supply of something”?  
   \[a\]
3. What two seasons of the year are named in the reading? ___________________ ___________________

4. What eight-letter adjective in the reading means “uneven, ragged, or irregular”? ____________________

**PREFIX en-**

The prefix *en-* at the beginning of a word can mean: (1) “to put into or on” (*enthrone*—put on a throne); (2) “to make” (*enrich*—to make richer); or (3) “in or into” (*entangle*—to tangle in). Unscramble the words beginning with the prefix *en*-. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. When you **ENGEAROUC** __________________ people, you give them new confidence and hope.

2. You **ENRANES** __________________ an animal when you catch it in a trap.

3. Police officers **ENCROFE** __________________ the law when they issue speeding tickets.

4. A huge wave can easily **ENFULG** __________________ a swimmer.

5. Sunny weather will **ENRUSE** __________________ large attendance at the fair.

6. You **ENSURTT** __________________ only your closest friends with your deep, dark secrets.

**PLURALS**

Write the *plural* form (names more than one) of each noun below.

1. nursery _____________________ 3. insect _____________________

2. bunch _____________________ 4. tomato _____________________
MATCHING WORDS AND MEANINGS

Use the definitions to help you complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading.

ACROSS
2. farm product grown in the soil
4. blowing suddenly and strongly
5. decayed animal waste
7. describes fruits containing lots of liquid
8. the amount of something produced

DOWN
1. cone-shaped wire support for a plant
3. squeeze between thumb and forefinger
2. rotted vegetable matter
6. to mature

SYNONYMS
The boldface words listed below are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of words from the reading. Write the correct word from the reading on each line.

1. tasty ____________________ 4. protected ________________
2. bugs ____________________ 5. blossoms ________________
3. clusters ________________ 6. location ________________

THINKING ABOUT THE READING
1. How many pounds of tomatoes might you get from three plants? ________ pounds
2. At what time of year does the “last frost” occur? ________________
There is no single definition of “good mental health” that everyone accepts. So it isn’t surprising that there is no foolproof formula for good mental health.

Still, a majority of people would agree that a mentally healthy person feels content—most of the time.

But even “being content” is hard to define. Generally speaking, it means many things: feeling love, satisfaction, and joy; freedom from worry or overwhelming hardships; simply having peace of mind.

Psychologists tell us that contentment is a result rather than a cause. Their studies of mentally healthy people show four important causes, or conditions, that make contentment possible:

1. **Self-respect** (liking and honoring yourself as a good and worthy person)
2. **Self-acceptance** (admitting your own limitations as inescapable conditions of being human)
3. **Self-control** (the ability to discipline your own emotions and behavior)
4. **Awareness of others** (understanding that, like you, everyone else has strengths and weaknesses, and wants to feel worthwhile)

The words “most of the time” are crucial. Mentally healthy people do have troubling emotions that cause them problems. But their realistic understanding of themselves and other people provides contentment most of the time.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “more than half”?
   - m

2. What nine-letter compound word in the reading means “troubling circumstances that are not easy to bear”?
   - h
3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “the power or skill required to do something”?

4. What seven-letter noun in the reading is a synonym for *recipe*?

**GIVING EXAMPLES**

Complete the sentences with appropriate examples of the *boldface* terms.

1. A person shows *self-respect* when __________________________________________________________________________.

2. A person shows *self-acceptance* when __________________________________________________________________________.

3. A person shows *self-control* when __________________________________________________________________________.

4. A person shows *awareness of others* when __________________________________________________________________________.

5. To me, “*contentment*” means __________________________________________________________________________.

**THE SUFFIX -ology**

The suffix *-ology* means “the science of” or “the study of.” For example, the Greek root *psych* (meaning “mind”) plus *-ology* creates the word *psychology*, meaning “the study of the mind.” You will probably need a dictionary to help you find the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. *Musicology* is the study of ________________.
2. A doctor who specializes in cardiology works with diseases of the _________________.

3. Seismology is the study of _________________.

4. The scientific study of crime and criminals is called _________________.

5. Paleontology is the study of _________________.

6. The study of animals is called _________________.

SYNONYMS
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of answer words.

ACROSS
1. one, only
4. important, critical
6. restraint or control
7. recognizes, abides by

DOWN
1. astonishing
2. unfailing
3. liberty
5. truthful, actual

SF

CR

D
WORDS IN CONTEXT
Read the dictionary definitions of the ten boldface word choices. Then circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (acute/timorous) kitten hid under the couch.
2. They say that a robin is the (harbinger/siege) of spring.
3. The senator’s opponents will try to (stymie/embellish) the passage of his bill.
4. On a clear night, you can see a (paucity/myriad) of stars in the sky.
5. You might (mollify/encroach) a barking dog by throwing it a bone.

Now write five original sentences, using the boldface words you did not circle above.

1. WORD: ____________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________________
   2. WORD: ____________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________________
   3. WORD: ____________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________________
   4. WORD: ____________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________________
   5. WORD: ____________________ SENTENCE: ____________________________________________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the clue words. Use a thesaurus to find synonyms that fit.

ACROSS
3. mollify
4. harbinger
5. myriad

DOWN
1. stymie
2. timorous

SENTENCE COMPLETION
Unscramble the words you studied on the previous page. Then use the unscrambled words to correctly complete the sentences.

CHORENAC _____________________ ESIGE __________________________
BIMESHELL _____________________ TUCEA _________________________
CAUTIFPY ______________________

1. They don’t want censors to _____________________ on free speech.
2. We may be faced with an _____________________ shortage of gasoline.
3. The _____________________ of their harvest was very disappointing.
4. She will _____________________ her speech with humorous stories.
5. After a bloody _____________________, the troops captured the fort.
IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

All languages have certain expressions, or idioms, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That’s why understanding idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

• Circle a letter to show the meaning of each boldface idiom.

1. Some very successful people were born on the wrong side of the tracks.
   a. in small towns
   b. into poverty
   c. to beat the odds

2. That rookie can’t hold a candle to the seasoned veteran.
   a. be as skillful
   b. have confidence
   c. earn as and powerful
   and trust in
   much money

3. We’ll be all right as long as no one rocks the boat.
   a. gets nervous
   b. causes trouble
   c. makes a mistake

4. Instead of using a prepared mix, she made that cake from scratch.
   a. over the
   b. with
   c. using basic campfire
   professional help
   ingredients

• Now use each of the above idioms in an original sentence. Make sure the context of your sentence makes the idiom’s meaning clear.

1. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
Here’s your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit.

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Complete the sentences with appropriate words from the reading.

1. Your ____________ bills may go up if there is an energy shortage.
2. Computer vision syndrome (CVS) may include a ______________ to light.
3. Years ago, many homemakers made ______________ every day.
4. Volunteers are sometimes required to make a ______________ for a certain time period.
5. Tomato plants bought at a ______________ should be about eight inches tall.
6. The store manager must try to ______________ the angry customer.
7. Psychologists say that contentment is a ______________ rather than a cause.
8. Adding the suffix ______________ can turn a verb or noun into an adjective.

**CATEGORIES**

Cross out the item that does *not* fit in each category.

1. **compound words**  hotline sunshine crossword bereavement
2. **prefixes**  -ibility  pre-  un-  inter-
3. **suffixes**  
   -less  -ment  intro-  -ance

4. **plural**  
   stems  lens  deer  causes

5. **people**  
   delegates  docents  hospices  mentors

**ANALOGIES**

*Analogy* is statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then show the same relationship by completing the analogy with a word from the unit.

1. **Synonym** is to *thesaurus*  
   as **definition** is to ___________________________.

2. **Buy** is to *rent*  
   as **purchase** is to ___________________________.

3. **Single** is to *several*  
   as **symptom** is to ___________________________.

4. **en**- is to *prefix*  
   as **-ology** is to ___________________________.

5. **Scrambled** is to *unscrambled*  
   as **tencod** is to ___________________________.

6. **Hands** are to *keyboard*  
   as **eyes** are to ___________________________.

**HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE**

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ EMBELLISH  ___ ADVERSE
___ ADOPTABLE  ___ ACUTE
___ REIMBURSE  ___ CRISIS
___ CONSISTENCY  ___ YIELD
___ FOOLPROOF  ___ CONTENT
___ CRUCIAL  ___ COUNSEL

---

CGPYIELDAOHN
OBNNSGPORDIAT
NCDSUYTCVLIK
SRHGRPOUEYTS
IUTRAUSLDRFI
SCZWNEBRSIL
TIPSYACMEVIL
EADTFANIBSE
NLPPTCRQSEIB
CKOLUJGFARWM
YDXTNETNOCE
AHEFOORPLOOF
Now use each word from the hidden words puzzle in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear. If you need help, check a dictionary.

1. counsel ________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

2. adverse ______________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

3. embellish ____________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

4. content ______________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

5. acute ________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

6. adoptable ____________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

7. foolproof _____________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

8. consistency __________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

9. yield ________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

10. crisis ______________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________

11. reimburse ____________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________

12. crucial ______________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________
Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE
Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ The prefix mega- means “one thousand.”
2. _____ The words feasible and unrealistic are synonyms.
3. _____ A customer’s regular payments to an insurance company are called premiums.
4. _____ The suffix -ant means “one who does something.”
5. _____ The word supplement can be used as a noun or a verb.
6. _____ The words reprocessed and recycled are antonyms.
7. _____ One kind of megavitamin is called a chamois.
8. _____ Someone who does a heinous deed deserves punishment.

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY
First, circle the correctly spelled word in each pair. Then write noun, verb, adjective, or adverb to show that word’s part of speech.

1. solicit / solisit
   ____________________

2. massave / massive
   ____________________

3. vitemin / vitamin
   ____________________

4. anully / annually
   ____________________

          ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY: 1. solicit, verb   2. massive, adjective   3. vitamin, noun   4. annually, adverb
A glossary is an alphabetical index of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from the various activities of everyday life.

**adamant** not giving in easily; firm; unyielding

**bigot** a prejudiced, narrowminded person with strong, stubbornly held opinions

**expunge** to erase or remove completely

**feasible** possible; capable of being done under conditions as they are

**gross** total; entire; with nothing taken away

**hoard** to collect and stow away, often secretly

**innate** given by nature; seeming to have been born in a person

**jettison** to throw away or get rid of

**lackluster** dull; not bright, interesting, or forceful

**libel** the crime of printing something that unfairly damages a person’s reputation

**net** what is left after certain amounts have been subtracted

**nostalgia** a wishing for something that happened long ago or is now far away

**nurture** to care for; to help someone or something grow and develop

**permeate** to pass through or spread through every part

**roster** a list naming members of a group, such as students, soldiers, or teammates

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Use words from the glossary to complete the sentences.

1. You can’t teach someone to jump as high as Harry does; that ability is ______________________.

2. Jennifer’s plan isn’t ______________________, because it would cost too much.
3. Your _________________ salary is also called “take-home pay.”

4. They had to _________________ cargo to keep their sinking ship afloat.

5. When remembering their youth, older people may get carried away with _________________.

6. The congresswoman was _________________ about her refusal to run for reelection.

7. The judge has the power to _________________ the criminal record of a rehabilitated person.

8. As the campers entered the bus, the scoutmaster called roll from his _________________.

9. As the bread bakes, a wonderful aroma will _________________ the air.

10. The famous actor’s performance was strangely ________________.

11. Only a _________________ would make such a hateful remark.

12. My brother likes to _________________ candy in a coffee can hidden under his bed.

13. If you _________________ the seedlings, your flowerbed will be filled with blooms.

14. The outraged celebrity sued the newspaper for ________________.

15. Sherry’s _________________ salary is about 30 percent higher than her net pay.
**ANTONYMS**

Complete the puzzle with words from the glossary. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

**ACROSS**

2. acquired  
5. neglect  
6. distribute  
7. uncertain

**DOWN**

1. brilliant  
3. engrave  
4. salvage

**LOOK IT UP!**

Check a dictionary to find the information you need to complete the sentences.

1. The **adjective** forms of *bigot* and *nostalgia* are ____________________ and ____________________.

2. The words *nurture*, *libel*, and *hoard* can be used as ________________ as well as verbs.

3. The condition or state of being a *bigot* is called ________________.

4. Two different definitions of the word *net* are:
   • ______________________________________________________________
     ______________________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________________
How much do you know about the vocabulary of insurance? The chart below lists life insurance rates for people of various ages. Read the explanatory notes under the chart.

**AFFORDABLE LIFE INSURANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE AGE</th>
<th>$101,000</th>
<th>$250,000</th>
<th>$500,000</th>
<th>$1,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>11.94</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>19.25</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>11.94</td>
<td>11.41</td>
<td>19.25</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>19.46</td>
<td>29.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>11.59</td>
<td>19.68</td>
<td>29.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>19.90</td>
<td>30.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>12.39</td>
<td>11.94</td>
<td>20.34</td>
<td>31.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>12.56</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>20.78</td>
<td>34.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other amounts available upon request. Premiums are based on applicant’s age at nearest birthday. Policies are non-cancelable as long as premiums are paid. Premiums may be paid by bank draft, annually, semiannually, or monthly. (A no-cost medical exam may be required depending on age, health, or amount of coverage desired.) Above premiums are preferred rates. Level death benefit to age 95. Premiums increase annually. All policies are issued and subject to underwriting by ABC Insurance Company.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “the dried leaves of a plant prepared for smoking, chewing, or as snuff”? ______________________
2. What twelve-letter verb in the reading means “officially assuming liability to the amount of a specified sum”? ________________________

3. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “payments made by an insurance company”? ________________________

4. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “regular payments made to keep an insurance policy in force”? ________________________

READING A CHART
Use information from the chart on the previous page to answer the questions.

1. What monthly premium would a 30-year-old, non-smoking woman pay for a $250,000 life insurance policy? ______________

2. How much more would the same woman have to pay each month if she were a smoker? ______________

3. Are monthly life insurance rates higher for males or females? ______________

4. Does the chart list monthly premium rates for 15-year-olds? ______________

5. What monthly rate would a 38-year-old, non-smoking male pay for a $500,000 life insurance policy? ______________

THE SUFFIX -ant
The suffix -ant, meaning “one who,” is used to make a noun of a verb. One who applies, for example, is an applicant.

Add -ant to the following verbs to show “one who” takes that action.

1. one who participates
   ________________________

2. one who serves
   ________________________

3. one who immigrates
   ________________________

4. one who assists
   ________________________
SYNONYMS
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. yearly
3. sums
5. obtainable
6. closest

DOWN
2. inexpensive
4. wanted

WORDS IN CONTEXT
Circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed. Hint: Pay attention to the boldface words. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. An insurance company considers your issue age to be
   a. your age   b. the date you   c. your age when
      at death.      were born.      the policy is written.

2. Insurance rates are
   a. prices charged   b. also called   c. subject to
      per unit of coverage. death benefits. underwriting.

3. Payments made semiannually are paid
   a. every two years.   b. one-half at a time.   c. twice a year.
Have you read anything about *megavitamin therapy*? Some people believe that taking massive doses (called *megadoses*) of vitamins can cure certain medical problems. Studies by the American Medical Association, however, have not proven this. The AMA warns that large doses should be taken only after a specific need has been identified by your doctor.

People who *do* take dietary supplements without a prescription should read the precautions on the label carefully. They should be especially guarded if they:

- are allergic to any prescription or nonprescription medicine,
- are pregnant or breastfeeding,
- are currently using any other prescribed or over-the-counter (OTC) medicine,
- have any other medical problems.

Vitamins should be stored away from heat and direct light—and out of the reach of children. Heat or moisture can break down vitamin supplements. Vitamins in an oral liquid form should be kept from freezing. Outdated dietary supplements—or those no longer needed—should be promptly discarded.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What four-letter adjective in the reading means “by mouth”?
   - o _______________________

2. What five-letter plural noun in the reading means “amounts of medicine to be taken at one time”?
   - d _______________________

3. What ten-letter verb in the reading describes something that has been ordered for you by a doctor?
   - p _______________________

4. What ten-letter verb in the reading means “pinpointed or detected”?
   - i _______________________
ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are antonyms (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. solid
4. debunked
6. eventually

DOWN

1. saved
2. invites
5. fresh
7. tiny

THE PREFIX mega-

Literally, mega- means “one million.” In a figurative sense (nonliteral), mega- means “large, great, or powerful.” If you need help, use a dictionary to find the mega word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. To describe a wealthy man, you might use the slang expression: “That guy has __________________!”

