Peterson’s
MASTER
TOEFL
VOCABULARY
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OTHER TITLES IN SERIES:

*Peterson’s Master TOEFL Reading*

*Peterson’s Master TOEFL Writing Skills*
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Before You Begin

HOW THIS BOOK IS ORGANIZED

If you are preparing for any version of the TOEFL, you are not alone. Almost a million people all over the world took the TOEFL last year. A high score on this test is an essential step in being admitted to undergraduate or graduate programs at almost all colleges and universities in North America. But preparing for this test can be a difficult, often frustrating, experience.

Peterson’s Master TOEFL Vocabulary, used as a self-tutor, will help you improve your vocabulary skills. You’ll learn many of the “right” words—words you don’t already know but that are likely to appear on your test.

- **Top 10 Strategies to Raise Your Score** gives you test-taking strategies.
- **Part I** provides TOEFL vocabulary basics, including strategies for learning and remembering new words.
- **Part II** provides a diagnostic test to determine your strengths and weaknesses.
- **Part III** provides the basic vocabulary review. The words you’ll encounter start with those that are relatively simple. They become relatively difficult as you continue through the book. Various learning strategies, such as learning root words, are reviewed.
- **Part IV** consists of two additional practice vocabulary tests. They will show you how well you have mastered the vocabulary skills presented in this book.

SPECIAL STUDY FEATURES

Peterson’s Master TOEFL Vocabulary is designed to be user-friendly. To this end, it includes features to make your preparation much more efficient.

Overview

The review chapters begin with a bulleted overview, listing the topics to be covered in the chapter. This will allow you to quickly target the areas in which you are most interested.
Before You Begin

Bonus Information

As you work your way through the book, keep your eyes on the margins to find the following:

NOTE
Notes highlight critical information about improving your vocabulary.

TIP
Tips draw your attention to valuable concepts, advice, and shortcuts for tackling the harder vocabulary words.

Summing It Up

The review chapter ends with a point-by-point summary that captures the most important concepts. They are a convenient way to review the chapter’s key points.

Practice Tests

The three practice tests, including the diagnostic test, are designed to help you prepare with little anxiety.

YOU’RE WELL ON YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS

The TOEFL tests your vocabulary with “vocabulary-in-context” questions in which you must determine the meaning of words as used in a specific sentence, as well as indirectly through the use of reading comprehension passages and questions. The more words you know, the better your chances of narrowing down the choices to the correct one. Peterson’s Master TOEFL Vocabulary will help you to fine tune your vocabulary skills.

GIVE US YOUR FEEDBACK

Peterson’s publishes a full line of resources to help guide international students through the college admission process.

We welcome any comments or suggestions you may have about this publication and invite you to complete our online survey at www.petersons.com/booksurvey. Or you can fill out the survey at the back of this book, tear it out, and mail it to us at:

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Lawrenceville, NJ  08648

Your feedback will help us to provide personalized solutions for your educational advancement.

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TOP 10 STRATEGIES TO RAISE YOUR SCORE

1. As with other sections of the TOEFL, be familiar with the directions and examples so you can begin work immediately.
2. For each passage, begin by briefly looking over the questions (but not the answer choices). Try to keep these questions in mind during your reading.
3. Scan passages to find and highlight the important facts and information.
4. Read each passage at a comfortable speed.
5. Answer the questions, referring to the passage when necessary.
6. Eliminate answers that are clearly wrong or do not answer the question. If more than one option remains, guess.
7. Mark difficult or time-consuming answers so that you can come back to them later if you have time.
8. Timing is an important factor. Don’t spend more than 10 minutes on any one reading and the questions about it.
9. Concentration is another important factor. The reading section is one of the longer sections of the test. Your practice and hard work will help you.
10. Relax the night before the exam.
All About TOEFL Vocabulary

OVERVIEW

- Vocabulary on the TOEFL
- Strategies for learning and remembering new words
- Summing it up

VOCABULARY ON THE TOEFL

TOEFL vocabulary questions ask you to identify the meanings of words and phrases that appear in the reading passages. The words and phrases that are tested are important to understanding the entire passage, and, for the most part, you will have to figure out their meanings. On the TOEFL iBT, however, if there are technical or unusual words in the passage, you will see the definition presented in a box.

STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING AND REMEMBERING NEW WORDS

Read

Reading is probably the single best way to improve your vocabulary. When you’re preparing for the TOEFL, read materials that contain the words that you are most likely to encounter.

Use a Dictionary and Thesaurus

If you’re serious about improving your testworthy vocabulary, you must have (and use!) a good dictionary. (A good thesaurus also helps a lot, but more on that later.) A dictionary is an alphabetical reference list of the words in the language.
A dictionary entry always includes the following components:

- Spelling
- Pronunciation
- Part(s) of speech
- Irregular forms of the word
- Definition
- Etymology (the derivation and development of words)

An entry may also contain synonyms and antonyms of the word; prefixes, suffixes, and other elements in word formation; and abbreviations.

Most people think that all dictionaries are the same. After all, all dictionaries are chock full of words listed in alphabetical order. They all have pronunciation guides, word definitions, and word histories. However, all dictionaries are not the same. Different types of dictionaries fit different needs.

For example, dictionaries have been written just for scholars who research the history of language. The most famous scholarly dictionary is The Oxford English Dictionary. An unabridged dictionary, the OED (as it’s often called) contains more than 500,000 entries. Don’t rush right out to buy one to stash in your bookcase, however, because the OED now contains about 60 million words in 20 volumes. If shelf space is an issue and you simply can’t live without an OED, however, online and CD-ROM versions are available from www.oed.com.

Dictionaries have been created just for adults, college students, high school students, and elementary school students, too. The following list includes the bestselling general dictionaries and the Web addresses for the online versions, when available:

- Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (Merriam-Webster, Inc.: www.m-w.com/dictionary.htm)
- Merriam-Webster’s Pocket Dictionary (Merriam-Webster, Inc.)
- The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford University Press, Inc.)
- The Random House College Dictionary (Random House, Inc.)
- Webster’s New World College Dictionary (Hungry Minds, Inc.)

Which dictionary should you purchase and use? Since more than 30,000 dictionaries are currently offered for sale online, you’ve got some shopping to do. Here's what you need:

- A dictionary that contains all the words that you are likely to encounter on standardized tests. This will most likely be the same dictionary that you can use in college, in your personal life, and in your professional life.
Chapter 1: All About TOEFL Vocabulary

- The words explained in terms that you can understand.
- A size that fits your needs. You might wish to buy a hardbound dictionary to use at home when you study and a smaller paperback to keep in your backpack or briefcase for immediate reference.
- An online dictionary can’t fulfill all your needs, unless you like to tote around your laptop and fire it up all the time. Always have a print dictionary to use, even if you have an online version.

When you’re trying to find a word in the dictionary, always begin by making an educated guess as to its spelling. The odds are in your favor. However, the more spelling patterns you know for a sound, the better your chances of finding the word quickly. You can find a pronunciation chart in the beginning of any dictionary. Once you’ve narrowed down your search and you’re flipping through the pages, use the guide words, located on the upper-corners of the pages, to guide your search. Then, follow strict alphabetical order.

The following diagram shows how to read a sample entry.

can-dy (kan’dé), n. pl. -dies, v., -died, -dying. —n. 1. any of a variety of confections made with sugar, syrup, etc. combined with other ingredients. 2. a single piece of such a confection. —vt: 3. to cook in sugar or syrup, as sweet potatoes or carrots. 4. to cook in heavy syrup until transparent, as fruit, fruit peel, or ginger. 5. to reduce (sugar, syrup, etc.) to a crystalline form, usually by boiling down. vi: to become candied. see vt. [ME sugre candy candied sugar < MF sucre candi; candi << Ar qandi or sugar = qand sugar (< Pers; perh. orig. piece of sugar candy; if so, akin to Skt khanda piece)]

Let’s look a little closer at the entry:

- Notice the pronunciation comes right after the entry word. It’s in parentheses—(kan’dé).
- The part of speech is indicated by the n. It’s an abbreviation for “noun.” Look at the third entry. The vt: right before the 3. shows that the word can be used as a transitive verb (a verb that must be followed by a direct object). The vi: at the end of the fifth entry shows that the word can also be used as an intransitive verb (a verb that does not need a direct object to make sense in a sentence).
- The pl. at the beginning of the entry shows how you can make the word plural (more than one). Here, the singular “candy” becomes the plural “candies.”
The definitions follow the plural forms of the word. The word “candy” has several different meanings. They are arranged by the part of speech: the first definitions show what “candy” means when used as a noun; the second group shows what “candy” means when used as a verb.

The information at the very end of the entry is the etymology or history of the word. This shows how the word was formed and came into English.

A thesaurus is a reference book that contains synonyms and antonyms. The word thesaurus comes from a Greek word that means “collection” or “treasure.” A thesaurus is especially helpful when you’re trying to express an idea but you don’t know how to phrase it. It is also a helpful reference book when you are trying to find a better word than the one you’ve been using. This helps you state exact shades of meaning rather than approximations. As a result, your vocabulary increases by heaps and heaps of words. This is clearly a big advantage when it comes to preparing for a standardized test.

In a thesaurus, words with similar meanings are grouped together. To find a synonym for a word in a traditional print thesaurus, you must use the index at the back of the book. However, new editions and online versions of a thesaurus are arranged like a dictionary in alphabetical order.

If you look up the word exciting in a print thesaurus, you would find this entry:

```
excitement [n] enthusiasm; incitement
```

SEE CONCEPTS in the print thesaurus takes you to the Concept Index, which helps you link different related ideas. In this way, you can find the exact shade of meaning you need. Use the key in the beginning of the print thesaurus to understand different symbols. In this entry, for example, the * shows that a word is colloquial or the slang level of usage.

Online thesaurus programs are especially useful for distinguishing among homonyms. If you intended to type “whether” but instead keyboarded “weather,” the thesaurus will give you synonyms like atmospheric conditions, climate, meteorology, and the elements. This can help you keep your homonyms straight.
Chapter 1: All About TOEFL Vocabulary

While both a print and an online thesaurus unquestionably will help you beef up your vocabulary, in general, a print thesaurus will give you more options than an online thesaurus. That’s because the print versions have more words in them. Therefore, you’ll need a print thesaurus even if you have an online version. Use a print thesaurus when you need a wider variety of choices.

Pronounce Words Correctly

Knowing the meaning of a word is only half the battle; you also have to know how to pronounce it. It’s astonishing how many words are misunderstood simply because they are mispronounced. Words get mangled in surprisingly inventive ways. For example, people often switch letters. For example, abhor (hate) becomes uh-bor rather than ab-hor.

People have also been known to drop letters. For instance, the food poisoning known as salmonella is correctly pronounced sal-muh-nel-uh. Dropping the L results in sam-uh-nel-uh.

The pronunciation problem is especially acute with words that can function as more than one part of speech. The word ally is a case in point. As a noun, it’s pronounced al-eye. As a verb, it’s pronounced uh-lie.

In addition, people often insert an extra letter or two, which can make the word unrecognizable. For instance, ambidextrous (able to use either hand) has four syllables and is correctly pronounced am-bi-deks-trus. But sometimes speakers add an extra syllable to get am-bi-deks-tree-us or am-bi-deks-tru-us.

Even the lowly word picture can get warped as pitcher. As a result, no one knows what anyone else is talking about. Incorrect pronunciations can make it impossible to define the word, too.

The most effective way to learn how to pronounce new words is by using a dictionary. Get a reliable desk or pocket dictionary. It’s the best source for the words you need to get you where you want to go.

How well do you pronounce testworthy words? Take the following self-test to see. Cover the third column with a piece of paper. Then read each word and its definition. Pronounce each word. Last, check the third column to see how well you did.
### Part I: TOEFL Vocabulary Basics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amish</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Dutch</td>
<td>ah-mish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aplomb</td>
<td>assurance</td>
<td>uh-plahm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awry</td>
<td>wrong, crooked</td>
<td>uh-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banquet</td>
<td>feast</td>
<td>bang-kwit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffet</td>
<td>self-service meal</td>
<td>buh-fay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buoy</td>
<td>floating marker</td>
<td>boo-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtic</td>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>kel-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denouement</td>
<td>conclusion</td>
<td>day-noo-mah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrepreneur</td>
<td>business person</td>
<td>ahn-truh-pruh-nur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fracas</td>
<td>noisy fight</td>
<td>fray-kis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hegemony</td>
<td>leadership</td>
<td>hi-jem-uh-nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insouciant</td>
<td>carefree</td>
<td>in-soo-see-int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaki</td>
<td>light brown</td>
<td>kak-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larynx</td>
<td>voice box</td>
<td>lar-ingks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mausoleum</td>
<td>tomb</td>
<td>mau-suh-lee-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niche</td>
<td>corner</td>
<td>nich (rhymes with “itch”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penchant</td>
<td>inclination</td>
<td>pen-chint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posthumous</td>
<td>after death</td>
<td>pahs-chuu-mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quagmire</td>
<td>swamp</td>
<td>kwag-myrr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remuneration</td>
<td>payment</td>
<td>ri-myoo-nuh-ray-shin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shallot</td>
<td>onion</td>
<td>shal-it or shuh-laht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toupee</td>
<td>hairpiece</td>
<td>too-pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vehement</td>
<td>fiery, passionate</td>
<td>vee-uh-mint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbiage</td>
<td>wordy</td>
<td>vur-bee-ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worsted</td>
<td>yarn</td>
<td>wuus-tid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Use Word Cards

One of the most effective ways to make a word your own is through repetition. Going over the word can help you master its meaning as well as pronunciation and usage. Try this idea: buy a stack of 3 × 5 index cards.

As you read through the following chapters, write each difficult word on the front of an index card, one word per card. Then, write the definition on the back. Here’s a sample:
Chapter 1: All About TOEFL Vocabulary

FRONT:

matriarch

BACK:

the female head of a family or tribe

Learn Synonyms and Antonyms

*Synonyms* are words that are nearly the same in meaning as other words. *Antonyms* are words that are opposites. Learning different synonyms and antonyms can help you swell your vocabulary. Go ahead and try it now.

Complete the following chart by writing at least one synonym and antonym for each word. Then, see how many more synonyms and antonyms you can brainstorm. Possible answers follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. adapt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. authentic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. chronic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. conquer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. frustrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. indulge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. naïve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. punish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. relinquish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sullen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suggested answers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. adapt</td>
<td>adjust, accustom, accommodate</td>
<td>disarrange, dislocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. authentic</td>
<td>genuine, real, legitimate</td>
<td>fake, counterfeit, bogus, imitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. chronic</td>
<td>habitual, ongoing, constant</td>
<td>one time, single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. conquer</td>
<td>defeat, vanquish, overwhelm</td>
<td>surrender, yield, forfeit, give up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. frustrate</td>
<td>baffle, beat, disappoint</td>
<td>facilitate, encourage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. indulge</td>
<td>tolerate, humor, allow, permit</td>
<td>prohibit, deter, restrain, enjoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. naïve</td>
<td>innocent, ingenuous</td>
<td>worldly, urbane, suave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. punish</td>
<td>discipline, castigate</td>
<td>reward, compensate, remunerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. relinquish</td>
<td>quit, renounce</td>
<td>perpetuate, keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sullen</td>
<td>irritable, morose, moody</td>
<td>cheerful, jolly, blithe, happy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Understand a Word’s Unstated Meanings

Every word has a **denotation**, its dictionary meaning. In addition, some words have **connotations**, their understood meanings or emotional overtones. For example, both *house* and *home* have the same denotation, a shelter. *Home*, however, carries a connotation of warmth and love not present in *house*.

Use Word Parts

A surprisingly large number of words can be divided into parts that you can figure out easily. If you can define the parts, then you can often decode the entire word. This is a crucial skill on standardized tests, when you’re under time constraints.

There are three main word parts to know: *roots, prefixes, and suffixes*.

- A **root** is a base or stem form of many words. Roots are covered in depth in Chapter 5.
- A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Prefixes are covered in depth in Chapter 6.
- A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters placed at the end of a word to change its meaning. Suffixes are covered in depth in Chapter 7.

For example, if you know the Latin root *ami* means “like” or “love,” you can easily figure out that *amiable* means “pleasant and friendly.” Similarly, you could deduce that *amorous* means “loving.” Even if you can’t define a word exactly, recognizing the different parts of the word still will give you a general idea of the word’s meaning.
Use Mnemonics

Mnemonics are memory tricks that help you remember everything from the order of the planets to your grocery list. Mnemonics are another technique you can use to help you distinguish between easily confused words. For example, to remember that principal means “main” (as in the principal of a school), look at the last three letters: the principal is your pal. To remember that principle means “rule,” remember that both words end in le.

Likewise, stationary means “standing still” (both words stationary and standing contain an “a”) while stationery is paper used for writing letters (both words stationery and letter contain “er”). Desert and dessert become easier to define when you remember that dessert has a double “s,” like strawberry shortcake.

Create your own mnemonics to help you remember the easily confused words that you are most likely to encounter on standardized tests.

Use Context Clues

When you take standardized tests, you’ll be expected to define unfamiliar words. You can often get clues to the meaning of unfamiliar words by the information surrounding the word, its context. When you use context and context clues, you interpret a word’s specific meaning by examining its relationship to other words in the sentence. To figure out the meaning of the unfamiliar word, you make inferences based on what you already know and the details that you are given in the sentence or paragraph. Here’s an example:

Just after midnight on April 15, 1912, one of the most dramatic and famous of all maritime disasters occurred, the sinking of the Titanic. The Titanic was the most luxurious ship afloat at the time, with its beautifully decorated staterooms, glittering crystal chandeliers, and elaborate food service.

How can you figure out that maritime must mean “related to the sea, nautical”? Use context clues:

What you already know The Titanic was an oceanliner.
Sentence details “The Titanic was the most luxurious ship afloat. . .”

Try it yourself by defining futile as it is used in the following passage:

The “unsinkable” Titanic vanished under the water at 2:20 a.m., April 15. There were about 2,200 passengers aboard, and all but about 700 died. The tragedy was made even worse by the crew’s futile rescue attempts. Since there were not enough lifeboats, hundreds of people died who could have survived.

Context clues come in different forms. The most common types of context clues include:

- Restatement context clues
- Inferential context clues
- Contrast context clues

Let’s look at each type.
Restatement Context Clues

Here’s how one writer defined the word *levee* right in the passage:

The Army Corps of Engineers distributed 26 million plastic bags throughout the region. Volunteers filled each bag with 35 pounds of sand and then stacked them to create *levees*, makeshift barriers against the floodwaters.

Right after the word *levee*, readers get the definition: “makeshift barriers against the floodwaters.”

You can also use an entire passage to get a general sense of difficult words. For example, define *epidemic* as it is used in the following sentence: “Nearly 40 million Americans are overweight; obesity has become an *epidemic*.” Since the sentence describes the epidemic as affecting “40 million people,” odds are good that *epidemic* means “something that happens to a large group of people.” Sometimes you won’t be able to pinpoint the precise meaning. Here, for instance, you might infer that an *epidemic* indicates a widespread threat, but you might miss the subtle connection between epidemic and disease. Nonetheless, this clue might be just enough to help you define a new word that you encounter on a standardized test.

Each of the following sentences contains a restatement context clue. The unfamiliar word is in *italics* and the definition is in parentheses. As you read, cover the answer in parentheses and see if you can figure it out.

1. Fatty deposits on artery walls combine with calcium compounds to cause *arteriosclerosis*, hardening of the arteries.
   
   *Arteriosclerosis* means (“hardening of the arteries”)

2. The upper part of the heart on the left side, the left *atrium*, receives blood returning from circulation.
   
   *Atrium* means (“the upper part of the heart”)

3. In many Native American tribes, the *shaman*, or medicine man, acted as a ceremonial priest.
   
   *Shaman* means (“medicine man”)

4. I believe that life is short, so we should enjoy what we eat. As a result, I consume mass quantities of *confectioneries*, candies, and keep my dentist on retainer.
   
   *Confectioneries* means (“candies”)

5. She jumped into the *fray* and enjoyed every minute of the fight.
   
   *Fray* means (“fight”)

6. As with all electric *currents* or discharges, lightning will follow the *path of least resistance*. This means that it will take the route that is easiest for it to travel on.
   
   *Current* means (“discharges”)

   *the path of least resistance* means (“the route that is easiest for it to travel on”)

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Chapter 1: All About TOEFL Vocabulary

7. Many settlers on the vast American plains in the late nineteenth century used *sod*, or earth, as a building material for their houses.

*Sod* means (“earth”)

8. Then, arrange a handful of *mulch*, dead leaves, on the top of the soil.

*Mulch* means (“dead leaves”)

9. Born in 1831, John Styth Pemberton was a *pharmacist*, someone who dispenses medical drugs, who moved to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1869.

*Pharmacist* means (“someone who dispenses medical drugs”)

10. To make a living, he created so-called *patent medicines*, homemade medicines that were sold without a prescription.

*Patent medicines* means (“homemade medicines that were sold without a prescription”)

**Inferential Context Clues**

As you have just read, sometimes the unfamiliar word may be defined right in the text. Other times, however, you will have to infer the meaning from what you already know and from details you heard or read. This takes a bit of detective work.

When you make an inference, you combine what you already know with spoken or textual clues to discover the unstated information. You may have heard this referred to as “reading between the lines” or “putting two and two together.” In graphical form, the process of making an inference looks like this:

**Text Clues + What I Know = Inference**

Try the following example:

In 1862, in order to support the Civil War effort, Congress enacted the nation’s first income tax law. It was a *forerunner* of our modern income tax in that it was based on the principles of graduated, or progressive, taxation and of withholding income at the source.

