

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. To stall or act evasively in order to gain time is to:
 - (A) elaborate
 - (B) temporize
 - (C) accrue
 - (D) recapitulate
2. A position that is capable of being held or defended can be described as:
 - (A) tenable
 - (B) covert
 - (C) indefensible
 - (D) nebulous
3. Which of the following might be another word for *exploration*?
 - (A) reconnaissance
 - (B) hiatus
 - (C) inception
 - (D) reprisal
4. If power or control over something has been claimed or taken without right, it has been:
 - (A) abdicated
 - (B) renounced
 - (C) thwarted
 - (D) arrogated

Being on our school's debate team has done wonders for me. When I look back at myself, I can see that I used to be quite ineffective when I wanted to persuade someone to take action or to share my opinion. I would go on and on and *belabor* my point until the other person stopped listening and only pretended to pay attention. That's because he or she actually thought that I was mindlessly spewing *banal* comments or engaging in tedious *carping*. Now my speaking skills are vastly improved. I can be both brief and *coherent*, bringing up only ideas that are *germane* to my argument, along with reasons and examples to *substantiate* it. In short, I feel that preparing for debates has been like a workout program for my mind.

5. To *belabor* (line 3) a point is to:
 - (A) avoid it
 - (B) memorize it
 - (C) overwork it
 - (D) question it
6. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *banal* (line 4)?
 - (A) trite
 - (B) fresh
 - (C) hackneyed
 - (D) insipid
7. In line 5, *carping* means:
 - (A) criticism
 - (B) moralizing
 - (C) instruction
 - (D) apology
8. Which of the following words could be used to replace *coherent* (line 5)?
 - (A) comprehensible
 - (B) disjointed
 - (C) muddled
 - (D) persuasive
9. If ideas are *germane* (line 6) to an argument, they are:
 - (A) foreign
 - (B) inappropriate
 - (C) relevant
 - (D) extraneous
10. To *substantiate* an argument (line 6) is to:
 - (A) validate it
 - (B) disprove it
 - (C) present it
 - (D) refute it

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Another word for *eulogy* might be:
 - (A) castigation
 - (B) inquiry
 - (C) encomium
 - (D) retort
2. As glue dries, it:
 - (A) liquefies
 - (B) dribbles
 - (C) condenses
 - (D) congeals
3. Which of the following words would you use to describe a remark that causes bitterness and resentment?
 - (A) superfluous
 - (B) magnanimous
 - (C) invidious
 - (D) enigmatic
4. Which of the following would you not use to describe someone who talks a great deal?
 - (A) taciturn
 - (B) garrulous
 - (C) verbose
 - (D) loquacious
5. To show generosity in giving is to show:
 - (A) reluctance
 - (B) largesse
 - (C) stinginess
 - (D) anonymity
6. Which of the following words is the opposite of *yielding*?
 - (A) ineffectual
 - (B) intuitive
 - (C) intransigent
 - (D) amenable

Today I read a very interesting and useful magazine article. It was called "Ten Ways to Declutter Your Living and Working Space in Just Ten Days," and it seemed to be written especially for me. I have always been an *acquisitive* person. Whether I am at a discount department store, a supermarket, or even the library, I always end up getting and bringing home far too many items. Several people like me were profiled in the article, and the photos and descriptions of their decluttered spaces have given me some excellent models to *emulate*. I only hope that now that I am inspired to suppress my *insatiable* desire for material things and *eschew* the habits that led to my having too many belongings in too small a space, I will be able to keep my surroundings neat and clutter-free for a long time to come.

7. If someone is *acquisitive* (line 3), he or she is concerned with:
 - (A) justice
 - (B) history
 - (C) gossip
 - (D) material goods
8. To *emulate* (line 5) is to try to:
 - (A) match
 - (B) surpass
 - (C) contact
 - (D) discredit
9. An *insatiable* (line 6) desire cannot be:
 - (A) expressed
 - (B) perceived
 - (C) satisfied
 - (D) condoned
10. Which of the following could not be used to replace *eschew* (line 6)?
 - (A) shun
 - (B) avoid
 - (C) forgo
 - (D) adopt

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. A good-luck charm might be called a(n):
 - (A) presentiment
 - (B) talisman
 - (C) quandary
 - (D) epitome
2. Which of the following might be another word for *profanation*?
 - (A) deference
 - (B) largesse
 - (C) lamentation
 - (D) sacrilege
3. Which of the following words would you use to refer to a situation resembling a whirlpool in violence and destruction?
 - (A) encomium
 - (B) panacea
 - (C) maelstrom
 - (D) vanguard
4. To move in waves or a wavelike motion is to:
 - (A) undulate
 - (B) arrogate
 - (C) emulate
 - (D) temporize

Everyone has had, at one time or another, problems with a product he or she has bought or a monthly service that he or she receives. When the time comes to speak with a customer service representative about that problem, experts have several suggestions that can help. The main point to remember is that the most effective approach is to be factual and goal-oriented. In other words, no matter how annoying or frustrating the problem has been, the caller should avoid negative emotions. Instead of *accosting* the person who answers the phone with an avalanche of *animadversions*, the caller should behave with courtesy and *propriety*. While it is not necessary to be apologetic or *suppliant*, it is not in one's interest to be either clearly annoyed or *histrionic*. On the contrary, problems that are presented calmly and matter-of-factly are the ones that are likely to be addressed promptly rather than automatically disputed or *summarily* dismissed.