2. A __________________ is a funnel-shaped device designed to greatly increase the sound of a person’s voice.

3. A person who has illusions of grandeur, wealth, power, and so on has a mental disorder called ____________________.

4. A __________________ of something has the explosive power of one million tons of TNT.
WORD HISTORY

Unscramble the words to complete the word history below. Use context clues for help.

The word GYLREAL _________________ is an Americanism that came into English from the NAMREG _________________ language. The NAMREG _________________ word was coined from the ancient KEGER _________________ adjective allos, meaning “other,” and another KEGER _________________ word meaning “work” or “action.” The combination was meant to give the ADIE _________________ of a reaction to a GORENIF _________________ substance.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use words from the reading to complete the sentences.

1. If you eat a well-balanced diet, your vitamin needs will be met without taking a _________________.

2. The quality of a vitamin supplement can be reduced by exposure to heat or _________________.

3. The _________________ on a dietary supplement usually lists certain precautions.

4. A manufacturer of vitamins does not know your personal medical history, but your own _________________ does.

ABBREVIATIONS

Write out the complete words represented by the abbreviations from the reading.

1. AMA __________________________________________________________

2. OTC __________________________________________________________
Retailers sometimes solicit business through a mass mailing. Have you ever received a flyer like the one below? Read the details carefully to figure out the terms and conditions of this sales promotion.

**STARMART CERTIFICATE**

**VALID THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1 THROUGH SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

**10 DAYS ONLY!**

**10% OFF ALL REGULAR-PRICED MERCHANDISE**

Consumer: Present this certificate to the StarMart register operator for your 10% discount on eligible merchandise prior to processing your purchase. This promotion is limited to on-hand, in-stock merchandise only. The 10% discount may not be applied to sale or clearance merchandise, tobacco, or alcoholic beverages, co-pay on prescriptions, deli foods, gift certificates, the portrait studio, layaway purchases, or special order merchandise. State and local taxes due on StarMart purchases may not be discounted. Quantities are limited. No sales to dealers or distributors for purpose of resale. 2001 © StarMart Corporation

REGISTER OPERATOR: Ring purchase as an Associate Discount. Enter the authorization number as the associate number.

**THIS COUPON REDEEMABLE AT STARMART LOCATIONS ONLY**

**PREFERRED CUSTOMER SAVINGS**

---

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “things that are bought and sold”?  

   ___________
2. What nine-letter plural noun in the reading means “sellers of goods in small amounts to customers who will use them”? _________________________

3. What eight-letter adjective in the reading means “qualified for”? _________________________

4. What six-letter noun in the reading means “part of a printed ad that gives the holder certain rights”? _________________________

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
3. buyer
5. seek
6. restricted
7. to buy

DOWN
1. amounts
2. previous
4. numeral

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the boldface word or words.

1. Retail stores often send out mass mailings.
   a. colorfully b. holiday c. in great illustrated specials numbers

2. The discount certificates are sent to preferred customers.
   a. regular buyers b. credit card shoppers c. people who pay cash
3. This sales promotion does not provide a discount on tobacco products.
   a. authorization  b. campaign  c. business

4. The discount coupon is valid only until February 10.
   a. purchasable  b. legal  c. in effect

5. The register operator will ring up your purchase.
   a. repair person  b. sales clerk  c. operations manager

6. An item put on layaway is not eligible for the 10 percent discount.
   a. to be paid in full  b. charged on  c. bedding items
      at a later date  a debit card  such as sheets

WORD FORMS
Complete the chart. Write either the noun form or the verb form of the boldface words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB FORM</th>
<th>NOUN FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solicit</td>
<td>authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distributors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDERSTANDING THE READING
Use information from the reading to help you complete the sentences.

1. You can get your picture taken at the _______________________.
   _______________________.

2. On this certificate, the word delicatessen has been shortened to _______________________.
As the world’s population grows, so does the need for conservation—the wise use of Earth’s resources. Here are some simple steps you can take to create a sustainable future.

1. **Drive less.** Each gallon of gas your car burns creates 20 pounds of a gas called carbon dioxide—which contributes to global warming. Walk, bike, carpool, or use public transit instead.

2. **Reduce, reuse, recycle.** Buy only what you need, and purchase used goods when you can. Buy in bulk. Look for recyclable and minimal packaging. Compost organic waste.

3. **Protect and save water.** Don’t dump waste into storm drains. Use non-toxic cleaning and garden products. When you landscape, use drought-resistant plants.

4. **Eat fewer meat and dairy products.** Producing one pound of beef consumes up to 30 times more energy than producing one pound of vegetables.
   
   It takes 16 pounds of grain and 2,500 gallons of water to produce one pound of meat. Eat more vegetables.

5. **Plant more trees.** Trees do more than provide oxygen. They also cool buildings naturally—saving the energy required for air conditioning.

6. **Be “energy smart” at home.**
   
   - Insulate doors and windows.
   - Use energy-efficient light bulbs and appliances.
   - Set your thermostat at 68° maximum. Sleep with socks on.
   - Turn down your refrigerator and hot water heater settings to the lowest recommended temperature.
   - Light only the room you are using at the moment. (A dim light in the living room will keep you from running into things.) If you’re watching TV, don’t leave the light on.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What nine-letter compound word in the reading means “to make a piece of ground more attractive by adding trees, shrubs, etc.”?  

---

68
2. What eight-letter adjective in the reading describes something that has been reprocessed to be used again?
   ________________________

3. What nine-letter noun names a category that includes things like cardboard boxes, cellophane wrapping, etc.?
   ________________________

4. What six-letter noun in the reading names a clear gas that has no odor and is a chemical element?
   ________________________

ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are antonyms (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS  DOWN

3. maximal  1. bright  
5. local  2. artificially  
6. more  4. highest  

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or words.

1. Excessive carbon dioxide contributes to the greenhouse effect and **global warming**.

   a. worldwide increase  b. production  c. comfortably warm in temperatures of energy weather conditions

2. Decayed **organic waste** can be used to improve the soil in your garden.

   a. leftover rocks,  b. unwanted plant  c. byproducts of dirt, sand, etc. and animal matter synthetic chemicals
3. Your house will be more energy-efficient if you insulate your doors and windows.
   a. replace wood  
   b. carefully clean with steel  
   c. seal cracks to prevent drafts

4. When you buy in bulk, you reduce waste and save money.
   a. very bulky  
   b. large amounts of something  
   c. multiple small packages

**THE PREFIXES non- AND un-**
The prefixes non- and un- both mean “not.” How do you know which one to use? Often, your ear will tell you. For example, which word sounds right—unviolent or nonviolent? (Nonviolent is the correct word.) If you’re still not sure after saying the words aloud, check a dictionary.

1. a _____ fatal heart attack  
2. _____ cooked foods  
3. feeling _____ welcome  
4. a _____ fiction book  
5. an _____ confirmed appointment  
6. a _____ resident

**SYNONYMS**
Unscramble the words from the reading. Then draw a line to match each word with its synonym (word with similar meaning).

1. **SCOSK** ____________________________ a. cereal
2. **PEELS** ____________________________ b. slumber
3. **INRAG** ____________________________ c. safeguard
4. **TORPTEC** _________________________ d. hosiery
5. **ECRUDE** __________________________ e. lessen
6. **MODERNMEDEC** __________________ f. suggested
Lesson 6

Washing Your Car

Cleaning your car frequently helps preserve its beauty and protect your investment. Here are some helpful dos and don’ts about the proper way to wash and wax your car.