**Context Clue**

was a *forerunner* + What I Know = Inference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context Clue</th>
<th>What I Know</th>
<th>Inference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>was a <em>forerunner</em></td>
<td><em>fore</em> means “before” or “precede”</td>
<td>forerunner means “before”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contrast Context Clues**

You can also figure out an unknown word when an opposite or contrast is presented. When you do this, you’re making an inference. For example, you can define literal by finding its contrast in the sentence:

It is hard to use literal language when talking about nature because people tend to talk about nature using figurative language.
Literal language must be the opposite of “figurative language”. If you know that figurative language is words and expressions not meant to be taken at face value, you can infer that “literal” must mean the strict or exact meaning. Other synonyms would include verbatim or word-for-word.

Use contrast clues to infer the meaning of menace in the following sentence:

I was afraid that my latest mother-in-law would be a menace to our already cranky family, but she turned out to be a great peacemaker.

Menace means “threat.” You can infer this from the contrast between “menace” and “peacemaker.”

The following words express contrast. Watch for them as you read passages on standardized tests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expressions That Show Contrast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevertheless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using context is an important way to define unfamiliar words on the TOEFL. Use all the different types of context clues as you decode these unfamiliar words in italics.

Most natural hazards can be detected before their threat matures. But seisms (from the Greek seismos, earthquake) have no known precursors, so they come without warning, like the vengeance of an ancient warrior. For this reason, they continue to kill in some areas at a level usually reserved for wars and epidemics—11,000 people in northeastern Iran died on August 31, 1968, not in the ancient past. Nor is the horror of the lethal earthquake completed with the heavy death toll. The homeless still living are left to cope with fire, looting, pestilence, fear, and the burden of rebuilding what the planet so easily shrugs away.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seisms</td>
<td>si-zums</td>
<td>earthquakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precursors</td>
<td>pre-cuhr-zurs</td>
<td>warnings, forerunners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vengeance</td>
<td>ven-gehnce</td>
<td>revenge, retribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lethal</td>
<td>lee-thal</td>
<td>deadly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pestilence</td>
<td>pes-til-ence</td>
<td>a deadly widespread disease, like the plague</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The film industry *metamorphosed* from silent films to the “talkies” in the late 1920s, after the success in 1927 of *The Jazz Singer*. Mickey Mouse was one of the few “stars” who made a smooth transition from silent films to talkies with his 1928 cartoon *Steamboat Willie*. Within a year, hundreds of Mickey Mouse clubs had sprung up all across the United States. By 1931, more than a million people belonged to a Mickey Mouse club. The *phenomenon* was not confined to America. In London, Madame Tussaud’s *illustrious* wax museum placed a wax figure of Mickey alongside its statues of other *eminent* film stars. In 1933, according to Disney Studios, Mickey received 800,000 fan letters—an average of more than 2,000 letters a day. To date, no “star” has ever received as much fan mail as Mickey Mouse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metamorphosed</td>
<td>meh-tah-mor-fozd</td>
<td>changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transition</td>
<td>tran-si-shun</td>
<td>development or change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenomenon</td>
<td>fe-nahm-ih-nan</td>
<td>event, occurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustrious</td>
<td>ih-lus-tree-us</td>
<td>distinguished, celebrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eminent</td>
<td>eh-min-ent</td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A worldwide *economic* Depression in the 1930s left many people unemployed. One such person was Charles Darrow of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who had lost his job as a heating engineer. To try to make a living, Darrow invented a board game he called “Monopoly.” *Initially*, Darrow tried to sell his idea to the leading game manufacturer in America, but Parker Brothers turned the game down because it felt the game was too *elaborate* to play. In *desperation*, Darrow used his own money to have 5,000 games made by a small company. He sold the games himself, and the *craze* spread. Seeing the success of the game, Parker Brothers changed its mind and purchased the game for manufacturing and distribution. In 1975, twice as much Monopoly money was printed in the United States as real money. All told, nearly 100 million Monopoly sets have been sold since 1935.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>economic</td>
<td>eek-a-nom-ik</td>
<td>having to do with money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initially</td>
<td>in-ih-shall-ee</td>
<td>at first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elaborate</td>
<td>i-lab-or-it</td>
<td>complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desperation</td>
<td>des-per-a-shun</td>
<td>extreme need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craze</td>
<td>crayz</td>
<td>fad, fashion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context clues are especially crucial when you encounter words with more than one meaning. The word *favor*, for example, has many different meanings. Here are six of them: *a kind act, friendly regard, being approved, a gift, to support, and to resemble.*

When you read, you often come across a word that you think you know but that doesn’t make sense in the sentence you’re reading. That’s your clue that the word has more than one meaning. In this case, you must choose the meaning that fits the context.
Follow these three simple steps:

1. Read the sentence and find the word with multiple meanings.
2. Look for context clues that tell you which meaning fits.
3. Substitute a synonym for the word and see if it makes sense. If not, try another meaning for the word. Continue until you find the right meaning.

For example: Nico was **resigned** to working overtime on Friday night.

1. *Resigned* has multiple meanings. *Resigned* means “quitting a job.” It also means “giving in unhappily but without resistance.”
2. Since Nico is working overtime, he is not quitting his job. Therefore, the second meaning of *resigned* should fit.
3. Using the synonym **agreeable** for *resigned*: Nico was **agreeable** to working overtime on Friday night. The sentence makes sense, so you have found the correct meaning for *resigned*.

Here are some examples of multiple-meaning words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>home address</td>
<td>residence</td>
<td>graduation address</td>
<td>speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>game</td>
<td>play a game</td>
<td>sport</td>
<td>have a game leg</td>
<td>injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catholic</td>
<td>catholic tastes</td>
<td>universal, wide</td>
<td>Catholic religion</td>
<td>of the Roman church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rash</td>
<td>have a rash</td>
<td>skin problem</td>
<td>rash action</td>
<td>hasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Learn Word Histories**

In the 1600s, people believed that toads were poisonous, and anyone who mistakenly ate a toad’s leg instead of a frog’s leg would die. Rather than swearing off frog’s legs, people sought a cure for the “fatal” food poisoning. Performing in public, “quack” healers would sometimes hire an accomplice who would pretend to eat a toad, at which point his employer would whip out an instant remedy and “save” his helper’s life. For his duties, the helper came to be called a “toad-eater.” Since anyone who would consume anything as disgusting as a live toad must be completely under his master’s thumb, “toad-eater” or “toady” became the term for a bootlicking, fawning flatterer.

And that’s how the word *toady* came to be. English is a living language. From its Germanic beginnings, English absorbed influences from a wide variety of sources, including classical Greek and Latin to Italian, French, Spanish, and Arabic languages. English continues to absorb new words as our culture changes. In addition, a significant part of our vocabulary is artificially created to meet new situations. Exploring the history of these words, their etymology, can help you learn many useful everyday words.
Vocalize as You Learn

Saying words aloud or hearing somebody else say them helps you to recall them later. Try reading sample sentences and definitions aloud as well.

Review, Review, Review

It’s not enough to “learn” a word once. Unless you review it, the word will soon vanish from your memory banks. This book is packed with quizzes and word games to help refresh your memory.
SUMMING IT UP

- Vocabulary questions on the TOEFL ask you to identify the meanings of words and phrases as they appear in the reading passages.
- The strategies for learning and remembering new words are:
  - Read.
  - Use a dictionary or thesaurus.
  - Pronounce words correctly.
  - Use word cards.
  - Learn synonyms and antonyms.
  - Understand a word’s unstated meanings.
  - Use word parts.
  - Use mnemonics.
  - Use context clues.
  - Learn word histories.
  - Vocalize as you learn.
  - Review, review, review.
Chapter 2: Practice Test 1: Diagnostic

ANSWER SHEET PRACTICE TEST 1: DIAGNOSTIC

1. A B C D  
2. A B C D  
3. A B C D  
4. A B C D  
5. A B C D  
6. A B C D  
7. A B C D  
8. A B C D  
9. A B C D  
10. A B C D  
11. A B C D  
12. A B C D  
13. A B C D  
14. A B C D  
15. A B C D
Chapter 2: Practice Test 1: Diagnostic

PRACTICE TEST 1: DIAGNOSTIC

Directions: In questions 1–15 each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence there are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

1. Oil is one of the principal sources of energy.
   (A) most expensive
   (B) most important
   (C) most difficult
   (D) most popular

2. No one can survive for very long without water.
   (A) reproduce
   (B) prosper
   (C) transcend
   (D) exist

3. The assignment was to write a synopsis of our favorite novel.
   (A) evaluation
   (B) summary
   (C) critique
   (D) dramatization

4. It is futile to go shopping when you don’t have any money.
   (A) useless
   (B) brilliant
   (C) idiotic
   (D) challenging

5. The actress had to raise her voice in order to be audible in the balcony.
   (A) musical
   (B) dramatic
   (C) heard
   (D) appreciated

6. Dictators do not tolerate opposition of any kind.
   (A) understand
   (B) permit
   (C) justify
   (D) execute

7. Earthquakes occur frequently in parts of California.
   (A) instantly
   (B) annually
   (C) spontaneously
   (D) often

8. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King fought to put an end to racial segregation in the United States.
   (A) integration
   (B) education
   (C) separation
   (D) torture
9. The number of **illiterate** young people in her country continues to rise.
   (A) unable to read and write
   (B) without children
   (C) sports participants
   (D) wealthy

10. Since his wound was **superficial**, only a small bandage was required.
    (A) frivolous
    (B) on the surface
    (C) deep
    (D) supercilious

11. The main road will be closed until the **blizzard** ends.
    (A) snowstorm
    (B) hurricane
    (C) tornado
    (D) thunderstorm

12. Tennis wear has become a very **lucrative** business for both manufacturers and tennis stars.
    (A) illegal
    (B) circumstantial
    (C) expansive
    (D) profitable

13. A familiar **adage** says that the early bird gets the worm.
    (A) proverb
    (B) lady
    (C) gentleman
    (D) book

14. A television ad shows a busy baker with a new computer that the advertiser claims will help him “make dough.”
    (A) a baking mixture
    (B) more customers
    (C) money
    (D) bread

15. At every faculty meeting, Ms. Volatile always manages to **put her foot in her mouth**.
    (A) trip over her big feet
    (B) say the wrong thing
    (C) move rapidly
    (D) fall asleep
Chapter 2: Practice Test 1: Diagnostic 25

ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. The correct answer is (B). If your answer is wrong, write the word on a 3 x 5-inch card. Include the synonyms main, chief, and major. As you continue to study in this book, add to your file all words that you discover you do not know. Keep the cards in alphabetical order for easy reference.

2. The correct answer is (D). All four choices can be used to make a meaningful sentence. Therefore, you had to know that survive is the same as (D), exist. If you do not know the meaning of the words given as alternatives, add them to your card list.

3. The correct answer is (B). If you know that critique and evaluation have approximately the same meaning, critical writing, then you can assume that neither is the correct answer. Dramatization of a novel would certainly not be an assignment a teacher would give. By elimination and using your good sense, you get the correct answer.

4. The correct answer is (A). Neither brilliant nor challenging would describe the experience of shopping with no money. Idiotic is not a word used to describe the shopping experience.

5. The correct answer is (C). All of the alternatives relate to an actress’s experience on stage. The key word in this sentence is balcony. What would be necessary for an actress if there are people in the balcony? She would have to be (C), heard, not musical, dramatic, or appreciated.

6. The correct answer is (B). The key words in this sentence are dictators and opposition. You know that dictators by nature do not (B), permit opposition, so the other three alternatives will not fit with what you know about dictators.

7. The correct answer is (D). The word frequently is commonly used, so you should know its meaning.

8. The correct answer is (C). Knowing about Martin Luther King will help you answer this item correctly. The fact that segregation and separation both begin with se may lead you to the correct answer here. However, there is no guarantee that all words that begin with the same syllable will mean the same thing.

9. The correct answer is (A). The word illiterate is composed of two parts—ill, which is a prefix meaning not, and literate, which means able to read and write.

10. The correct answer is (B). The prefix super means above. Another clue is that only a small bandage is needed, so the wound must not be deep. It is true that a frivolous person is superficial, but the word applies to people not to inanimate things. Supercilious might be the correct answer, since it begins with the same prefix. You would have to know that supercilious means haughty and therefore applies only to people.

11. The correct answer is (A). All four alternatives relate to a serious weather disturbance. You would have to know that only a blizzard creates the hazard of snow.
12. The correct answer is (D).

13. The correct answer is (A). Familiarity with old sayings such as the one given in this sentence—the early bird gets the worm—will give you answer (A), *proverb*. The other alternatives are senseless in the context of this sentence.

14. The correct answer is (C). This is a difficult item because the word *dough* is a slang expression for (C), *money*. The advertiser is making a play on words to get a humorous effect, since a baker necessarily makes dough, a mixture of flour and water. The computer will help the baker make more money, not more baking mix.

15. The correct answer is (B). *To put your foot in your mouth* is an idiomatic expression that means (B), *to say the wrong thing*. Like most such expressions, this would be impossible to translate literally into another language. It has simply become a frequently used expression that is generally understood by native speakers. Another such expression is *to have a heart*, which means *to be sympathetic*. 
PART III
TOEFL VOCABULARY REVIEW

CHAPTER 3  Words in Context

Chapter 4  Everyday and Specific Vocabulary

Chapter 5  All About Roots

Chapter 6  All About Prefixes

Chapter 7  All About Suffixes
Words in Context

OVERVIEW

- Strategies for defining words from context
- Summing it up

At some point, there may be a word you do not know the meaning of and there may be no prefix or root to help you. In this case, you must look at the context of the word.

The context of a word is the setting in which the word occurs in speech or in written materials. You usually learn words by hearing or seeing them in context, and developing this ability will help you learn more words.

The following includes exercises for words in context. These passages and vocabulary exercises are not as difficult as those you might find on the TOEFL since the purpose of this book is to teach vocabulary.

STRATEGIES FOR DEFINING WORDS FROM CONTEXT

- In some cases, if you come across an unusual word, the definition of the word is close to it. Try to understand the definition and apply it to the word in context.
- Look for another word or phrase in the context that has the same meaning.
- In some contexts, direct clues are not given but are implied. In this case, you must think about the context and guess what the meaning of the word can be. Even if you cannot determine its exact meaning, you will be able to determine its general meaning.
- Every time you read, practice looking for contextual clues. This will encourage you to analyze the meaning of what you read and will also train you to think about words and their meanings.
As you read the following passage, see if you can get the meaning of the underlined words from the context in which they appear. Then, do the vocabulary builders that follow.

To the Editor:

Your article on plans for aiding the elderly to pay their housing costs was not quite clear in several aspects. I would like to clarify the requirements and exemptions available for those who qualify.

In the first place, a tenant 62 years old or older must live in a rent-controlled or rent-stabilized dwelling, pay more than one third of his or her income for rent, and have a yearly income of $8,000 or less. Such a tenant must apply for exemption from rent increases and must reapply each year thereafter. Once is not enough. It is understood, however, that should the landlord make a major improvement, a new furnace for example, all tenants must accept rent raises to pay for increased comfort. The elderly, poor tenant is not excluded from such a rent increase.

Landlords receive tax exemptions as reimbursement for the money they lose in not increasing rent for the elderly. In New York City, the cost of these tax reductions is $41 million a year, a tremendous figure, but likely to be higher if more of the poor elderly learn they may apply for exemptions. The city is so slow in processing applications that some tenants have paid the full rent. They ought not to have done so. They are fully protected by the law and, once they have applied for exemption, they do not have to pay rent increases.

I appeal to you to clarify this issue so that the elderly poor of our city may become aware of the housing benefits for which they qualify.

Clara Torres
Office of Housing for the Elderly

Vocabulary Builder 1

Directions: Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

1. Tenants over 62 can apply for benefits at the Office of Housing for the Elderly.
   (A) poor
   (B) people over 62
   (C) people who need aid
   (D) people who need housing

2. If you don’t get that furnace repaired before winter, we will freeze to death.
   (A) fire escape
   (B) heater
   (C) water container
   (D) staircase
3. Since landlords get reimbursements, they shouldn’t complain about losing money.
   (A) bills
   (B) increases
   (C) payments
   (D) housing benefits

4. The elderly are not excluded from rent raises that all tenants have to pay when the landlord makes a major improvement.
   (A) obliged
   (B) included
   (C) excited
   (D) eliminated

5. When their rent increased from $200 to $400 a month, they protested against such a tremendous increase.
   (A) light
   (B) difficult
   (C) huge
   (D) tiring

6. Because the city is slow in processing applications, many of the elderly do not get housing benefits.
   (A) providing
   (B) working on
   (C) raising
   (D) trying

7. The landlord notified his tenants that their rent would be increased the following month.
   (A) janitors
   (B) friends
   (C) occupants
   (D) poor people

8. Reading a daily newspaper will make you aware of what is going on in the world.
   (A) knowledgeable
   (B) ignorant
   (C) alike
   (D) dependent
Vocabulary Builder 1 Answers
1. The correct answer is (B).
2. The correct answer is (B).
3. The correct answer is (C).
4. The correct answer is (D).
5. The correct answer is (C).
6. The correct answer is (B).
7. The correct answer is (C).
8. The correct answer is (A).

Vocabulary Builder 2
Directions: Try to get the meaning of the underlined word from its context in the following sentences. Choose the correct synonym. If you cannot figure it out, look the word up in your dictionary.

1. It is inevitable that smoking will damage your health.
   (A) invading
   (B) unhealthy
   (C) unavoidable
   (D) intriguing

2. What you need after a hard week’s work is a little frivolity over the weekend.
   (A) luxury
   (B) harmony
   (C) fireworks
   (D) triviality

3. The general planned a new stratagem to conquer the rebel forces.
   (A) strafing
   (B) scheme
   (C) bomb
   (D) headquarters

4. Only a quack would recommend a lettuce diet to an athlete.
   (A) charlatan
   (B) duck
   (C) coach
   (D) doctor
5. The expression “out of the frying pan and into the fire” means to go from one dilemma to a worse one.
   (A) situation  
   (B) predicament  
   (C) embarrassment  
   (D) aura

6. He made one last futile effort to convince her and left the house.
   (A) difficult  
   (B) favorable  
   (C) firm  
   (D) ineffectual

7. After climbing to the zenith, he slowly worked his way down the mountain.
   (A) zero  
   (B) top  
   (C) cabin  
   (D) mountain

8. A glib answer will not serve for a serious question.
   (A) gross  
   (B) capable  
   (C) facile  
   (D) ignorant

9. Mary set off on her vacation with the intention of finding a tall, dark, handsome, debonair companion.
   (A) doleful  
   (B) decent  
   (C) urbane  
   (D) mercenary

10. Ponce de Leon searched in vain for a means of rejuvenating the aged.
    (A) making young again  
    (B) making weary again  
    (C) making wealthy again  
    (D) making merry again
Vocabulary Builder 2 Answers
1. The correct answer is (C).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (B).
4. The correct answer is (A).
5. The correct answer is (A).
6. The correct answer is (D).
7. The correct answer is (B).
8. The correct answer is (C).
9. The correct answer is (C).
10. The correct answer is (A).

Many English words are made up of a combination of word elements. A root is a word element, often taken from Latin or Greek, that serves as a base to which other elements are added to modify the root itself. A prefix is a word element placed at the beginning of a root, and a suffix is attached to the end of a root or word. Both prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of the root and form a new word.

Recognizing and understanding word elements provide a valuable system of analyzing words, figuring out their meaning, and comparing them to find relationships with words you already know. Using this system, you will also be able to organize and learn words in groups rather than individually.