5. In line 5, *accosting* means:
 - (A) paying
 - (B) avoiding
 - (C) confronting
 - (D) flattering
6. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *animadversions* (line 6)?
 - (A) praise
 - (B) reproof
 - (C) criticism
 - (D) disapproval
7. When you behave with *propriety* (line 6), you act in a way that is:
 - (A) outrageous
 - (B) unseemly
 - (C) bewildering
 - (D) correct
8. Someone who is being *suppliant* (line 7) would come across as:
 - (A) humble
 - (B) arrogant
 - (C) artistic
 - (D) curious
9. In line 8, *histrionic* means:
 - (A) sensitive
 - (B) melodramatic
 - (C) subdued
 - (D) accurate
10. If a problem is *summarily* (line 9) dismissed, it is dealt with:
 - (A) peremptorily
 - (B) eventually
 - (C) gradually
 - (D) informally

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Water that is salty and unpleasant to drink can be described as:
Ⓐ choppy
Ⓑ fresh
Ⓒ brackish
Ⓓ frothy
2. Another word for *nearsighted* is:
Ⓐ clairvoyant
Ⓑ invidious
Ⓒ myopic
Ⓓ intransigent
3. If motives are not hidden, they can be described as:
Ⓐ germane
Ⓑ overt
Ⓒ suspicious
Ⓓ relevant
4. A time that is happy and peaceful might be described as:
Ⓐ banal
Ⓑ stagnant
Ⓒ turbulent
Ⓓ halcyon
5. The opposite of *soothing* is:
Ⓐ coherent
Ⓑ insatiable
Ⓒ incendiary
Ⓓ tranquil
6. Which of following might be used to describe a word that people find derogatory and belittling?
Ⓐ pejorative
Ⓑ comparative
Ⓒ acquisitive
Ⓓ ameliorative

I had never been an *avid* chess fan, and, to tell the truth, I actually knew very little about the game until last weekend. That's when my cousin Ricardo offered to show me how to play. After reviewing the basic moves that can be made with the different pieces, he explained that in a chess game, there are three stages, which are known as the opening, the middle game, and the end game. Next, he showed me some possible ways to begin the game, including a number of classic *gambits*, such as the Queen's Gambit and the Danish Gambit. When I said that sacrificing a piece in order to gain a later advantage seemed very complicated and *devious*, he suggested we simply try to play. It isn't hard to guess what happened then. Ricardo proceeded with *celerity* to capture most of my pieces and soon defeated me with a quiet declaration of "checkmate." On the bright side, however, he promised me that the more I play, the more I will understand the game.

7. An *avid* (line 1) fan is most likely to feel:
Ⓐ eager
Ⓑ disappointed
Ⓒ ambivalent
Ⓓ indifferent
8. *Gambits* (line 5) could also be called:
Ⓐ victories
Ⓑ ploys
Ⓒ ties
Ⓓ tournaments
9. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *devious* (line 6)?
Ⓐ shifty
Ⓑ tricky
Ⓒ straightforward
Ⓓ roundabout
10. In line 7, *celerity* is used to show that Ricardo played in what manner?
Ⓐ slyly
Ⓑ ineptly
Ⓒ quickly
Ⓓ quietly

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. A person who is clearly agitated after receiving bad news might be described as:
Ⓐ dissolute
Ⓑ collected
Ⓒ stoic
Ⓓ distraught
2. Another word for *encomium* might be:
Ⓐ eulogy
Ⓑ invective
Ⓒ panacea
Ⓓ frugality
3. Which of the following words would you use to describe someone's thinking if it is lacking in clarity and precision?
Ⓐ lucid
Ⓑ limpid
Ⓒ murky
Ⓓ muted
4. Which of the following is the opposite of *competent*?
Ⓐ feckless
Ⓑ capable
Ⓒ insipid
Ⓓ reckless
5. If a body has been removed from a grave, it has been:
Ⓐ embalmed
Ⓑ exhumed
Ⓒ interred
Ⓓ reburied
6. A community that is based on a visionary view of an ideal world can be described as:
Ⓐ utopian
Ⓑ remote
Ⓒ mythical
Ⓓ extinct

Shakespeare's villains have long fascinated actors, critics, and audiences; and Iago, the scheming army officer in *Othello*, is arguably the most fascinating of all these *nefarious* figures. Throughout the tragedy, Iago's actions are unquestionably compelling and dramatic. He sets in motion a series of events that cause the title character to *decry* the unfaithfulness of Desdemona, his wife, and then to smother her to death. Perhaps even more riveting than Iago's deeds, however, is his outwardly normal demeanor. He is able to *dissemble* and manipulate others while giving the appearance of being so-called honest man. Thanks to his skill at hiding his feelings of resentment and his devious intentions, others give *credence* to his reports and follow his suggestions.