- Wash the car in a shady area rather than in direct sunlight. If the car has been parked in the sun, move it into the shade so it can cool down before you start.
- Use only solvents and cleaners recommended in your car’s Owner’s Manual. Some strong cleaners and chemical solvents can damage the paint, metal, and plastic on your car.
- First, use cool water to rinse the car thoroughly (from the top down) to remove loose dirt.
- Fill a bucket with cool water and add a mild detergent (such as dishwashing liquid). Wash the car, working from the top down, using this solution and a soft-bristle brush, sponge, or soft cloth. Rinse frequently.
- Check the car for road tar, tree sap, etc. Remove these stains with turpentine, and rinse off immediately. Even if the rest of the car does not need waxing, remember to rewax these areas.
- After rinsing the whole exterior, dry the car with a chamois or soft towel. (Letting it air-dry will cause dulling and water spots.)
- If water doesn’t form into beads or droplets on the car’s surface, it’s time to wax the car—including the metal trim. Be sure to use a quality liquid or paste wax, and follow the directions on the container. A wax coats the finish, protecting it from damage by exposure to sunlight, air pollution, and so on.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What seven-letter noun in the reading names a piece of soft leather used as a polishing cloth?

   c ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

---

71
2. What ten-letter noun in the reading names a colorless oil made from tree sap that’s used as a paint remover?

3. What eight-letter plural noun in the reading means “substances that can be used to dissolve another substance”?

**SYNONYMS**

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

**ACROSS**

2. pail  
5. promptly  
6. certain

**DOWN**

1. often  
2. droplet  
3. package  
4. permitting

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Complete the sentences with words from the reading. For help, use context clues (hints given by the other words in the sentence).

1. Soap is made from fats and lye, but ____________________________ is made from chemicals.

2. The ____________________________ on a brush may come from animals or be artificially made.

3. Liquid wax usually comes in a bottle, but ____________________________ wax comes in a can.
4. Tree sap and road tar can put ______________________ on your car’s finish.

5. You protect your ______________________ in your car when you maintain its appearance.

6. Daily ______________________ to blazing sunshine can fade your car’s paint.

ANTONYMS
First unscramble the words from the reading. Then draw a line to match each unscrambled word with its antonym (word that means the opposite).

1. GLUDNIL ________________________ a. apply
2. DAYSH _________________________ b. interior
3. OTERIXER ______________________ c. sunny
4. EVMORE _______________________ d. brightening

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS
Some words have entirely different meanings when they’re used in different contexts. Write an original sentence for each definition given.

1. solution (answer to a problem) ____________________________________________

2. solution (liquid combination of substances) ________________________________

3. finish (to complete) ____________________________________________________

4. finish (a type of surface) _______________________________________________
Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

**LOOK IT UP!**

Read the dictionary definitions of the ten **boldface** words. Then circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Hint: For additional help, use context clues.

1. Samantha tried to (cajole / inundate) her brother into doing some of her chores.

2. To win the debate, Carl had to successfully (exhort / refute) his opponent’s argument.

3. Ricky was frightened; his confident appearance was only a (façade / enigma).

4. The mountain climber had a (heinous / precarious) foothold on the steep slope.

5. Making the All-Star team was the (gamut / acme) of Katy’s softball career.

Now write sentences of your own, using the **boldface** word choices you did not use to complete the sentences above.

1. **WORD:** ___________________________ **SENTENCE:** ___________________________

   ___________________________________________________________________________

2. **WORD:** ___________________________ **SENTENCE:** ___________________________

   ___________________________________________________________________________

3. **WORD:** ___________________________ **SENTENCE:** ___________________________

   ___________________________________________________________________________

4. **WORD:** ___________________________ **SENTENCE:** ___________________________

   ___________________________________________________________________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with some of the words you studied on the previous page. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS    DOWN
2. wicked    1. disprove
3. overwhelm 4. urge
6. peak      5. flatter
7. unsecure

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Unscramble the boldface words to correctly complete the sentences. (Answers are words you studied on the previous page.)

1. The location of the stolen painting is still an NIMAGE _____________________.

2. We hope the teacher doesn’t NUTNADIE _________________ us with homework this weekend.

3. The Holocaust is a NUOSHIE _________________ chapter in human history.

4. The coach will THROXE _________________ the players to try harder in the second half.

5. That actor can portray the TAGUM _________________ of emotions, from joy to grief.
ANTONYMS

Draw a line to match each boldface word with its antonym (word that means the opposite). If you need help, check a dictionary.

1. heinous a. nadir
2. cajole b. berate
3. acme c. firm
4. precarious d. holy

EVERYDAY IDIOMS

All languages have certain expressions, or idioms, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That’s why understanding common idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

Write a letter to match each idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.

1. _____ to bark up the wrong tree a. improve what doesn’t need improvement
2. _____ to walk a tightrope b. have many responsibilities
3. _____ to gild the lily c. proceed very cautiously
4. _____ to wear more than one hat d. ask the wrong person; make the wrong choice

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each boldface idiom. Hint: Use context clues for help.

1. When we eat at an expensive restaurant, my friends and I always go Dutch.
   a. use our charge cards  b. take turns  c. split the paying check equally
2. Bob’s goose was cooked the day he insulted the boss.
   a. prospects  b. future was enhanced  c. poultry was roasted
3. Tricia isn’t happy unless she’s in the limelight.
   a. the center  b. in a good mood  c. with close friends
Here’s your chance to show what you’ve learned in this unit!

WORDS IN CONTEXT
Complete the sentences with words you studied in Unit 3. Use context clues for help.

1. A ______________________ is a group of letters added at the end of a word to change its meaning.

2. Life insurance rates are higher for people who use _________________ than for people who don’t.

3. Massive doses of vitamins are called _________________.

4. If you have a _________________ that entitles you to a store discount, you will save money.

5. As the world’s population grows, so does the need for _________________ of Earth’s resources.

6. To keep drafts out and heat in, you should _________________ your doors and windows.

7. It takes 16 pounds of _________________ to produce one pound of beef.

8. Car wax comes in two forms—_______________ and _________________.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS
Unscramble the words to correctly complete each sentence.

1. An antonym of acquire is SNOITTEJ _________________.

2. A synonym of precaution is ARNWING _________________.
3. An antonym of enter is TIXE _________________________.

4. An antonym of interior is REXRIOTE _________________________.

5. A synonym of pail is TECKUB _________________________.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Find the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the unit that shows the same relationship.

1. More is to less
   as gross is to ________________________.

2. Child is to children
   as bigot is to ________________________.

3. Premium is to benefit as life is to ________________________.

4. “Again” is to re-
   as “not” is to ________________________.

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ NONTOXIC ___ INSURANCE
___ ENERGY ___ EXPOSURE
___ APPLICANT ___ REFUTE
___ THERAPY ___ FAÇADE
___ ELIGIBLE ___ WAX
___ BULK ___ CONSUMER

Now use each puzzle word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. nontoxic ________________________
2. consumer ________________________________

______________________________

3. bulk ________________________________

______________________________

4. insurance ________________________________

______________________________

5. eligible ________________________________

______________________________

6. wax ________________________________

______________________________

7. exposure ________________________________

______________________________

8. energy ________________________________

______________________________

9. applicant ________________________________

______________________________

10. refute ________________________________

______________________________

11. façade ________________________________

______________________________

12. therapy ________________________________

______________________________
Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ The abbreviation mg stands for milligram.
2. _____ Cheese and lettuce are two popular condiments used in sandwiches.
3. _____ You will need a drill to repair a leaky faucet.
4. _____ Two multiple-meaning words are saw and coat.
5. _____ The words indispensable and essential are synonyms.
6. _____ Every language has exactly the same idioms.
7. _____ The words vandal and tagger are antonyms.
8. _____ Most traffic fatalities occur on Friday and Saturday nights.

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use context clues to help you select the right word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tenacious</th>
<th>lucrative</th>
<th>negligible</th>
<th>redundant</th>
<th>prevalent</th>
<th>inclement</th>
<th>precise</th>
<th>multitudinous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Repair projects usually require ____________________ measurements.
2. Her ____________________ recording contract made her wealthy.
3. Speeding is a ____________________ factor in auto accidents.
4. I crossed out the ____________________ words in my paragraph.
GLOSSARY

A glossary is an alphabetical index of useful terms. In this book, glossary entries are drawn from the various activities of everyday life.