Here are some common Latin and Greek prefixes. Study them and look up the meanings of the words you do not know in the Example column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab, a</td>
<td>away from</td>
<td>abduct, amoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad, ac, ag, at</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>advent, accrue, aggressive, attracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>antedated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>antipathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>circumnavigate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com, con, col</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>compliant, conducive, collate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>from, down</td>
<td>delete, descend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis, di</td>
<td>apart</td>
<td>disperse, dilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex, e</td>
<td>out</td>
<td>exit, elicit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Prefix  | Meaning  | Example
--- | --- | ---
extra | beyond | extracurricular
hyper | excessively | hypertension, hyperactive
in, im, il, ir, un | no | intrepid, impossible, illicit, irreparable, unlikely
inter | between | intercultural
intra, intro, in | within | intramural, introduction, inside
mal | bad | malediction
per | through | permeate
peri | around | perimeter
post | after | postoperative
pre | before | precedence, predecessor
pro | forward, for | propose, proponents
re | again | review
semi | half | semicolon
sub | under | submarine
super | above | supervisor
trans | across | transport

### Vocabulary Builder 3

**Directions:** Use the words in the Example column, above, to complete these sentences.

1. The men had to ________ their canoe through the woods to the river’s edge.  
   *carry across*

2. That sentence requires a(n) ________.  
   *half colon*

3. His ____________ condition was excellent.  
   *after the operation*

4. The law requires that there be a(n) ______ from the second floor apartment.  
   *way out*

5. Magellan __________ the world.  
   *sailed around*

6. Our new president is much more popular than his _____________.  
   *one who came before*

7. After the protest march, the crowd ________.  
   *split apart*
8. In the evolution of animals, plants _________ insects.
   came before

9. We never agree; his opinions are always ________ to mine.
   against

10. There seems to be a natural _________ between cats and dogs.
    feeling against

11. Workmen at the refinery find that the smell of oil _________ their clothing.
    goes through

12. Students engage in many _______________ activities.
    beyond the curriculum

13. The Greek and Turkish students had a(n) ____________ exchange.
    between two cultures

14. It is _________ for him to see you today.
    not possible

15. Living in a(n) ______________ is most confining.
    underwater vehicle

16. He got a job as a(n) ____________ in a dress manufacturing company.
    person above

17. The chairman of the board takes ___________ over the other board members.
    right to come before

18. The __________ of conservation protested against strip-mining.
    people for

19. Cutting your salt consumption will _________ your health.
    do well for

20. The professor has to __________ his test papers.
    put together

21. Let’s __________ our algebra for the exam tomorrow.
    go over again

22. The terrorists planned to __________ the American general.
    take away

23. Some students give more of their time to __________ sports than to their
    assignments.
    within the school

24. What is the ____________ of this triangle?
    distance around

25. A magnet ____________ iron and its alloys.
    draws to itself

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Vocabulary Builder 3 Answers

1. The correct answer is transport.
2. The correct answer is semicolon.
3. The correct answer is postoperative.
4. The correct answer is exit.
5. The correct answer is circumnavigated.
6. The correct answer is predecessor.
7. The correct answer is dispersed.
8. The correct answer is antedated.
9. The correct answer is contrary.
10. The correct answer is antipathy.
11. The correct answer is permeates.
12. The correct answer is extracurricular.
13. The correct answer is intercultural.
14. The correct answer is impossible.
15. The correct answer is submarine.
16. The correct answer is supervisor.
17. The correct answer is precedence.
18. The correct answer is proponents.
19. The correct answer is benefit.
20. The correct answer is collate.
21. The correct answer is review.
22. The correct answer is abduct.
23. The correct answer is intramural.
24. The correct answer is perimeter.
25. The correct answer is attracts.
Study these suffixes. Be sure that you understand what each of the words in the **Example** column means before you do the exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>able, ible</td>
<td>capable of being</td>
<td>expendable, comprehensible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al</td>
<td>relating to</td>
<td>traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ance</td>
<td>relating to</td>
<td>alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ary</td>
<td>relating to</td>
<td>aviary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ation</td>
<td>action</td>
<td>provocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cy</td>
<td>quality</td>
<td>potency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ence</td>
<td>relating to</td>
<td>complacence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er</td>
<td>one who</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fy</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>beautify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ic</td>
<td>pertaining to</td>
<td>atmospheric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ious</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>gracious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ist</td>
<td>person who practices</td>
<td>psychiatrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ity</td>
<td>condition</td>
<td>complexity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ize</td>
<td>to make like</td>
<td>stabilize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>penniless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ment</td>
<td>result, state</td>
<td>contentment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary Builder 4**

**Directions:** From the **Example** column above, choose a word that best fits the following definitions.

1. A person with no money is ________________.
2. Something that is potent has ________________.
3. The state of being content is called ________________.
4. Something capable of being comprehended is ________________.
5. A person full of grace is ________________.
6. A celebration that has become a tradition is considered ________________.
7. Two countries that are allied form a(n) ________________.
8. The area where birds (avi) are kept is called a(n) ________________.
9. Something capable of being expended is considered ________________.

10. When weather forecasters talk about the pressure of the atmosphere, they refer to ________________ pressure.

11. A person who practices psychiatry is a(n) ________________.

12. Someone who works is a(n) ________________.

13. If something is described as complex, we can say it has ________________.

14. When someone provokes you, we can say he or she has given you ________. 

15. When you make something stable, you ________________ it.

16. A complacent person is noted for his or her ________________.

17. To make a house beautiful is to ________________ it.

Vocabulary Builder 4 Answers
1. The correct answer is penniless.
2. The correct answer is potency.
3. The correct answer is contentment.
4. The correct answer is comprehensible.
5. The correct answer is gracious.
6. The correct answer is traditional.
7. The correct answer is alliance.
8. The correct answer is aviary.
9. The correct answer is expendable.
10. The correct answer is atmospheric.
11. The correct answer is psychiatrist.
12. The correct answer is worker.
13. The correct answer is complexity.
14. The correct answer is provocation.
15. The correct answer is stabilize.
16. The correct answer is complacence.
17. The correct answer is beautify.
Vocabulary Builder 5

**Directions:** See if you can use the suffixes given in the previous exercise to form new words. When you have finished, check your dictionary to make sure you spelled all the words correctly.

1. Someone who employs others is a(n) _______________.
2. A person who favors conservation is a(n) _______________.
3. The condition of being sane is _______________.
4. Something giving comfort is _______________.
5. Something full of infection is _______________.
6. The result of adjusting is _______________.
7. A person without sense is _______________.
8. A person with ideals is a(n) _______________. We can say he or she is _______________.
9. A lenient judge is noted for his _______________.
10. To commit something to memory is to _______________ it.
11. A turbulent sea is characterized by its _______________.
12. To excite intensely as if by an electric shock is to _______________ another person.

**Vocabulary Builder 5 Answers**

1. The correct answer is employer.
2. The correct answer is conservationist.
3. The correct answer is sanity.
4. The correct answer is comfortable.
5. The correct answer is infectious.
6. The correct answer is adjustment.
7. The correct answer is senseless.
8. The correct answer is idealist/idealistic.
9. The correct answer is leniency.
10. The correct answer is memorize.
11. The correct answer is turbulence.
12. The correct answer is electrify.
Chapter 3: Words in Context

Vocabulary Builder 6

Directions: Here are ten groups of words that are frequently confused and misused. Look at the definitions; then fill in the correct word in the sentences.

1. adapt, adopt
   Adapt means to adjust.
   Adopt means to take by choice.
   (A) The committee decided to ____________ the new regulations.
   (B) It is difficult to ____________ to a new environment.

2. adverse, averse
   Adverse means acting against.
   Averse means having a strong dislike.
   (A) The jury made an ____________ decision, so he was hanged.
   (B) An anorexic is ____________ to food.

3. allusion, delusion, illusion
   Allusion means an implied or indirect reference.
   Delusion means a false belief.
   Illusion means an unreal image.
   (A) That poor man is under the ____________ that he is the president.
   (B) I am not familiar enough with mythology to understand all the ____________s to it in this poem.
   (C) A good painter can give you the ____________ of broad space in his works.

4. complement, compliment
   Complement means to complete or make perfect.
   Compliment means to praise.
   (A) I must ____________ you on your choice of flowers for the party.
   (B) They are just the right flowers to ____________ the table setting.

5. council, counsel
   Council means an elected group to make decisions.
   Counsel means advice.
   (A) The ____________ advised the president to raise taxes.
   (B) The group was famous for its good ____________

6. elicit, illicit
   Elicit means to draw out.
   Illicit means against a law or rule.
   (A) The detective attempted to ____________ information about the
   (B) ____________ drug ring.

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7. explicit, implicit

   **Explicit** means clear and fully expressed.
   **Implicit** means meant though not plainly expressed.
   (A) The manual gives __________ instructions on how to repair a bicycle.
   (B) There was definitely an __________ threat in the way he glared at her.

8. ingenious, ingenuous

   **Ingenious** means clever at inventing things.
   **Ingenuous** means simple, naive, and inexperienced.
   (A) An ______________ high school student invented a video game.
   (B) Katy is so ______________ she will believe anything you tell her.

9. infer, imply

   **Infer** means to draw the meaning from.
   **Imply** means to suggest.
   (A) I ______________ from what you just said that the engagement is over.
   (B) Did you mean to ______________ that you don’t love me anymore?

10. immigrate, emigrate

    **Immigrate** means to come into a country to make one’s home there.
    **Emigrate** means to leave one’s country to go and live in another.
    (A) Many venturesome people ______________ from England to Australia.
    (B) If you ______________ to this country, you will have to learn the language.

**Vocabulary Builder 6 Answers**

1. A. adopt
   B. adapt

2. A. adverse
   B. averse

3. A. delusion
   B. allusion
   C. illusion

4. A. compliment
   B. complement

5. A. council
   B. counsel
Chapter 3: Words in Context

6. A. elicit  
   B. illicit
7. A. explicit  
   B. implicit
8. A. ingenious  
   B. ingenuous
9. A. infer  
   B. imply
10. A. emigrate  
    B. immigrate

Vocabulary Builder 7

Directions: Write the word next to the definition. Your answers are words used in this chapter.

1. A one-room apartment ______________________________
2. Occupant of a building ______________________________
3. Advanced in years ______________________________
4. Repayment ______________________________
5. Machine for heating a building ______________________________
6. Hint ______________________________
7. A clever trick to obtain an end ______________________________

Vocabulary Builder 7 Answers

1. The correct answer is studio.
2. The correct answer is tenant.
3. The correct answer is elderly.
4. The correct answer is reimbursement.
5. The correct answer is furnace.
6. The correct answer is imply.
7. The correct answer is stratagem.
When a word has more than one meaning, the dictionary will number each separate definition; the first meaning given is usually the most common use of the word. When looking up a word in the dictionary, you should know which definition provides the meaning of the word as it is used in the particular context.

Vocabulary Builder 8

Directions: Choose the appropriate definitions for the underlined words. Write the number in the space provided.

1. (1) on the surface; not deep
   (2) not serious; not complete
   ___ The article gave a superficial analysis of the country’s economic woes.
   ___ The parachutist was treated for superficial cuts and bruises.

2. (1) working very well; sharp
   (2) severe; strong
   ___ She suffered from acute back pain after the accident.
   ___ Most animals have an acute sense of smell.

3. (1) thoroughly planned
   (2) intentional; on purpose
   ___ It was an accident; she didn’t break the vase deliberately.
   ___ The President is taking deliberate steps to balance the federal budget.

4. (1) merciful in judgment
   (2) allowing less than the highest standards
   ___ Some people felt that the jury was too lenient with the man who shot the senator.
   ___ It is believed that lenient teachers produce mediocre students.

5. (1) concerning people who have a close relationship
   (2) personal; private
   ___ The two women are intimate friends.
   ___ They share even their most intimate thoughts.

6. (1) to become or make strong
   (2) to combine into fewer or one
   ___ The two major labor unions consolidated to form one large powerful union.
   ___ The United States is attempting to consolidate its position in the Caribbean.
7. (1) to eat or drink  
   (2) to use up  
   (3) to destroy  
   ___ The entire apartment was consumed by fire.  
   ___ The tennis player contracted hepatitis after consuming tainted fish.  
   ___ Typing his boss’s correspondence consumed most of the secretary’s time.

8. (1) a particular government  
   (2) a plan to improve one’s health  
   ___ After following a strict regime, the injured gymnast returned to competition.  
   ___ The nation is sure to prosper under the new regime.

9. (1) causing a feeling of pity  
   (2) worthless; unsuccessful  
   ___ The supervisor is so pathetic that his entire staff is threatening to resign.  
   ___ We were awakened by the kitten’s pathetic cries.

10. (1) to cause to have no effect  
    (2) to disprove; deny  
    ___ Thermal insulation negates the effect of the cold.  
    ___ The governor issued a statement in an attempt to negate the accusations against him.

Vocabulary Builder 8 Answers

1. The correct answer is 2/1.
2. The correct answer is 2/1.
3. The correct answer is 2/1.
4. The correct answer is 1/2.
5. The correct answer is 1/2.
6. The correct answer is 2/1.
7. The correct answer is 3/1/2.
8. The correct answer is 2/1.
9. The correct answer is 2/1.
10. The correct answer is 1/2.
Vocabulary Builder 9

**Directions:** Select the one word from the choices given that best completes each of these sentences. Write it in the space provided.

1. The dying man’s speech was so __________ that no one was able to interpret his last request.
   - (A) indiscreet
   - (B) nonchalant
   - (C) incoherent
   - (D) impotent

2. Due to many years of __________, the Smiths had nothing to fall back on when it was time for them to retire.
   - (A) illiteracy
   - (B) impunity
   - (C) inflexibility
   - (D) imprudence

3. Certain pessimists feel that a nuclear war in our time is __________.
   - (A) inevitable
   - (B) illicit
   - (C) disconcerting
   - (D) impossible

4. The personnel manager could not even consider her for the position because of her __________ appearance.
   - (A) inept
   - (B) inflexible
   - (C) unkempt
   - (D) disheartened

5. We received the __________ news today that there would be no raises this year.
   - (A) disreputable
   - (B) uncanny
   - (C) incongruous
   - (D) disconcerting
6. It was truly miraculous that the child was ____________ after falling six stories.
   (A) unscathed
   (B) uncanny
   (C) irreparable
   (D) illiterate

7. Modern architecture often seems ____________ in a city rich in history.
   (A) unlikely
   (B) unwitting
   (C) incongruous
   (D) unkempt

8. Serpico is known for his ____________ efforts to expose fellow police officers who accepted bribes.
   (A) incalculable
   (B) inexorable
   (C) unwieldy
   (D) illicit

9. Barbara’s parents received a report from her teacher that said, “Barbara is an excellent student, but she talks to her friends ____________ during class.”
   (A) ineptly
   (B) incoherently
   (C) unerringly
   (D) incessantly

10. A civil war pits brother against brother and causes ____________ harm to a nation’s morale.
    (A) uncompromising
    (B) incalculable
    (C) invariable
    (D) infallible

**Vocabulary Builder 9 Answers**

1. The correct answer is (C).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (A).
4. The correct answer is (C).
5. The correct answer is (D).
6. The correct answer is (A).
7. The correct answer is (C).
8. The correct answer is (B).
9. The correct answer is (D).
10. The correct answer is (B).

**Vocabulary Builder 10**

**Directions:** Write the number of the word in Column B that has the same meaning as the word in Column A. Put the number on the line provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. sure</td>
<td>1. inexorable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. unable to do things</td>
<td>2. imprudent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. unharmed</td>
<td>3. incoherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. inflexible</td>
<td>4. incongruous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. unwise, not careful</td>
<td>5. disreputable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. forbidden</td>
<td>6. infallible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. disjointed, garbled</td>
<td>7. incessant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. not neat</td>
<td>8. illiterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. very great</td>
<td>9. incalculable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. of bad character</td>
<td>10. disconcerted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. unable to read and write</td>
<td>11. illicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. inappropriate</td>
<td>12. inept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. constant</td>
<td>13. unscathed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. upset</td>
<td>14. inevitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. unavoidable</td>
<td>15. unkempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Vocabulary Builder 10 Answers

a. The correct answer is 6.
b. The correct answer is 12.
c. The correct answer is 13.
d. The correct answer is 1.
e. The correct answer is 2.
f. The correct answer is 11.
g. The correct answer is 3.
h. The correct answer is 15.
i. The correct answer is 9.
j. The correct answer is 5.
k. The correct answer is 8.
l. The correct answer is 4.
m. The correct answer is 7.
n. The correct answer is 10.
o. The correct answer is 14.
EXERCISES: ANTONYMS

Directions: Choose the word among the four alternatives that is the opposite (antonym) of the underlined word.

1. I ate lunch with a most **convivial** group of my friends.
   (A) lively
   (B) large
   (C) unsociable
   (D) old

2. I prefer **muted** colors in my living room.
   (A) changeable
   (B) bright
   (C) dull
   (D) mauve

3. She came for Christmas **laden** with gifts for everyone.
   (A) later
   (B) provided
   (C) unloaded
   (D) lifted

4. She had a **cozy** little apartment in Boston.
   (A) uncomfortable
   (B) dirty
   (C) lazy
   (D) warm

5. She was a very **superficial** person with a large group of frivolous friends.
   (A) superior
   (B) deep
   (C) attractive
   (D) horrible

6. The convicted robber hoped the judge would give him a **lenient** sentence.
   (A) easy
   (B) unmerciful
   (C) acute
   (D) frightening

7. Hector takes his dates to **intimate** restaurants where there is candlelight.
   (A) large and brightly lit
   (B) quiet
   (C) noisy
   (D) dark

8. As he lay dying, his speech was **incoherent**.
   (A) inaudible
   (B) organized
   (C) interesting
   (D) indecent

9. If you want to make a good impression on my father, you will have to be less **unkempt** than you are now.
   (A) discreet
   (B) uncanny
   (C) literate
   (D) neat

10. His career in the **illicit** drug trade ended with the police raid this morning.
    (A) irregular
    (B) legal
    (C) elicited
    (D) secret
11. Having planned our weekends to watch football, we found the news of the players' strike most disconcerting.
   (A) pleasing  
   (B) activating  
   (C) refreshing  
   (D) debilitating

12. A frightening number of illiterate students are graduating from college.
   (A) able to read and write  
   (B) able to enjoy intramural sports  
   (C) unable to pass an examination in reading and writing  
   (D) inflexible

13. John was so insubordinate that he lost his job within a week.
   (A) fresh  
   (B) understanding  
   (C) indiscreet  
   (D) obedient

14. I cannot stand professors who think they are infallible.
   (A) imperfect  
   (B) inexorable  
   (C) inept  
   (D) inflexible

15. My brother-in-law talks incessantly.
   (A) discreetly  
   (B) inevitably  
   (C) seldom  
   (D) sensibly
EXERCISES: MEANING FROM CONTEXT

Directions: Select a word from the list below that best completes the following sentences.

compete    vast
chagrin    affluent
innovation lucrative
amenities rejuvenated
apathy stereotype

1. The use of audiovisual materials in foreign language teaching was one of the most important ________s in recent years.

2. ________ Middle Easterners have been buying some of England’s ancient estates.

3. Wearing his ten-gallon hat, the Texan has become the ________ of the American Westerner.

4. Doing volunteer work at the hospital is not a very ________ pastime.

5. You have made a(n) ________ improvement in your handwriting since you took that calligraphy course.

6. In order to ________ in today’s market, we are going to lower our prices.

7. Mrs. Golightly had cosmetic surgery and appears much ________.

8. Imagine his ________ when he discovered he had forgotten to pay his electric bill and the company turned off his power.

9. The automatic washing machine is one of the ________ without which I cannot live.

10. Many a crime has gone unpunished because of the ________ of bystanders.
EXERCISES: SYNONYMS

Directions: Choose the best synonym for the underlined word.

1. She was overcome by chagrin at the check-out counter when she discovered she had left her wallet at home.
   (A) anger
   (B) poverty
   (C) embarrassment
   (D) challenge

2. The space shuttle covered vast distances.
   (A) very
   (B) huge
   (C) varying
   (D) hard

3. Dr. Jones suggested that final examinations be discontinued, an innovation I heartily support.
   (A) entrance
   (B) change
   (C) inner part
   (D) test

4. She plans to compete in the marathon.
   (A) contend
   (B) compare
   (C) delay
   (D) register

5. His new yacht is certainly an ostentatious display of his wealth.
   (A) ossified
   (B) showy
   (C) large
   (D) expensive

6. The doctor warned her that adequate diet was of paramount importance in effecting a cure.
   (A) moving
   (B) chief
   (C) healing
   (D) saving

7. Occasionally, the most unlikely people manage to collaborate successfully.
   (A) put together
   (B) stand together
   (C) work together
   (D) get together

8. Peter advised his clientele that he would be on vacation for the month of January.
   (A) clinic
   (B) customers
   (C) salespeople
   (D) contact

9. I'd rather stay in a hotel with all the amenities than camp in the woods.
   (A) conveniences
   (B) friends
   (C) expenses
   (D) sports

10. The night before this exam I tried not to succumb to sleep.
    (A) scoff
    (B) save
    (C) yield
    (D) try
11. He inherited a **lucrative** business from his father.
   (A) lucid
   (B) wealthy
   (C) losing
   (D) profitable

12. **Apathy** toward his studies prevented his graduation.
   (A) indirection
   (B) indifference
   (C) indecision
   (D) indication

13. Her large weight loss has **rejuvenated** her.
   (A) slimmed again
   (B) subjugated again
   (C) made young again
   (D) made comfortable again

14. Her early skill with numbers was **indicative** of a genius in mathematics.
   (A) giving direction
   (B) giving indication
   (C) giving assistance
   (D) giving approval

15. Do you think your question is **pertinent** to the matter we are discussing?
   (A) perceptive
   (B) appropriate
   (C) discriminating
   (D) apparent

16. Although he knew she had work to do, he tried to **entice** her to go to the beach.
   (A) trace
   (B) enervate
   (C) tempt
   (D) thrice

17. Having spent all my money on tuition, I am not **affluent** enough even to go to the movies.
   (A) destitute
   (B) arrogant
   (C) wealthy
   (D) afraid

18. A domineering husband, he is the **stereotype** of a male chauvinist.
   (A) musician
   (B) fixed conception
   (C) disagreeable type
   (D) opposite

19. The senator formerly supported the president's budget plans **ardently**.
   (A) expertly
   (B) zealously
   (C) arduously
   (D) entirely

20. The hurricane caused great **havoc** in the islands.
   (A) winds
   (B) treatment
   (C) destruction
   (D) immersion
EXERCISES: PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Directions: This crossword puzzle is a review of the vocabulary used in this chapter.