7. Which of the following words could be used to replace *nefarious* (line 2)?
Ⓐ meritorious
Ⓑ scrupulous
Ⓒ complex
Ⓓ wicked
8. To *decry* (line 4) is to:
Ⓐ praise
Ⓑ mourn
Ⓒ denounce
Ⓓ discover
9. In line 5, the use of *dissemble* helps to convey Iago's:
Ⓐ fame
Ⓑ courage
Ⓒ loyalty
Ⓓ dishonesty
10. When you give *credence* (line 7) to something, you:
Ⓐ believe it
Ⓑ deny it
Ⓒ embellish it
Ⓓ publicize it

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Another word for *kinship* might be:
Ⓐ propriety
Ⓑ platitude
Ⓒ quintessence
Ⓓ propinquity
2. Which of the following would you use to describe behavior that is not in character?
Ⓐ incendiary
Ⓑ unwonted
Ⓒ unwarranted
Ⓓ overt
3. To romp or prance around exuberantly is to:
Ⓐ congeal
Ⓑ cavort
Ⓒ slumber
Ⓓ temporize
4. If the language in a speech is very wordy and pompous, it might be referred to as:
Ⓐ symbolism
Ⓑ foreshadowing
Ⓒ verbiage
Ⓓ invective

I have never had a *substantive* knowledge of cooking and so have always relied on cookbooks when I need to make any kind of dish. My brother Jeffrey, on the other hand, is a natural cook. Recently, he encouraged me to try his more intuitive approach and make something for dinner without the help of a recipe. I accepted the challenge and decided to make soup out of the vegetables that were in the refrigerator. After two hours of peeling, chopping, and cooking, however, I did not end up with the tasty and *piquant* soup I had been striving for. Instead, I had made a muddy-looking mixture that was *verdant* in color and *viscous* in consistency. Jeffrey said it looked like a *primordial* swamp! Even my parents, who are generally very supportive of my efforts to try out new ways of doing things, could not *evince* any approval for my culinary creation.

5. If someone's knowledge of a subject is *substantive* (line 1), it can be said to be:
Ⓐ solid
Ⓑ shaky
Ⓒ flimsy
Ⓓ overrated
6. Which of the following words could be used to replace *piquant* (line 5)?
Ⓐ steaming
Ⓑ pungent
Ⓒ bland
Ⓓ watery
7. In line 6, *verdant* means:
Ⓐ brown
Ⓑ reddish
Ⓒ green
Ⓓ clear
8. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *viscous* (line 6)?
Ⓐ thin
Ⓑ gluey
Ⓒ sticky
Ⓓ goopy
9. In line 7, *primordial* means:
Ⓐ ancient
Ⓑ huge
Ⓒ green
Ⓓ dangerous
10. To *evince* one's approval (line 8) is to:
Ⓐ show it
Ⓑ mask it
Ⓒ deserve it
Ⓓ withhold it

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. If a question or an issue has to do with money, it can be described as:
 - (A) primordial
 - (B) pejorative
 - (C) predatory
 - (D) pecuniary
2. Which of the following is the opposite of *courageous*?
 - (A) stouthearted
 - (B) brackish
 - (C) pusillanimous
 - (D) myopic
3. Which of the following is another word for *stronghold*?
 - (A) bastion
 - (B) courtyard
 - (C) dungeon
 - (D) talisman
4. A scheme to outwit or deceive an opponent can be called a(n):
 - (A) maelstrom
 - (B) animadversion
 - (C) stratagem
 - (D) sacrilege

Lucille Ball is well known as a *consummate* comedienne who, in a weekly television show that ran during the 1950s, regularly engaged in *frenetic* activity and cooked up *ludicrous* schemes. In one episode of her half-hour comedy, titled *I Love Lucy*, she frantically tried to keep up while working on an assembly line at a chocolate factory; in another, she posed as a Martian as part of a publicity stunt; in yet another, she was *incarcerated* in a New York City jail after being locked out of her apartment and mistaken for a notorious burglar. No matter how much trouble she managed to get into or how great the *disarray* she brought about, however, the show's episodes always ended with the restoration of social order and domestic *concord*. Today, viewers around the world still enjoy Lucille Ball's comic genius. At the same time, historians are recognizing her as true show business pioneer who explored the role of women in the workplace and the family while in real life becoming the first woman to run a major television production studio.