**corroborate** to confirm or add proof to a supposed fact

**discretion** prudence; care in what one says or does

**divulge** to reveal or make known

**efficiency** the quality or fact of accomplishing a task with the least waste of time, effort, etc.

**gratuity** a tip; money given in return for some service

**inclement** rough or stormy

**liability** the condition of being obliged by law to pay

**physique** the form or shape of a person's body

**recipient** a person or thing that receives something

**redundant** unnecessary; more than enough

**status** rank or standing; state or condition

**tangible** real, solid; able to be touched or felt

**transaction** task or piece of business carried out or completed

**veteran** someone who has served in the armed forces

**veto** to prevent or forbid something to be done

**virulent** deadly; very harmful or poisonous

**waive** to give up a right, claim, or privilege of some kind

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use words from the glossary to correctly complete the sentences.

1. The president's ________________ kept that bill from becoming law.

2. ________________ weather could spoil their plans for an outdoor wedding.
3. The ________________ was finalized when all parties signed the contract.

4. Can anyone ________________ your whereabouts on June 10?

5. Will you track the ________________ of my rush order?

6. Mrs. Currier leaves a generous ________________ when she gets especially good service.

7. Will the suspect ________________ his right to call a lawyer?

8. Barry’s ________________ was greatly improved by long hours of exercise and lifting weights.

9. It’s wise to use ________________ when dealing with strangers.

10. AIDS is a ________________ disease on the African continent.

11. Joe appreciated everyone’s thanks, but he had hoped for a ________________ reward.

12. If you’re wearing suspenders, a belt is ________________.

13. No matter how much we begged her, Melissa wouldn’t ________________ her secret.

14. Jonathan’s dad is a ________________ of the Vietnam War.

15. Charlene never wastes materials; her boss is impressed with her ________________.

16. Every debt must be considered a ________________.

17. As the ________________ of a Nobel prize, that scientist soon became a celebrity.
ANTONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the glossary. Clue words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
2. disprove
5. withhold
7. claim
8. donor

DOWN
1. wholesome
3. necessary
4. fine
6. approve

LOOK IT UP!
If you need help, use a dictionary to find the information you need to answer the questions.

1. What four verbs are used as answers in the crossword puzzle?
______________________________ ______________________________
______________________________ ______________________________

2. What are the two silent letters in the word waive? ________________

3. What is the noun form of the adjective virulent? ________________

4. How many syllables are in the word recipient? ________________
   When recipient is pronounced, the accent is placed on which syllable?
   ________________

5. What crossword puzzle answer can be used as either a verb or a noun?
______________________________
Most of us use condiments every day. These are the seasonings, dressings, or relishes we use to make foods taste better. Some familiar condiments are pepper, mustard, ketchup, mayonnaise, and other sauces.

Study the product labels below to learn more about the ingredients and nutritional value of three condiments.

### Ketchup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition Facts</th>
<th>Amount/serving</th>
<th>%DV*</th>
<th>Amount/serving</th>
<th>%DV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serv. Size 1 Tbsp (17g)</td>
<td>Total Fat 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Total Carb. 4g</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servings about 66</td>
<td>Sat. Fat 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Fiber 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories 15</td>
<td>Cholest. 0mg</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Sugars 4g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat Cal. 0</td>
<td>Sodium 190mg</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Protein 0g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INGREDIENTS:**
- TOMATO CONCENTRATE
- MADE FROM RED RIPE TOMATOES,
- DISTILLED VINEGAR, HIGH FRUCTOSE
- CORN SYRUP, CORN SYRUP, SALT, ONION
- POWDER, SPICE, NATURAL FLAVORING

40 oz. (1.13kg)

### Mayonnaise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition Facts</th>
<th>Amount Per Serving</th>
<th>% Daily Values*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serv. Size 1 Tbsp (14g)</td>
<td>Calories 100</td>
<td>Calories from Fat 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servings Per Container 64</td>
<td>% Daily Values*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Per Serving</td>
<td>Total Fat 11g</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories 100</td>
<td>Saturated Fat 1.5g</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories from Fat 100</td>
<td>Cholesterol 10mg</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Daily Values*</td>
<td>Sodium 85mg</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Carbohydrate 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INGREDIENTS:**
- soybean oil, whole eggs, egg yolks, distilled vinegar, water, salt, sugar, spices, lemon juice, and calcium disodium EDTA added to protect flavor

**QUALITY COMMITMENT**
If not 100% satisfied, return unused product to your store for a prompt and cheerful refund.

1 qt. (946 ml)

### Mustard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition Facts</th>
<th>Amount Per Serving</th>
<th>% Daily Values*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serv. Size 1 Tsp (5g)</td>
<td>Calories 0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servings About 113</td>
<td>Total Fat 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Per Serving</td>
<td>Sodium 65mg</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories 0</td>
<td>Total Carb. 0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Daily Values*</td>
<td>Protein 0g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INGREDIENTS:**
- DISTILLED VINEGAR AND WATER,
- NO. 1 GRADE MUSTARD SEED, SALT, TURMERIC, PAPRIKA

20 oz. (566g)

**QUALITY COMMITMENT**
If not 100% satisfied, return unused product to your store for a prompt and cheerful refund.

**REFRIGERATE AFTER OPENING. DO NOT FREEZE.**
WORD SEARCH

1. What five-letter verb in the reading means “to examine for the purpose of learning”? ________________

2. What seven-letter noun in the reading names a sour, fermented liquid used to flavor or pickle foods? ________________

3. What five-letter noun in the reading means “coarse foods, such as cereals, that help move waste products through the intestines”? ________________

ANTONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are antonyms (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. delayed
5. subtracted
8. boil
9. strange

DOWN

2. green
3. partial
4. artificial
6. irritable
7. nightly

SYNONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading to complete the sentences. Notice that the italicized word in each sentence is a synonym (word with similar meaning) of the scrambled word.

1. Customers who are not SIDEFASTI ________________, or content, with a product can return it for a refund.

2. Bran muffins contain the BRIFE ________________, or roughage, your body needs to stay healthy.
3. Packaged food labels provide INRUINTOT _______________ facts about your body’s daily requirements for nourishment.

4. People use GINSASENOS ________________, or spices, to make their foods tastier.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

Choose the word from the box that matches each abbreviation. Hint: You will not use all the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>milligram</th>
<th>gram</th>
<th>megaliter</th>
<th>ounce</th>
<th>quantity</th>
<th>grain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kilogram</td>
<td>quart</td>
<td>milliliter</td>
<td>teaspoon</td>
<td>tablespoon</td>
<td>ozone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ml ________________ 5. oz. ________________
2. kg ________________ 6. qt. ________________
3. mg ________________ 7. tbsp ________________
4. g ________________ 8. tsp ________________

**COMPARING LABELS**

Use information from the labels on page 84 to answer the questions.

1. Which condiment has the highest number of calories per serving? ________________
   Which has the lowest? ________________

2. Which of the three condiments has a small vitamin content? ________________

3. Why is a form of calcium added to mayonnaise? ________________

**SPELLING**

1. What is another acceptable spelling of ketchup? ________________

2. How is the plural form of tomato spelled? ________________
Lesson 3

Tools and Tasks

Most young people look forward to moving out on their own. But independent living carries new responsibilities as well as new freedoms. Who will do simple building projects and fix things that break? Every young adult—male and female alike—should be prepared to deal with simple household tasks.

You’ll need more than a bed and a few groceries to be self-sufficient. You’re going to require some basic tools for routine repairs (leaky faucets, loose doorknobs) as well as for everyday projects (hanging a picture, putting up shelves).

Following is a list of essential tools that everyone should own and learn how to use:

Hammer A basic claw hammer is a necessity for most projects from hanging pictures to tacking down loose carpet.

Adjustable wrench This basic tool is indispensable for many projects, from fixing leaks to adjusting a toilet seat, because it works for any size nut.

Screwdrivers Both a standard and a Phillips-head screwdriver are necessary for most assembly work as well as for tightening loose screws.

