UNIT 11

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 11. It may help you to complete the exercises in this Unit if you refer to the way the words are used below.

The Babe Is Here

<Magazine Article>

September 17, 1954 By Mitch P. J. Cunningham IV for Sport and Game magazine

You can hear a pin drop. It's almost a stalemate among several long-time rivals. Can Babe pull it off? She eyes the eighteenth hole, extends her arms for the downswing, and—it's a hole in one! Babe Didrikson Zaharias, queen of the fairway, has triumphed, and the crowd goes wild. Her fans rush forward, and there's confusion and havoc on the greens.

There's a poignancy to this win because Babe, a cofounder of the LPGA (Ladies Professional Golf Association), was diagnosed with cancer at the height of her fame. Doctors said she'd never play again, but they should have known not to bet against this indomitable woman. After mulling it over for about a split second, she figured she wasn't going to let a little thing like a serious illness mar her remarkable athletic career. She had other fish to fry. She made a pact with her husband and manager, former pro wrestler George Zaharias, after undergoing surgery. She swore she'd keep the door ajar to return, and return she did. Friends implored her to slow down. What did she have to prove? But Babe wasn't buying it. She won the Serbin Women's Open Tournament less than a year after surgery.

As she's been heard to say before a tournament: "The Babe's here. Who's coming in second?"

It seems as if Port Arthur, Texas, native Mildred "Babe" Didrikson has the Midas touch when it comes to athletics. Is there any sport at which she doesn't excel? Her

many talents are legendary and practically **innumerable**. Most agree she's the best woman athlete alive. In fact, in 1949 the Associated Press voted her the greatest female athlete of the half-century, and she's won a gaggle of other awards and lifetime achievement honors. No one comes close to this lady with the incredible gifts and **gigantic** heart of a champion.

The **narrative** of Babe's life reads like something out of a Hollywood movie script, complete with brash **dialogue** between Babe and whoever

Babe Didrikson Zaharias was one of the greatest golfers who ever lived, shown here in 1947.

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Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence(s) following.

1. ajar (ə jär')	(adj., adv.) partly open That night, the children foolishly left the back gate, and the dog escaped.		
2. emblem (em' bləm)	(n.) a symbol, sign, token Like the heart, the red rose is an of love.		
3. havoc (hav' ək)	(n.) very great destruction, ruin; great confusion and disorder The monkey created at the fair as soon as it broke from its leash.		
4. implore (im plôr')	(v.) to beg earnestly for The attorney proceeded to the judge to show his client mercy.		
5. infamous (in' fə məs)	(adj.) very wicked; disgraceful, shameful Because of the outlaw's deeds, the town was offering a large bounty for his capture.		
6. lax (laks)	(adj.) not strict, careless; lacking discipline; not tense, relaxed Some players took advantage of the new coach's somewhat control of the team.		
7. mull (məl)	(v.) to think about, ponder; to grind or mix; to heat and flavor with spices The governor had some time to over the bill before signing it into law.		
8. overture (o' vər chùr)	(n.) an opening move toward negotiation or action; a proposal or offer; an introductory section or part Our family enjoyed the to the opera better than the rest of it.		

9. stalemate (stāl' māt)

(n.) a situation in which further action by either of two opponents is impossible; (v.) to bring to a standstill

The negotiations ended in a .

as both sides refused to budge on the main issue. Recent aggression on the part of one nation

threatened to _____ _ the peace talks.

10. vindictive (vin dik' tiv) (adj.) bearing a grudge, feeling or showing a strong tendency toward revenge

The mayor was so _ threatened to sue the newspaper for its unflattering remarks about his administration.



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.

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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.

- 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.
- 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.