Across
1. Powerful
5. Adjust
10. Eager
14. Prefix meaning out
15. Praise
17. Either/____
18. Synonym for kind, type
20. Prefix meaning nine
21. Suffix meaning person who does something
22. Triplets
23. Neuter pronoun
24. Abbrev. for Rhode Island
26. Camper’s “house”
27. Abbreviation for place
28. Prefix meaning not
29. Cause to have no effect
32. Prefix meaning three

Down
1. Suffix meaning after
2. Very bad
3. Make longer, increase
4. Prefix meaning three
5. Severe
6. Auxiliary verb
7. Neither moral nor immoral
8. Afternoon
9. Deca
10. Acting against
11. Musical piece for two
12. Antonym of yes
13. Speaking three languages
16. Someone illiterate is _____ literate.
19. Exclamation
23. Negative prefix used with coherent
25. _____ rained last night.
27. Prefix meaning for

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. Abbreviation for small bedroom</td>
<td>30. Alcoholic drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Prefix meaning not</td>
<td>31. _____tire, whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Negatives</td>
<td>32. Rise and fall of the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Fierce animal</td>
<td>33. Condition of being sane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Preposition: _____ Monday</td>
<td>34. Abbreviation for mister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Abbreviation for advertisement</td>
<td>37. Opposite of subtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Very poor</td>
<td>38. Loaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Exist</td>
<td>39. Full of oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Prefix meaning from</td>
<td>42. Latin for and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Neuter pronoun</td>
<td>43. First word in letter salutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Work together</td>
<td>44. Ruin, destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Advanced degree</td>
<td>45. Employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Delicious</td>
<td>48. Eat or drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Huge</td>
<td>49. See 17 across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Article</td>
<td>50. Antonym of front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Abbreviation for elevation</td>
<td>51. Spoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Possessive adjective</td>
<td>52. British spelling of meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Slang for doctors</td>
<td>53. Prefix meaning above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Prefix meaning two</td>
<td>58. Someone who does things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Preposition: _____ home</td>
<td>59. Another definition for 29 across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. _____ soon _____ possible</td>
<td>60. Suffix meaning relating to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Foot covering</td>
<td>62. Hurt your toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Decade</td>
<td>63. _____ the truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Abbreviation for near</td>
<td>65. Antonym of lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Troubles</td>
<td>66. Use the eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Tempt</td>
<td>68. Preposition: _____ January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Pay back</td>
<td>70. Abbreviation for Social Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Adverb suffix</td>
<td>71. Abbreviation for extra-terrestrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Where a bird lives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Someone who is penniless has _____ money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. Abbreviation for street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3: Words in Context

ANSWER KEY

Antonyms

2. B 7. A 12. A

Meaning from Context

1. innovation 6. compete
2. Affluent 7. rejuvenated
3. stereotype 8. chagrin
4. lucrative 9. amenities
5. vast 10. apathy

Synonyms

7. C 14. B
Putting It Together

POTENT ADAPT ARDENT
EX RECOMMEND U OR
SORT IU NOV ER I
THREE IT TENT PL
IN NEG A T E R TRI
SM BD RM IL NOS LION
AL R ON VE AP G
NEEDY I H BE "DE U
IT E COLLABORATE MA
T SAV ORY VAST AN EL
YOUR N DOCS DI AT
P AS SOCK TEN MR
"WOE S UTE EN TICE
I REIMBURSE LY NEST
DO E EB ST L
SUMMING IT UP

• If you come across an unusual word, the definition of the word may be close to it.

• Try to understand the definition and apply it to the word in context.

• Every time you read, practice looking for contextual clues.
Everyday and Specific Vocabulary

OVERVIEW

- Strategies for learning related words
- How thoughts are related
- Summing it up

STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING RELATED WORDS

Learning vocabulary in sets of words that are related to each other makes it easier for you to learn the words. It makes your study more structured than learning words in a random way. It also gives you a clue to the meaning of an unknown word. For example, when you see the term “check out” under the subject “library,” you will realize it is something you do when you are in a library.

- You should make lists of words that are related to one subject to help you remember them. Keep adding to the list as you learn another word that's related to that area.
- Use a technique that will help you remember the words. You may memorize them or use visual or other clues to help you remember.
- Words related to people and places are tested in the short dialogues and also appear in the longer conversations in the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL.
- In the TOEFL short dialogues, you should listen for the word that will be a clue to either the person's occupation or the location.

HOW THOUGHTS ARE RELATED

In addition to providing you with a thorough review, this section of readings will concentrate on thought relations within sentences, paragraphs, and longer passages. It is important to be able to recognize and understand signal words or connectives, which introduce, connect, order, and relate individual ideas to larger and often more general concepts.

61
Study these connectives, paying close attention to their function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connectives</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and, also, as well as, besides, finally, furthermore, in addition to, in conclusion, moreover</td>
<td>more information will follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>examples, for example, kinds, types, sorts, ordinal numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.), others, several, some, such as, the following, ways</td>
<td>examples will follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even if, however, in spite of, instead of, nevertheless, on the other hand, rather, still, yet, despite</td>
<td>an opposite idea will follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all but, except</td>
<td>exceptions will follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as a result of, because, due to, in order to, on account of, since</td>
<td>cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as a consequence, as a result, consequently, so, so as to, so that, therefore</td>
<td>effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after, as soon as, before, if, provided that, should, while, without, unless, until, following</td>
<td>conditions to be met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as, before...after, like some...other, than, once...now</td>
<td>comparison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the following example. Note that the connectives are underlined and the ideas connected are circled. Can you determine the function of each connective? If necessary, refer back to the table.

Mr. Green had sent his secretary to pick up his car, which he had taken to the garage **in order to** have the brakes repaired. While returning with Mr. Green’s car, the secretary, driving on Main Street, entered the intersection at Elm after the light changed from green to red. She sounded her horn **but nevertheless** collided with a car that had entered the intersection from Elm Street after the light had turned green.

As you read the following passage, underline the signal words and circle the related ideas. Then give the function of each.

When a death occurs, the family has religious, social, and legal responsibilities. If the deceased has left an explicit set of papers in an accessible file, arrangements will be much easier for the family to make. For example, such papers should include the deed for a burial plot (if there is one), a statement as to whether cremation or burial is desired, a copy of the birth certificate, and the names and addresses of all family members and friends who should be notified. Furthermore, the papers should include information on bank accounts, safe deposit boxes, and insurance policies, as well as the will. The person in charge of the funeral will need...
to know how much money is available in order to determine the expenses he or she may reasonably incur for the family.

If feasible, the person who makes the funeral arrangements should not be one of the bereaved. A melancholy widow may not be able to make objective decisions regarding expenses, such as for a coffin. Whoever makes the funeral arrangements realizes that he or she is deputized to make legally binding contracts with a funeral director and others, which will probably be honored some months later when funds from the estate are released.

One of the duties of the person in charge of the funeral is to prepare a death notice for the newspapers. Often the mortician arranges for the insertion of the notice. Included in the information should be the date of death, the names of the family members, and the time and place of the forthcoming interment.

Vocabulary Builder 1

Directions: Choose the correct synonym for the following underlined words.

1. The deceased left you all of her jewelry.
   (A) missing person
   (B) dead person
   (C) wealthy person
   (D) relative

2. She left explicit instructions regarding her burial.
   (A) vague
   (B) exciting
   (C) irregular
   (D) clear

3. Because the information was easily accessible, we found it immediately.
   (A) acceptable
   (B) accessory
   (C) reachable
   (D) probable

4. Property deeds belong in a safe-deposit box.
   (A) actions
   (B) legal papers
   (C) wills
   (D) addresses
5. He was careful not to **incur** too many bills for the widow to pay.
   (A) inquire  
   (B) pay  
   (C) acquire  
   (D) change  

6. A funeral is a **melancholy** event.
   (A) meaningful  
   (B) medical  
   (C) expensive  
   (D) sorrowful  

7. The family **deputized** a close friend to make the funeral arrangements.
   (A) disputed  
   (B) deprived  
   (C) delegated  
   (D) dispatched  

8. The funeral director gave the **death notice** to the local newspaper.
   (A) obituary  
   (B) funeral  
   (C) burial  
   (D) biography  

9. The **undertaker** waited three months after the funeral for his bill to be paid.
   (A) tax collector  
   (B) beginner  
   (C) mortician  
   (D) priest  

10. In tropical countries, the **interment** takes place within 24 hours of a death.
    (A) intermittent  
    (B) burial  
    (C) mourning period  
    (D) interruption
Vocabulary Builder 1 Answers

1. The correct answer is (B).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (C).
4. The correct answer is (B).
5. The correct answer is (C).
6. The correct answer is (D).
7. The correct answer is (C).
8. The correct answer is (A).
9. The correct answer is (C).
10. The correct answer is (B).

Now try to find the signal words and their functions in the following paragraph.

The Central Park Conservancy raised $39,000 in private donations to employ twenty-five high school students from the New York area. With commendable zeal, the participants are embellishing the park, as well as weeding and cleaning unkempt areas. Although their employment is merely interim work over the summer, the youths share an affinity for horticulture. Collaboration with the Conservancy only whets their appetites for further endeavors with nature and ecology.

Vocabulary Builder 2

Directions: Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

1. John and Mary _____________ on all their books; she writes the text and he does the artwork.
   (A) study
   (B) collaborate
   (C) discuss
   (D) divide

2. His efforts to keep the peace were so _____________ that he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
   (A) lucrative
   (B) mercenary
   (C) commendable
   (D) heavy
3. They worked from dawn to dusk with such _______________ that they were exhausted.
   (A) boredom
   (B) detraction
   (C) debility
   (D) zeal

4. Before they sold their house, they spent two months _______________ it.
   (A) trying
   (B) embellishing
   (C) sifting
   (D) planting

5. The _______________ in the program were high school students.
   (A) donations
   (B) endeavors
   (C) gardens
   (D) participants

6. In the _______________ between shows, the actress went to Paris.
   (A) rush
   (B) closing
   (C) interim
   (D) practice

7. He felt such a close ____________ for animals that he became a veterinarian.
   (A) distaste
   (B) affinity
   (C) approach
   (D) likeness

8. A bite of chocolate cake only _______________ my desire for more.
   (A) spares
   (B) lets
   (C) changes
   (D) whets

9. Working in the park stimulates his interest in ________________.
   (A) archaeology
   (B) horticulture
   (C) zoology
   (D) biology
10. We’ll have to clean up this _____________ yard before the guests arrive.
   (A) tired
   (B) unlikely
   (C) undone
   (D) unkempt

Vocabulary Builder 2 Answers

1. The correct answer is (B).
2. The correct answer is (C).
3. The correct answer is (D).
4. The correct answer is (B).
5. The correct answer is (D).
6. The correct answer is (C).
7. The correct answer is (B).
8. The correct answer is (D).
9. The correct answer is (B).
10. The correct answer is (D).

Here is a longer passage. Look at the first sentence. Can you guess what the article is about?

Before you do the vocabulary builder that follows the reading, locate all the signal words and determine their functions. You will probably find that this will help you achieve a better understanding of the information included here.

Divorce settlements attempt to make an equitable distribution of a couple’s assets. Wrangles are common over who gets the car, the furniture, or the dog, but people overlook future needs and income. Two important issues will have to be decided by the courts. Can the divorced wife continue to have health coverage under her former husband’s policy? Is the divorced wife entitled to a share of her ex-husband’s pension?

So far the subject of health insurance has created much dissension. Most insurance companies exclude former wives from their definition of a worker’s dependents. In order to circumvent his ex-wife’s exclusion from his health plan, many a husband has concealed his divorce from his employer. Divorced spouses of military men anticipate that a newly approved bill will allow them 180 days’ medical coverage and continued coverage for serious ailments if they were married for at least 20 years during their husbands’ service career.

Ex-wives are faring better in the pension-sharing dilemma than they are in obtaining health coverage. The courts have set a precedent in awarding pension funds to divorced women, particularly if there are defaults in alimony and child-support payments. Nevertheless, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act prohibits the payment of a pension to anyone other than the worker. Litigation of ex-wives seeking a share in their former husbands’ pensions contends that the
ERISA was passed for the purpose of protecting workers from creditors’ attempts to attach pensions, not from their ex-wives. In a recent decision, the Supreme Court gave exclusive pension rights to the military retiree whose retirement plan is not under the jurisdiction of state property laws. On the other hand, the former wives of retired foreign service personnel are legally entitled to a share of these retirees’ pensions in proportion to the length of their marriage.

Obviously, there is no panacea for the ills besetting the legal system. Divorced women can only pray for significant benefits from future legislation.

Vocabulary Builder 3

Directions: In this exercise, put the number of the synonym in Column B beside the word in Column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ a. equitable</td>
<td>1. illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ b. assets</td>
<td>2. example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ c. wrangle</td>
<td>3. cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ d. ailment</td>
<td>4. quarrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ e. fare</td>
<td>5. succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ f. dilemma</td>
<td>6. impartial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ g. precedent</td>
<td>7. property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ h. default</td>
<td>8. fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ i. panacea</td>
<td>9. predicament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers

a. The correct answer is 6.
b. The correct answer is 7.
c. The correct answer is 4.
d. The correct answer is 1.
e. The correct answer is 5.
f. The correct answer is 9.
g. The correct answer is 2.
h. The correct answer is 8.
i. The correct answer is 3.
Vocabulary Builder 4

In this group of words, the noun is formed by adding ion to the verb. Note the spelling change in some of them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anticipate</td>
<td>anticipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebrate</td>
<td>celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumvent</td>
<td>circumvention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct</td>
<td>direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donate</td>
<td>donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhilarate</td>
<td>exhilaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert</td>
<td>insertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intimidate</td>
<td>intimidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legislate</td>
<td>legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litigate</td>
<td>litigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>objection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participate</td>
<td>participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there are any words that you do not understand from the list above, look them up in your dictionary. Then, select the word from the four choices that best completes the sentence. Write the correct form in the space provided.

1. Recent __________ has raised taxes on luxury items.
   object    celebrate    legislate    donate

2. Half the enjoyment of a vacation is the __________ of it.
   insert    direct    object    anticipate

3. Unless a will is written clearly, __________ among family members may be inevitable.
   legislate    litigate    celebrate    select

4. I hope you don’t __________ to my smoking.
   intimidate    participate    circumvent    object

5. Americans __________ the Fourth of July with a bang.
   donate    celebrate    direct    legislate

6. We were surprised by the __________ of candidates for the legislature.
   insert    anticipate    direct    select

7. The police department __________ trouble at the antinuclear demonstration this afternoon.
   object    anticipate    participate    circumvent
8. It is difficult to __________ additional material in a manuscript once it has been prepared for the printer.
   insert  direct  donate  celebrate

9. He gave a generous __________ to the public television station.
   donate  celebrate  participate  direct

10. Thousands of runners __________ in the annual Boston Marathon.
    celebrate  exhilarate  intimidate  participate

Vocabulary Builder 4 Answers

1. The correct answer is legislation.
2. The correct answer is anticipation.
3. The correct answer is litigation.
4. The correct answer is object.
5. The correct answer is celebrate.
6. The correct answer is selection.
7. The correct answer is anticipates.
8. The correct answer is insert.
9. The correct answer is donation.
10. The correct answer is participate.

Vocabulary Builder 5

Directions: Choose the correct synonym for the underlined word in the following sentences. Use your dictionary if you need to.

1. Tom insisted upon a fair share of the partnership’s profits.
   (A) spare  
   (B) division  
   (C) merit  
   (D) help

2. The president held a brief press conference.
   (A) documented  
   (B) long  
   (C) pleasant  
   (D) short

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3. In spite of his rude behavior on the tennis court, John has many **ardent** admirers.
   (A) arduous
   (B) eager
   (C) wild
   (D) fabulous

4. An affable response frequently turns away **wrath**.
   (A) pleasant
   (B) loud
   (C) polite
   (D) angry

5. It is extremely hazardous to try to break up a **fierce** dog fight.
   (A) cross
   (B) ravenous
   (C) noisy
   (D) violent

6. **Superstition** may easily lead you astray.
   (A) irrational belief
   (B) succession
   (C) logic
   (D) misdirection

7. Queen Victoria's **palatial** country home draws many visitors to the Isle of Wight.
   (A) palatine
   (B) paltry
   (C) palace-like
   (D) partial

8. The little boy certainly has distinguished **godparents**.
   (A) mother and father
   (B) sponsors at the baptism
   (C) religious supporters
   (D) loving relatives
9. The principal threatened to **expel** him from school if he didn’t behave better.
   (A) excise
   (B) exert
   (C) send out
   (D) try out

10. He sang the hymn to the **accompaniment** of the church choir.
    (A) voices
    (B) support
    (C) meter
    (D) music

**Vocabulary Builder 5 Answers**

1. The correct answer is (B).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (B).
4. The correct answer is (A).
5. The correct answer is (D).
6. The correct answer is (A).
7. The correct answer is (C).
8. The correct answer is (B).
9. The correct answer is (C).
10. The correct answer is (B).

**Vocabulary Builder 6**

**Directions:** Now use the vocabulary words to complete these sentences. Be sure to use the correct form.

1. The spy was hanged for ____________ with the enemy.
   working together

2. I spend my weekends at my beach house, far from the noise and ____________ of the big city.
   overcrowding

3. The defense attorney could not find a witness whose version of the incident ________ with that of the accused.
   agreed
Chapter 4: Everyday and Specific Vocabulary

4. Certain drugs have been blamed for ____________ defects and should not be prescribed for pregnant women. before birth

5. The children are making so much noise that I can't _______________ on my work. give complete attention

6. Reading is an essential __________ of any language course. part

7. How did you ever come up with that unappetizing __________? mixture

8. The priest promised to __________ evil and help those in need. fight

9. If only we had made sure that we were truly ______________ before we made our nuptial vows! able to live together

10. The decision concerning the withdrawal of troops was made at a __________ between the Attorney General and the President. meeting

11. Every morning at nine the boss and her secretary ___________ on the work plan for the day. talk together

12. If he is serious about a career in journalism, he ought to develop a more __________ style of writing. short and clear

13. White wine is a _____________ to a good seafood dinner. something that completes

14. Thousands of athletes from around the world __________ in the Olympic Games. try to win

15. Only my older sister knows my secrets; she and I have ______________ in each other since we were children. talked freely

Vocabulary Builder 6 Answers

1. The correct answer is collaborating.
2. The correct answer is congestion.
3. The correct answer is concurred.
4. The correct answer is congenital.
5. The correct answer is concentrate.
6. The correct answer is component.
7. The correct answer is concoction.
8. The correct answer is combat.
9. The correct answer is compatible.
10. The correct answer is conclave.
11. The correct answer is confer.
12. The correct answer is concise.
13. The correct answer is complement.
14. The correct answer is compete.
15. The correct answer is confided.

Vocabulary Builder 7

Directions: Choose the alternative that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

1. He reads periodicals that are pertinent to his profession.
   (A) appropriate
   (B) apparent
   (C) perceptive
   (D) discriminating

2. I like chocolate as well as licorice.
   (A) but the opposite
   (B) in spite of
   (C) and
   (D) rather than

3. Before Smith went on vacation, he left explicit instructions for the painting of his apartment.
   (A) colorful
   (B) clear
   (C) verbal
   (D) written

4. I’m looking for a little cabin in the woods where I won’t be accessible to my relatives.
   (A) acceptable
   (B) probable
   (C) reachable
   (D) accessory

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5. John and Mary worked on their garden with such zeal this summer that they grew more tomatoes than they could eat.
   (A) fertilizers
   (B) garden tools
   (C) unwillingness
   (D) enthusiasm

6. No one could decide whether she married him for mercenary motives or she loved him in spite of his millions.
   (A) money-loving
   (B) mercurial
   (C) unknown
   (D) lucrative

7. Because he had defaulted in his car payments, the bank repossessed the car.
   (A) erred
   (B) deprived
   (C) failed
   (D) delayed

8. Because he had invited two girls to the dance, he found himself in a terrible dilemma.
   (A) predicament
   (B) romance
   (C) argument
   (D) discussion

9. No matter how hard we try, there is no way to circumvent taxes.
   (A) pay in installments
   (B) get around
   (C) travel around
   (D) round up

10. Because their birthdays occurred in the same month, they shared a birthday party.
    (A) celebrated
    (B) spared
    (C) merited
    (D) experienced together
11. He’s such an affable fellow that people sometimes take advantage of him.
   (A) accessible
   (B) good-natured
   (C) wealthy
   (D) weak

12. A recent bride enjoys concocting special dinners for her husband.
   (A) putting together
   (B) inventing
   (C) coordinating
   (D) cooperating

13. Married couples can get a divorce if they find they are not compatible.
   (A) able to budget their money
   (B) capable of having children
   (C) capable of living harmoniously
   (D) able to share an apartment or house

14. The consensus among his sisters was that he ought to get married.
   (A) agreement
   (B) survey
   (C) statistics
   (D) concentration

15. The newscaster gave a concise account of the tragedy.
   (A) long and detailed
   (B) sad and depressing
   (C) complicated and intricate
   (D) short and clear

Vocabulary Builder 7 Answers

1. The correct answer is (A).
2. The correct answer is (C).
3. The correct answer is (B).
4. The correct answer is (C).
5. The correct answer is (D).
6. The correct answer is (A).
7. The correct answer is (C).
8. The correct answer is (A).
9. The correct answer is (B).
10. The correct answer is (D).
11. The correct answer is (B).
12. The correct answer is (A).
13. The correct answer is (C).
14. The correct answer is (A).
15. The correct answer is (D).

**Vocabulary Builder 8**

**Directions:** Put the number of the definition or synonym in Column B beside the appropriate word in Column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. stereotype</td>
<td>1. move slowly and aimlessly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. meander</td>
<td>2. increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. pilfer</td>
<td>3. elementary, initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. complement</td>
<td>4. jubilant song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. amenity</td>
<td>5. draw out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. augment</td>
<td>6. steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. paean</td>
<td>7. pleasantness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. rudimentary</td>
<td>8. fixed pattern representing a type of person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. habitat</td>
<td>9. natural locality of plant or animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. elicit</td>
<td>10. make complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Use the words above to complete the following sentences.