Drill A handheld drill is perfect for drilling holes in wood or metal. Most drills come with screwdriver bits.

Saws An old-fashioned hacksaw is great for cutting through pipe and plastic. When you need more power, a circular saw is your best option.

Pliers Reach for the pliers to get a firm grasp on a nut, bolt, or piece of pipe or wood. Needle-nose pliers are best for gripping small items or fitting in tight spots.

Tape measure Few projects can be accomplished without precise measurement. A 10-foot tape measure is fine for most basic projects.

WORD SEARCH

1. What sixteen-letter noun in the reading means “obligations or duties”?  

"responsibilities"
2. What four-letter noun in the reading names a heavy metal, threaded pin used with a nut to hold parts together? ___________________________

3. What eight-letter plural noun in the reading means “organized activities, tasks, or undertakings”? ___________________________

ANTONYMS
Write an antonym (word that means the opposite) of each boldface word from the reading.

1. new / ___________________________
2. more / ___________________________
3. male / ___________________________
4. best / ___________________________

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS
Many words have entirely different meanings when they’re used in different contexts. Write two sentences for each boldface word from the reading. Make sure the word’s meaning is entirely different in each sentence.

nut
---------------------------------------------------------------------

nut
---------------------------------------------------------------------

bits
---------------------------------------------------------------------

bits
---------------------------------------------------------------------

ANALYZING WORDS
Study the words in the box. Then circle the compound words, and underlining the words that have a silent letter. Hint: You will make both marks on two words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>household</th>
<th>people</th>
<th>simple</th>
<th>independent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>screwdriver</td>
<td>everyday</td>
<td>wrench</td>
<td>doorknob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

4. exact
5. choice
6. uncomplicated

DOWN

1. grip
2. indispensable
3. jobs

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Unscramble the words from the reading to correctly complete the sentences.

1. You can use RESLIP ____________________, a tool like small pincers, to bend wire.

2. The solid metal head on a REMAHM ____________________ can be used to shape metal.

3. A plumber usually uses a CHEWRN ____________________ to hold and turn a pipe.

4. To tighten a loose doorknob, you will need to use a REDWERCVIRS ____________________.

5. A WAKCASH ____________________ has a narrow blade and fine teeth.

6. To find out exactly how big a room is, you will have to use a PEAT RUESAME ___________ _____________.

7. If you’re trying to put together the parts of something, you are doing SALYMEBS _________________ work.
Communities Against Graffiti

Some young people make a sport of defacing structures like buildings, street signs, walls, and fences. These “graffiti artists” usually work together as a “tagging crew.” They go on “bombing runs” with the express purpose of putting their tag names on both public and private property.

Many communities are demanding harsher penalties for those who commit graffiti vandalism. Juvenile offenders are now required to complete more community service hours than ever. Enforcement teams are now being made up of police officers and community volunteers. They are multiplying their efforts at surveillance, investigation, and apprehension.

One large city in California has come up with a program called Tag, You Lose. This program mandates the following new penalties for taggers who have been caught in the act:

1. A minimum of 66 weekend hours removing graffiti. A second offense will impose 132 hours of graffiti cleanup.
2. First time offenders—and their parents—are required to attend a class taught by a police officer.
3. Like all vandals, taggers will be held responsible for restitution to property owners.
4. Graffiti vandals can lose their driver’s licenses for one year. If they don’t yet have a license, their eligibility to get one will be delayed for one year.

Enforcement team members are hopeful that the tougher penalties will deter taggers from taking the risk.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “the deliberate destruction of property”? ____________________

2. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “the smallest amount possible or allowed”? ____________________
3. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “the condition of being qualified for something”?

4. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “the act of paying back for what has been lost or damaged”?

ANTONYMS

• First, unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its antonym (word with the opposite meaning).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSCRAMBLED</th>
<th>ANTONYM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EVILJUNE</td>
<td>EDGAFNIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYELADD</td>
<td>TRAPVIE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. public / ___________________  
2. adult / ____________________  
3. enhancing / ___________________  
4. advanced / ___________________  

• Now add vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to write a word from the reading next to its antonym listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSCRAMBLED</th>
<th>ANTONYM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T ___ G ___ T H ___ R</td>
<td>___ S ___ ___ L L Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M ___ R ___</td>
<td>L ___ S ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOOK IT UP!

Look up graffiti in the dictionary. Use information from the entry to answer the questions.

1. From what foreign language have English speakers borrowed the word graffiti? ____________________  
2. What is the singular form of the word? ____________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. game
5. arrest
6. punishments

DOWN
2. graffiti artists
3. increasing
4. more punitive

WORDS IN CONTEXT
Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word or words.

1. The police **kept** the suspect **under surveillance** for several nights.
   a. being repeatedly        b. watched over        c. fully informed
   questioned                 closely                  of his rights

2. Fear of being caught will **deter** some vandals from striking.
   a. discourage              b. determine         c. terrify

3. A judge could **impose** a high fine on taggers.
   a. take into               b. suggest to        c. lay on as
   consideration             a jury                a burden
The following instructions appear on a one-gallon can of paint. It is important to follow the directions in order.

1. **Prepare the surface.** Clean to remove dirt and dust. Sand lightly to brush off loose paint and dull any shine on the surface. Fill cracks and holes with spackling paste to smooth uneven areas. When dry, sand and cover repairs with a primer.

2. **Mix paint thoroughly.** Stir, but do not thin.

3. **Paint the ceiling first.** Begin by brushing a 3-inch border around the edges. Then fill a lint-free roller with paint. A full roller should cover a 2-ft. by 2-ft. area in one coat. Roll a V over a 2-ft. square section. Then roll across the V to fill in the section. Roll from dry areas into wet. Use the V technique to finish painting the ceiling.

4. **Paint the walls.** Brush a 3-inch border around the top, bottom, and sides of one wall. Then use your roller and the V technique to finish the job. Go on to the other walls.

5. **Paint trim and woodwork last.** Use a 2-inch brush.

6. **If necessary, apply a second coat.** Allow the paint to dry four hours between coats.

7. **Clean up.** Wash your hands and tools with warm, soapy water. Use a nylon scrub brush to remove paint from brush bristles. Use a scrub sponge to thoroughly clean paint trays and brush handles.

8. **Wait to decorate.** Do not place objects on windowsills or shelves for 30 days (until paint is cured).

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What six-letter noun in the reading is a unit of measurement meaning “four quarts”?
2. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “a method or procedure for rendering art or carrying out an operation”? ______________________  

t

3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “the top part of a room opposite the floor”? ______________________  

c

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** word or phrase.

1. Follow the directions **in order**.
   a. one at a time  
   b. alphabetically  
   c. chronologically

2. After painting the walls, paint the **woodwork**.
   a. window moldings,  
   b. wooden  
   c. things like doors, etc.  
   workbench  
   picture frames

3. Use **spackling paste** to fill cracks and holes.
   a. flour-based  
   b. special  
   c. patching substance made of powder that lubricating sparkles compound and water

4. After spackling, sand and cover the area with a **primer**.
   a. liquid glue  
   b. special paint used for a first coat  
   c. first quality wall paint

ANTONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading. Then write each unscrambled word next to its **antonym** (word with the opposite meaning).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PYPAL</th>
<th>SHIFIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTHMOS</td>
<td>RAWM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. cool /________________________  3. begin /________________________

2. uneven /_____________________  4. remove /________________________
SYNONYMS
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. to dilute
5. eradicate
6. directions
8. cavities

DOWN
2. required
3. crevices
4. to complete
7. implements

ANALOGIES
Analogies are statements of relationship. First figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then show the same relationship by completing the analogy with a word from the reading.

1. Outside is to roof as inside is to
   c______________________.

2. Baker is to bake as painter is to
   p______________________.

3. Placement is to place as removal is to
   r______________________.

4. Prepare is to verb as shelf is to
   n______________________.

5. Foot is to pedal as hand is to
   h______________________.

6. Inches are to feet as minutes are to
   h______________________.
Here’s a quick quiz to test your “safe driving” knowledge.

