

Lesson 5

"Better one living word than a hundred dead."

W.G. Benham, Quotations

Words To Learn This Week

tradition
rural
burden
campus
majority
assemble
explore
topic
debate
evade
probe
reform

1402

1. **tradition** (tra dish' ən) beliefs, opinions, and customs handed down from one generation to another
 - a. The father tried to persuade* his son that the **tradition** of marriage was important.
 - b. All religions have different beliefs and **traditions**.
 - c. As time goes on, we will eliminate* **traditions** which are meaningless.
2. **rural** (rūr' əl) in the country
 - a. Tomatoes are less expensive* at the **rural** farm stand.
 - b. **Rural** areas are not densely* populated.
 - c. The **rural** life is much more peaceful than the city one.
3. **burden** (bēr' dən) what is carried; a load
 - a. The **burden** of the country's safety is in the hands of the President.
 - b. Irma found the enormous* box too much of a **burden**.
 - c. Ricky carried the **burden** throughout his college career.
4. **campus** (kam' pəs) grounds of a college, university, or school
 - a. The **campus** was designed to utilize* all of the college's buildings.
 - b. Jeff moved off **campus** when he decided it was cheaper to live at home.
 - c. I chose to go to Penn State because it has a beautiful **campus**.
5. **majority** (mə jôr' ə tē) the larger number; greater part; more than half
 - a. A **majority** of votes was needed for the bill to pass.
 - b. The **majority** of people prefer to pay wholesale* prices for meat.
 - c. In some countries, the government does not speak for the **majority** of the people.
6. **assemble** (əs sem' bl) gather together; bring together
 - a. The rioters **assembled** outside the White House.
 - b. I am going to **assemble** a model of a spacecraft.
 - c. All the people who had **assembled** for the picnic vanished* when the rain began to fall.
7. **explore** (eks plôr') go over carefully; look into closely; examine
 - a. Lawyer Spence **explored** the essential* reasons for the crime.
 - b. The Weather Bureau **explored** the effects of the rainy weather.
 - c. Sara wanted to know if all of the methods for solving the problem had been **explored**.
8. **topic** (tăp' ik) subject that people think, write, or talk about
 - a. Predicting* the weather is our favorite **topic** of conversation.
 - b. Valerie only discussed **topics** that she knew well.
 - c. The speaker's main **topic** was how to eliminate* hunger in this world.
9. **debate** (di bāt') a discussion in which reasons for and against something are brought out
 - a. The **debate** between the two candidates was heated.
 - b. **Debate** in the U.S. Senate lasted for five days.
 - c. Instead of shrieking* at each other, the students decided to have a **debate** on the topic*.
10. **evade** (i vād') get away from by trickery or cleverness
 - a. Juan tried to **evade** the topic* by changing the subject.
 - b. In order to **evade** the draft, the young man had moved to Canada in 1968.
 - c. The prisoner of war **evaded** questioning by pretending to be sick.
11. **probe** (prōb) search into; examine thoroughly; investigate
 - a. The lawyer **probed** the man's mind to see if he was innocent.

- b. After **probing** the scientist's theory,* we proved it was correct.
- c. King Henry's actions were carefully **probed** by the noblemen.
- 12. **reform** (ri fôrm') make better; improve by removing faults
 - a. After the prison riot, the council decided to **reform** the correctional system.
 - b. Brad **reformed** when he saw that breaking the law was hurting people other than himself.
 - c. Only laws that force companies to **reform** will clear the dangerous vapors* from our air.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

Shape Up at Shaker

Each summer at the Shaker Work Group, a special school in **rural** Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where teenagers learn by working, it has been a **tradition** to have the teenagers take on the **burden** of setting their own rules and living by them. Although there are some adults on the **campus**, teenagers are a **majority**.

One summer the group **assembled** to **explore** the **topic**: "lights-out time." There was little **debate** until 10:30 P.M. was suggested. Why? Everyone at the Shaker Work Group works a minimum* of several hours each

morning on one project and several hours each afternoon on another. Since everyone has to get up early, no one wanted to stay up later at night anyway.

Few teenagers at the Shaker Work Group try to **evade** the rules. When one does, the entire group meets to **probe** the reasons for the "villain's"* actions. Their aim is to **reform** the rule breaker. However, at Shaker Village, the theory* is that teenagers who are busy working will have no time to break rules.

