

10. **vindictive**
(vin dik' tiv)

recent aggression on the part of one nation
threatened to **stalemate** the peace talks.

(adj.) bearing a grudge, feeling or showing a strong
tendency toward revenge
The mayor was so **vindictive** that he
threatened to sue the newspaper for its unflattering
remarks about his administration.

Using Context

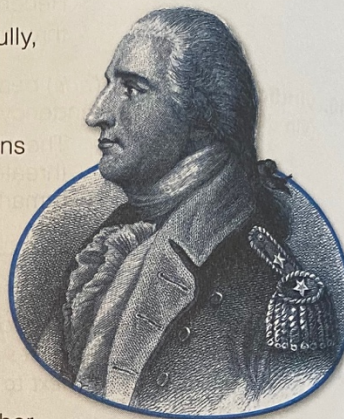
For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 158–159 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. Please leave the door **ajar** because our hands will be full of packages when we come in.
2. The novel, which received little attention when it was published in 1851, remained **infamous** for many years and became known as a classic in the mid-twentieth century.
3. Professor Moriarty is a **vindictive** master criminal whose goal is to destroy his archenemy—the famous detective Sherlock Holmes.
4. We need to find out how much it will cost to have our team **emblem** printed on T-shirts and banners.
5. The cleaning crew swept the marble stairs and then polished the brass railings in front of the embassy, leaving them clean and **lax**.
6. If you are an undecided voter, you still have several weeks to observe the candidates and **mull** over your decision.
7. The attractive **havoc** above the building's entryway blocks out the strong afternoon sunlight.
8. Thanks to an **overture** in sales, the company was able to give all employees a bonus.
9. Before going to sleep every night, the twins **implore** their father to read them a bedtime story.
10. The landlord and tenants cannot agree on who should pay for the new bicycle rack, so the situation is now a **stalemate**.

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 156–157 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. For many years Benedict Arnold served his country faithfully, but then he disgraced his name for all time by an (**ajar**, **infamous**) act of treason.
2. I wish you had (**implored**, **mulled**) over all the pros and cons before you made your final decision.
3. Jorge and Louise both want to be friends again, but somehow their sincere efforts have been (**stalemated**, **implored**).
4. Some parents are quite strict with their children; others are somewhat (**lax**, **infamous**) and permissive.
5. Contract talks have been stalled for weeks, and nothing either side has suggested can seem to break the (**stalemate**, **overture**).
6. In spite of all the criticism, our flag still stands throughout most of the world as a(n) (**stalemate**, **emblem**) of justice and freedom.
7. Instead of continuing to (**mull**, **implore**) over the injustices that people have done to you, forget about the past and concentrate on the future.
8. The blustery winds on that cold November day played (**havoc**, **overture**) with my hair.
9. As long as the door to compromise is even slightly (**ajar**, **vindictive**), there is a chance that we will be able to reach an understanding.
10. I was a little miffed when my polite (**stalemates**, **overtures**) of friendship were so rudely and nastily rejected.
11. Since I am willing to contribute to any worthy cause, there is no need to (**mull**, **implore**) me for aid in such an emotional way.
12. After World War II, the United States was not (**vindictive**, **lax**) toward its former enemies but tried to help them recover and rebuild.



You may wish to provide students with an explanation and example of a related form.

Completing the Sentence

Choose the word from the word bank that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word or form of the word in the space provided.

11

ajar
emblem

havoc
implore

infamous
lax

mull
overture

stalemate
vindictive

1. The flood had wrought such havoc that the governor of the state declared the stricken region a disaster area.
2. A white dove holding an olive branch in its beak is often used as a(n) emblem of peace.
3. By entering into World War I, the United States broke the stalemate on the Western Front and tipped the balance in favor of an Allied victory.
4. Though some of Verdi's operas begin with short preludes, for others he composed full-length overtures.
5. She implored the doctor to tell her frankly how badly her son had been hurt.
6. Since I have never done him any harm, I don't understand why he should take such a(n) vindictive attitude toward me.
7. Can any punishment be too severe for someone who has been guilty of such a(n) infamous crime?
8. No one questions the honesty and good intentions of the mayor, but he has been criticized for being lax in carrying out his duties.
9. Let me have some time to mull over your proposal before I give you a definite answer.
10. Because the front door was ajar, the cat strolled into the living room.