**Q** If the light changes while you’re in a crosswalk, what should you do?

**A** If you can’t avoid getting caught in a crosswalk, stay put. If you back the car up, you might hit a pedestrian crossing behind you. If you go forward, you may obstruct traffic and cause an accident.

**Q** Who has the right-of-way when two cars approach an intersection at the same time?

**A** No one has the right-of-way! According to the law, the driver on the left should yield, but the law doesn’t give the right-of-way to anyone. When you reach an intersection, it’s best to be prepared to yield—regardless of your position. Your courtesy and caution may prevent a collision.

**Q** What’s the most dangerous time of the week to drive?

**A** Saturdays. More than 18% of all fatal accidents occur on this first day of the weekend. Most serious accidents occur during two blocks of time: between 8 P.M. and midnight on Fridays, and between midnight and 4 A.M. on Saturdays. If you must drive late at night, be sure to wear your seat belt and stay alert!

**Q** Which contributes more to accidents—alcohol or speeding?

**A** In a recent review of traffic fatalities, alcohol contributed to 38.6% of all accidents. Speeding was the second most prevalent factor. About three in every ten Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives.

**Q** When you’re taking a trip, how many miles should you plan to drive in a single day?

**A** Under optimum driving conditions, plan to drive about 350 miles. The following factors must always be taken into account: bad weather, unexpected road conditions, and driver exhaustion. Don’t allow a driving trip to become a mad rush.
WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter noun in the reading names a person who is traveling around town on foot?  

2. What nine-letter compound word in the reading means “a lane marked off for people to use while crossing a street”?  

3. What ten-letter plural noun in the reading means “deaths”?  

ANTONYMS

First unscramble the words from the reading. Then complete each sentence by writing an unscrambled word next to its **boldface antonym** (word that means the opposite).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NECTER</th>
<th>LATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIOVA</td>
<td>FELT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mrs. Hanson tried to (pursue) ____________ a conversation with her nosy neighbor.

2. When you’re looking at a map, west is on the (right) ____________ side.

3. An (ancient) ____________ weather report predicted fair weather for this coming weekend.

4. An (inattentive) ____________ person rarely misses out on a good opportunity.
SYNONYMS
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
3. impede
4. perilous
5. deadly

DOWN
1. common
2. fatigue
3. ideal

WORDS IN CONTEXT
Circle a letter to show the meaning of each boldface word or phrase.

1. Regardless of your position, be prepared to yield the right-of-way.
   a. without sending b. in spite of c. in regard to regards

2. A recent review of fatalities listed the main causes of deadly traffic accidents.
   a. criticism b. commentary c. examination

3. Several factors must be taken into account before you decide to keep driving.
   a. weighed and b. tallied, c. written in considered added up a ledger

4. Alcohol contributed to almost 39 percent of all car accidents.
   a. gave money to b. managed to avoid c. played a part in
Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

**LOOK IT UP!**

First, look up the ten **boldface** words in your dictionary. Think about the definitions. Then circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Hint: For additional help, use context clues.

1. Hector’s long, rambling story was not very (**sporadic** / **coherent**).
2. That (**impetuous** / **lucrative**) boy often takes dangerous risks.
3. Brittany’s explanation of the problem was quite clear and (**voracious** / **succinct**).
4. The big crowd at the championship game was unusually (**raucous** / **emaciated**).
5. His (**tenacious** / **furtive**) behavior should have aroused our suspicions.

Now write sentences of your own, using the **boldface** word choices you did **not** use to complete the sentences above.

1. **WORD:** __________________________  **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________

2. **WORD:** __________________________  **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________

3. **WORD:** __________________________  **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________

4. **WORD:** __________________________  **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________

5. **WORD:** __________________________  **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words you studied on the previous page. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. clear, sensible
2. rowdy, noisy
5. rash, hasty
6. persistent, determined

DOWN
1. 2. rowdy, noisy
3. brief, concise
4. sly, sneaky

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete the sentences with some of the words you studied on the previous page. Use context clues for help.

1. The faces of the starving people were pitifully ____________________.
2. ____________________ bursts of laughter could be heard from the playground.
3. Over the years, Kelly's business has grown and become ____________________.
4. The ____________________ teenagers asked for more pizza.
5. The frightened child had a ____________________ grip on his mother's hand.

ANTONYMS

Draw a line to match each boldface word with its antonyms (words with the opposite meaning).

1. emaciated a. constant, ongoing
2. coherent b. plump, robust
3. sporadic c. bewildering, wordy
EVERYDAY IDIOMS

All languages have certain expressions, or idioms, that cannot be understood literally. English has many thousands of idiomatic expressions. That’s why understanding common idioms is an important part of vocabulary development.

Write a letter to match each idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.

1. _____ to breathe down someone’s neck
   a. join others in supporting someone or something
   b. watch someone closely
   c. speak frankly and intimately
   d. report someone’s wrongdoing

2. _____ to blow the whistle on
   a. join others in supporting someone or something
   b. watch someone closely
   c. speak frankly and intimately
   d. report someone’s wrongdoing

3. _____ to let your hair down
   a. join others in supporting someone or something
   b. watch someone closely
   c. speak frankly and intimately
   d. report someone’s wrongdoing

4. _____ to climb on the bandwagon
   a. join others in supporting someone or something
   b. watch someone closely
   c. speak frankly and intimately
   d. report someone’s wrongdoing

IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

Circle a letter to show the meaning of each boldface idiom. Hint: Use context clues for help.

1. A little bird told me that I could find you here.
   a. your little sister said
   b. learned from a secret source
   c. a prophet predicted

2. Sandy never lets any grass grow under her feet.
   a. keeps her yard well-mowed
   b. doesn’t stop; keeps moving
   c. prefers a flat, smooth surface

3. Even before the lay-offs, we could see the writing on the wall.
   a. knew what was coming
   b. read about it in the paper
   c. not believe what we heard

4. Bob was pulling your leg when he told you that wild story.
   a. giving you a secret signal
   b. wanted you to follow him
   c. fooling around; teasing
Here’s your chance to show what you’ve learned in this unit!

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**
Use words you studied in Unit 4 to complete the sentences.

1. That patient’s ______________ has recently been upgraded from poor to fair.

2. Information about a canned food’s ______________ value can be found on the label.

3. You can grip a very tiny item with needle-nosed ______________.

4. Taggers, like all ______________, must make restitution for the damage they’ve done.

5. Paint the ______________ of the room before you paint the walls.

6. Nearly one-third of all Americans will one day be involved in an ______________-related car accident.

7. Art’s ______________ explanation of the water cycle earned him an A in science.

8. His fingerprints were ______________ evidence that he had been in that room.

**WORD FORMS**
Complete the sentences with different forms of the *boldface* words. If you need help, check a dictionary!

1. The *adjective* form of the noun *necessity* is ______________.
2. The noun form of the adjective tenacious is ______________________.
3. The adverb form of the adjective prompt is ______________________.
4. The verb form of the noun transaction is ______________________.
5. The plural form of the noun fatality is ______________________.
6. The noun form of the verb impose is ______________________.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. First figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the reading to show the same relationship.

1. Ham is to meat
   as mustard is to c____________________.

2. Sandpaper is to remove
   as roller is to a____________________.

3. Apprehension is to apprehend
   as deterrence is to d__________________.

4. Confirm is to corroborate
   as reveal is to d____________________.

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

_____ PREVALENT _____ ELIGIBILITY
_____ GRAFFITI _____ WAIVE
_____ ASSEMBLY _____ OBSTRUCT
_____ PROMPT _____ IMPOSE
_____ TANGIBLE _____ WRENCH
_____ DISCRETION _____ FIBER
Now use each puzzle word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear. To get ideas, check the dictionary definitions.

1. fiber _____________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. discretion ______________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. prevalent ______________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. eligibility ______________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

5. graffiti _________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

6. waive __________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

7. tangible _________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

8. wrench __________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

9. prompt __________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

10. impose _________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________

11. assembly ________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________

12. obstruct _________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________
WORD FORMS
Complete the crossword puzzle with a different form of each **boldface** word from the readings. Answer words are the part of speech shown.

