

English 10 UNIT: 7

Note carefully the spelling, pronunciation, parts(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the word in the blank space(s) in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms given at the end of each entry.

1. **Abhor** (v.) to regard with horror or loathing; to hate deeply
(ab hor') A pacifist is someone who _____ violence in all its forms.
Synonyms: detest, despise, abominate
Antonyms: admire, cherish, respect, relish
2. **Amend** (v.) to change in a formal way; to change for the better
(a mend') If you are not doing well in a particular subject,
you may want to _____ your way of studying it.
Synonyms: modify, improve, correct
3. **Buffet** (v.) to slap or cuff; to strike repeatedly; to drive or force with blows; to force
(Bəf' ət) one's way with difficulty; (n.) a slap, blow
Blinding snowstorms _____ the barren landmass of
Antarctica for months on end.
Synonyms: (v.) batter, sock, thump, pummel, toss about
4. **Chaos** (n.) great confusion, disorder
(kā' əs) A great many people lost their fortunes and even their lives in the
_____ brought on by the French Revolution.
Synonyms: anarchy, turmoil, pandemonium
Antonyms: order, regularity, tranquility
5. **Commodious** (adj.) roomy, spacious
(kə mō' dē əs) No one would expect a tiny studio apartment to have particularly
_____ closets.
Synonyms: comfortable, ample, capacious
Antonyms: cramped, claustrophobic, insufficient
6. **Corrosive** (adj.) eating away gradually, acidlike; bitterly sarcastic
(kə rō' sɪv) Sulfuric acid is one of the most _____ substances known to
chemistry.
Synonyms: caustic, mordant, acidulous, spiteful
Antonyms: bland, mild, benign, amiable

7. **Discern**
(di sər'n') (v.) to see clearly, recognize
It is a Jury's job to _____ the truth by carefully evaluating all the evidence presented at trial.
Synonyms: perceive, detect, distinguish
Antonyms: overlook
8. **Extant**
(ek' stənt) (adj.) still existing; not exterminated, destroyed, or lost
The paintings of animals and human hands in Spain's Altamira caves are among the oldest _____ specimens of Stone Age art.
Synonyms: surviving, in existence
Antonyms: extinct, defunct, vanished
9. **Implicate**
(im' plə kāt) (v.) to involve in; to connect with or be related to
The suspects never stood trial because there was no solid evidence to _____ them in the daring series of robberies.
Synonyms: incriminate, entangle
Antonyms: absolve, exculpate
10. **Inter**
(in tər') (v.) to bury, commit to the earth; to consign to oblivion
Jewels and other objects once _____ with Egypt's pharaohs can now be seen in numerous museums all over the world.
Antonyms: unearth, exhume
11. **Martinet**
(mār tə net') (n.) a strict disciplinarian; a stickler for the rules
When it came to drilling troops, the Revolutionary War general Baron Friedrich von Steuben was something of a _____.
Synonyms: taskmaster, slave driver
12. **Obviate**
(äb' vē āt) (v.) to anticipate and prevent; to remove, dispose of
Vaccinations can do much to _____ the dangers of childhood illnesses.
Synonyms: preclude, forestall, ward off
13. **Renegade**
(ren' ə gād) (n.) one who leaves a group; a deserter, outlaw; (adj.) traitorous; unconventional, unorthodox
Many a writer has been labeled a _____ for refusing to conform to society's conventions.
_____ senators from the President's own party joined the opposition to defeat the bill.
Synonyms: (n.) turncoat, defector, heretic
Antonyms: (n.) loyalist, patriot