5. In line 1, *consummate* means:
 - (A) famous
 - (B) masterful
 - (C) underrated
 - (D) subtle
6. Which of the following words could be used to replace *frenetic* (line 2)?
 - (A) classic
 - (B) useful
 - (C) frenzied
 - (D) graceful
7. *Ludicrous* (line 2) schemes are:
 - (A) brilliant
 - (B) disastrous
 - (C) poignant
 - (D) ridiculous
8. To be *incarcerated* (line 4) is to be:
 - (A) imprisoned
 - (B) recognized
 - (C) interrogated
 - (D) set free
9. In line 6, *disarray* means:
 - (A) confusion
 - (B) injury
 - (C) controversy
 - (D) improvement
10. In line 7, *concord* is used to indicate that a state of what is restored?
 - (A) crisis
 - (B) harmony
 - (C) inactivity
 - (D) disagreement

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Which of the following words would you use to refer to floating wreckage?
Ⓐ maelstrom
Ⓑ flotsam
Ⓒ largesse
Ⓓ verbiage
2. To gather bit by bit is to:
Ⓐ glean
Ⓑ dwindle
Ⓒ accost
Ⓓ belabor
3. Members of Congress who currently hold office might be referred to as:
Ⓐ governors
Ⓑ nominees
Ⓒ appointees
Ⓓ incumbents
4. To vex or irritate severely is to:
Ⓐ nettle
Ⓑ arrogate
Ⓒ eschew
Ⓓ pacify
5. A sharply funny satire might be described as:
Ⓐ banal
Ⓑ bland
Ⓒ murky
Ⓓ mordant
6. Which of following words is the opposite of *grim*?
Ⓐ grave
Ⓑ jocular
Ⓒ solemn
Ⓓ feckless

Once the long weekend had arrived, I looked forward to spending most of it on the sofa, catching up on both my reading and my sleep. I had barely had a chance to settle down and become comfortably *recumbent*, however, when my older sister came by with a tennis racket. "You can't spend all day like that. Your muscles will *atrophy*," she told me while shaking the racket at me for emphasis. Then she insisted that I get up and accompany her to the park. Needless to say, I did not share her view of the *exigency* of my current condition. Still, I recognized that joining her would be less trouble than *grousing* and trying to resist. I envisioned that I could bike to the park with her, challenge her to a match, quickly win three sets, and then return to the sofa. As a result, I did as she suggested.

7. In line 2, *recumbent* means:
Ⓐ supine
Ⓑ asleep
Ⓒ numb
Ⓓ seated
8. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *atrophy* (line 4)?
Ⓐ cramp
Ⓑ wither
Ⓒ deteriorate
Ⓓ degenerate
9. Which of the following words could be used to replace *exigency* (line 5)?
Ⓐ comfort
Ⓑ urgency
Ⓒ dullness
Ⓓ hopelessness
10. In line 6, *grousing* means:
Ⓐ sleeping
Ⓑ exercising
Ⓒ complaining
Ⓓ agreeing

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Another word for *shame* is:
Ⓐ disarray
Ⓑ ignominy
Ⓒ acclaim
Ⓓ anonymity
2. If you found the plot of a novel unexciting and humdrum, you might describe it as:
Ⓐ coherent
Ⓑ mordant
Ⓒ mundane
Ⓓ ludicrous
3. A fabrication of the mind is known as a:
Ⓐ factoid
Ⓑ fraction
Ⓒ flotsam
Ⓓ figment
4. To set apart as holy or sacred is to:
Ⓐ hallow
Ⓑ evince
Ⓒ profane
Ⓓ atrophy
5. Another word for *quirk* might be:
Ⓐ idiosyncrasy
Ⓑ gambit
Ⓒ inkling
Ⓓ reconnaissance
6. Reasoning that seems plausible but is actually unsound can be referred to as:
Ⓐ aversion
Ⓑ sophistry
Ⓒ skepticism
Ⓓ credence

In art history, the term *impressionism* usually refers to the work of a group of French painters who were active in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Among the most prominent of these artists are Claude Monet, Edouard Manet, and Pierre Auguste Renoir. Unlike the realists who preceded them, the impressionists did not *delineate* the elements of the landscape or the features of the people they painted with almost photographic *acuity*. Instead, they sought to capture the appearance of a scene in a fleeting moment, especially by conveying the quality of light that they observed in it. In their works, which range from depictions of delicate pink-infused mornings to *sumptuous* multicolored sunsets, viewers can experience the *nuances* that manifest themselves as a day goes by.

7. To *delineate* (line 4) the elements of a landscape is to:
Ⓐ represent them pictorially
Ⓑ underline them
Ⓒ memorize them
Ⓓ deliberately distort them
8. In line 5, *acuity* means:
Ⓐ drabness
Ⓑ modernity
Ⓒ familiarity
Ⓓ sharpness
9. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *sumptuous* (line 7)?
Ⓐ stark
Ⓑ splendid
Ⓒ rich
Ⓓ magnificent
10. In line 7, *nuances* means:
Ⓐ temperatures
Ⓑ clouds
Ⓒ variations
Ⓓ pleasures

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. If someone's status or identity is not proven, it can be said to be merely:
 - (A) authenticated
 - (B) corroborated
 - (C) emulated
 - (D) reputed
2. Which of the following is the opposite of *accessible*?
 - (A) esoteric
 - (B) intelligible
 - (C) popular
 - (D) taciturn
3. Respect that has been earned over the course of a lifetime can be said to have been:
 - (A) squandered
 - (B) garnered
 - (C) substantiated
 - (D) dissipated
4. Another word for *dictum* is:
 - (A) verbiage
 - (B) carping
 - (C) bastion
 - (D) fiat