**ACROSS**
1. NOUN: **promotion**  
   VERB: __________
3. NOUN: **abundance**  
   ADJECTIVE: __________
6. VERB: **vandalize**  
   NOUN: __________
8. ADJECTIVE: **sensitive**  
   NOUN: __________

**DOWN**
2. ADJECTIVE: **relevant**  
   NOUN: __________
4. NOUN: **necessity**  
   ADJECTIVE: __________
5. VERB: **analyze**  
   NOUN: __________
7. NOUN: **frost**  
   ADJECTIVE: __________

**HOMONYMS**
First, cross out the incorrect word in each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence, replacing the crossed-out word with its *homonym*. Hint: Check the **Word List** to find the homonyms.

1. If you’re accused of a crime, never wave your right to see an attorney.
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________

2. Should you paint the sealing before or after you paint the walls?
   ___________________________________________________________________
3. If you knead more writing paper, just ask for it.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
4. Who will council me about which classes to take next year?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

**COMPOUND WORDS**

Write a compound word to complete each sentence. Hint: Answer words combine one word from Box A and one word from Box B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOX A</th>
<th>BOX B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ways</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gate</td>
<td>cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proof</td>
<td>lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>away</td>
<td>tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Our country’s ______________ are endangered by chemical pollutants.

2. If you don’t have the whole purchase price, you can put that coat on ______________.

3. To be a safe driver, you must not ______________ the driver in front of you.

4. Stop if you see a pedestrian entering the ______________.

5. Paint the trim and ______________ after you paint the walls.

6. The brochure claims that the assembly instructions are so easy they’re ______________.

**SPELLING**

Circle the correctly spelled word in each pair.

1. bereavement / bereavment
2. strategys / strategies
3. curicculum / curriculum
4. prevalent / prevelant
5. restaraunt / restaurant
6. utilities / utilitys
SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Find and circle the hidden words. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it. When you have circled all the words, write each word next to its synonym or antonym.

___ TOXIC ___ THRIVE
___ TEMPORARY ___ OPTIMISM
___ PLIABLE ___ REFUTE
___ DETER ___ SCRAGGLY
___ ROSTER ___ PROMPT
___ WORTHY ___ INFLATE

SYNONYMS
1. ragged / ____________________
2. disprove / ___________________
3. list / _______________________
4. flexible / ____________________
5. prevent / ____________________
6. punctual / ___________________

ANTONYMS
1. pessimism / ____________________
2. undeserving / ___________________
3. permanent / ___________________
4. deflate / _____________________
5. healthful / _____________________
6. wither / _______________________

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Use context clues for help.

1. Even small (formulas / traces) of insecticide can harm aquatic life.

2. Hospice volunteers support (terminally / habitually) ill patients and their families.
3. Your insurance (gratuities / premiums) may increase annually.

4. Psychologists say that (contentment / vandalism) is a result rather than a cause.

5. Your car’s airbag will (encroach / deploy) if you have a collision.

6. Some telephone (solicitors / applicants) may be clever con artists.

7. Everyone should know how to use a few (viable / essential) tools.

8. When you’re angry, try to (distract / inundate) yourself by taking deep breaths.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Find two multiple-meaning words in the box. Then write four original sentences, using each word in two different ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tenacious</th>
<th>organic</th>
<th>cajole</th>
<th>desert</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inference</td>
<td>resort</td>
<td>etiquette</td>
<td>precarious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. WORD: _______________________

   SENTENCE 1: _______________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________

   SENTENCE 2: _______________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________

2. WORD: _______________________

   SENTENCE 1: _______________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________

   SENTENCE 2: _______________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Ballot</th>
<th>condiments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abundance</td>
<td>bandwagon</td>
<td>consequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>academic</td>
<td>behavior</td>
<td>conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessories</td>
<td>benefits</td>
<td>consistency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acme</td>
<td>berate</td>
<td>consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquired</td>
<td>bereavement</td>
<td>consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute</td>
<td>bewildering</td>
<td>contentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adamant</td>
<td>bigot</td>
<td>corroborate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustable</td>
<td>bilingual</td>
<td>counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverse</td>
<td>biscuits</td>
<td>coupon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affects</td>
<td>bolt</td>
<td>crevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agencies</td>
<td>bristle</td>
<td>crosswalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agent</td>
<td>budget</td>
<td>crucial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggressor</td>
<td></td>
<td>crusty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergy</td>
<td></td>
<td>cultivate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alleviate</td>
<td>Caffeine</td>
<td>curriculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter</td>
<td>cajole</td>
<td>cylinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternatives</td>
<td>campaign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyze</td>
<td>carbohydrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxiety</td>
<td>ceiling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applicant</td>
<td>certificate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apprehension</td>
<td>chamois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquatic</td>
<td>chemical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artificial</td>
<td>chronologically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assembly</td>
<td>coherent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>austere</td>
<td>collision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authorization</td>
<td>commercially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avarice</td>
<td>commitment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td>community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness</td>
<td>compost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
discretion
disprove
divulge
docents

discrepancy
disprove
divulge
docents

Efficiency
ejection
eligibility
eligible
eliminate
emaciated
embellish
encroach
enforce
engulf
enigma
enrich
ensnare
ensure
entangle
enthrone
entrée
entrust
essential
estimate
etiquette
exhort
exposure
expunge
exterior

Façade
factor
familiar

fatalities
feasible
fiber
filter
firm
flatter
foolproof
forerunner
formula
foster
fraud
frequent
frontal
frost
fructose
furtive

Gamut
gesture
graffiti
grain
grasp
gratuity
gross
gullible
gusting

Habitually
hacksaw
hammer
harbinger
hardships
heinous

hinder
hoard
hospice

Identify
impact
impeccable
impetuous
impose
incomer
independent
indigent
indispensable
inference
inflated
ingredients
injury
innate
insecticide
insulate
insurance
intake
intersection
interstate
inundate
inventory
investment
irritability

Jettison
junction
justification
juvenile
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ketchup</th>
<th>Nadir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>knead</td>
<td>necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackluster</td>
<td>negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layaway</td>
<td>net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lease</td>
<td>nontoxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liability</td>
<td>nostalgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libel</td>
<td>nursery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limitations</td>
<td>nurture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucrative</td>
<td>nutritional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majority</td>
<td>Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malady</td>
<td>obligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malleable</td>
<td>obstruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandate</td>
<td>occupants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manure</td>
<td>offense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marital</td>
<td>optimism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mass</td>
<td>optimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>massive</td>
<td>organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>overwhelming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megadose</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megavitamins</td>
<td>particularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mental</td>
<td>passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mentor</td>
<td>pastry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merchandise</td>
<td>paucity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>pedestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mollify</td>
<td>pedestrians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor</td>
<td>penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mortgage</td>
<td>permeate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multitudinous</td>
<td>pesticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myriad</td>
<td>physique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>precarious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>precautions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>precise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>premium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prescribed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prevalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preventive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>primer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>profligate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>profusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prompt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>psychologists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>punitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raucous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>realistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recipient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recommend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>redundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>refute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regardless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reimburse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>repeal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Everyday Living Words

Word List

repetitive
requisite
responsibilities
restitution
restrain
restriction
résumé
revoke
right-of-way
robust
roster
roughage
routine

Salvage
scam
schedule
scraggly
seasonings
self-acceptance
self-control
self-respect
self-sufficient
sensitive
severe
shortening
siege
solicit
solicitor
solution
solvents
sophisticated
spackling paste
sporadic

spurs
staples
status
strategies
stymie
succinct
suicide
support
surveillance
suspending
sustainable
swindle
symptoms
syndrome

Tagger
tailgating
tangible
technique
temporary
tenacious
terminally
texture
therapy
thrive
timorous
torso
toxic
traces
trainee
transaction
transit
trigger
turpentine
tutors
typical

Ulcers
underwriting
upright
utilities

Vandalism
vapid
vehicle
veteran
veto
viable
vinegar
virulent
visibility
volunteer
voracious

Waive
waterways
wax
whereabouts
woodwork
worthwhile
worthy
wrench
wrongdoing

Yield