1. On Sundays, I love to ________ through the woods and bird watch.
2. Comprehending calculus is impossible if you have only a ________ knowledge of mathematics.
3. Wildlife sanctuaries protect the ________ of birds and the plants on which they feed.
4. Absent-minded and thoughtful, Dr. James is the ________ of a college professor.
5. He will have to find a second job to ________ his income.
6. Vocabulary exercises ________ the work required for reading comprehension.
7. The detective tried to ________ the truth from the captured felon.
8. The superintendent was trying to catch the person who had ________ from the children’s desks.
9. The hotel we stayed in last weekend didn’t have a single ________, so we left after one night.
10. At the Thanksgiving service, the congregation sang a ________.

**Vocabulary Builder 8 Answers**

a. The correct answer is 8.
b. The correct answer is 1.
c. The correct answer is 6.
d. The correct answer is 10.
e. The correct answer is 7.
f. The correct answer is 2.
g. The correct answer is 4.
h. The correct answer is 3.
i. The correct answer is 9.
j. The correct answer is 5.

1. The correct answer is meander.
2. The correct answer is rudimentary.
3. The correct answer is habitats.
4. The correct answer is stereotype.
5. The correct answer is augment.
6. The correct answer is complement.
7. The correct answer is elicit.
8. The correct answer is pilfered.
9. The correct answer is amenity.
10. The correct answer is paean.
When reading in English, you will come across foreign words that have been incorporated into the language. Below is a list of some of the most commonly used foreign words. Find out what they mean, add them to your cards, then do the exercises that follow.

1. ad infinitum 11. élite 21. non sequitor
2. alumnus, alumna 12. ennui 22. nouveau riche
3. bête noire 13. rapport 23. par excellence
4. carte blanche 14. faux pas 24. parvenu
5. cliché 15. forte 25. pecadillo
6. connoisseur 16. gourmet 26. potpourri
7. coquette 17. macabre 25. savoir faire
8. coup de grace 18. magnum opus 28. suave
9. dilettante 19. misanthrope 29. tyro
10. double entendre 20. misogynist 30. virtuoso

Now study these sentences that give you examples of how these words are generally used in English sentences.

1. She talked about her troubles ad infinitum, so we all went home early.
2. He is an alumnus of Boston University, and she is an alumna of Princeton.
3. My bête noire has always been spelling.
4. The Queen was given carte blanche wherever she went.
5. The speaker’s lecture was full of clichés, which annoyed his audience greatly.
6. As a connoisseur of modern art, he was invited to all of the gallery openings.
7. Carmen was a coquette whom no man could resist.
8. As far as he was concerned, the coup de grâce in the divorce settlement was his wife’s getting the dog.
9. He will never be anything more than a dilettante in art.
10. At the bachelors’ party, everything that was said seemed to have a double entendre.
11. Only the elite were invited to the royal wedding.
12. That movie was so bad that I nearly passed out from ennui.
13. It is important for teachers to establish a good rapport with their students.
14. Not thanking the hostess for dinner was a faux pas on my part.
15. Mathematics is definitely John’s forte.

16. Charlie’s Chophouse is not for gourmets.

17. The children were frightened by the macabre Halloween decorations.

18. After thirty years of intense work on his magnum opus, he found a publisher.

19. His denunciation of just about everyone and everything earned him the reputation of a misanthrope.

20. He was so old when he got married that his friends had begun to think that he was a misogynist.

21. Helen’s conversation is so full of non sequiturs that we cannot understand her.

22. The neighbors are obviously nouveau riche and don’t have the vaguest notion of good taste.

23. Perlman is a violinist par excellence.

24. A parvenu, he was not accepted by the old families of Bar Harbor.

25. His wife was used to his pecadillos and forgave them.

26. Stew is a potpourri of meat and vegetables.

27. She showed a great deal of savoir faire for such a young girl.

28. A suave gentleman never lacks invitations to dinner.

29. A tyro in the business world usually earns very little money.

30. Wynton Marsalis is a virtuoso in the music world.

Vocabulary Builder 9

Directions: Determine the meaning of the underlined word from the context.

1. Students beguile their leisure hours in computer stores.
   (A) cause time to pass unnoticed
   (B) begin
   (C) waste regretfully
   (D) fool around

2. He devised a computer game and sold it to Atari.
   (A) played
   (B) bought
   (C) invented
   (D) divided
3. Manufacturers are **donating** computers to schools.
   (A) giving
   (B) going
   (C) dedicating
   (D) deducting

4. I am not **ingenious** enough to invent a video game.
   (A) studious
   (B) clever
   (C) glorious
   (D) indigenous

5. **Currently**, students appear to be learning and having fun simultaneously.
   (A) electrically
   (B) concurrently
   (C) sometimes
   (D) at the present time

6. It is said that you can **intimidate** your enemies by speaking in a low voice and carrying a big stick.
   (A) frighten
   (B) attack
   (C) harass
   (D) make peace with

7. **Avid** opera lovers are willing to stand in line for hours.
   (A) musical
   (B) averse
   (C) eager
   (D) tedious

8. Einstein was a **brilliant** mathematician.
   (A) shining
   (B) very intelligent
   (C) famous
   (D) foreign

9. A computer may be used in the math classroom to **implement** the lesson.
   (A) implant
   (B) learn
   (C) entreat
   (D) carry out
10. Physics is an **enigma** to me.
   (A) energy  
   (B) problem  
   (C) mystery  
   (D) trial

11. A hundred dollars will **suffice** to buy a home computer.
   (A) be saved  
   (B) be charged  
   (C) be suffered  
   (D) be enough

12. The kids spoke a **jargon** of their own that no one else understood.
   (A) accent  
   (B) unintelligible talk  
   (C) vocabulary  
   (D) foreign language

13. It was a **minute** crack in the motor block that ruined the car.
   (A) hidden  
   (B) multiple  
   (C) many-sided  
   (D) very small

14. Studying vocabulary can be an **irksome** task.
   (A) easy  
   (B) pleasant  
   (C) tedious  
   (D) irate

15. The tennis player protested the call with great **fervor**.
   (A) passion  
   (B) favor  
   (C) fever  
   (D) dislike

**Vocabulary Builder 9 Answers**

1. The correct answer is (A).
2. The correct answer is (C).
3. The correct answer is (A).
Chapter 4: Everyday and Specific Vocabulary

4. The correct answer is (B).
5. The correct answer is (D).
6. The correct answer is (A).
7. The correct answer is (C).
8. The correct answer is (B).
9. The correct answer is (D).
10. The correct answer is (C).
11. The correct answer is (D).
12. The correct answer is (B).
13. The correct answer is (D).
14. The correct answer is (C).
15. The correct answer is (A).

Vocabulary Builder 10

Directions: Determine the meaning of the underlined word from the context; then select the best synonym.

1. Mr. Morton went downstairs to receive them.
   (A) get
   (B) welcome
   (C) say goodbye to
   (D) sign for

2. Lady Augustus, though economical in most things, spent a lot of money on clothes.
   (A) awkward
   (B) extravagant
   (C) thrifty
   (D) careless

3. They lived luxuriously even though they had no income.
   (A) expensively
   (B) cheaply
   (C) usury
   (D) beautifully
4. Arabella never **stirred** anywhere without her maid.
   (A) mixed
   (B) moved
   (C) stayed
   (D) resided

5. It would be **grievous** to her to live without her maid.
   (A) pleasant
   (B) grateful
   (C) painful
   (D) tearful

6. The expensive purse was a necessary **appendage** to Arabella.
   (A) something added
   (B) application
   (C) dependent
   (D) servant

7. He never **betrayed** himself to anyone but the butler.
   (A) made known
   (B) fooled
   (C) bewildered
   (D) bestowed

8. She was graceful and never moved **awkwardly**.
   (A) smoothly
   (B) clumsily
   (C) merrily
   (D) gracefully

9. She **prided** herself on her graceful walk.
   (A) was proud
   (B) was pricked
   (C) was happy
   (D) was sorry
10. He, on the other hand, always seemed to **drag**.
   (A) dread to move
   (B) dress carelessly
   (C) walk fast
   (D) move too slowly

11. A woman who marries for money, not love, is indeed **mercenary**.
   (A) loving money
   (B) disinterested
   (C) responsible
   (D) meticulous

**Vocabulary Builder 10 Answers**

1. The correct answer is (B).
2. The correct answer is (C).
3. The correct answer is (A).
4. The correct answer is (B).
5. The correct answer is (C).
6. The correct answer is (A).
7. The correct answer is (A).
8. The correct answer is (B).
9. The correct answer is (A).
10. The correct answer is (D).
11. The correct answer is (A).
EXERCISES: SYNONYMS

Directions: Choose the alternative that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

1. Before you can take calculus, you need more than a rudimentary knowledge of algebra.
   (A) rude
   (B) thorough
   (C) elementary
   (D) superficial

2. The augmentation in the population has created a fuel shortage.
   (A) augury
   (B) increase
   (C) demand
   (D) necessity

3. Detective Smith used various means to elicit a confession from the murderer.
   (A) make
   (B) force
   (C) frame
   (D) draw out

4. It seems inevitable that the world will end from natural causes.
   (A) invariable
   (B) unavoidable
   (C) impressionable
   (D) inestimable

5. Dr. Salk was lauded for his work with the polio vaccine.
   (A) rewarded
   (B) merited
   (C) praised
   (D) heralded

6. The spacecraft orbited the earth many times.
   (A) circled
   (B) viewed
   (C) returned
   (D) overlooked

7. Dick met Jane at a secluded rendezvous overlooking the avenue.
   (A) restaurant
   (B) park
   (C) meeting place
   (D) picnic ground

8. Dauntless men and women crossed America in covered wagons.
   (A) foreign
   (B) fearless
   (C) adventuresome
   (D) penniless

9. The pilot miraculously survived the crash unscathed.
   (A) unsurprised
   (B) unhurt
   (C) unhappy
   (D) undeterred

10. A week’s sojourn in Paris can be very expensive.
    (A) shopping
    (B) sightseeing
    (C) journey
    (D) stay
11. A younger sister is obnoxious to have around when the older sister’s boyfriend comes to the house.
   (A) welcome
   (B) too much
   (C) objectionable
   (D) talkative

12. You should try to avoid clichés if you want to be a creative writer.
   (A) ungrammatical sentences
   (B) improper language
   (C) plagiarized sections
   (D) trite phrases

13. He devised a folding toothbrush for travelers.
   (A) sold
   (B) bought
   (C) invented
   (D) described

14. The Sphinx was an enigma to all but Oedipus.
   (A) mystery
   (B) problem
   (C) enemy
   (D) entity

15. As an alumnus of Harvard, he felt compelled to contribute to the building fund.
   (A) student
   (B) professor
   (C) supporter
   (D) graduate
EXERCISES: PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Directions: Try to do this crossword puzzle; it is a review of the vocabulary used in previous chapters.

Across
1. Studies or looks at again
4. Make more beautiful
10. Prefix meaning *eight*
11. Delegated
13. Works together
16. Short form of *middle*
18. Hexa
20. Bends the head to show agreement
22. Confusion
24. Ability
26. Friendly, pleasant
27. Feeling of boredom, weariness
28. Kidnap
30. Possessive adjective
31. Salary increase

Down
1. Elementary
2. Dull, uninteresting
3. Consumes
5. Deep, round container
6. Animal used for wool
7. Prefix meaning *between*
8. Science of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers
9. Antonym of *give*
12. Auxiliary verb
14. Preposition: _____ school
15. Irrational belief
17. Excites
18. Abbreviation for *Social Security*
19. Neuter pronoun
21. Fail, as in payments

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### Across

| 33. | Avoid by going around |
| 36. | Past of *sit* |
| 37. | Abbreviation for *saint* |
| 38. | Indefinite article |
| 39. | Property *who practices* |
| 40. | Threaten, making someone act through fear |

### Down

| 23. | Join together |
| 25. | ____ I were you... |
| 29. | Vagabond |
| 32. | Suffix indicating *someone* |
| 34. | Wander aimlessly |
| 35. | Very large |
| 38. | Classified ____ |

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ANSWER KEY

Synonyms


Putting It Together
SUMMING IT UP

• Make a list of words that relate to each other.
• Words that relate to people and places are usually tested in the short dialogues.
• Words that relate to people and places appear in the longer conversations in the Listening Comprehension section.
All About Roots

OVERVIEW

- Word roots
- Strategies for learning roots
- How roots work
- Learning words with Greek roots
- Learning words with Latin roots
- Summing it up

WORD ROOTS

The root of a word contains the basic meaning. Prefixes and suffixes can be added to a root. For example, the root cred means “believe,” so the English word “credible” means “believable.” Learning the roots of words will help you work out the meaning of words you do not know and will consequently help you with all parts of the TOEFL test. Since there are a great number of roots from which words stem in English, the most common ones are presented in this chapter.

STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING ROOTS

- Most word roots are never used alone. They may have prefixes and suffixes attached to them.
- At first you may not see how a particular word grew from the word root. But when you begin to analyze the word, you will see the connection.
- Once you recognize word roots, you will see connections among many words. This will make it easier for you to understand and remember their meanings.
- Try to learn a number of word roots each day. Review the roots you have learned before and try to use them in speech or writing.
- Every time you look up a word in the dictionary, look at its word root (most roots in English come from Latin or Greek).
HOW ROOTS WORK

Prefixes and Suffixes Are Added to Roots to Create Many Words

For example, the root vor means “to eat.” If you are a voracious (voh-ray-shus) eater, you eat a lot of food. In the following examples, the root “vor(e)” is combined with prefixes and suffixes to describe types of eaters in the plant and animal kingdoms.

Cover the last column of the following chart and see how many of these words you can figure out by just knowing the meaning of the root “vor.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carnivore</td>
<td>carni</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>meat eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insectivore</td>
<td>insect</td>
<td>bug</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>bug eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herbivore</td>
<td>herb</td>
<td>plants</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>plant eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granivore</td>
<td>gran</td>
<td>grain</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>grain eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frugivore</td>
<td>frug</td>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>fruit eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graminivore</td>
<td>gram</td>
<td>grass</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>grass eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nectarivore</td>
<td>nectar</td>
<td>juice</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>nectar (juice) eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnivore</td>
<td>omni</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>vor</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>eats everything</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knowing how the words were created can help you figure out many words you encounter on standardized tests. In addition, you can use these decoding skills to figure out the meaning of all the new words that are created every day.

Here’s the basic drill:

- Adding a prefix to a root
  - de + hydrate = dehydrate
  - hydro + power = hydropower

- Adding a suffix to a root
  - zoo + ology = zoology
  - bronch + itis = bronchitis

The following chart shows additional examples of how words are put together. Knowing this process can help you take them apart to define them. Remember: words are like people: it’s easy to figure them out . . . once you know their parts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>fer</td>
<td>al</td>
<td>referral</td>
<td>connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>ter</td>
<td>ent</td>
<td>deterrent</td>
<td>impediment</td>
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<td>sion</td>
<td>repulsion</td>
<td>send back</td>
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<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>pel</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>dispelled</td>
<td>driven away</td>
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<tr>
<td>re</td>
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<td>able</td>
<td>retractable</td>
<td>draw back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im</td>
<td>peril</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>imperiled</td>
<td>put in danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>credit</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>discredited</td>
<td>to cause disbelief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab</td>
<td>duct</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>abducted</td>
<td>kidnapped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Even if you can’t define a word exactly, recognizing the root will give you a general idea of the word’s meaning. For example, if you read the word *geocentric*, knowing the root *geo* would help you figure out that *geocentric* has to do with the center (“centric”) of the Earth or Earth as the center.

**A Word Can Contain More Than One Root**

For example, the word *matrilineal* contains the roots *matri* (mother) and *lineal* (line). Putting it together, you can deduce that matrilineal means “determining ancestry through the female line.”

**Some Roots Are Words Themselves**

For example, the root *term* also means “name or length of time.” In a similar way, the root *vent* also means “an opening that allows air to enter.” Even though these roots are words, they can still function as roots, as the following chart shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>-ology</td>
<td>terminology</td>
<td>wording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>-agant</td>
<td>termagant</td>
<td>shrewish woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>end limit</td>
<td>-inal</td>
<td>terminal</td>
<td>end of a series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>end limit</td>
<td>-less</td>
<td>termless</td>
<td>not limited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Some Roots Must Be Combined with Other Word Elements to Form Words**

Take a look at the examples on the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aud</td>
<td>hear</td>
<td>-ible</td>
<td>audible</td>
<td>able to be heard</td>
<td>(aw-di-ble)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capit</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>-al</td>
<td>capital</td>
<td>most important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carn</td>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>-al</td>
<td>carnal</td>
<td>of the flesh</td>
<td>(car-nal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**When It Comes to Building Words from Roots, Placement Matters**

Some roots can also function as prefixes, depending on their placement in a word. For example, *graphy* means “writing.”

- used as a root: calligraphy
- used as a prefix: graphology
Vocabulary Builder 1

Directions: There are fifteen words hidden in this word-find puzzle. Every word begins with “A.” To complete the puzzle, locate and circle all the words. The words may be written forward, backward, or upside down.

Vocabulary Builder 1 Answers
1. abhor: to turn away from; loathe
2. abrogate: to repeal; do away with
3. abscond: to steal away and hide
4. admonish: to strongly urge or caution
5. aggrandize: to make more powerful, important, or wealthier
6. ambivalent: having conflicting emotions
7. ambulatory: able to move
8. amphibious: capable of living both on land and in water
9. antidote: a remedy against a poison
10. antipathy: a strong feeling of dislike; hostility; aversion
11. antithesis: a contrast of ideas
12. **apostle**: a person sent away to deliver a message

13. **appease**: to pacify; bring toward peace

14. **assiduous**: diligent; industrious

15. **asylum**: a place of security or retreat

**LEARNING WORDS WITH GREEK ROOTS**

Many of the words we use every day come from Greek roots. This is especially true of the language of scientific words, because much of the language of science was created primarily from Greek roots. Scientific words often appear on standardized tests.

**Greek Roots for Measurement**

You’ll notice that some of the roots have more than one spelling. For example, *macro* and *mega* both mean “large.” Read the following chart over several times and you’ll soon get accustomed to the slight variations in spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>acr</em></td>
<td>topmost</td>
<td>acrophobia</td>
<td>fear of high places (ak-roh-foo-bee-uh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>arch/prot</em></td>
<td>first</td>
<td>archbishop, prototype</td>
<td>highest bishop, first of its kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>chron</em></td>
<td>time</td>
<td>chronicle</td>
<td>historical record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ger/paleo</em></td>
<td>old</td>
<td>geriatric</td>
<td>relating to old age (ger-ee-at-trik)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>horo</em></td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>horoscope</td>
<td>signs of the zodiac (hor-ohcope)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>macro/mega</em></td>
<td>large</td>
<td>macroscopic, megalith</td>
<td>seen with the naked eye, huge stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>meter</em></td>
<td>measure</td>
<td>altimeter</td>
<td>device to measure altitude (al-tih-ma-ter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>micro</em></td>
<td>small</td>
<td>microbe</td>
<td>tiny organism (my-krobe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>morph</em></td>
<td>form</td>
<td>metamorphosis</td>
<td>change of form (meh-tah-mor-foh-sis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>neo</em></td>
<td>new</td>
<td>neophyte</td>
<td>beginner (nee-oh-fite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pan</em></td>
<td>all</td>
<td>panacea</td>
<td>a cure-all (pana-see-uh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ped</em></td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>pedometer</td>
<td>device for measuring steps (peh-dom-eh-ter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>poly</em></td>
<td>many</td>
<td>polyglot</td>
<td>speaking several languages (poh-lee-glot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tele</em></td>
<td>far off</td>
<td>telescope</td>
<td>device for seeing distant objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words with the Hydro/Hydra Root

Many useful words are formed from the hydro/hydra root. The following chart shows some of the most important ones that often appear on standardized tests:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hydrostat</td>
<td>electrical device for detecting water</td>
<td>(hi-droh-stat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dehydrate</td>
<td>dry out</td>
<td>(dee-hi-drate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrophobia</td>
<td>rabies; literally, <em>fear of water</em></td>
<td>(hi-droh-foh-bee-uh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroplane</td>
<td>boat that travels on water</td>
<td>(hi-droh-playn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroponics</td>
<td>growing plants in water</td>
<td>(hi-droh-poniks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydropower</td>
<td>power generated from water</td>
<td>(hi-droh-pow-ur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrate</td>
<td>combine with water</td>
<td>(hi-drate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrangea</td>
<td>flower (that needs much water)</td>
<td>(hi-drayn-jah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrotherapy</td>
<td>water therapy</td>
<td>(hi-droh-ther-a-pee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrosphere</td>
<td>water on Earth</td>
<td>(hi-droh-sfeer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words About the Natural World

Below are some Greek roots and words formed from them that concern the natural world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anthrop</td>
<td>human</td>
<td>anthropology</td>
<td>study of humankind (an-throh-pol-oh-gee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bio</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>biology</td>
<td>the study of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>democracy</td>
<td>rule by the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen</td>
<td>race</td>
<td>genetics eugenics</td>
<td>study of heredity (jen-eh-tiks) improving offspring (yoo-jen-iks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helio</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>heliotrope</td>
<td>sunflower (hee-lee-uh-trop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichthy</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>ichthyology</td>
<td>study of fish (ik-thee-oh-gee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornith</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>ornithology</td>
<td>study of birds (or-neh-thol-oh-gee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ped</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>pedometer</td>
<td>instrument that measures footsteps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phyt</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>phytology</td>
<td>study of plants (fi-tol-oh-gee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polit</td>
<td>citizen</td>
<td>cosmopolitan</td>
<td>citizen of the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyr</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>pyrogenic</td>
<td>producing heat (pi-roh-jen-ik)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soma</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>somatic</td>
<td>physical (sew-mah-tik)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermo</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>thermostat</td>
<td>device for regulating heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoo</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>zoology</td>
<td>study of animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Vocabulary Builder 2

**Directions:** First unscramble each of the seven testworthy words so that it matches its definition. Then, use the words to fill the appropriate spaces on the corresponding line. When you have completed the entire puzzle, you’ll see another word vertically in the column with circles.

