### Lesson Five

- catalyst (kat'l-ist) noun a person, thing, or agent that speeds up or stimulates a result, reaction, or change.
   A slight tap from the riding crop was all the catalyst the race horse needed to put on speed and leave the others in his dust.
   syn: ferment
- 2. catholic (kath' o lik) adjective universal; wide-ranging
  His interests were so catholic that he could talk knowledgeably on almost any subject.

  syn: broad; liberal ant: provincial, limited, parochial
- 3. cavort (kə vôrt') verb to leap about in a sprightly manner; romp The stray puppy began to cavorr with the children on the playground. syn: frolic, prance, caper
- 4. chafe (chaf) verb to irritate as if by friction or rubbing

  The stinging wind began to chafe our faces as we struggled through the storm.

  syn: annoy; vex

  ant: soothe
- 5. charisma (kə rīz' mə) noun a great appeal or attraction for others; personal magnetism Although the candidate was very handsome and had a great deal of charisma, he had absolutely no idea of the issues.

  syn: charm
- 6. chauvinist (shō'vənist) noun one who has a fanatical devotion to a country, sex, or religion, with contempt for other countries, the opposite sex, or other beliefs

  Although he did not dislike women, he certainly was a male chauvinist and had a hard time treating females as equals.
- 7. chicanery (shīkā nərē) noun trickery; the use of clever but tricky talk to deceive or evade.

  The district attorney was accused of chicanery by the defense counsel.

  syn: a ruse

  ant: honesty
- 8. choleric (köl' ə rīk) adjective easily angered

  He was a choleric man whose temper was bound to get him in trouble.

  syn: quick tempered; irascible, irritable ant: phlegmatic, impassive
- 9. dally (dif' \vec{\varepsilon}) verb to waste time; dawdle

  We dallied with the idea of a sea cruise but eventually decided to fly to Rio.

  syn: to flirt or toy with; loiter ant: hasten, hurry
- 10. dastardly (des' tard le) adjective mean and cowardly Only a dastardly person would poison someone's pet dog. syn: malicious

Ex	Exercise I—Words in Context						
Fro	m the words below	, supply the wo	rds needed to	complete the sen	lences.		
	dastardly	chicanery	charisma	chauvinism	catholic		
A.	Though John was not impressed wi him were to be signs of his a constant talking	th his, an deeply rooted n taste and t	She d she consider nale he ability to to	e thought his med red the traits he p While alk intelligently	thods of getting paroudly regarded a the considered him on any topic, she	eople to like as masculine aself to have	
Fro	m the words below	, supply the wo	rds needed to	complete the sen	tences.		
	choleric	catalyst	chafed	cavort	dally		
В.	Though his new boots looked great, they the calves of his legs terribly when he tried to on the lawn with the children.						
C.	As a child, he was afraid to walk past the gang of teenagers who would on the street corner.						
D.	In chemistry, hea changing the resu	t is often used a ılts.	s a	; it will	speed up the reac	tion without	
E.	Though he made an honest attempt to be easygoing, his students found him to be						
Exc	ercise II—Roots	s, Prefixes, a	nd Suffixes				
Stuc	iy the entries and a The root corp me The root rupt me The prefix inter t	ans <i>body</i> . ans <i>break</i> .	_	טוד.			
A.	Without using a dictionary, try to define the following words:						
	<ol> <li>corporal</li> <li>corporation</li> <li>incorporate</li> </ol>			<ul><li>4. interrupt</li><li>5. erupt</li><li>6. corrupt</li></ul>			
В.	Because he igno	red the pain fo	r tao long, th x.	ey had to rush h	nim to the hospita	al with a(n)	

C. List as many words as you can think of that contain the prefix inter or the roots corp and rupt.

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Complete the analogy by choosing the most appropriate word.

ı. cadaverous: thin :: lax : careful :: 3. chicanery: swindlers :: firm: stubborn car : trip home: hearths fight: pacify B. ticket: journey B. finesse: diplomats C. obese : fat C. listless : energetic C. meat: butchers insult: sincere D. squander: money D. light: evenings

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Read the selection and answer the questions.

The Greek philosophers began an inquiry, and they arrived at no solutions. We cannot pretend today that we have arrived at solutions to most of the questions they asked. The mind of the Hebrews, as we have already shown, awoke suddenly to the endless miseries and disorders of life, saw that these miseries and disorders were largely due to the lawless acts of men, and concluded that salvation could come only through subduing ourselves to the service of the one God who rules heaven and earth. The Greek, rising to the same perception, was not prepared with the same idea of a patriarchal deity; he lived in a world in which there was not God but the gods; if perhaps he felt that the gods themselves were limited, then he thought of Fate behind them, cold and impersonal. So he put his problem in the form of an inquiry as to what was right living, without any definite correlation of the right-living man with the will of God.

#### H. G. Wells

- 1. In this selection, the author essentially wishes to
  - A. praise the Hebrews and condemn the Greeks.
  - B. praise the Greeks and condemn the Hebrews.
  - C. prove or disprove the existence of an almighty being.
  - D. discuss how both groups of ancients viewed man's existence.
- 2. Wells, who is sometimes called the father of the science fiction novel, demonstrates in this selection
  - A. a desire to predict the future.
  - B. a bitter view of man's existence.
  - C. a keen grasp of ancient history.
  - D. a curiosity regarding the existence of God.

- 3. The author states or implies that
  - A. the Greeks were superior to the Hebrews in intellectual activities.
  - B. the Hebrews posited a God and thereby took the easy answer.
  - C. the Greeks raised questions, but failed to come up with answers because they stopped trying.
  - D. the questions raised by the ancients are questions that modern man is still trying to answer.
- 4. The author states or implies that the
  - A. Hebrews saw the sensclessness of life and posited the existence of a God who could bring about man's salvation.
  - B. Greeks also saw the senselessness of life but came up with the conclusion that man, not God, is in charge of his own fate.
  - raising of questions about life and its meaning answers few questions but causes many problems.
  - D. idea of a patriarchal deity, who was both cold and impersonal, was arrived at by both the Hebrews and Greeks, though by different paths.

## Exercise V Concepts

- 1. A substance that alters the rate at which a physical or, especially, a chemical reaction takes place, usually by making it go faster. Can also apply to a person that gets a group or organization moving.
  - 2. A special quality of individuals who show an exceptional ability to lead and win the devotion of large numbers of people.
  - 3. To waste one's time in a manner that is not unpleasant.

# Exercise VI Inferences

- 1. A choleric person would probably not make 3.
  - A. a good computer operator.
  - B. a good butcher.
  - C. a good real estate salesperson.
  - D. a good lighthouse keeper.
- 2. A dastardly student is likely to be
  - A. popular with his classmates.
  - B. unpopular with teachers.
  - C. liked by the teachers but disliked by the other students.
  - D. despised by everyone.

- A person must be most alert for chicanery in
  - A. a handbook for new students.
  - B. a training manual for soldiers.
  - C. an installment sales contract.
  - D. a court summons.