As anyone who has seen a few horror movies knows, a vampire is a corpse-like being that has an *overweening* desire to drink human blood. Driven by this unwholesome *penchant*, the *depraved* creature seeks out an unsuspecting human being and then sinks its fangs into his or her throat. After the attack, the victim is *enervated* due to the loss of blood. If the attacks are repeated, he or she eventually becomes a vampire and must seek out new victims. Although certain details vary, stories based on the vampire legend are traditional in many parts of the world. Eastern Europe is a particularly *fecund* source of vampire tales, and Bram Stoker, the author of *Dracula*, based his famous 19th-century vampire novel on stories that originated there. Today, the frightful figure is in no danger of dying out. In fact, thanks to a profusion of vampire-themed books, movies, and television shows, the supernatural being has become *ubiquitous*.

5. In line 1, *overweening* means:
 - (A) mature
 - (B) secret
 - (C) weak
 - (D) excessive
6. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *penchant* (line 2)?
 - (A) proclivity
 - (B) inclination
 - (C) aversion
 - (D) predilection
7. A *depraved* (line 2) creature is:
 - (A) poor
 - (B) virtuous
 - (C) degenerate
 - (D) fictitious
8. If someone is *enervated* (line 4), he or she is:
 - (A) invigorated
 - (B) weakened
 - (C) terrified
 - (D) annoyed
9. In line 6, *fecund* serves to indicate that:
 - (A) vampire tales are unheard-of in Eastern Europe
 - (B) few vampire tales come from Eastern Europe
 - (C) many vampire tales come from Eastern Europe
 - (D) vampire tales originated in Eastern Europe
10. In line 9, *ubiquitous* means:
 - (A) famous
 - (B) rare
 - (C) despised
 - (D) pervasive

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Workshop: Level G Unit VI – Cumulative

Part 1: Identify the part of speech for each word. Then, match each word on the left with the word/phrase on the right that is closest in meaning. Please write your responses in CAPITAL letters.

Part(s) of Speech
(n, adj, adv, v)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| Indubitable | _____ |
| Inane | _____ |
| Plenary | _____ |
| Sophistry | _____ |
| Ignominy | _____ |
| Neophyte | _____ |
| Perspicacity | _____ |

Definition

- A. reasoning that seems plausible, but it is unsound
- B. Keeness in observing and understanding
- C. A new convert, beginner
- D. Silly, empty of meaning or value
- E. A grotesque or growly inferior imitation.
- F. Certain, not to be doubted or denied
- G. Complete in all aspects or essentials; absolute
- H. Shame and disgrace

Synonym: *In each of the following groups, identify the letter of the item that means the same as the boldface word in the introductory phrase.*

8. continued to **atrophy**

- a. waste away
- b. enlarge
- c. rebel
- d. wander

9. the **bastions** of privilege

- a. strongholds
- b. advantages
- c. recipients
- d. disadvantages

10. fragile **concord**

- a. glassware
- b. achievement
- c. covenant
- d. construction

11. **depraved** deeds

- a. famous
- b. questionable
- c. tumultuous
- d. corrupt

12. **enervated** by the humidity

- a. expanded
- b. impaired
- c. surprised
- d. shocked

13. because a bank account **garners** interest

- a. computes
- b. loses
- c. disseminates
- d. accrues

14. **hallow** the gravesite

- a. dig up
- b. bless
- c. visit
- d. look for

Antonym

In each of the following groups, identify the letter of the item that means the opposite or almost the opposite of the boldface expression in the introductory phrase.

15. **fecund** herds

- a. large
- b. skittish
- c. unproductive
- d. hybrid

16. **penchant** to engage in debate

- a. preference
- b. disinclination
- c. credentials
- d. grounds

Antonyms (cont.)

17. **overweening** performance

- a. restrained
- b. unprecedented
- c. shocking
- d. continuous

18. **ubiquitous** rumors

- a. pervasive
- b. rare
- c. groundless
- d. scandalous

abject	diatribe	incumbent	motif	sumptuous
agnostic	dissemble	indictment	neophyte	surveillance
verbiage	effigy	indubitable	celerity	sylvan
complicity	equity	intermittent	perspicacity	testy
derelict	inane	moot	plenary	travesty

Help Pepe think of words to correspond with the following definitions. Use the word bank to help you:



- 19. an act of accusing _____
- 20. a grotesque or grossly inferior imitation _____
- 21. certain, not to be denied _____
- 22. involvement in a crime or wrongdoing _____
- 23. a crude image of a despised person _____

In the paragraph below, vocab words from the word bank are intended to fill each blank space; however, you may need to change the form of the word for it to fit appropriately. **Each word will be used only once.**