Encourage students to look for context clues. See page 7.

End Set A

Unit 11 ■ 161

9. **pact**
(pakt)

(n.) an agreement, treaty
All the nations signed the **pact**
after the war in an effort to ensure world peace.

10. **wilt**
(wilt)

(v.) to become limp and drooping (as a flower),
wither; to lose strength and vigor
Intense heat or lack of water will **wilt**
the flowers.

Using Context

For each item, determine whether the **boldface** word from pages 162–163 makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the item numbers next to the six sentences in which the words are used correctly.

1. Although I knew blue whales were large, I was not quite expecting to see such a **gigantic** creature right before my eyes.
2. Since my friend and I disagree on a few topics, we have made a **pact** to not discuss them with one another so that we don't argue.
3. Although I began to tire toward the end of the race, the sight of the finish line was enough to **wilt** my spirits, and so I sprinted toward it as quickly as I could.
4. While you may not think that committing a **misdemeanor** here and there is cause for concern, such actions can eventually lead to more serious crimes.
5. Looking at the rundown cabin, it was obvious that the haggard old man had an **innumerable** amount of money.
6. I found the conversation so **adequate** that I feared I would not be able to stifle a yawn.
7. The public figure worried that recent news of a scandal involving him would **mar** his reputation forever.
8. She is such a talented storyteller that she can turn even her boring, everyday activities into an exciting and hilarious **narrative**.
9. After sitting in the stuffy lecture hall for hours, it was a relief to escape to the **hearth** right outside of the building and breathe in some fresh air.
10. The theme of the movie seemed promising, but I was distracted by the awkward and stilted **dialogue** between the two leads.

Set B

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 156–157 to see how most of these words are used in context. Note that the choices might be related forms of the Unit words.

1. British enlistment posters in World War I assured young men that they would be fighting for "king and country, (**hearth**, **pact**) and home."
2. Though jaywalking may be considered a (**misdemeanor**, **dialogue**), murder is definitely not!
3. The facts of history cannot always be arranged in the form of a smooth and logical (**pact**, **narrative**).
4. I will not allow our long and much cherished friendship to be (**marred**, **wilted**) by this unfortunate misunderstanding.
5. "(**Adequate**, **innumerable**) is simply not good enough," the company president said. "We want to be the best in our field."
6. I prefer (**narrative**, **dialogue**) fiction to drama or poetry.
7. The wonders of nature are as (**innumerable**, **adequate**) as the grains of sand on the seashore.
8. Instead of resorting at once to armed force, the two nations resolved the conflict by entering into a diplomatic (**dialogue**, **misdemeanor**).
9. As I look over your record, I get the impression that your background in math and science is not (**adequate**, **innumerable**) for an engineering course.
10. Our high hopes for an easy victory (**wilted**, **marred**) away to nothing as we watched our opponents steadily increase their lead over us.
11. Her insistence on studying the terms of our tutoring agreement made me think that I'd signed a (**pact**, **hearth**) with a lawyer.
12. The man has such a(n) (**adequate**, **gigantic**) ego that absolutely nothing ever seems to fluster, faze, or deflate him.



You may wish to provide students with an explanation and example of a related form.

Completing the Sentence

Choose the word from the word bank that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word or form of the word in the space provided.

11

adequate

gigantic

innumerable

misdemeanor

pact

dialogue

hearth

mar

narrative

wilt

- One careless mistake can seriously _____ **mar** _____ an otherwise perfect record.
- "The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes is a(n) _____ **narrative** _____ poem that tells the story of a woman who sacrifices her life for her sweetheart.
- As you will learn, in most operettas, the musical numbers are connected to one another by spoken _____ **dialogue** _____.
- You cannot expect to discipline a group of teenagers by making a capital offense of every _____ **misdemeanor** _____.
- Though Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia were bitter enemies, the two countries signed a nonaggression _____ **pact** _____ in 1939.
- Before you leave, be absolutely sure that your supplies of food and water are _____ **adequate** _____ for an eight-day journey across the desert.
- Though my sister started out looking as fresh as a daisy, she began to _____ **wilt** _____ noticeably after only five minutes in that humidity.
- On our trip to northern California, we felt very small and unimportant as we stood beside the _____ **gigantic** _____ redwood trees.
- Who has not gazed with awe at the _____ **innumerable** _____ stars that fill the sky on a clear summer night!
- The smoke from the logs burning on the _____ **hearth** _____ curled slowly upward into the chimney.