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. I left the city for a peaceful _____ farm.
2. Professor Dixon liked the atmosphere of the university _____.
3. He tried to _____ questions he didn't know how to answer.
4. The _____ of people wanted him to be president.
5. The guests began to _____ for Thanksgiving dinner.
6. Christmas trees are a popular _____ for many people.
7. Making a living for his family was too much of a _____.
8. I want to _____ all the cities I haven't visited.
9. If Gene doesn't _____, he will get into serious trouble.
10. He had to do research on the _____ of biology for a school report.
11. Historians will _____ the causes of the Vietnamese conflict.
12. Whether or not eighteen year olds should be allowed to vote was in _____ for a long time.

Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Lesson 6

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Plautus, *Persa*

Words To Learn This Week

approach
detect
defect
employee
neglect
deceive
undoubtedly
popular
thorough
client
comprehensive
defraud

1402

1. **approach** (ə prōch') come near or nearer to
 - a. The lawyers were asked to **approach** the bench.
 - b. Her beau* kissed Sylvia when he **approached** her.
 - c. Ben **approached** the burden* of getting a job with a new spirit.
2. **detect** (di tekt') find out; discover
 - a. Sam Spade **detected** that the important papers had vanished.*
 - b. From her voice it was easy to **detect** that Ellen was frightened.
 - c. We **detected** from the messy room that a large group of people had assembled* there.
3. **defect** (di ' fekt) fault; that which is wrong
 - a. My Chevrolet was sent back to the factory because of a steering **defect**.
 - b. His theory* of the formation of our world was filled with **defects**.
 - c. The villain* was caught because his plan had many **defects**.
4. **employee** (em ploi ē') a person who works for pay
 - a. The **employees** went on strike for higher wages.
 - b. My boss had to fire many **employees** when meat became scarce.*
 - c. Joey wanted to go into business for himself and stop being an **employee**.
5. **neglect** (ni glekt') give too little care or attention to
 - a. The senator **neglected** to make his annual* report to Congress.
 - b. Bob's car got dirty when he **neglected** to keep it polished.
 - c. It is essential* that you do not **neglect** your homework.
6. **deceive** (di sēv') make someone believe as true something that is false; mislead
 - a. Atlas was **deceived** about the burden* he had to carry.
 - b. Virginia cried when she learned that her best friend had **deceived** her.
 - c. The villain* **deceived** Chief White Cloud by pretending to be his friend.
7. **undoubtedly** (un dout' id lē) certainly; beyond doubt
 - a. Ray's team **undoubtedly** had the best debators* in our county.
 - b. The pilgrims **undoubtedly** assembled* to travel to Rome together.
 - c. If she didn't want to get into an argument, Valerie would have followed the majority* **undoubtedly**.
8. **popular** (pop' ū lar) liked by most people
 - a. The Beatles wrote many **popular** songs.
 - b. At one time mini-skirts were very **popular**.
 - c. **Popular** people often find it hard to evade* their many friends.
9. **thorough** (ther' o) being all that is needed; complete
 - a. The police made a **thorough** search of the house after the crime had been reported.
 - b. My science teacher praised Sandy for doing a **thorough** job of cleaning up the lab.
 - c. Mom decided to spend the day in giving the basement a **thorough** cleaning.
10. **client** (klī' ənt) person for whom a lawyer acts; customer
 - a. The lawyer told her **client** that she could predict* the outcome of his trial.
 - b. My uncle tried to get General Motors to be a **client** of his company.
 - c. If this restaurant doesn't improve its service, all its **clients** will vanish.*
11. **comprehensive** (kām' pri hen' siv) including much; covering completely
 - a. After a **comprehensive** exam, my doctor said I was in good condition.