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tryooppet</td>
<td>first of its kind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bldiuae</td>
<td>able to be heard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hpyteeon</td>
<td>beginner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. iahbroadcp</td>
<td>fear of high places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. leroniche</td>
<td>historical record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. scnieegu</td>
<td>improving offspring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ophbicars</td>
<td>highest bishop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary Builder 2 Answers

1. The correct answer is prototype.
2. The correct answer is audible.
3. The correct answer is neophyte.
4. The correct answer is acrophobia.
5. The correct answer is chronicle.
6. The correct answer is eugenics.
7. The correct answer is archbishop.

Word reading down: **panacea**

## Greek Roots for Beliefs and Ideas

The Greek roots form many testworthy words that describe beliefs and ideas as well.

How many of the following words do you know? Test yourself by covering the fourth column and trying to define each word.
### Vocabulary Builder 3

**Directions:** Assess what you’ve learned so far by completing the following chart. For each word, first write the root and its meaning. Then, use what you’ve learned about roots to define each word. Don’t hesitate to look back at what you just learned—or to use a dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. pyrotechnics</td>
<td>pyro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. thermometer</td>
<td>ther</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. android</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. zoological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. thermodynamics</td>
<td>therm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. politician</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. pyrography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. engender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. heliocentric</td>
<td>helio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. polity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. zoometry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. gynarchy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ichthyoid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ornithopod</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 3 Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pyrotechnics</td>
<td>pyro</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>fireworks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermometer</td>
<td>thermo</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>device for measuring heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gene</td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>race</td>
<td>unit of heredity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>android</td>
<td>andr</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>man-shaped robot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoological</td>
<td>zoo</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>about animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermodynamics</td>
<td>thermo</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>using heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politician</td>
<td>polit</td>
<td>citizen</td>
<td>officeholder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyrography</td>
<td>pyro</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>burning designs on wood, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engender</td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>race</td>
<td>to produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heliocentric</td>
<td>helio</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>relating to the sun as center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polity</td>
<td>polit</td>
<td>citizen</td>
<td>political organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoometry</td>
<td>zoo</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td>measuring animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gynarchy</td>
<td>gyn</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>government by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichthyoid</td>
<td>ichthy</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>fish-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornithopod</td>
<td>ornith</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>bird-like dinosaur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEARNING WORDS WITH LATIN ROOTS

If you think we’ve borrowed a lot of roots from the Greeks, wait until you see what we’ve borrowed from Latin! For example, the Latin root plac means “pleasure.” Words formed from this root include placid, complacent, implacable, complaisant, and placate.

The Latin root nomin/nomen (name) has given us a great many words, including the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ignominious</td>
<td>disgracing one’s name</td>
<td>(ig-noh-min-ee-us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misnomer</td>
<td>wrong name</td>
<td>(mis-noh-mer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomenclature</td>
<td>system of naming</td>
<td>(noh-men-clay-ture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominal</td>
<td>so-called</td>
<td>(nom-in-ul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominate</td>
<td>name someone for an office</td>
<td>(nom-in-ate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominee</td>
<td>candidate</td>
<td>(nom-in-ee)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latin Roots for Size and Amount

Below are fifteen Latin roots that describe size and amount. Study the roots, examples, and definitions. As you read, say the words aloud to help you remember them to use on the TOEFL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alt</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>altitude</td>
<td>height above surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ann</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>biannual</td>
<td>happening twice a year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brev</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>brevity</td>
<td>being brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centr</td>
<td>center</td>
<td>centrist</td>
<td>moderate viewpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dors</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>dorsal</td>
<td>back fin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin/ term</td>
<td>final</td>
<td>finale</td>
<td>the last piece of music (fi-nal-ee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magni</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>magniloquent</td>
<td>pompous speaking style (mag-nil-uh-kwent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med</td>
<td>middle</td>
<td>median</td>
<td>in the middle (mee-dee-an)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>multifarious</td>
<td>numerous and varied (mul-te-far-e-us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nihil</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>annihilate</td>
<td>kill (ann-ni-ah-late)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omni</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>omniscient</td>
<td>all-knowing (om-nish-ent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pend</td>
<td>weigh</td>
<td>pendulous</td>
<td>hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sed/sess</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>sedate</td>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten/tin</td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>tenet</td>
<td>belief held as true (tehn-et)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vid, vis</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>visual</td>
<td>seen (viz-yu-al)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Builder 4

**Directions:** Match the word to its definition. You may wish to underline the Latin root in each word as you do so. Then, write your answers in the space provided.

1. abdication  
2. diversification  
3. repulsion  
4. benediction  
5. edict  
6. misconduct  
7. viaduct  

a. overpass  
b. guess  
c. variety  
d. decree; order  
e. renounce a throne  
f. assembly; caucus  
g. questionable
Vocabulary Builder 4 Answers

1. The correct answer is e.
2. The correct answer is c.
3. The correct answer is h.
4. The correct answer is j.
5. The correct answer is d.
6. The correct answer is i.
7. The correct answer is a.
8. The correct answer is f.
9. The correct answer is b.
10. The correct answer is g.

Latin Roots for “Kill” or “Cut”

The Latin root *cide* means “kill” or “cut.” As you read the following chart, cover the fifth column. See how many words you can decode using what you know about the root and its meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>insecticide</td>
<td>insect</td>
<td>bug</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing bugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genocide</td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing a race of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homicide</td>
<td>homo</td>
<td>mankind</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>a person killing a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matricide</td>
<td>matr</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing your mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patricide</td>
<td>patr</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing your father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fratricide</td>
<td>frat</td>
<td>brother</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing your brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sororicide</td>
<td>soro</td>
<td>sister</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing your sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suicide</td>
<td>sui</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infanticide</td>
<td>infant</td>
<td>baby</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing a baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceticide</td>
<td>cet</td>
<td>whales</td>
<td>cide</td>
<td>killing whales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 5

Directions: In the space provided, write T if the definition is true and F if it is false. Use what you learned about Latin roots to help you figure out what each word means.

___ 1. unification  union
___ 2. degradation  encouragement
___ 3. induce  influence
___ 4. jettison  bring on board
___ 5. addiction  habit; fixation
___ 6. gentrification  growing old
___ 7. scribe  writer
___ 8. malediction  bad luck
___ 9. dejected  depressed
___ 10. propellant  meddler
___ 11. contradict  dissent; deny
___ 12. gradient  flat surface
___ 13. inscribe  write on
___ 14. traduce  praise
___ 15. abduct  kidnap

Vocabulary Builder 5 Answers
1. The correct answer is T.
2. The correct answer is F.
3. The correct answer is T.
4. The correct answer is F.
5. The correct answer is T.
6. The correct answer is F.
7. The correct answer is T.
8. The correct answer is F.
9. The correct answer is T.
10. The correct answer is F.
11. The correct answer is T.
12. The correct answer is F.
13. The correct answer is T.
14. The correct answer is F.
15. The correct answer is T.

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Vocabulary Builder 6

Directions: Define each word, using its root to help you. Write your definition on the line provided.

1. compendium ____________________________________________
2. biannual ____________________________________________
3. continence ____________________________________________
4. append ____________________________________________
5. omniscient ____________________________________________
6. supersede ____________________________________________
7. pendulous ____________________________________________
8. invidious ____________________________________________
9. secede ____________________________________________
10. omnivorous ____________________________________________

Vocabulary Builder 6 Answers

1. The correct answer is digest; synopsis.
2. The correct answer is happening twice a year.
3. The correct answer is self-control.
4. The correct answer is add.
5. The correct answer is perceiving all things.
6. The correct answer is go beyond; replace.
7. The correct answer is hanging.
8. The correct answer is causing resentment.
9. The correct answer is withdraw; resign.
10. The correct answer is eating all kinds of foods.
Vocabulary Builder 7

**Directions:** This list contains a group of miscellaneous verbs whose noun, adjective, or adverb forms do not follow any particular pattern. Use your dictionary if you do not understand the meaning of any of the words. Use the correct form of a word from the list below to complete the sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abuse</td>
<td>abuse</td>
<td>abusive</td>
<td>abusively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquire</td>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compare</td>
<td>comparison</td>
<td>comparative</td>
<td>comparatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damage</td>
<td>damage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exceed</td>
<td>excess</td>
<td>excessive</td>
<td>excessively</td>
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<td>intend</td>
<td>intention</td>
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<td>intentionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibit</td>
<td>prohibition</td>
<td>prohibitive</td>
<td>prohibitively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question</td>
<td>question</td>
<td>questionable</td>
<td>questionably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recommend</td>
<td>recommendation</td>
<td>recommendable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>refusal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reply</td>
<td>reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>require</td>
<td>requirement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat</td>
<td>treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>use, usage</td>
<td>useful</td>
<td>usefully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. With the President’s ____________, the bill was passed by Congress.
2. I do not object to the use of alcohol in moderation but, rather, to the ____________ use of it.
3. There is a(n) ____________ between aspirin and alcohol in this passage.
4. Lincoln’s ____________ to help the abolitionists incurred their wrath.
5. Send me a list of your ____________s for entrance to college.
6. Drug ____________ is the subject of this passage.
7. It was not his ____________ to take too much aspirin.
8. He had a(n) ____________ to ask the professor about the examination.
9. If we have guests for dinner on Saturday, we will ____________ our budget for this week.
10. Since the package was insured, the ____________ was paid for.
11. _______________ was a period in American history when laws prevented legal consumption of alcohol.

12. He was so preoccupied with the _______________ of property that he neglected his other interests.

13. There is nothing wrong with the _______________ of drugs if you take the proper dosage.

14. His _______________ to my letter was short and amusing.

15. Her motives in accepting his proposal are _______________.

Vocabulary Builder 7 Answers

1. The correct answer is recommendation.
2. The correct answer is excessive.
3. The correct answer is comparison.
4. The correct answer is refusal.
5. The correct answer is requirement.
6. The correct answer is abuse.
7. The correct answer is intention.
8. The correct answer is question.
9. The correct answer is exceed.
10. The correct answer is damage.
11. The correct answer is Prohibition.
12. The correct answer is acquisition.
14. The correct answer is use.
14. The correct answer is reply.
15. The correct answer is questionable.
Vocabulary Builder 8

**Directions:** Put the number of the definition in Column B beside the correct word in Column A. There are more definitions than there are words to match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>succumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>sundry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c.</td>
<td>ensuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>underground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e.</td>
<td>therapeutic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>f.</td>
<td>inoculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>bounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>h.</td>
<td>adverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>i.</td>
<td>despite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>j.</td>
<td>claustrophobia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. beneath the earth
2. relating to treatment of disease
3. various
4. go up and down
5. following
6. bend the upper part of the body
7. abnormal fear of enclosed space
8. die
9. participate
10. inject
11. unfavorable
12. in spite of

**Vocabulary Builder 8 Answers**

a. The correct answer is 8.
b. The correct answer is 3.
c. The correct answer is 5.
d. The correct answer is 1.
e. The correct answer is 2.
f. The correct answer is 10.
g. The correct answer is 4.
h. The correct answer is 11.
i. The correct answer is 12.
j. The correct answer is 7.
Vocabulary Builder 9

**Directions:** Circle the answer choice that *means the same* as the underlined word.

1. If you know in advance that the examination is going to be easy, you have no *incentive* to study very much.
   - (A) incidence
   - (B) motive
   - (C) time
   - (D) interest

2. When there are severe shortages of fuel, prices *soar*.
   - (A) tower
   - (B) slow
   - (C) fall
   - (D) rise

3. Geraniums thrive if you *transplant* them from indoors to your garden in the hot weather.
   - (A) transfer
   - (B) substitute
   - (C) trade
   - (D) dig

4. The refugees were obliged to *halt* at the border to have their papers verified.
   - (A) hurry
   - (B) disrobe
   - (C) surrender
   - (D) stop

5. Everything I read about costs has the word *skyrocketing* in it.
   - (A) flying in space
   - (B) celestial
   - (C) writing in the sky
   - (D) rapidly increasing

**Vocabulary Builder 9 Answers**

1. The correct answer is (B).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (A).
4. The correct answer is (D).
5. The correct answer is (D).
EXERCISES: SYNONYMS

Directions: Circle the answer choice that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

1. Nutritionists believe that vitamins circumvent disease.
   (A) defeat
   (B) nourish
   (C) treat
   (D) feed

2. After his heart attack, Joe went on a therapeutic diet.
   (A) vegetable
   (B) stringent
   (C) curative
   (D) weight-losing

3. Efforts to ameliorate housing conditions for the poor were halted because government funds were cut off.
   (A) add to
   (B) develop
   (C) study
   (D) improve

4. I think your decision to buy the house was judicious.
   (A) extravagant
   (B) wise
   (C) careful
   (D) joyful

5. I have an appointment this afternoon with my chiropodist.
   (A) eye doctor
   (B) skin specialist
   (C) baby doctor
   (D) foot specialist

6. Usually submissive, little Andy suddenly turned rebellious.
   (A) quiet
   (B) obedient
   (C) permissive
   (D) timid

7. Sometimes hyperactive children are given drugs.
   (A) excessively lively
   (B) slow-moving
   (C) very intelligent
   (D) physically disabled

8. Taking college entrance tests with levity is impossible.
   (A) notes
   (B) care
   (C) lightness
   (D) levitation

9. He was notorious among the women for his fickleness.
   (A) infamous
   (B) courted
   (C) famous
   (D) noxious

10. Manufacturers are dubious about predictions of an economic recovery.
    (A) dumbfounded
    (B) delighted
    (C) driven
    (D) doubtful
11. Ostensibly, she enjoys her vacations in Nova Scotia, but she really would prefer someplace warmer.
   (A) probably
   (B) obviously
   (C) seemingly
   (D) definitely

12. Because children are inoculated against measles, there are currently very few cases of the disease in the United States.
   (A) treated
   (B) injected
   (C) isolated
   (D) subjected

13. Pat cannot take elevators because she has claustrophobia.
   (A) unreasonable fear of heights
   (B) unreasonable fear of closed spaces
   (C) unreasonable fear of elevators
   (D) unreasonable fear of people

14. The doctor told him to keep his arm immobile for a few days.
   (A) in a sling
   (B) encased in ice
   (C) motionless
   (D) exercised

15. The hurricane caused incalculable damage in New England.
   (A) very great
   (B) very little
   (C) very calculating
   (D) very abusive
EXERCISES: PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Directions: This crossword puzzle is a review of some of the vocabulary in this chapter.

Across

3. Indefinite article
4. Doubtful
7. Very great
11. Cooking
12. Passive, obedient
14. Go up and down
18. Uncertain
21. Very small
22. Beginner
24. Also
25. Indefinite article
26. Someone who takes part
29. Bring up (children)
30. Past of feed

Down

1. Disobedient
2. Stage, platform
3. Suffix meaning relating to
5. Antonym of girls
6. Abbreviation for saint
8. Result
9. Divide into two parts
10. Sickness
13. Signify
15. Equal
16. Death notice
17. Suggests
19. Bother
20. Prefix meaning many

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### Across
- 32. Antonym of *permanent*
- 35. Shortage
- 36. Merciless

### Down
- 21. Traveler's tool
- 23. Suffix meaning *one who*
- 27. Joyous song
- 28. Also
- 30. Temporary pursuit
- 31. Abbreviation of *definition*
- 33. Salary
- 34. Decay
ANSWER KEY

Synonyms

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Putting It Together
SUMMING IT UP

• Most word roots have prefixes and suffixes attached to them.
• Most roots in English come from Greek or Latin
• You will see connections among words once you recognize the word roots.
All About Prefixes

OVERVIEW

- Prefixes
- Strategies for learning prefixes
- How prefixes work
- Learning words with Greek prefixes
- Learning words with Latin prefixes
- Prefixes for numbers
- Anglo-Saxon prefixes
- Summing it up

PREFIXES

A prefix is a form added in front of a word or word root to change its meaning. For example, the prefix *il* means “not,” so the word “illegal” means “not legal.” Learning prefixes will help you work out the meaning of many words you do not know in English and will help you with all parts of the TOEFL. There are more than fifty prefixes in English and you will learn most of them in this chapter.

STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING PREFIXES

- By doing the vocabulary builders and exercises in this chapter, you will familiarize yourself with the most common prefixes in English. This will enable you to recognize or guess the meanings of hundreds of words.
- A prefix usually changes the meaning of a word. For example, the prefix *in-* changes the meaning of a word to the opposite. “Capable” means “having the ability of doing or being.” “Incapable” means “not having the ability of doing or being.”
- Prefixes are often attached to roots of words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re → act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter → act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans → act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By knowing the prefix and the root, you can work out the meaning of the word.
## HOW PREFIXES WORK

Prefixes Are Added to the Front of Roots to Create Many Words

As you have read, prefixes are placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Therefore, knowing just a handful of prefixes can make it easy for you to figure out many words—without ever having to use a dictionary. Here are some examples with the prefix re, which means “to do again.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>absorb</td>
<td>reabsorb</td>
<td>absorb again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>acquaint</td>
<td>reacquaint</td>
<td>meet again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>qualify</td>
<td>requalify</td>
<td>qualify again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>admit</td>
<td>readmit</td>
<td>admit again</td>
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<td>re</td>
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<td>allocate again</td>
</tr>
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<td>re</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>reappear</td>
<td>appear again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>rearrange</td>
<td>change the arrangement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>copy</td>
<td>recopy</td>
<td>copy again</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prefixes Are Most Often Attached to Words Without a Break

Even though you may have seen the prefix written with a hyphen (as in pre-, re-, de-), the prefix is attached seamlessly. The following chart shows some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>inter</td>
<td>disinter</td>
<td>to unearth (dis-in-tur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>credit</td>
<td>discredit</td>
<td>to cause to be doubted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra</td>
<td>terrestrial</td>
<td>extraterrestrial</td>
<td>alien (not of this place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>tractable</td>
<td>intractable</td>
<td>hard to handle; unmanageable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal</td>
<td>content</td>
<td>malcontent</td>
<td>a dissatisfied person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
<td>faceted</td>
<td>multifaceted</td>
<td>having many sides or aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
<td>form</td>
<td>multiform</td>
<td>having many different forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phil</td>
<td>harmonic</td>
<td>philharmonic</td>
<td>fond of music (fi-har-mon-ik)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**NOTE**

The word prefix is made up of the Latin prefix prae, which means “before,” and the root word fix, which means “firmly placed.” It takes a prefix to describe prefix!
Prefixes Are Different Lengths

Prefixes can be as short as one letter or as long as six letters. The following chart shows some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Letters</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Sample Words</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-Letter Prefix</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>amoral</td>
<td>not moral (ay-mor-al)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Letter Prefix</td>
<td>co</td>
<td>cohabit</td>
<td>live together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Letter Prefix</td>
<td>pre</td>
<td>premature</td>
<td>before mature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Letter Prefix</td>
<td>para</td>
<td>paragraph</td>
<td>subsection of a writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Letter Prefix</td>
<td>tract</td>
<td>tractile</td>
<td>ductile; able to be drawn out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six-Letter Prefix</td>
<td>circum</td>
<td>circumlocution</td>
<td>a roundabout way of speaking (sir-cum-lob-que-shun)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixes Can Have More Than One Meaning

For example, the Latin prefix in- can mean “in” (as in inhabit), but it can also mean not (as in inhuman). As a result, knowing a prefix will take you only so far in defining testworthy words. You’ll also have to use context clues to check meaning.