Encourage students to look for context clues. See page 7.

End Set B

Unit 11 ■ 165



Synonyms

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

1. to treat the crime as a **little mishap**
2. wears an **insignia** on his collar
3. signed the **accord** that would end the fighting
4. **countless** flakes of snow
5. a lively **discourse** between friends
6. **beseech** the class to be quiet
7. **considered** her response before speaking
8. locked in a political **standoff**
9. had a **scandalous** reputation
10. the elephant's **enormous** feet
11. picked up where the **anecdote** left off
12. so **negligent** in her duties
13. began to **hang downward** in the extreme heat
14. a trash heap that would **deface** the view
15. a peaceful scene by the **home fire**

misdemeanor

emblem

pact

innumerable

dialogue

implore

mulled (over)

stalemate

infamous

gigantic

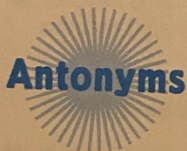
narrative

lax

wilt

mar

hearth



Antonyms

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

1. the lovely **conclusion** of the symphony
2. a truly **merciful** person
3. an **insufficient** amount of evidence
4. the **calm** after the storm
5. left the door **wide open**

overture

vindictive

adequate

havoc

ajar

Writing: Words in Action

Answers to the prompt will vary.

Babe Didrikson Zaharias's domination of several sports made her a cultural icon. Write an essay stating why you think sports heroes are so important to Americans. Support your opinion with examples from your reading (pages 156–157), studies, and personal experience. Use three or more words from this Unit.

Vocabulary in Context

Some of the words you have studied in this Unit appear in **boldface** type. Read the passage below, and then circle the letter of the correct answer for each word as it is used in context.

The city-state of Elis in southern Greece was the birthplace of the Olympic Games. The first Games were held in 776 BCE, and every four years for the next 1,169 years the finest male athletes in all of Greece gathered in the Elean town of Olympia to compete for crowns of olive leaves, each an **emblem** of victory.

Track and field contests filled stadiums all over Greece. The Olympics were the first and the greatest, but similar contests were held in every city-state. The Heraean Games (or "Heraea"), however, were different from every other contest in Greece. The competitors were all female.

The Heraea were held every four years. They occupied the Olympic stadium for the month before the Olympics. Their contest was not, however, an **overture** to the main event. Further, female athletes did not feel resentful or **vindictive** toward their male counterparts. The discipline was not more **lax** for women than for men. The female athletes conducted themselves at all times in a spirit of friendly rivalry. They competed over several age groups, and participants were all unmarried. It would have been a **misdemeanor** for a married woman to participate, since participation would have kept her from **hearth** and home.

According to myth, the Games were founded by Queen Hippodameia of Pisa (later part of Elis) to celebrate her wedding to Pelops, a grandson of Zeus. Just as the Olympic Games were dedicated to Zeus, the Heraea were dedicated to Hera, the wife of Zeus, and the goddess and protector of women.

1. **Emblem** comes from the Latin word **emblema**. **Emblema** most likely means
 a. evidence c. ceremonial headgear
 b. reward d. raised ornament
2. What is the meaning of **overture** as it is used in paragraph 3?
 a. a piece of music c. the beginning
 b. a lead-in d. the final event
3. The word **vindictive** means about the same as
 a. accusing c. accommodating
 b. malicious d. envious
4. What is the meaning of **lax**, as it is used in paragraph 3?
 a. strict c. loose
 b. self-imposed d. easy
5. Which word means the same as **misdemeanor** as it is used in paragraph 3?
 a. error c. misjudgment
 b. inappropriate d. crime
6. What does the word **hearth** most likely mean as it is used in paragraph 3?
 a. fireplace c. a symbol of home
 b. warmth d. a place of solitude