- b. The engineer gave our house a thorough*, **comprehensive** check-up before my father bought it.
 - c. Mrs. Silver wanted us to do a **comprehensive** study of Edgar Allan Poe.
12. **defraud** (di frôd') take money, rights, etc., away by cheating
- a. My aunt saved thousands of dollars by **defrauding** the government.
 - b. If we could eliminate* losses from people who **defraud** the government, tax rates could be lowered.
 - c. By **defrauding** his friend, Dexter ruined a family tradition* of honesty.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

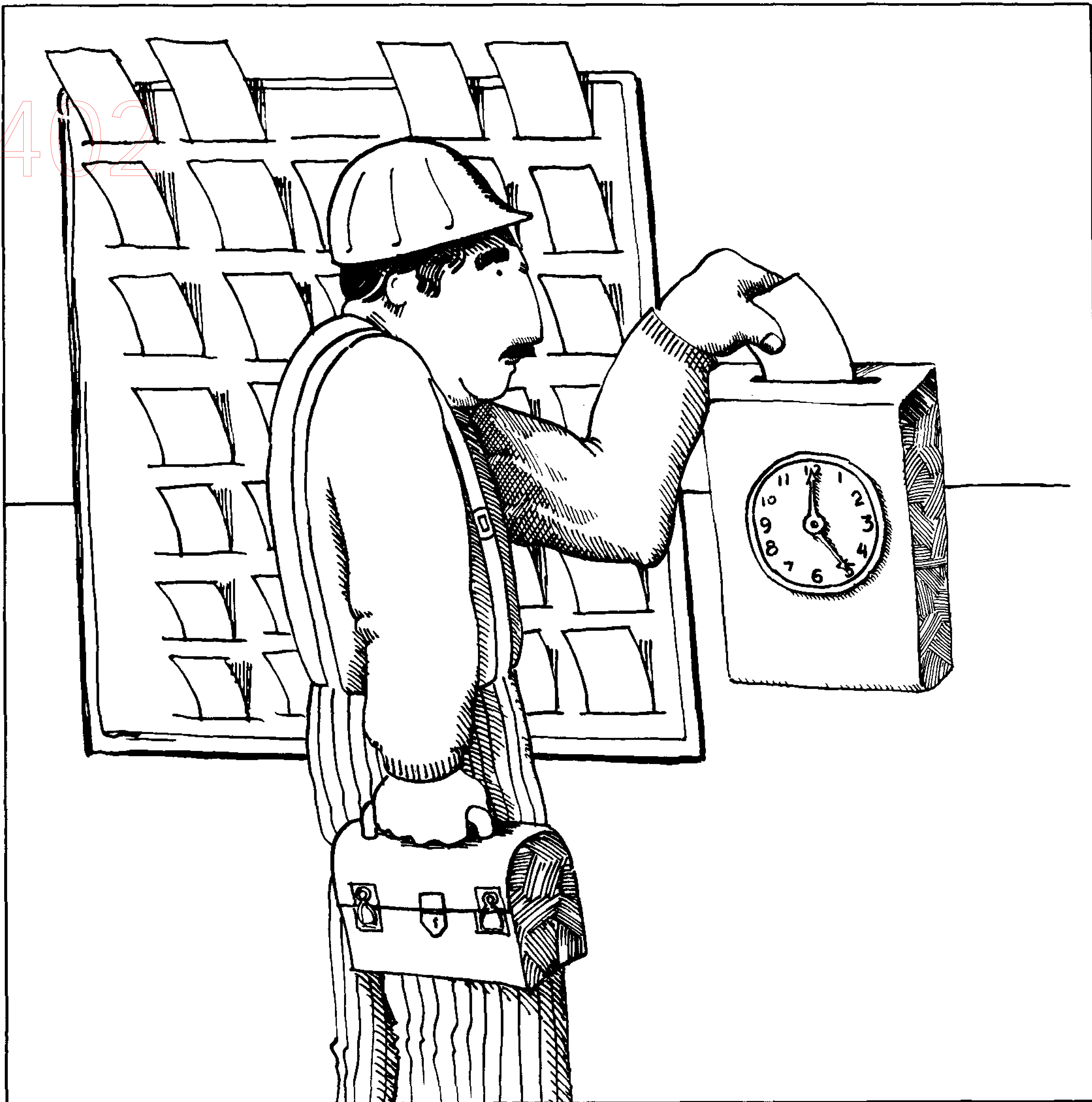
The Health of Your Car

The newest **approach** to automobile repair is the clinic, a place where car doctors go over an automobile in an attempt to **detect defects**. Since the clinic does no repairs, its **employees** do not **neglect** the truth. So many automobile owners feel that mechanics **deceive** them that the clinics, even though they **undoubtedly** charge high fees, are quite **popular**.