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.

	ajar emblem	implore	Infamous lax	muli overture	stalemate vindictive
1.	The flood had w the state declar	rrought such ed the stricken re	gion a disaster a	_ that the governor of rea.	
2.	A white dove ho	olding an olive bra of peace.	anch in its beak is	often used as a(n)	
3.	By entering into on the Western	World War I, the I Front and tipped	Jnited States brok the balance in fav	e the vor of an Allied victory.	
	composed full-	-length	,	oreludes, for others he	
	son had been I	the c			ıld
				derstand why he shou eard me.	
7.	Can any punis such a(n)	hment be too seve	ere for someone wi	no has been guilty of	has
8.	No one questi	ons the honesty a I for being ———	nd good into	s of the mayor, but he carrying out his duties.	ore
	Let me have s	ome time to efinite answer.		_, the cat strolled into	o the
0.	Because the living room.	front door was —			

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Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence(s) following.

1. adequate (ad' ə kwət)	(adj.) sufficient, enough Be sure to allow time to check in at the airport.
2. dialogue (di' ə läg)	(n.) a conversation between two or more people; an interchange of opinions and ideas, free discussion The witty in the play kept the audience amused.
3. gigantic (jī gan' tik)	(adj.) huge, giant, immense When it fell to Earth, the meteorite made a ———————————————————————————————————
4. hearth (härth)	(n.) the floor of a fireplace; the fireside as a symbol of the home and family It was our custom to sit by the and listen to my grandfather's stories.
5. innumerable (i nüm' ə rə bəl)	(adj.) too many to count, without number The landlord heard complaints about the noisy new tenant.
6. mar (mär)	(v.) to spoil, damage, injure Spilled cleaning fluid will surely the wooden tabletop.
7. misdemeanor (mis di mē' nər)	(n.) a crime or offense that is less serious than a felony; any minor misbehavior or misconduct He was not only fined for the but also sentenced to thirty days in jail.
8. narrative (nar' a tiv)	(n.) a story, detailed report; (adj.) having the quality or the nature of a story The of the West African captive gives us a vivid picture of the horrors aboard a slave ship. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is considered a poet because of the stories he tells in his poems.

9. pact (pakt) 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 ______
the flowers.



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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The public figure worried that recent news of a scandal involving him would mar his reputation forever.
- 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 stilled **dialogue** between the two leads.

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.

- 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**).
- I will not allow our long and much cherished friendship to be (marred, wilted) by this unfortunate misunderstanding.
- "(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.





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.

	adequate dialogue	gigantic hearth	innumerable mar	misdemeanor narrative	pact wilt
1.	One careless mista perfect record.	ake can seriousl	у	an otherwise	
2.	"The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes is a(n) poem that tells the story of a woman who sacrifices her life for her sweetheart.				
200000	As you will learn, i one another by sp		s, the musical numb	ers are connected t	0
	You cannot expect of every		roup of teenagers by	making a capital offer	ense
5.	Though Hitler's G countries signed	ermany and Sta a nonaggression	alin's Russia were b	oitter enemies, the t in 1939.	wo
6.	Before you leave,	be absolutely su for an eigh	ure that your supplient-day journey acros	es of food and water s the desert.	are
7.	Though my sister	started out looki noticeably	ng as fresh as a da after only five minu	isy, she began to tes in that humidity.	
8.	On our trip to nor stood beside the	thern California,	we felt very small a	and unimportant asees.	we
	on a clear summ	er night!	e		
10.	. The smoke from	the logs burning	on the	curled sl	owly

Sets A & B

SadlierConnect.com: (1) Interactive Word Games



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.

(All)	
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	
0. the elephant's enormous feet	
1. picked up where the anecdote left off	
2. so negligent in her duties	
B. began to hang downward in the extreme heat	
a trash heap that would deface the view	
a peaceful scene by the home fire	THE TANK SHARE



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	1
2. a truly merciful person	
3. an insufficient amount of evidence	
4. the calm after the storm	

Writing: | Words in Action

5. left the door wide open

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.

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OST

rase.

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 The first Gallot et al. 1,169 years the finest male athletes in all of Greece gathered in the Elean town of Olympia to compete finest made 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