Here are some examples of Latin prefixes that have more than one meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>in, into</td>
<td>inhabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>inflexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il</td>
<td>in, into</td>
<td>illuminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>illiterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im</td>
<td>in, into</td>
<td>import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>modest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>in, into</td>
<td>irradiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixes Can Have More Than One Spelling

For instance, the prefix for “together” can be spelled syn- or sym-. The prefix for “apart” can be spelled dis-, di-, and dif-. Ignore these minor variations because the prefix still has the same meaning.
Vocabulary Builder 1

Directions: There are fifteen words hidden in this word-find puzzle. Ten words have already been covered in this chapter, but five are new. To complete the puzzle, locate and circle all the words. The words may be written forward, backward, or upside down.

```
reabsorb x big d
ectnetnode
amoraliddim
cohabitrabide
qcolloquialdna
uqrtnisidol
abtidercsidliq
intractableza
ngimrofitlumqq
tactiledelude
```

Vocabulary Builder 1 Answers

1. **multiform**: having many different forms
2. **cohabit**: live together
3. **intractable**: hard to handle; unmanageable
4. **disinter**: to unearth
5. **reacquaint**: meet again
6. **malcontent**: a dissatisfied person
7. **amoral**: not moral
8. **tractile**: ductile; able to be drawn out
9. **reabsorb**: absorb again
10. **discredit**: to cause to be doubted
11. **colloquial**: informal, as in conversation or writing
12. **lucid**: clear; bright
13. **delude**: to deceive
14. **malign**: to speak badly of another with the intent to harm
15. **dementia**: a loss of mental abilities or powers

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LEARNING WORDS WITH GREEK PREFIXES

Ten Useful Greek Prefixes

As you learned in Chapter 5, many important TOEFL words have Greek roots. The same is true when it comes to Greek prefixes: many of the words that you encounter on standardized tests begin with Greek prefixes. Knowing these prefixes can help you decode and define many important words. Below are ten Greek prefixes that can help you do your best on the test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>not, without</td>
<td>atypical, asymmetrical</td>
<td>not typical, not even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthro</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>anthropology, anthropoid</td>
<td>study of man, resembling man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>antipathy, antisocial</td>
<td>hatred, unfriendly; misanthropic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aster/astro</td>
<td>star</td>
<td>asteroid, astrology</td>
<td>star-like body (as-ter-oid), study of influence of stars on people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>autocracy, automate</td>
<td>government by absolute monarch, operate without people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biblio</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>bibliophile, bibliography</td>
<td>book lover (bib-lee-oh-file), list of books (bib-lee-ah-graph-ee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bio</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>biography, biofeedback</td>
<td>person’s life story, controlling bodily functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrom</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>chromophil, chromatics</td>
<td>staining readily with dyes, the science of colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chron</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>chronological, chronicle</td>
<td>time order, history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosmo</td>
<td>universe</td>
<td>cosmopolitan, cosmonaut</td>
<td>worldly, a Russian astronaut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vocabulary Builder 2

**Directions:** For each word, first write the prefix and its meaning. Then, use what you learned about prefixes to define each word. Feel free to look back at the ten prefixes you just learned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. anemia</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>not blood deficiency (uh-nee-me-uh)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. anthropoid</td>
<td>anthro</td>
<td>man resembling man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. antidote</td>
<td>anti</td>
<td>against remedy against poison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. asterisk</td>
<td>aster</td>
<td>star star-shaped mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. astronaut</td>
<td>astro</td>
<td>star “star sailor”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. autonomous</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>self self-governing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. autonomy</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>self self-government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. automation</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>self robot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. autopsy</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>self inspection and dissection of a body after death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. bibliophile</td>
<td>biblio</td>
<td>books someone who values books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. biodegradable</td>
<td>bio</td>
<td>life decays and is absorbed into the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. biopsy</td>
<td>bio</td>
<td>life excision and study of a piece of bodily tissue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. chronometer</td>
<td>chron</td>
<td>time timepiece; watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. cosmos</td>
<td>cosmo</td>
<td>universe universe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. synchronize</td>
<td>chron</td>
<td>time agree in time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ten More Greek Prefixes

Below are ten more prefixes that have made their way from ancient Greece to modern English. Read through the prefixes, meanings, and examples. Pause after each row to see how many other words you can brainstorm that start with the same prefix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dem</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>democracy</td>
<td>government by the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>eulogize</td>
<td>speak well of someone (funeral speech) (yoo-low-gize)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gee, geo</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>geography</td>
<td>writing about Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graph, gram</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>graphology</td>
<td>study of handwriting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydro</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>hydrophobia</td>
<td>fear of water (hi-dro-fo-bee-uh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>hypercritical</td>
<td>overly critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypo</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>hypodermic</td>
<td>under the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>microscope</td>
<td>tool for looking at small objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>misanthropy</td>
<td>hatred of people (mis-an-throw-pee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mono</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>monotone</td>
<td>one tone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Builder 3

**Directions:** First identify the prefix, then define it, and finally use what you learned to define the word. Refer to the previous chart if you need a quick review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. euphonious</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. graphic</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. microfilm</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. apogee</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. monotheism</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. geology</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. hydrology</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. euphemism</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. demagogue</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. euphoria</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 3 Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. euphonious</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>pleasing sound (you-phone-ee-us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. graphic</td>
<td>graph</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. microfilm</td>
<td>micro</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>small film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. apogee</td>
<td>gee</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>farthest point from Earth in satellite's orbit (ah-poe-gee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. monotheism</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>one God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. geology</td>
<td>geo</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>study of the earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. hydrology</td>
<td>hydro</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>study of water (hi-drah-lo-ghee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. euphemism</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>substitution of a mild expression for one that may offend (you-fah-miz-um)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. demagogue</td>
<td>dem</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>rabble-rouser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. euphoria</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>feeling of well-being (you-for-ee-uh)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even More Greek Prefixes

Study the following ten additional Greek prefixes. As you read each one, look up and repeat the information to yourself. Then, write some of the least familiar words on note cards. Refer to these cards often to help you lock these testworthy words in your consciousness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pan</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>panacea</td>
<td>cure-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peri</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>perimeter</td>
<td>outer measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phil</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>philanthropy</td>
<td>love of humanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phob</td>
<td>fear</td>
<td>phobia</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poly</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>polyphonic</td>
<td>many sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseudo</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>pseudoscience</td>
<td>false science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psycho</td>
<td>mind</td>
<td>psychology</td>
<td>study of the mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn, sym</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>synthesis</td>
<td>putting together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tele</td>
<td>distance</td>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theo</td>
<td>God</td>
<td>theology</td>
<td>study of God or religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 4

**Directions:** Identify the prefix, define it, and then define the word. Feel free to look back at the chart if you need to refresh your memory. Remember: practice makes perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synopsis</td>
<td>syn</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telecommunication</td>
<td>tele</td>
<td>distance</td>
<td>communication across distances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pandemic</td>
<td>pan</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>widespread disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polynomial</td>
<td>poly</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>a math expression having two or more terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetrical</td>
<td>sym</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>identical parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan-American</td>
<td>pan</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all of the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyglot</td>
<td>poly</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>knowing many languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbiosis</td>
<td>sym</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>two dissimilar organisms living together off each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telepathy</td>
<td>tele</td>
<td>distance</td>
<td>through transference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polygon</td>
<td>poly</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>figure with many sides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Greek Prefix Arch-

An architect is a person who designs and oversees the construction of buildings. The Greeks called their architects architektons, or master builders. The word comes from the Greek prefix archi (chief) and the root tekon (workman).

The Greek prefix arch and the verb from which it is derived—archein (to be the first, to rule)—appear in many English words. The prefix is generally defined as “chief.” The following chart shows some of these “arch” words that you are likely to find especially useful on the TOEFL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>archbishop</td>
<td>chief of the church province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>archetype</td>
<td>original pattern or model (ar-keh-type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>archaic</td>
<td>ancient (ar-kay-ic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>archive</td>
<td>a place where public records are stored (ar-kive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>archangel</td>
<td>chief angel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Greek Prefix Cata-

Also from the Greeks comes the prefix katarasso, meaning “down rushing,” as in rain or a river. Today, we use the word cataract to mean a waterfall or a deluge. As a medical term, a cataract is an opacity that blocks light from entering the lens of the eye. From these examples, it’s clear that the word retains its sense of being a floodgate as well as a flood. The prefix cata- is defined as “down, against, or wholly.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cata</td>
<td>cataclysm</td>
<td>calamity (cat-uh-kliz-um)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata</td>
<td>catalyst</td>
<td>reactant (cat-uh-list)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata</td>
<td>catapult</td>
<td>throw, hurl (cat-uh-pult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata</td>
<td>catastrophe</td>
<td>disaster (cah-tas-stroh-fee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata</td>
<td>catacomb</td>
<td>underground passageways (cat-uh-kome)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEARNING WORDS WITH LATIN PREFIXES

Latin has given us some extremely useful prefixes. The Latin prefix *circum* is a case in point. *Circum*, which means “around,” can be used to form many useful everyday words. Here are twelve such examples:

**The Latin Prefix Circum-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circumjacent</td>
<td>surrounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumambulate</td>
<td>walk around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumference</td>
<td>the outer boundary of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumfluent</td>
<td>flowing around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumfuse</td>
<td>envelop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumlocution</td>
<td>a roundabout way of speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumnavigate</td>
<td>to sail around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumpolar</td>
<td>around the North or South Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumrotate</td>
<td>to rotate like a wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumscribe</td>
<td>restrict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumvex</td>
<td>cautious, prudent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumvent</td>
<td>to get around</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ten Latin Prefixes**

Study these ten Latin prefixes, their meanings, and examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
<td>ascribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act, ag</td>
<td>do, act</td>
<td>action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>anteroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>beneficial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clud, clus</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>exclude inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co, com</td>
<td>with, together</td>
<td>coworker, commotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con, col</td>
<td>with, together</td>
<td>conduct, collaborate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra</td>
<td>against, opposite</td>
<td>contraband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cur</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Vocabulary Builder 5

Directions: Time for fun! First unscramble each of the ten words so that it matches its definition. All but two of the words begin with prefixes. Then, use the words to fill the appropriate spaces on the corresponding line. When you have completed the entire puzzle, another word will read vertically in the column with circles.

1. elltaabrcoo work together
2. seolobte old-fashioned
3. vionec beginner
4. yethpatle communicating through transference
5. uqialyref qualify again
6. oegape farthest point from Earth in satellite's orbit
7. renstdii to unearth
8. aeactlrbin hard to handle; unmanageable
9. ariidactntnoce against indications
10. etyghool study of God or religion

Vocabulary Builder 5 Answers

1. The correct answer is collaborate.
2. The correct answer is obsolete.
3. The correct answer is novice.
4. The correct answer is telepathy.
5. The correct answer is requalify.
6. The correct answer is apogee.
7. The correct answer is disinter.
8. The correct answer is intractable.
9. The correct answer is contraindicate.
10. The correct answer is theology.

Reading down: contradict.
Vocabulary Builder 6

Directions: Use what you’ve learned so far about Latin prefixes to figure out the meanings of the following ten words in boldface. Write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

1. cursive
   (A) cruel
   (B) commonplace
   (C) criminal
   (D) flowing handwriting

2. agitate
   (A) clean
   (B) tap your foot
   (C) tranquilize
   (D) stir up

3. adjoin
   (A) separate
   (B) listen closely
   (C) touch
   (D) disunite

4. cohabit
   (A) nun’s garb
   (B) dependent
   (C) change
   (D) live together

5. concede
   (A) yield
   (B) build
   (C) augment
   (D) curtail
6. depress
   (A) elevate
   (B) upraise
   (C) invigorate
   (D) bring down

7. adjudicate
   (A) subjoin
   (B) deduct
   (C) lessen
   (D) arbitrate

8. affix
   (A) withhold
   (B) repair
   (C) fasten
   (D) injure

9. confederation
   (A) Southerners
   (B) antagonism
   (C) alliance
   (D) aversion

10. collateral
    (A) security
    (B) far away
    (C) considerably
    (D) dependent

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Vocabulary Builder 6 Answers

1. The correct answer is (D).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (C).
4. The correct answer is (D).
5. The correct answer is (A).
6. The correct answer is (D).
7. The correct answer is (D).
8. The correct answer is (C).
9. The correct answer is (C).
10. The correct answer is (A).

Ten More Testworthy Latin Prefixes

There are ten more Latin prefixes for you. Knowing just one prefix can help you figure out five or even more words. Consider how many words you can define when you know ten, twenty, or thirty prefixes!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>demolish</td>
<td>tear down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>out</td>
<td>elongate</td>
<td>stretch out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>out</td>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>intercom</td>
<td>two-way radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infra</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>infrared</td>
<td>rays under red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>malodor</td>
<td>bad odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>evil</td>
<td>maledict</td>
<td>cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>toward</td>
<td>obedient</td>
<td>respectful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>perambulate</td>
<td>walk through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>postpone</td>
<td>do after</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIP
Remember: the more prefixes you learn, the more words you can decode.
Vocabulary Builder 7

**Directions:** Choose the best definition from the words in the box. You will have definitions left over.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flowing forth</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>awkward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>criminal</td>
<td>attractive</td>
<td>odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulgar</td>
<td>restless</td>
<td>comely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write on</td>
<td>dig out</td>
<td>invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compatriot</td>
<td>a fellow countryman</td>
<td>expedient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berate</td>
<td>compendium</td>
<td>pendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to scold harshly</td>
<td>an abridged form of a work</td>
<td>principles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sound waves with a frequency below the audible range

1. excavate
2. infrasonic
3. impart
4. maladroit
5. malefactor
6. eccentric
7. impatient
8. effluent
9. inscribe
10. indecent

**Vocabulary Builder 7 Answers**

1. The correct answer is dig out.
2. The correct answer is sound waves with a frequency below the audible range.
3. The correct answer is teach.
4. The correct answer is awkward.
5. The correct answer is criminal.
6. The correct answer is odd.
7. The correct answer is restless.
8. The correct answer is flowing forth.
9. The correct answer is write on.
10. The correct answer is vulgar.
Chapter 6: All About Prefixes

PREFIXES FOR NUMBERS

The symbols we use for numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, etc.—come from the Arabs, the first great mathematicians. The words we use to speak or write these symbols—one, two, three, four, etc.—are from the Anglo-Saxons.

How many sides does the Pentagon have? How many tentacles does an octopus have? If you know your number prefixes, these questions are a snap to answer. The envelope, please: The Pentagon has five sides (penta = five). An octopus has eight tentacles (octo = eight).

As you can see, when we want to combine a number and a word to form another word, such as a synonym for a “five-sided figure,” we use the Greek or Roman word for the number, pentameter.

Below are ten Greek and Latin prefixes that show the numbers one to ten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>uni</td>
<td>unicycle</td>
<td>cycle with one wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>cycle with two wheels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tri</td>
<td>tripod</td>
<td>three-legged stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>quad</td>
<td>quadrangle</td>
<td>four-sided figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>penta</td>
<td>pentameter</td>
<td>five-sided figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>hexa</td>
<td>hexagon</td>
<td>six-sided figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>hepta</td>
<td>Heptateuch</td>
<td>the first seven books of the Hebrew Bible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>oct</td>
<td>octet</td>
<td>a group of eight, usually singers (ock-tet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nov</td>
<td>novena</td>
<td>Roman Catholic prayers or services conducted on nine consecutive days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>deca</td>
<td>decathlon</td>
<td>ten-event athletic contest (di-kath-lon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXES

Below are the five most common Anglo-Saxon prefixes and their variations. Read through the chart and examples. To help you remember the prefixes, complete the self-test that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>on, to, at, by</td>
<td>ablaze</td>
<td>on fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>around, over</td>
<td>besiege</td>
<td>attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis</td>
<td>wrong, badly</td>
<td>mistake</td>
<td>error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>above, beyond</td>
<td>overreach</td>
<td>reach too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>unambiguous</td>
<td>clear (un-am-big-yoo-us)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 8

Directions: Based on the meaning of its prefix, define each of the following words:

1. accord __________________________
2. irradiate __________________________
3. predestination __________________________
4. reincarnation __________________________
5. convolute __________________________
6. invoke __________________________
7. irrelevant __________________________
8. excommunicate __________________________

Vocabulary Builder 8 Answers

1. The correct answer is agreement.
2. The correct answer is illuminate.
3. The correct answer is fate.
4. The correct answer is rebirth.
5. The correct answer is twist up.
6. The correct answer is request.
7. The correct answer is not pertinent.
8. The correct answer is exclude from communion.
EXERCISES: WORDS IN CONTEXT

Directions: Define each of the following underlined words, based on the way it is used in the phrase. Write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

___ 1. miscarriage of justice
   (A) benediction
   (B) detail
   (C) villain
   (D) failure

___ 2. beseech emotionally
   (A) implore
   (B) deny
   (C) shriek
   (D) pursue

___ 3. something strange is afoot
   (A) underneath
   (B) going on
   (C) clandestine
   (D) covert

___ 4. unethical behavior
   (A) judicial
   (B) impartial
   (C) unprincipled
   (D) competent

___ 5. an overwrought child
   (A) heavy
   (B) unmannerly
   (C) placid
   (D) excited
EXERCISES: PREFIXES

Directions: Each of the following words starts with a prefix. Use what you learned about prefixes to see how many of these words you can define. Select the correct meaning for each of the following boldfaced words. Circle your choice.

1. accede
   - go very fast
   - agree
   - excessive
   - debate

2. hypocrisy
   - overpriced
   - false virtue
   - sweet natured
   - injection

3. subsistence
   - wealth
   - existing
   - under water
   - farming

4. aggregate
   - complete
   - annoy
   - marbles
   - clot

5. ultramarine
   - fashionable
   - weird
   - deep blue
   - famous

6. hyperactivity
   - illness
   - medicine
   - excessive activity
   - slow

7. catacomb
   - comb for cats
   - dessert
   - underground room
   - crooked

8. amoral
   - very moral
   - not moral
   - story lesson
   - high spirits

9. compress
   - squeeze
   - heal
   - measurement tool
   - pat

10. supercilious
    - arrogant
    - high achieving
    - very silly
    - long hairs
EXERCISES: SYNONYMS

Directions: Circle the answer choice that is the synonym for the underlined word.

1. He was inflexible in his determination to unite his country.
   (A) inflatable
   (B) infernal
   (C) infantile
   (D) inexorable

2. By the time peace was negotiated, the affairs of the nation were in a chaotic state.
   (A) confused
   (B) exotic
   (C) disputable
   (D) obscure

3. Because the author and the artist refused to collaborate, the book was never finished.
   (A) confide
   (B) collate
   (C) provide proof
   (D) work together

4. After World War II, the Vietnamese believed that the French would allow them to be an autonomous people.
   (A) self-respecting
   (B) self-governing
   (C) self-reliant
   (D) self-supporting

5. He took a militant stand against the opposition and won the point.
   (A) mild
   (B) aggressive
   (C) positive
   (D) awkward

6. The Communist regime favored unification of the country.
   (A) leader
   (B) government
   (C) regiment
   (D) register

7. The North Vietnamese gained ascendancy over the south after many years of warfare.
   (A) defeat
   (B) rising
   (C) ascription
   (D) power
EXERCISES: PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Directions: Now, do this crossword puzzle to review some of the vocabulary you have practiced.

Across
1. Yield
6. Eager
8. Angry
12. Piece of land, as in parking _____
13. Preposition: _____ the same time
14. Negative word
15. Prefix meaning against
16. Unmoving
17. Inter
19. Have you _____ Tom?
20. Cause
23. Very valuable object
25. Ability

Down
1. Unfeeling
2. Harmful
3. Abbreviation for kitchen
4. Abbreviation for street
5. Quality, characteristic
6. Equipment
7. Poison
8. Wounds
9. Careless and impolite
10. Prefix meaning before
11. Antonym of yes
15. Entrance, means of reaching
18. Neither/_____
Chapter 6: All About Prefixes

Across
26. Use the eyes
28. Informal word for friend
29. Conclave
31. What is expected, usual, or average
33. Scold, rebuke
36. Wrong, faulty
39. Abbreviation for North America
40. Suffix used to form a noun from occur
41. Atmosphere
42. An infant is totally _____

upon its mother.

Down
20. Subject pronoun
21. Has the sun always _____
22. Vigor
24. Clear and definite
25. Soothe, relieve
27. Circum, peri
30. Conjunction
32. Prefix meaning two
34. Uni, mono
35. Feminine pronoun
36. Indefinite article
37. Abbreviation for medium
38. Abbreviation for separate
ANSWER KEY

Words in Context

1. D 4. C
2. A 5. D
3. B

Prefixes

1. agree 6. excessive activity
2. false virtue 7. underground room
3. existing 8. not moral
4. complete 9. squeeze
5. deep blue 10. arrogant

Synonyms

1. D 5. B
3. D 7. D
4. B
Putting It Together

CEDE K SE AARDENT
AE MILITANT CA
LOT N NOT CANTI
LRID TROCN
OIMMOBILEIUCT
UMSSSBETWEEN
SEENINCURSOO
NSRTITREASURE
APTUDESSEE M X
PA AEEEAP
PAMEETINGNORMAL
EI FIBTOI
ADMINSHEAMISSUCC
SWEENEI
ENCEauraDEPENDENT
SUMMING IT UP

- Learning prefixes will help you work out the meanings of words.
- There are more than fifty prefixes in English.
All About Suffixes

OVERVIEW

- Suffixes
- Strategies for learning suffixes
- How suffixes work
- Suffixes that describe state of being
- Suffixes that indicate occupations
- Suffixes that show resemblance
- Suffixes that show amount
- Twelve useful suffixes
- Summing it up

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of a word or word root. Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. For example, the suffix -ist or -ian added to a noun describes people, forming words like “motorist” and “musician.”

In this chapter, you will learn some common suffixes that identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs to help you recognize errors in word forms. You can also improve your vocabulary as you learn how these common suffixes change words from one part of speech to another.

STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING SUFFIXES

Remember that suffixes or word forms are the most common type of error tested on the TOEFL.