They explore* every part of the engine, body, and brakes; they do all kinds of tests with expensive* machines. Best of all, the **comprehensive** examination takes only about half an hour. With the clinic's report in your hand no mechanic will be able to **defraud** you by telling you that you need major repairs when only a small repair is necessary.

The experts do a **thorough** job for each **client**.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?



Lesson 7

"A fool and his words are soon parted."

William Shenstone, *On Reserve*

Words To Learn This Week

postpone
consent
massive
capsule
preserve
denounce
unique
torrent
resent
molest
gloomy
unforeseen

1402

1. **postpone** (pōst pōn') put off to a later time; delay
 - a. The young couple wanted to **postpone** their wedding until they were sure they could handle the burdens* of marriage.
 - b. I neglected* to **postpone** the party because I thought everyone would be able to come.
 - c. The supermarket's owner planned to **postpone** the grand opening until Saturday.
2. **consent** (kən sent') agree; give permission or approval
 - a. My teacher **consented** to let our class leave early.
 - b. David would not **consent** to our plan.
 - c. The majority* of our club members **consented** to raise the dues.
3. **massive** (mas' iv) big and heavy; large and solid; bulky
 - a. The boss asked some employees* to lift the **massive** box.
 - b. From lifting weights, Willie had developed **massive** arm muscles.
 - c. The main building on the campus* was so **massive** that the new students had trouble finding their way around at first.
4. **capsule** (kap' səl) a small case or covering
 - a. The small **capsule** contained notes the spy had written after the meeting.
 - b. A new, untested medicine was detected* in the **capsule** by the police scientists.
 - c. He explored* the space **capsule** for special equipment.
5. **preserve** (pri zerv') keep from harm or change; keep safe; protect
 - a. The lawyers wanted to **preserve** the newest reforms* in the law.
 - b. Farmers feel that their rural* homes should be **preserved**.
 - c. Records of Hank Aaron's home runs will undoubtedly* be **preserved** in the Baseball Hall of Fame.
6. **denounce** (di nouns') condemn in public; express strong disapproval of
 - a. The father **denounced** his son for lying to the district attorney.
 - b. Some people **denounce** the government for probing* into their private lives.
 - c. Ralph Nader **denounced** the defective* products being sold.
7. **unique** (ū nēk') having no like or equal; being the only one of its kind
 - a. Going to Africa was a **unique** experience for us.
 - b. The inventor developed a **unique** method of making ice cream.
 - c. Albie has a **unique** collection of Israeli stamps.
8. **torrent** (tôr' ənt) any violent, rushing stream; flood
 - a. A massive* rain was coming down in **torrents**.
 - b. In the debate, *a **torrent** of questions was asked.
 - c. After trying to defraud* the public, Lefty was faced with a **torrent** of charges.
9. **resent** (ri zent') feel injured and angered at (something)
 - a. Bertha **resented** the way her boyfriend treated her.
 - b. The earthquake victim **resented** the poor emergency care.
 - c. Columbus **resented** the fact that his crew wanted to turn back.
10. **molest** (mə lest') interfere with and trouble; disturb
 - a. My neighbor was **molested** when walking home from the subway.
 - b. The gang did a thorough* job of **molesting** the people in the park.
 - c. Lifeguards warned the man not to **molest** any of the swimmers.

11. **gloomy** (glūm' ē) dark; dim; in low spirits
 - a. My cousin was **gloomy** because his best friend had moved away.
 - b. The reason Doris wasn't popular* was that she always had a **gloomy** appearance.
 - c. Jones Beach is not so beautiful on a **gloomy** day.
12. **unforeseen** (un fôr sēn') not known beforehand; unexpected
 - a. We had some **unforeseen** problems with the new engine.
 - b. The probe* into the Congressman's finances turned up some **unforeseen** difficulties.
 - c. The divers faced **unforeseen** trouble in their search for the wreck.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