- 24. Josiah, the postal worker was _____ and irritable when he work up and heard more rain on the weather report.
- 25. Another day of trying to deliver letters in the pouring rain would be _____ misery at this point.
- 26. Even if the rain were only _____, it would still be miserable: it was damp and stuffy inside his rain gear.
- 27. Because he was only a _____ at the post office and low-man on the totem pole, he got all the terrible jobs.
- 28. To make matters worse, the Postmaster General had _____ power over assigning duties at the PO.
- 29. Only last week, the Postmaster General had given him the most _____ of tasks: redoing the labels on all the sorting bins. What could have been wrong with the old labels?
- 30. Josiah also knew that the four people who stopped by to gab with him while he completed the task were not just chance visitors: they were part of the Postmaster General's _____ team keeping an eye on him.
- 31. There were some good parts of his job, though. He got to deliver letters in a very hip part of town. He never saw any _____ cars or buildings on his route.
- 32. He was very interested in architecture, and with _____ he often scrutinized the buildings and other structures he passed.
- 33. Just a few days before, he had seen a(n) _____ of clay leaves pressed into the border of a brick wall. It was a nice touch.
- 34. Another home he passed had wide, curtain-less windows, and he could see the lavish and _____ furnishings inside.
- 35. Another dwelling looked more like it belonged in the Swiss Alps or some other _____ setting, not in the heart of a city.
- 36. Josiah couldn't let these pleasures hold him back, though. It was _____ upon him that he deliver the mail in as expeditious a manner as possible.
- 37. He knew if he was late in returning to the PO that he would merit a loud and obnoxious _____ from the Postmaster General.
- 38. In order to be promoted, Josiah would have to _____ his feelings about the Postmaster General.

Level G Unit VII Cumulative (50 points) Name: _____

Synonym

In each of the following groups, identify the letter of the item from the word bank that means the **same** as the **boldface** word in the introductory phrase.

1. _____ a sympathetic **complement** to the protagonist
2. _____ frequent snacks that **alleviated** our hunger
3. _____ guilty of **depraved** crimes
4. _____ has a reputation for being a **people-hater**
5. _____ paid no attention to my **objection**
6. _____ the popular hostess's glamorous **squad**
7. _____ worried about the most **piddling** details

- a) allay
- b) bestial
- c) convivial
- d) coterie
- e) counterpart
- f) demur
- g) embellished
- h) ephemeral
- i) felicitous
- j) illusory
- k) indigent
- l) inordinate
- m) jettisoned
- n) misanthrope
- o) pertinacious
- p) picayune
- q) raiment

Completing the Sentence

From the word bank, identify the letter of the word that best completes each of the following sentences.

8. A _____ journalist will follow every lead until she gets her story.
9. A biologist might speak of the _____ life of a butterfly.
10. At the airport, Mom's luggage was heavier than the allowance permitted by the airline, so rather than pay extra charges she _____ one of her bags and asked us to store it for her during her trip.
11. Many alumni return to their schools periodically for _____ reunions with old friends and former teachers, laughing, joking and telling old stories.
12. My sister _____ the simple story of why we were late for dinner with so many plot twists and hilarious details, I barely recognized my own part in the tale.
13. On Ash Wednesday believers are firmly reminded that true repentance involves rending [tearing] one's heart, not one's hair or _____.
14. Political stability is difficult to maintain among a(n) _____ population with little hope.
15. Since ancient times, humans have searched in vain for the _____ fountain of youth.
16. The mayor delivered a(n) _____ welcoming speech at the airport to the returning baseball team, hailing them as heroes and champions.
17. The party's hosts ordered a(n) _____ amount of food for the number of guests invited.
18. When he was tapped to join the fraternity, Mario _____, since he now had second thoughts about committing so much time to social activities.



Help Pepe complete the following story with word from the bank below. Each word will be only be used once – and therefore you should choose where it best fits - and some words may not be used at all. (Suggestion – read through the whole story first!!) You may need to change the form of the word for it to fit appropriately.

insatiable	exhume	hallow	gambit	travesty	ubiquitous	neophyte
temporize	credence	eschew	pecuniary	histrionic	grouse	ludicrous

It's that time of year again: Valentine's Day, the season of *love*, of course. Across the globe, generous lovers are spending (19)_____ amounts of money on excessive gifts for their significant others. Then there are the secret admirers who are plotting the perfect (20)_____ that will touch their love interests' hearts so deeply that only wedded bliss could satisfactorily follow. Oh, and then there is the (21)_____ young lover, his heart beating and his hand shaking as he thinks about his first attempt at confessing his love. What a(n) (22)_____ day this is for all of them. The disgruntled singles, however, merely (23)_____ about how overdone the whole event is, while secretly wishing they were receiving the cards and gifts. Of course, we cannot forget those who (24)_____ the holiday altogether and do their best to let everyone know that lovey-dovey is just not their thing.

