**Understanding Meanings**

Read the sentences. If a sentence correctly uses the word in bold, write *C* on the line. If a sentence is incorrect, fix the incorrect portion so that the vocabulary word in bold is used correctly.

1. A **voracious** creature is very hungry.
2. A **sagacious** person is difficult to rouse to action.
3. A **secular** group is concerned primarily with spiritual or religious matters.
4. **Strife** between people is a condition of tranquility.
5. To **speculate** is to make a precarious monetary transaction.
6. A **callow** person is someone who is easily frightened.
7. To **venerate** someone is to hold that person in high regard.
8. A **despot** is a person who avoids the company of others.
9. **Indolence** is a state of indecision.
10. To **enunciate** a principle is to express it clearly.
11. **Contemporaries** are people living in the same area of the world.
12. To **wane** is to go from place to place in aimless fashion.
13. An **impediment** is a barrier or obstruction.
14. A **cynic** is a person who is easily deceived.
15. To be **impoverished** is to lack sufficient money for one’s needs.

**Using Words**

If the word (or a form of the word) in bold fits in a sentence in the group following it, circle the letter preceding the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. **enunciate**
2. She has yet to  the concerns that are motivating her to run for a seat on the school board.
3. The letters were so faded that I could not  the message.
4. The child  her words as she read the poem to the assembly.
5. **sagacity**
6. Pericles, known for his  **,** made Athens an early center of democracy, art, and literature in the fifth century B.C.E.
7. The of the tennis net can be corrected simply by tightening it.
8. You’ll be able to squeeze into this jacket because of the  of the fabric.
9. **wane**
10. Her strength did not start to  until she was well into her eighties.
11. After the moon is full, it begins to .
12. His face was so  that I felt something must be the matter with him.
13. **callow**
14. As an intern, I produced  work that always had to be checked by my supervisor.
15. Those peaches are still too  to be eaten.
16. When I was a  schoolboy, I didn’t have the courage to speak my mind.
17. **impoverish**
18. The famers were  by a series of poor harvests.
19. Cars and trucks abandoned by the side of the road  the highway.
20. Determined that her children not be culturally , she took them frequently to the library.
21. **speculate**
22. I’m not prepared to  about what happened to them after they left here.
23. Can you prove that they  with the money entrusted to their safekeeping?
24. I  the facts for the group in order to help them reach a decision.
25. **strife**
26. Our math teacher said that we must  to do better on our next quiz.
27. “Jealousy and greed cause much  in the world,” she sighed.
28. Frequent between labor and management in the factory resulted in many work stoppages.
29. **contemporary**
30. Advances in biomedical research are  with a growing interest in alternative medicine.
31. Sally Ride and Judith Resnick, the first and second women astronauts, were .
32. I told her to all her good fortune and stop feeling sorry for herself.

**Word Study**

Fill in the missing word in each of the sentences. Then write a brief definition of the word. The number in parenthesis shows the lesson in which the word appears.

1. The prefix *con-* means “with.” It combines with the Latin *tempus* (time) to form the English word (5).

Definition:

1. The prefix *ex-* means “from” or “out.” It combines with the Latin *tollere* (to lift) to form the English word (1).

Definition:

1. The prefix *inter-* means “between.” It combines with the Latin *mittere* (to send) to form the English word (1).

Definition:

1. The prefix *in-* means “not.” It combines with the Latin *superare* (to overcome) to form the English word (1).

Definition:

1. The same prefix combines with the Latin *dolare* (to feel pain) to form the English word (5).

Definition:

1. The Latin *vagus* means “wandering” and forms the English word (1).

Definition:

1. The prefix *de-* means “from.” It combines with the Latin *trahere* (to draw; to pull) to form the English word (1).

Definition:

1. The Latin *vorare* means “to devour” and forms the English word (5).

Definition:

1. The Latin *torrere* means “to parch” and forms the English word (2).

Definition:

1. The Latin *visus* means “appearance” and forms the English word (1).

Definition:

**Images of Words**

Circle the letter of each sentence that suggest the numbered bold vocabulary word. In each group, you may circle more than one letter or none at all.

1. **indolence**
2. We didn’t have to lift a finger the whole time we were there.
3. Mr. Badger opened one eye. “Go away,” he said and resumed his nap.
4. “Why did you slam the door as you left?” she asked critically.
5. **voracious**
6. “I don’t think you are being truthful,” asserted Isaiah.
7. “Take away their plates,” Alice cried, “before they eat them, too!”
8. Simone spends all her babysitting money on science fiction.
9. **contemporary**
10. Listening to my friend Jody has taught me a great deal.
11. It will be another two years before the bridge is completed.
12. He was available to work for only a few months, so he did substitute teaching.
13. **venerate**
14. Many Indian people hold Mahatma Gandhi in high regard.
15. The monks bowed low before the massive statue of the reclining Buddha in Bangkok.
16. This ring has been in my family for generations.
17. **cynic**
18. Don’t pay full price for computer parts; I can get them wholesale.
19. “You’re so egotistical,” she said. “You think you’re so great!”
20. Some people think that politicians care about just one thing: getting reelected.
21. **speculate**
22. Joan told me she spends twenty dollars a week on lottery tickets.
23. In fifty years, gasoline-powered cars will be a thing of the past.
24. I expect gold to double in price within two years, so I’m buying it now.
25. **despot**
26. The rule in our house is “If you don’t eat your vegetables, you can’t have any dessert.”
27. “Off with his head!” was a frequent order issued by the Queen of Hearts in *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*.
28. In the novel, the prince ordered every male in the kingdom to shave off his beard.
29. **secular**
30. Dellison is an old private school that has never been affiliated with any religious group.
31. Those serving on the commission were paid a dollar a year.
32. She hoped to be reunited with her sister.
33. **impediment**
34. They mayor laid the foundation stone of the new hospital.
35. The crafts fair was held indoors this year because of the bad weather.
36. Not speaking the language put me at a disadvantage.
37. **enunciate**
38. Elocution lessons are intended to sharpen one’s vocal delivery.
39. In the musical *My Fair Lady*, Eliza Doolittle learns to speak English with graceful clarity and impeccable grammar.
40. “He did it!” she cried, pointing at the trembling figure before her.