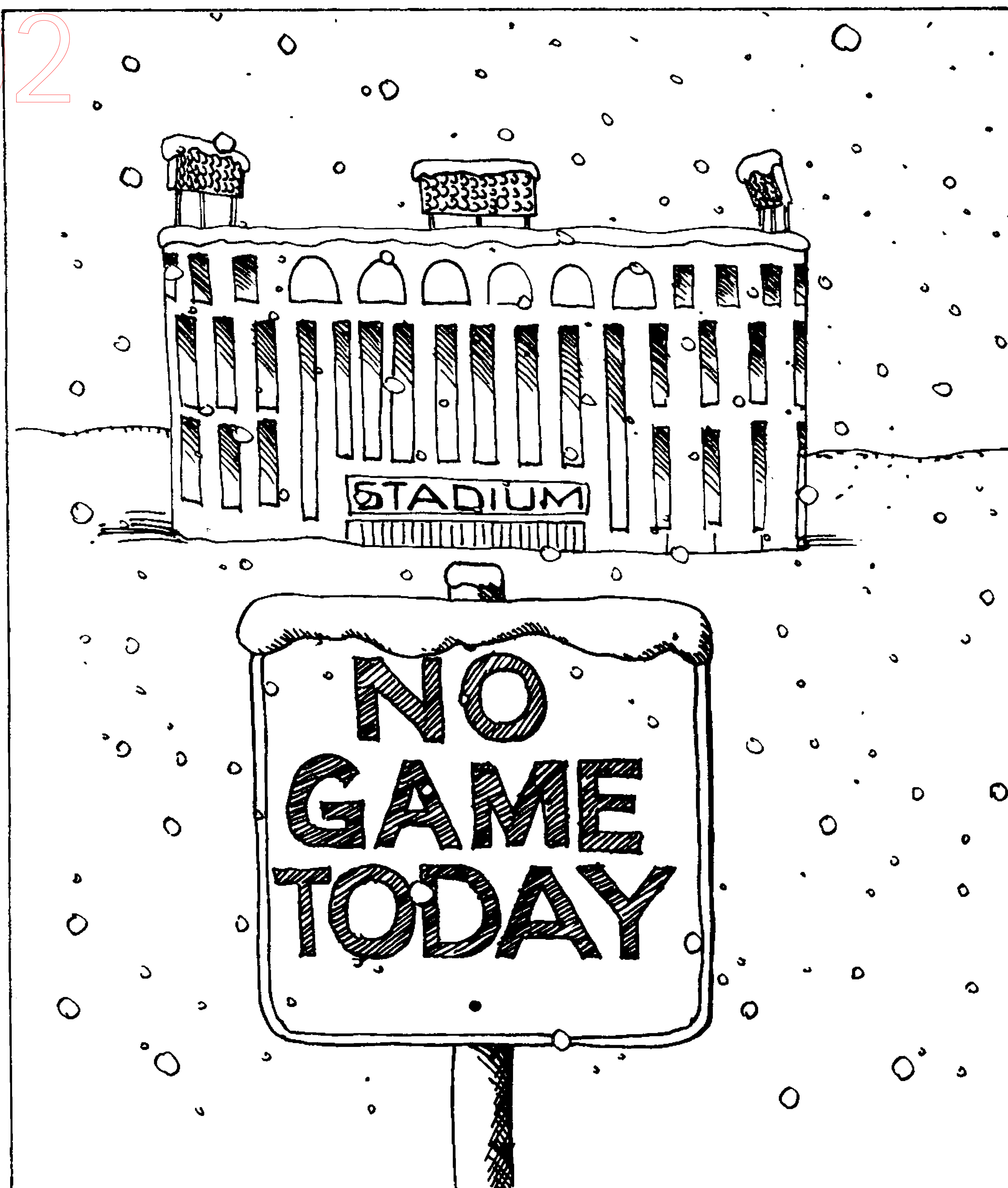
The Frozen Future

Doctors are always devising* new cures for diseases that kill people. But suppose you are dying from an incurable illness now. If only you could **postpone** death until a cure was found! Now some people are trying to do just that. One young man **consented** to having his body frozen and placed in a **massive capsule** in order to **preserve** it until doctors find a cure for his disease. Some people

have **denounced** this **unique** experiment with a **torrent** of angry words. They **resent** human attempts to **molest** the natural order of life and death. There is also a **gloomy** fear that the world is already overcrowded and that people have to die to make room for those who are about to be born. If the experiment works, **unforeseen** problems undoubtedly* will arise.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

1402



Lesson 8

"By words the mind is excited and the spirit elated."