When you stop to think about it, it's somewhat amazing that we lend (25)_____ to this media-driven holiday that supposedly stems from the romantic notion of Cassanova and Cupid. I wonder what they'd think of the (26)_____ candy hearts, always present but their messages changing with the times. "Txt me" and "OMG ILU" are not exactly what one would consider deep, true, love. In fact, they would probably consider the contemporary take on love a (27)_____, so far from the real thing, and laugh at our inexperience. Nevertheless, we attempt to satisfy our nation's (28)_____ need for love and perpetuate the pink-and-red-lace-heart filled holiday year after year. In the end, I guess, if you can't beat it, you must as well join the (29)_____ and celebrate as loudly, dramatically, and colorfully as possible! Happy Valentine's Day!!

Please answer the following questions with as much detail as possible to indicate that you really know the meaning of the word. The vocabulary word(s) MUST appear somewhere in your answer.

30. Describe something that for you was unwontedly unwanted.
31. Who in your family is most likely to be testy, and under what circumstances?
32. Describe a furtive action that you had to take recently (or one to which you were a witness).
33. Please give an example of effrontery to which you were a witness.
34. What is something that you hope will be plenary?
35. Describe something that you've recently seen that was garish

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vocabulary Workshop: Level G Unit VIII – Cumulative – Version B

Part 1: Identify the part of speech for each word. Then, match each word on the left with the word/phrase on the right that is closest in meaning. Please write your responses in CAPITAL letters.

Part(s) of Speech (n, adj, adv, v)			Definition
1. _____	Juggernaut	_____	A. Left abandoned; neglectful of duty
2. _____	Portend	_____	B. Lasting only a short time
3. _____	Derelict	_____	C. Indicate beforehand something is about to happen
4. _____	Echelon	_____	D. Any repetitive chant; long list
5. _____	Litany	_____	E. Gloomy or surly disposition
6. _____	Ephemeral	_____	F. Step-like formation or arrangement
			G. Massive, inescapable force

Select which word from the above list corresponds to each of the definitions below or best completes the blank in the sentence. It is intended that each word should be used only once.

allege
arrant
badinage
bestial
saturate

conciliate
convivial
countermand
demur
paucity

echelon
exacerbate
fatuous
lackadaisical
slough

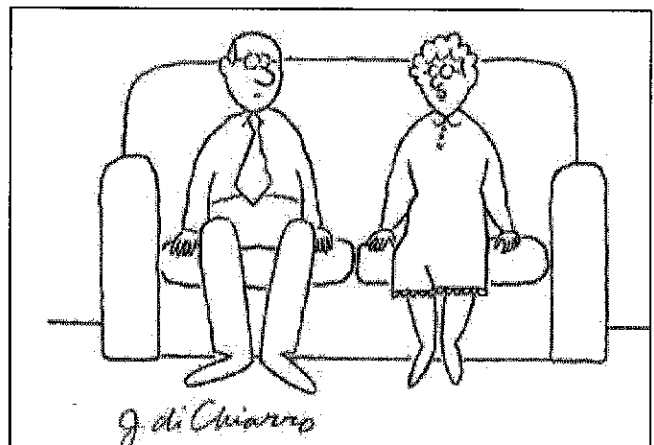
litany
pertinacious
portend
saturnine

7. beastlike; subhuman in intelligence and sensibility _____
8. festive, sociable, having fun together _____
9. stupid or foolish in a self-satisfied way _____
10. to cancel or reverse one order or command with another that is contrary to the first _____
11. Wilson, the garbage pick-up fellow, knew he would need to see his chiropractor after last Monday's rounds for oversized items: the sofas and air conditioners only _____ the problem he'd been having with his back all weekend.
12. Back problems aside, though, the day had gone particularly well because Wilson was also a(n) _____ garbage picker, and oversized items day was like winning the jackpot.
13. He didn't want to appear too eager, however, in front of his co-workers when he saw what were to him treasures by the curb; such a revelation would _____ only teasing and mockery in the days ahead.
14. Instead, Wilson tried to hide his delight behind a mundane garbage man _____ consisting of "Hey dudes," "Check this thing out," and "I bet I could get something for that on eBays."
15. It was easy to fool his co-worker Blevins, though, because the guy had such a laid-back and _____ attitude toward everything and not an ounce of curiosity in his whole body.

16. Blevins just rode along hanging off the back of the truck until it stopped; then he picked up whatever was there and put it inside: about this part of his job he was particularly _____ and thorough.
17. The other garbage men _____ that Blevins had once picked up a small child who had been standing next to the garbage cans and had nearly thrown him the truck as well had the child not bitten him on the forearm (Wilson didn't know if this was true or not).
18. On a day like today when Wilson spotted a set of dining room chairs that only needed to be reupholstered before he could sell them for a few hundred bucks each, he had to stop Blevins from throwing them in the truck by reciting a(n) _____ of municipal garbage rules the thrower-outers had violated.
19. Near the end of their rounds, other garbage men were making plans to stop for a bite to eat and something wet before returning the truck to base; however, Wilson had to _____.
20. If some other garbage picker took the chairs before Wilson could return for them after work, his mood would turn dark and _____.
21. Rather than tell them the real reason for declining to participate in their lunch plans, he told them he had an appointment for a root canal, and they all tried to _____ him, explaining that it wouldn't be that bad and that they all could go out another time.
22. After the workday was over, Wilson _____ his jumpsuit and donned some respectable clothing.
23. Once he changed and combed his hair, anyone would think him a person who occupied a(n) _____ of society much higher than that of a garbage man.
24. He would read in his many antique furniture guides about the _____ of such chairs on the market these days, and the extremely high price they were commanding as a result.
25. Once he had managed to salvage a box of disco albums, only to find that the market was already _____ with such items and as a result they were worth next to nothing.

