

Lesson One

1. **adjunct** (əj' ũngkt) *noun* a subordinate; an assistant *adjective* added or connected in a dependent or subordinate manner
Before his dismissal, Dr. Jones had been an *adjunct* professor at the university.
syn: addition, appendage, attachment

2. **admonish** (əd mōn' ish) *verb* to warn, to caution
The lifeguard *admonished* the small children about the high waves and undertow before allowing them to go near the water.
syn: advise, notify, warn

3. **advocate** (əd' və kāt') *verb* to recommend; to speak in favor of
I would *advocate* a telephone survey to find out if there is backing for the proposed changes.
syn: prescribe, support *ant: oppose, contest*

4. **affiliate** (ə fil' ē ĩt) *noun* an associate, partner
He denied that he was an *affiliate* of any organized-crime figure.
syn: member, subordinate, employee

5. **affliction** (ə flĭk' shən) *noun* anything causing great suffering
Intestinal disorders are *afflictions* visited upon the unwary traveler.
syn: trouble, pain, distress *ant: relief, aid*

6. **aghast** (ə gəst') *adjective* feeling great dismay or horror
We were *aghast* at the sarcastic tone the teenage girl directed at her parents.
syn: terrified, horrified, shocked, amazed

7. **alacrity** (ə læk' rĭ tē) *noun* liveliness, willingness, eagerness
He performed his chores with *alacrity*.
syn: promptness, briskness, readiness *ant: slowness, reluctance*

8. **alienate** (əl' yə nāt') *verb* to make others unfriendly toward you
Don't *alienate* your neighbors unless you really like to be alone.
syn: estrange, turn or set against

9. **allude** (ə lōd'd') *verb* to hint at, to refer to indirectly
The attorney *alluded* to a cover-up but was not very specific.
syn: suggest, refer, imply

10. **aloof** (ə lōf') *adjective* reserved, distant
The singer looked rather *aloof* as he stood on the step signing autographs in a bored manner.
syn: remote, cool, indifferent *ant: warm, friendly*

Exercise I—Words in Context //

From the words below, supply the words needed to complete the sentences.

affliction adjunct alluded advocate aghast

- A. When his assistant got a promotion, the professor advertised in the local newspaper for a new _____ . When the applicants began to arrive for their interviews, Dr. Smith was _____ at their inappropriate appearance. One person actually looked as if he were suffering from some _____ , such as the plague.
- B. Although the speaker _____ to taking drastic action, he was careful not to _____ violence as the solution.

From the words below, supply the words needed to complete the sentences.

affiliated alienated aloof admonished alacrity

- C. While some of the guests remained _____, others joined in the activity with _____.
- D. Although his wife had _____ Jones about his behavior, Jones _____ just about everyone in the neighborhood, and now, no one speaks to him. He claims that he prefers not being _____ with anyone or anything in the neighborhood.

Exercise II—Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes //

Study the entries and answer the questions that follow.

The prefix *sub* means *under, below*.
The root *urb* means *city*.

The suffix *ize* means *to make*.

- A. Without using a dictionary, try to define the following words:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. suburb | 4. standardize |
| 2. urbanize | 5. subhuman |
| 3. substandard | 6. humanize |
- B. The action of many people leaving cities and moving into the _____ causes the cities to decay. This results in what is called _____ blight.
- C. List as many words as you can think of that use the prefix *sub*, the suffix *ize*, or the root *urb*.

Exercise III—Analogies

Complete the analogy by choosing the most appropriate word.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. adjunct : captain :: | 2. advocate : vox :: | 3. terrified : aghast :: |
| A. student : teacher | A. avert : vert | A. frightened : rabbit |
| B. co-pilot : pilot | B. police : pole | B. clear : cloudy |
| C. garage : house | C. martin : art | C. reserved : aloof |
| D. sock : shoe | D. reckless : less | D. noon : evening |

Exercise IV—Reading Comprehension

Read the selection and answer the questions.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

from: *Of Studies*
Francis Bacon

- The author's main point in this selection is that
 - it is quite acceptable to read extracts of books.
 - all books should be read in the same fashion.
 - not all books should be read in the same way.
 - books are no substitute for experience.
- The tone of this selection is one of
 - repressed anger.
 - hopeless sadness.
 - biting satire.
 - thoughtful reflection.
- Of "distilled books" the author thinks
 - they are trash that no one should read.
 - they have a great deal of importance to say.
 - they may be read by others and reported on.
 - they are to be chewed and digested.
- The author implies or states that
 - all books are worth our full attention.
 - some books should be read only very quickly or in part.
 - mean books are not worth reading because of the violence in them.
 - every book an author feels is important enough to be written is important enough to be read.

Exercise V – Word Concepts Find a vocabulary word that describes the following:

1. The act or condition of feeling cut-off or isolated from everyone else.
2. A term referring to a historical or literary figure; it is used by a writer or speaker to convey much information in a word or two.
3. A group or person that strongly pushes for a particular cause, program or outcome, usually in a very vocal way.

Inferences Choose the answer which best fits the situation.

4. The person most likely **Not** to move with *alacrity*?
 - A. a middle-aged woman
 - B. a teenage newspaper boy
 - C. a stubborn child
 - D. an elderly man with a cane
6. Who would most likely *advocate* the releasing of wolves into remote national parks?
 - A. a conservationist
 - B. a veterinarian
 - C. a rancher
 - D. a supermarket executive
5. If you are *aloof*, in which job would you most likely not do well?
 - A. policeman
 - B. plumber
 - C. teacher
 - D. salesman

Exercise VI English Practice

Identifying Sentence Errors

Identify the grammatical error in each of the following sentences. If the sentence contains no error, select answer choice E.

1. Her sister and her are now employed at Beef Barn as cooks.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
2. While dad slept the toddlers wrote on the walls with crayons.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
3. An important function of helicopters are search and rescue
(A) (B) (C) (D)
capability. No error
(E)
4. The mechanic told Bill and I that the car was not finished.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
5. Greg only threw the shot put twenty feet.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)

Improving Sentences

The underlined portion of each sentence below contains some flaw. Select the answer choice that best corrects the flaw.

6. Jillian could have cared less about the score of the hockey game.
A. could haven't cared less
B. couldn't have cared less
C. could have cared as much
D. couldn't have cared more
E. could care less
7. Going to school is preferable than going to work.
A. not preferable than
B. preferable
C. perforated to
D. preferable to
E. preferable than
8. Wild and vicious, the veterinarian examined the wounded panther.
A. The wild and vicious wounded panther was examined by the veterinarian.
B. The veterinarian examined the wounded, wild, and vicious panther.
C. The vicious veterinarian examined the wild and wounded panther.
D. Wild and vicious, the examined panther wounded the veterinarian.
E. Wild and vicious, the veterinarian examined the wounded panther.
9. Journalists are stimulated by his or her deadline.
A. A journalist are
B. Journalism is
C. Journalists is
D. A journalist is
E. Journalists are
10. When someone has been drinking, they are more likely to speed.
A. someone has
B. a person has
C. a driver has
D. someone have
E. drivers have