Aristophanes, *The Birds*

Words To Learn This Week

exaggerate
amateur
mediocre
variety
valid
survive
weird
prominent
security
bulky
reluctant
obvious

1402

1. **exaggerate** (eg zaj' ə r āt) make something greater than it is; overstate
 - a. He wasn't trying to deceive* you when he said that his was the best car in the world; he was just **exaggerating**.
 - b. The bookkeeper **exaggerated** her importance to the company.
 - c. When he said that Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was eight feet tall, he was undoubtedly* **exaggerating**.
2. **amateur** (am' e tə) person who does something for pleasure, not for money or as a profession
 - a. The **amateur** cross-country runner wanted to be in the Olympics.
 - b. After his song, Don was told that he wasn't good enough to be anything but an **amateur**.
 - c. Professional golfers resent* **amateurs** who think they are as good as the people who play for money.
3. **mediocre** (mē di ō' kər) neither good nor bad; average; ordinary
 - a. After reading my composition, Mrs. Evans remarked that it was **mediocre** and that I could do better.
 - b. Howard was a **mediocre** scientist who never made any unique* discoveries.
 - c. The movie wasn't a great one; it was only **mediocre**.
4. **variety** (və rī' ə tē) lack of sameness; a number of different things
 - a. Eldorado Restaurant serves a wide **variety** of foods.
 - b. The show featured a **variety** of entertainment.
 - c. He faced unforeseen* problems for a **variety** of reasons.
5. **valid** (val' id) supported by facts or authority; sound; true
 - a. The witness neglected* to give **valid** answers to the judge's questions.
 - b. Rita had **valid** reasons for denouncing* her father's way of life.
 - c. When Dave presented **valid** working papers, the foreman consented* to hiring him immediately.
6. **survive** (sər vīv') live longer than; remain alive after
 - a. It was uncertain whether we would **survive** the torrent* of rain.
 - b. Some people believe that only the strongest should **survive**.
 - c. The space capsule* was built to **survive** a long journey in space.
7. **weird** (wêrd) mysterious; unearthly
 - a. She looked **weird** with that horrible make-up on her face.
 - b. Allen felt that **weird** things were starting to happen when he entered the haunted house.
 - c. Becky had a **weird** feeling after swallowing the pills.
8. **prominent** (präm' ə nənt) well-known; important
 - a. My client* is a **prominent** businessperson.
 - b. Charles DeGaulle is a **prominent** figure in the history of France.
 - c. His big nose was the **prominent** feature of Jimmy Durante's face.
9. **security** (si kyūr' ə tē) freedom from danger, care, or fear; feeling or condition of being safe
 - a. Our janitor likes the **security** of having all doors locked at night.
 - b. When the President travels, strict **security** measures are taken.
 - c. Pablo wanted to preserve* the **security** of his life style.
10. **bulky** (bul' kē) taking up much space; large
 - a. Charley and Morty removed the **bulky** package from the car.
 - b. The massive* desk was quite **bulky** and impossible to carry.
 - c. His client* wanted an item that wasn't so **bulky**, Olsen told us.

11. **reluctant** (ri luk' tǝnt) unwilling
- It was easy to see that Herman was **reluctant** to go out and find a job.
 - The patient was **reluctant** to tell the nurse the whole gloomy* truth.
 - I was **reluctant** to give up the security* of family life.
12. **obvious** (ob'vē əs) easily seen or understood; clear to the eye or mind; not to be doubted; plain
- It was **obvious** that the lumberjack was tired after his day's work.
 - The fact that Darcy was a popular* boy was **obvious** to all.
 - The detective missed the clue because it was too **obvious**.

Read the following story to see how the new words are used in it.

The Guitar

It is impossible to **exaggerate** the popularity* of the guitar. One out of every four **amateur** musicians in the United States plays the guitar. Even a **mediocre** player can produce a **variety** of music with this unique* instrument. Trying to find **valid** reasons for the guitar's ability to **survive** through the years isn't hard. One **weird**

theory* by a **prominent** musician states that guitarists find **security** hiding behind the **bulky** instrument. But most people are **reluctant** to accept this idea because there are more **obvious** reasons for playing a guitar. It can be carried anywhere, it is inexpensive* to buy, and only a few lessons are required to learn to play it well.

Which of the words studied in this lesson is suggested by the picture?