Use the following words in connection with this cartoon

26. Badinage
27. Conciliate
28. Ignominy



Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Another word for *conspiracy* is:
 - (A) gambit
 - (B) litany
 - (C) collusion
 - (D) sacrilege
2. Which of the following is the opposite of *forbid*?
 - (A) allege
 - (B) mandate
 - (C) conciliate
 - (D) ban
3. If someone's salary increases slowly, you might say it grows in small:
 - (A) fractions
 - (B) reductions
 - (C) echelons
 - (D) increments
4. A pretentious display of knowledge can be called:
 - (A) badinage
 - (B) paucity
 - (C) reconnaissance
 - (D) pedantry

Since our basketball team's rivalry with the Hartsdale Hornets began heating up, we have been having some problems with overly enthusiastic fans from both sides. In fact, during the last few games, players have had to wait for all the cheering and good-natured jeering to subside before they could continue the game. As a result, my friend Maria and I made a list of rules and posted it around the gym. It reads as follows:

1. You are welcome to offer up your *acclamation* in support of your team. Please do not, however, *calumniate* the other team's abilities.
 2. Similarly, *paroxysms* of joy are appropriate, especially if your team scores a point. *Unremitting* grumbling when the game is not going your way, on the other hand, is to be avoided.
 3. While the referee and coaches are supremely unflappable and *imperturbable*, at no time shall disparaging or *vituperative* language be directed at them.
- We don't know if the rules will make a difference, but perhaps at least they will entertain the fans.

5. In line 5, *acclamation* means:
 - (A) verbal approval
 - (B) silent agreement
 - (C) extreme stress
 - (D) loud booing
6. To *calumniate* (line 6) is to:
 - (A) slander
 - (B) soothe
 - (C) praise
 - (D) disregard
7. Which of the following words could not be used to replace *paroxysms* (line 7)?
 - (A) fits
 - (B) outbursts
 - (C) songs
 - (D) spasms
8. If an activity is *unremitting* (line 7), it does not:
 - (A) stop
 - (B) make sense
 - (C) have any effect
 - (D) exist
9. People who are *imperturbable* (line 9) remain:
 - (A) determined
 - (B) calm
 - (C) fearful
 - (D) enthusiastic
10. Which of the following words could be used to replace *vituperative* (line 10)?
 - (A) flowery
 - (B) neutral
 - (C) harsh
 - (D) simple

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Which of the following is another word for *nitpick*?
 - (A) laud
 - (B) cavil
 - (C) illuminate
 - (D) vacillate
2. If a large part of an area has been destroyed by a tornado, it has been:
 - (A) sloughed
 - (B) repudiated
 - (C) revived
 - (D) decimated
3. Someone who falsely promises to be able to cure an illness is a:
 - (A) clairvoyant
 - (B) dilettante
 - (C) charlatan
 - (D) tyrant
4. Suggestions or offers that have been flatly refused have been:
 - (A) rebuffed
 - (B) mandated
 - (C) allayed
 - (D) countermanded
5. To weaken or lessen in force, intensity, or value is to:
 - (A) embellish
 - (B) exacerbate
 - (C) attenuate
 - (D) bolster
6. Which of the following is the opposite of *quick-witted*?
 - (A) arrant
 - (B) perceptive
 - (C) macabre
 - (D) obtuse

We all have our *foibles*. Some of them, of course, are basically *benign*, and I feel that my own main flaw falls into this category. What is my weakness? No matter how hard I try, I cannot keep the inside of my backpack neat. When I open my bag and other people can see the jumble of items inside, they often look *askance* at me, as if I had a problem with staying organized. Quite frankly, I have to agree with that assessment. I also have to confess that looking for something, especially a small object such as a set of earphones or a calculator, more often than not leaves me *fraught* with anxiety and frustration. The more I think about it, the more I begin to realize that my bad habit may not be so insignificant after all!

7. In line 1, *foibles* means:
 - (A) stories
 - (B) favorites
 - (C) shortcomings
 - (D) virtues
8. Which of the following words could be used to replace *benign* (line 1)?
 - (A) malevolent
 - (B) harmless
 - (C) harmful
 - (D) major
9. To look *askance* (line 3) at someone is to look at him or her with:
 - (A) admiration
 - (B) curiosity
 - (C) disapproval
 - (D) fear
10. Someone who is *fraught* (line 6) with anxiety is:
 - (A) very anxious
 - (B) moderately anxious
 - (C) mildly anxious
 - (D) not anxious at all