14. **Reprehensible** (adj.) deserving blame or punishment
(Rep rē hen' sə bəl)
Stalin eliminated many potential rivals by accusing the
of all sorts of _____ acts that they did not
commit.
Synonyms: objectionable, blameworthy, culpable, odious
Antonyms: commendable, blameless, meritorious
15. **Somber** (adj.) dark, gloomy; depressed or melancholy in spirit
(sām' bər)
The atmosphere in the locker room of the losing team could best
be described as _____.
Synonyms: mournful, dismal
Antonyms: bright, sunny, lighthearted, cheerful, jaunty
16. **Squalid** (adj.) filthy, wretched, debased
(skwāl' id)
Many laws prohibit the types of _____ working
conditions found in sweatshops.
Synonyms: dingy, sordid, foul, vile, abject
Antonyms: neat, spruce, exalted, lofty
17. **Turbulent** (adj.) disorderly, riotous, violent; stormy
(tər byə lənt)
Letters and diary entries may reveal a person's lifelong struggle
to gain some control over _____ emotions.
Synonyms: tumultuous, unruly, agitated
Antonyms: calm, placid, tranquil, still
18. **Vociferous** (adj.) loud and noisy; compelling attention
(vō sif' ə rəs)
Relief agencies regularly make _____ appeals for
aid for victims of war, terrorism, and natural disasters.
Synonyms: clamorous, uproarious, blustering
Antonyms: quiet, soft-spoken, muted, subdued
19. **Voluminous** (adj.) of great size; numerous; writing or speaking at great length
(və lū' mə nəs)
The task of summarizing the _____ reports issued
by the government agencies may fall to members of a legislators
staff.
Synonyms: bulky, massive, copious, plentiful
Antonyms: scant, meager, brief, succinct
20. **Waive** (v.) to do without, give up voluntarily; to put off temporarily, defer
(wāv)
The senator agreed to _____ opposition to the
proposed bill if some of its more controversial provisions were
substantially modified.
Synonyms: decline, relinquish, forgo
Antonyms: claim, accept

Completing the Sentence

From the words for this unit, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided.

1. A person who has been _____ about by many dreadful misfortunes will either become stronger or suffer a complete breakdown.
2. In a natural history museum, we can see physical remains of many species of animals that are no longer _____.
3. In our frantic search for the missing papers, we overturned everything in the room, leaving it complete _____.
4. Shakespeare tells us that “ the evil of men do lives after them; the good is oft _____ with their bones.”
5. Let me say frankly that I _____ prejudice in anyone, even a member of my own family.
6. It is particularly _____ for citizens to fail to vote in national elections and then complain about the government.
7. We are petitioning the council to _____ its procedures so that all citizens will have a chance to express their opinions.
8. The American writer Dorothy Parker was celebrated for her sharp tongue and _____ wit.
9. Are we justified in showing visitors only the most attractive and interesting sections of our cities, towns, or villages while keeping them away from the _____ neighborhoods where so many people live?
10. Getting a good education will do much to _____ the problem of finding a job that pays well.
11. Those accused of crimes are sometimes willing to _____ their accomplices in return for immunity from prosecution.
12. Who would not feel depressed on entering that _____ old courtroom, with its dim lighting and dark, massive furnishing!
13. Confident that she could present the case effectively to a judge, the lawyer advised her client to _____ his right to a jury trial.
14. A person who changes from one political party to another on the basis of honest conviction should not be regarded as a(n) _____.
15. The trunk of the car was so _____ that it held all our skiing equipment as well as our other luggage.
16. The records of the school board meeting on the proposed bond issue are so _____ that it would take me a week to read them.
17. One of the signs of maturity is the ability to _____ the difference between things that are secondary and things that are truly important.
18. We Americans are proud that each change of the national administration, far from being _____, is carried out in a peaceful and friendly manner.

19. I didn't expect you to like my suggestion, but I was shocked by your bitter and _____ criticism of it.
20. Although our drill instructor went by the book, he was by no means an overbearing _____.

Synonyms

Choose the word from this unit that is **the same** or **most nearly the same** in the meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the given phrase. Write the word on the line provided.

1. **battered** by fluctuations in the stock market _____
2. a **spacious** and elegant hotel lobby _____
3. **detected** a change in public opinion _____
4. a cold and heartless **taskmaster** _____
5. willing to **modify** long-standing company policy _____
6. **precludes** further debate _____
7. **clamorous** objections to the plan _____
8. condemned by all as a **turncoat** _____
9. **disorder** in the courtroom _____
10. found in appallingly **dingy** surroundings _____
11. **entangled** in a web of deceit _____
12. the **mournful** tolling of church bells _____
13. **detested** all snobbery and conceit _____
14. **forgo** payment for their services _____
15. letters containing **spiteful** remarks _____

Antonyms

Choose the word from this unit that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the given phrase. Write the word on the line provided.

16. a prolonged period of **calm** weather _____
17. **exhumed** the victim's body _____
18. took **brief** notes during the meeting _____

19. a truly **meritorious** policy

20. an **extinct** flightless bird

Choosing the Right Word

Circle the **boldfaced** word that more satisfactorily completes each of the following sentences.

1. At lunchtime, the room rang with the sound of (**reprehensible**, **vociferous**) debates between the fans of rival teams.

2. The Tech team was offside on the play; but since we had thrown them for an eight-yard loss, we (**waived**, **abhorred**) the five-yard penalty.

3. Which great poet said that his head was “bloody but unbowed” under the (**buffeting**, **chaos**) of fate?

4. Even in his old age, Thomas Jefferson kept up a (**voluminous**, **turbulent**) correspondence with important people in America and abroad.

5. The Founding Fathers set up a method of (**amending**, **obviating**) the Constitution that is neither too easy nor too difficult to use.

6. We can expect (**chaos**, **martinets**) in the years ahead if we do not develop a tough, realistic conservation policy.

7. If you examine the evidence carefully, you will soon (**discern**, **amend**) the contradictions in the witness’s story.

8. I don’t know which was more (**somber**, **reprehensible**)—making improper use of the money or lying about it later.

9. The time has come for us to (**implicate**, **inter**) our ancient disputes and go forward as a truly united people.

10. In 1940, Winston Churchill conveyed to the British people the (**somber**, **voluminous**) truth that they were fighting for their national existence.

11. A compromise agreement reached in the judge’s chambers would clearly (**discern**, **obviate**) the need for a long, costly lawsuit.

12. When he accused me of playing fast and loose with the rules, I lost my temper and called him an officious (**renegade**, **martinet**).

13. I’m not so sure that I want to rent a bungalow so (**commodious**, **squalid**) that I’ll have room for guests every weekend.

14. I wouldn’t say that I (**inter**, **abhor**) housework, but I must admit that I avoid it whenever I can.

15. Instead of trying to help the people who had elected him, he became involved in a (**squalid, extant**) little quarrel about handing out jobs.

16. It is hard for us to realize that the great men who led our revolution were considered (**renegades, buffets**) by the British king.

17. History gives us many examples of how the (**vociferous, corrosive**) effects of religious hatred can weaken the entire social structure.

18. Didn't it occur to them that by signing the letter "Sophomores of Central High," they would (**implicate, waive**) the entire class in the protest?

19. Some people prefer the (**discernment, turbulence**) of life in a big city to the more placid atmosphere of a small town.

20. The custom by which a young man buys his bride through a payment to her father is still (**commodious, extant**) in some parts of the world.

Vocabulary in Context

Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in this unit appear in **boldface** type. Then complete each statement given below the passage by circling the letter of the item that is **the same** or **almost the same** in meaning as the highlighted word.

For over 5,000 years, wind and water have **buffeted** boats propelled by sails. The Egyptians were the first to use sails to power wooden boats. Over the centuries, European shipbuilders constructed bigger and stronger wooden ships with **voluminous** sails and increasingly intricate rigging. In the 1400s and 1500s, a type of sailing ship called *galleon* was used both to make war and to carry cargo. As guns grew heavier and cargoes more precious, the design of warships and merchant ships diverged.

In the 1600s and 1700s, the demand for goods from the Orient become so vociferous in Europe that private trading companies found it highly profitable to build larger and larger merchant riggers.

By the early 1800s, trade between England and the United States was booming. There was an increasing demand for more **commodious** accommodations for passengers who wanted to cross the Atlantic. To meet these demands, American ship-owners came up with something entirely new; packet service. The *packets* were the first ships to sail in a regular schedule regardless of weather or the size of their cargo. By catering to passenger comfort and convenience, they became immensely successful. However, the packets needed to travel very fast to meet their schedules. As a result, many of the captains drove their ships unmercifully, even in the most **turbulent** weather.

The most beautiful of the sailing ships—and the crowning glory of the age of sail—were the American *clippers*. These ships had slender hulls and many sails, and they were built for speed. They “clipped off” the miles. IN their heyday in the mid-1800s, the clippers could make the trip from New York City to San Francisco, around the tip of South American, in under one hundred days.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The meaning of buffeted is | 4. The meaning of commodious is |
| a. soaked c. aided | a. in c. endangered |
| b. pummeled d. lulled | b. infected d. immune |
| 2. Voluminous most nearly means | 5. Turbulent most nearly means |
| a. scattered c. planted | a. friendly c. associated |
| b. observed d. collected | b. happy d. angry |
| 3. Vociferous is best defined as | |
| a. spread c. exported | |
| b. erased d. cured | |