- Check for word form errors that include the use of words related to certain fields and the people who work in the field (botany, botanical, a botanist).
- Check for word form errors involving adjectives and nouns (developing/development).
- Check for other word form errors, such as a noun in place of a verb (belief/believe).
HOW SUFFIXES WORK

Suffixes Are Added to the End of Roots to Create Many Words

In the same way that prefixes are placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning, suffixes are placed at the end to change a word’s meaning. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word + Suffix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allege ation</td>
<td>allegation</td>
<td>assertion, claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognize tion</td>
<td>recognition</td>
<td>identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alien ation</td>
<td>alienation</td>
<td>estrangement, cut off from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peril ous</td>
<td>perilous</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hazard ous</td>
<td>hazardous</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacity ous</td>
<td>capacious</td>
<td>large, roomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonsils itis</td>
<td>tonsillitis</td>
<td>inflammation of the tonsils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronchi itis</td>
<td>bronchitis</td>
<td>inflammation of the lung region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendix itis</td>
<td>appendicitis</td>
<td>inflammation of the appendix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suffixes Are Always Attached to Words Without a Break

Even though you may have seen the suffix written with a hyphen (as in -eous, -ion, -ment), the suffix is attached without a hyphen. The following chart shows some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word + Suffix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>combust ible</td>
<td>combustible</td>
<td>flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasture al</td>
<td>pastoral</td>
<td>country-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palace ial</td>
<td>palatial</td>
<td>like a palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abstain ious</td>
<td>abstemious</td>
<td>moderate, sober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasp ish</td>
<td>waspish</td>
<td>irritable, crabby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fellow ship</td>
<td>fellowship</td>
<td>sociability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suffixes Are Different Lengths

As with prefixes, suffixes can be as short as one letter or far longer. The following chart shows some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Letters</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-Letter Suffix</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>promulgated</td>
<td>(prom-mul-gay-ted)</td>
<td>to publish or disseminate widely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Letter Suffix</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>besmirched</td>
<td>(bee-smirched)</td>
<td>to soil; make filthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Letter Suffix</td>
<td>ity</td>
<td>instability</td>
<td></td>
<td>not stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Letter Suffix</td>
<td>ment</td>
<td>inducement</td>
<td>(in-doos-ment)</td>
<td>incentive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Letter Suffix</td>
<td>ation</td>
<td>vacillation</td>
<td>(vah-ci-lay-shun)</td>
<td>indecision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Suffixes Can Affect How a Word Functions in a Sentence

Unlike prefixes, suffixes can create a part of speech. For example, adding a suffix can change a word from a verb to an adjective, as in *risk* to *risky*.

**Adjective**
The following suffixes show that a word is an *adjective* (word that describes):
- *-ful*
- *-less*
- *-able/-ible*
- *-y*

**Noun**
The following suffixes show that a word is a *noun* (person, place, or thing):
- *-ance/-ence*
- *-ful*
- *-ment*
- *-sion/-tion*
- *-age*
- *-ity*

**Verb**
The following suffixes show that a word is a *verb* (action or state of being):
- *-ate*
- *-en*
- *-ite*
- *-ize*

If you know a word’s part of speech, you can figure out how it is being used—even if you don’t know its meaning. Study the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bountiful</td>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>plentiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boundless</td>
<td>-less</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>infinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perdurable</td>
<td>-able</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>permanent; everlasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frangible</td>
<td>-ible</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>easily broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallible</td>
<td>-ible</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>makes mistakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decadence</td>
<td>-ence</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>deterioration, esp. in morality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouthful</td>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>morsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excrement</td>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>matter expelled or ejected; waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perdition</td>
<td>-tion</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>entire loss; utter destruction; ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>premonition</td>
<td>-tion</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>a forewarning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterity</td>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>those who come after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdicate</td>
<td>-ate</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>to formally relinquish or renounce an office or right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutate</td>
<td>-ate</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extradite</td>
<td>-ite</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>to deliver (give up) a criminal from one state or nation to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demonize</td>
<td>-ize</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>make a demon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suffixes Can Change a Word’s Tense (or Time)

For instance, adding -d or -ed makes a present-tense verb into a past-tense verb, as the following chart shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present tense</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>denude</td>
<td>denuded</td>
<td>to strip bare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depose</td>
<td>deposited</td>
<td>to remove from a position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exacerbate</td>
<td>exacerbated</td>
<td>to make worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expunge</td>
<td>expunged</td>
<td>to rub out; obliterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embalm</td>
<td>embalmed</td>
<td>to inject a preservative into a corpse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embark</td>
<td>embarked</td>
<td>to board a ship or train for a trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embellish</td>
<td>embellished</td>
<td>to decorate or make beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>envelop</td>
<td>enveloped</td>
<td>to assimilate (bring in as part of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extradite</td>
<td>extradited</td>
<td>to give up a criminal from one state or nation to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extrapolate</td>
<td>extrapolated</td>
<td>to deduce an unknown from a known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adding a Suffix to the End of a Word Changes the Word’s Meaning

For example: kitchen becomes kitchenette, the diminutive

Just as knowing a small number of prefixes and roots can help you figure out many unfamiliar words, so knowing a few everyday suffixes can help you decode many testworthy words.

Vocabulary Builder 1

Directions: There are fifteen words hidden in this word-find puzzle. Some of the words have already been covered in this chapter, but others are new. To complete the puzzle, locate and circle all the words. The words may be written forward, backward, or upside down.
Vocabulary Builder 1 Answers

1. capacious: large, roomy
2. cataract: a waterfall
3. epithet: a word or phrase describing a person; a derogatory word or phrase used to show contempt
4. besmirched: to soil; make filthy
5. exacerbated: to make worse
6. denude: to strip bare
7. misnomer: a wrong name or designation
8. embellish: to decorate or make beautiful
9. prolix: needlessly prolonged or drawn out
10. expunged: to rub out; obliterate
11. extradited: to give up a criminal from one state or nation to another
12. **vacillation**: indecision
13. **promulgated**: publish or disseminate widely
14. **abstemious**: moderate, sober
15. **allegation**: assertion, claim

### SUFFIXES THAT DESCRIBE STATE OF BEING

Below are twelve suffixes that describe a state of being. How many more words can you think of that end with these suffixes that describe a state of being?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ance</td>
<td>appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ant</td>
<td>deviant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cy</td>
<td>infancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dom</td>
<td>freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ence</td>
<td>independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>corpulent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mony</td>
<td>matrimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>lightness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sis</td>
<td>thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tic</td>
<td>gigantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ty</td>
<td>novelty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary Builder 2

**Directions:** For each word, first write the suffix and its meaning. Then, use what you’ve learned about suffixes to define each word. Don’t hesitate to look back at what you just learned or to use a dictionary if you would like to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Suffix Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. goodness</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. anxiety</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. brilliance</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. despondence</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. catharsis</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. effulgent</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. hypothesis</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. resilient</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Vocabulary Builder 2 Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. goodness</td>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>being good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. anxiety</td>
<td>-ty</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>nervousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. brilliance</td>
<td>-ance</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>brightness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. despondence</td>
<td>-ence</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. catharsis</td>
<td>-sis</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>purging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. effulgent</td>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>flowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. hypothesis</td>
<td>-sis</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. resilient</td>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>elastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. repellent</td>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>offensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. officialdom</td>
<td>-dom</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>authoritative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. thrifty</td>
<td>-ty</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>frugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. bibliomancy</td>
<td>-cy</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>Biblical books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. truculent</td>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>harsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. brotherhood</td>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. convalescence</td>
<td>-ence</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>recovering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. adamant</td>
<td>-ant</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>definite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. diligent</td>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>hard-working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. parity</td>
<td>-ty</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. disenchant</td>
<td>-ant</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>disillusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. ambivalent</td>
<td>-ent</td>
<td>state of being</td>
<td>unsure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUFFIXES THAT INDICATE OCCUPATIONS

A lawyer is someone who deals with the law; a buyer is someone who buys items. Below are ten suffixes that indicate a person who is something, does something, or deals with something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ar</td>
<td>scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ard</td>
<td>dullard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ary</td>
<td>revolutionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>conjurer (magician)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ian</td>
<td>historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ier</td>
<td>furrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ist</td>
<td>psychologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ite</td>
<td>socialite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-or</td>
<td>bettor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Suffix -ist

Many useful words have been formed with the suffix “ist.” Often, these words describe hobbies or careers. The following chart shows the most testworthy of these words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aborist</td>
<td>deals with tree care</td>
<td>ahr-bur-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entomologist</td>
<td>deals with insects</td>
<td>en-tuh-mahl-uh-jist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geneticist</td>
<td>deals with heredity</td>
<td>juh-net-uh-sist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meteorologist</td>
<td>deals with the weather</td>
<td>meet-ee-uh-rai-uh-jist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numismatist</td>
<td>deals with coins</td>
<td>noo-miz-muh-tist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philatelist</td>
<td>deals with stamps</td>
<td>fuh-lat-uh-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychologist</td>
<td>deals with people’s problems</td>
<td>sy-kahl-uh-jist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 3

Directions: Match the word to its definition. If you wish, underline the suffix in each word to help you remember how they are used. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. functionary  a. philosopher, scholar
2. editor  b. person who sits
3. taxidermist  c. person who edits
4. comedian  d. mediator
5. arbitrator  e. an official
6. pedestrian  f. opponent
7. theorist  g. handwriting
8. adversary  h. person who stuffs animals
9. sedentary  i. person who walks
10. penmanship  j. humorist

Vocabulary Builder 3 Answers

1. The correct answer is e.
2. The correct answer is c.
3. The correct answer is h.
4. The correct answer is j.
5. The correct answer is d.
6. The correct answer is i.
7. The correct answer is a.
8. The correct answer is f.
9. The correct answer is b.
10. The correct answer is g.
SUFFIXES THAT SHOW RESEMBLANCE

Below are twelve suffixes that all mean “resembling, like, or of.” Study them and the examples. Then, complete the activity that follows to help you incorporate these words and suffixes into your daily vocabulary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ac</td>
<td>cardiac</td>
<td>having to do with the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>having to do with nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-an</td>
<td>suburban</td>
<td>having to do with the suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-esque</td>
<td>statuesque</td>
<td>curvaceous, shapely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ile</td>
<td>infantile</td>
<td>like a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ine</td>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>manly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>asinine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>yearly</td>
<td>occurring every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ory</td>
<td>advisory</td>
<td>helping out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oid</td>
<td>android</td>
<td>human-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-some</td>
<td>worrisome</td>
<td>distressing, disconcerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wise</td>
<td>likewise</td>
<td>in the same way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Builder 4

**Directions:** In the space provided, write **T** if the definition is true and **F** if it is false. Use what you learned about suffixes that mean “resembling, like, or of” to help you figure out what each word means.

___ 1. devilish  
___ 2. cuboid  
___ 3. puerile  
___ 4. saturnine  
___ 5. fulsome  
___ 6. sensory  
___ 7. Romanesque  
___ 8. pastoral  
___ 9. ovoid  
___ 10. dollarwise  
___ 11. fictional  
___ 12. churlish

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Vocabulary Builder 4 Answers

1. The correct answer is T.
2. The correct answer is T.
3. The correct answer is F.
4. The correct answer is T.
5. The correct answer is F.
6. The correct answer is T.
7. The correct answer is F.
8. The correct answer is F.
9. The correct answer is T.
10. The correct answer is T.
11. The correct answer is F.
12. The correct answer is F.

Vocabulary Builder 5

Directions: Each of the following boldfaced words ends with a suffix. Use what you already know about suffixes to see how many of these words you can decode. Select the correct meaning and write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

1. culinary
   (A) cute; attractive
   (B) picky
   (C) dealing with cooking
   (D) dealing with cue balls

2. insignificance
   (A) momentous
   (B) sign; insignia
   (C) consequential
   (D) unimportant

3. palatial
   (A) luxurious
   (B) incomplete
   (C) roof of the mouth
   (D) paradigm

4. seditious
   (A) rebellious
   (B) cooperative
   (C) mutual
   (D) perspicacious

5. intransigent
   (A) not traveling
   (B) insolvent
   (C) close-minded
   (D) prolific

6. erudite
   (A) ruddy-skinned
   (B) pencil lead
   (C) synergistic
   (D) learned
### Vocabulary Builder 5 Answers

1. The correct answer is (C).
2. The correct answer is (D).
3. The correct answer is (A).
4. The correct answer is (A).
5. The correct answer is (C).
6. The correct answer is (D).
7. The correct answer is (A).
8. The correct answer is (C).
9. The correct answer is (D).
10. The correct answer is (B).
Chapter 7: All About Suffixes

### SUFFIXES THAT SHOW AMOUNT

Below are ten suffixes that show quantity. Some of these suffixes were discussed earlier in this chapter in a different context. This was done on purpose because repetition makes it easier for you to remember crucial testworthy words and concepts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-aceous</td>
<td>having</td>
<td>curvaceous</td>
<td>cur-vay-shush</td>
<td>having curves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>characterized by</td>
<td>cultured</td>
<td>kul-churd</td>
<td>civilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lent</td>
<td>inclined to be</td>
<td>prevalent</td>
<td>preh-vah-lent</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ose</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>morose</td>
<td>more-ose</td>
<td>gloomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>perilous</td>
<td>per-ih-lus</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ious</td>
<td>having</td>
<td>vicious</td>
<td>vish-us</td>
<td>vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>guiltless</td>
<td></td>
<td>innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ling</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>yearling</td>
<td></td>
<td>year-old horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fold</td>
<td>increased by</td>
<td>tenfold</td>
<td></td>
<td>ten times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>healthful</td>
<td></td>
<td>nutritious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TWELVE USEFUL SUFFIXES

Let’s finish up with some important suffixes that crop up in many of the words you will encounter in your academic career.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-erly</td>
<td>to, directly</td>
<td>easterly</td>
<td>ees-ter-lee</td>
<td>go east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-escent</td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>opalescent</td>
<td>oh-pah-less-ent</td>
<td>shiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eum</td>
<td>place for</td>
<td>museum</td>
<td></td>
<td>storehouse of exhibits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ferous</td>
<td>carrying, bearing</td>
<td>odoriferous</td>
<td>oh-dur-if-ur-us</td>
<td>stinky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ia</td>
<td>condition</td>
<td>anorexia</td>
<td>an-uh-reks-ee-uh</td>
<td>eating disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fy</td>
<td>marked by</td>
<td>magnify</td>
<td></td>
<td>make larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ical</td>
<td>having to do with</td>
<td>musical</td>
<td></td>
<td>lyric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-id</td>
<td>inclined to be</td>
<td>florid</td>
<td>flor-id</td>
<td>gaudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>inclined to be</td>
<td>festive</td>
<td>fes-tive</td>
<td>joyful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ism</td>
<td>practice/quality</td>
<td>baptism</td>
<td>bap-tiz-um</td>
<td>religious ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tude</td>
<td>condition</td>
<td>rectitude</td>
<td>rek-tuh-tood</td>
<td>virtue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ure</td>
<td>means, quality</td>
<td>rapture</td>
<td>rap-chur</td>
<td>bliss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Builder 6

Directions: Match each word in the first column to its definition in the second column. If you wish, underline the suffix in each word to help you remember how it is used. Write your answers in the space provided.

____ 1. bursitis  a. eager
____ 2. discernment  b. to suggest
____ 3. nihilism  c. surrender
____ 4. adolescence  d. inflammation of the bursa (area between the bone and a tendon)
____ 5. expenditure  e. open-air theater
____ 6. abandonment  f. judgment
____ 7. heroism  g. reversion; throwback
____ 8. inducement  h. enhance
____ 9. intensify  i. expenses
____ 10. signify  j. bravery
____ 11. coliseum  k. teen years
____ 12. obsolescent  l. used up
____ 13. fervid  m. repudiation
____ 14. sinusitis  n. inflammation of sinuses
____ 15. atavism  o. motive

Vocabulary Builder 6 Answers

1. The correct answer is d.
2. The correct answer is f.
3. The correct answer is m.
4. The correct answer is k.
5. The correct answer is i.
6. The correct answer is c.
7. The correct answer is j.
8. The correct answer is o.
9. The correct answer is h.
10. The correct answer is b.
11. The correct answer is e.
12. The correct answer is l.
13. The correct answer is a.
14. The correct answer is n.
15. The correct answer is g.

**Vocabulary Builder 7**

**Directions:** Select the correct meaning for each of the following boldfaced words. Use what you learned about suffixes as well as all the other vocabulary techniques you have mastered so far. Circle your answer choice.

1. The murder scene can only be described as a **carnage**.
   (A) confusion
   (B) cluttered area
   (C) holy area
   (D) massacre

2. The drunk’s **clownish** actions embarrassed his family.
   (A) amusing
   (B) admirable
   (C) foolish
   (D) humorous

3. The lawyer functioned as an **intermediary** between the warring couple.
   (A) junta
   (B) friend
   (C) confidant
   (D) mediator

4. Some people think that acne is **chromosomal**.
   (A) genetic
   (B) judicious
   (C) conjugal
   (D) abnormal

5. The new college president kicked off his appointment with a big **convocation**.
   (A) speech
   (B) gathering
   (C) rejoinder
   (D) lexicon
6. The preacher had an annoying habit of **proselytizing** at inappropriate moments.
   - (A) eating
   - (B) attempting to convert people to his way of thinking
   - (C) trying to sleep
   - (D) elucidating

7. Children hate to be **castigated** in front of their friends.
   - (A) praised
   - (B) rebuked
   - (C) out in a cast
   - (D) mercurial

8. There was no doubt who was **culpable** for the mistake.
   - (A) able to cope
   - (B) out of control
   - (C) impenitent
   - (D) liable

9. The florist placed flowers, moss, and stones in the **terrarium**.
   - (A) a shallow pool
   - (B) case
   - (C) an environment for plants and land animals
   - (D) an environment for extinct creatures

10. After treatment, the former alcoholic was happy to be **abstinent**.
    - (A) conical
    - (B) stubborn
    - (C) intoxicated
    - (D) sober

**Vocabulary Builder 7 Answers**

1. The correct answer is (D).
2. The correct answer is (C).
3. The correct answer is (D).
4. The correct answer is (A).
5. The correct answer is (B).
6. The correct answer is (B).
7. The correct answer is (B).
8. The correct answer is (D).
9. The correct answer is (C).
10. The correct answer is (D).
## EXERCISES: PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

**Directions:** Find a word in this chapter that uses either the prefix or suffix given and write it on the first line. Then try to think of another word with the same prefix or suffix. Make sure you understand the meaning of all of the words that you write. If you don’t, look them up in your dictionary.

1. **-less:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

2. **-ers:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

3. **anti-:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

4. **-ful:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

5. **over-:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

6. **hyper-:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

7. **ex-:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

8. **-ious:**
   - (A) __________________
   - (B) __________________

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

9. The prefix *pro* in the word *proponent* means
   - (A) professional
   - (B) property
   - (C) against
   - (D) for

10. The prefix in *redefining* means
    - (A) clearly
     - (B) later
     - (C) informally
     - (D) again

11. The suffix *ist* in *environmentalist* and *ecologist* indicates
    - (A) an area
     - (B) a thing
     - (C) a person
     - (D) a time

12. The prefix *fore* in *foresee* means
    - (A) at the same time
     - (B) before
     - (C) in favor of
     - (D) beside
EXERCISES: SYNONYMS

Directions: Circle the answer choice that has the same meaning as the underlined word.

1. A gun is a lethal weapon.
   (A) dangerous
   (B) modern
   (C) deadly
   (D) light

2. A soothsayer can foresee events.
   (A) see after
   (B) see behind
   (C) see before
   (D) see now

3. In order to save a ship in a storm, in the old days the crew jettisoned the cargo.
   (A) loaded
   (B) ate
   (C) threw overboard
   (D) tied down

4. Constant wrangles over money disturbed the harmony of their marriage.
   (A) discussions
   (B) problems
   (C) bills
   (D) arguments

5. Many civilians were maimed in the air raid.
   (A) killed
   (B) wounded
   (C) evacuated
   (D) molested

6. The beaver dam obstructed the flow of the river.
   (A) observed
   (B) endangered
   (C) assisted
   (D) blocked off

7. Toxic waste disposal is a major concern at a nuclear power plant.
   (A) poisonous
   (B) superfluous
   (C) metallic
   (D) liquid

8. The neighbors’ swimming pool infringed upon my property.
   (A) remained
   (B) threatened
   (C) implicated
   (D) encroached

9. Following the fiasco at the nuclear plant, the public protested its reopening.
   (A) partial breakdown
   (B) complete failure
   (C) boycott
   (D) destructive fire

10. The negotiations reached an impasse because the union representatives walked out of the meeting.
    (A) solution
    (B) impossibility
    (C) rejection
    (D) deadlock
11. The Red Cross arrived at the disaster area within 24 hours.
   (A) calamity
   (B) destruction
   (C) departure
   (D) hurricane

12. The earthquake caused great devastation in California.
    (A) ruin
    (B) confusion
    (C) movement
    (D) gaps

13. Nestor’s sage suggestions saved the Greeks from calamity.
    (A) repeated
    (B) wise
    (C) helpful
    (D) ingenious

    (A) antagonists
    (B) properties
    (C) advocates
    (D) proposals

15. The President’s former supporters have repudiated his current economic plan.
    (A) rejected
    (B) supported
    (C) hailed
    (D) divorced
EXERCISES: PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Across
1. Careful; honest
6. Inactive
11. Consume
12. Preposition: _____ the table
14. Vacant space
16. Prefix meaning wrong
19. Rudimentary
21. Indefinite article
22. Abbreviation for streets
24. Existing but not yet active
28. Encroach
30. Preposition: _____ home
31. Masculine pronoun
32. Prefix meaning out
33. Where are you _____?
34. Poisonous
35. First word of letter salutation

Down
1. Wise
2. Do again
3. You’re very _____: are you sick?
4. Names of things written to keep them in order
5. Remain
6. Auxiliary verb
7. Prefix meaning again
8. Wounding
9. See 30 Across
10. Antonym of from
13. Careless
15. Suffix used to change arrive to a noun
16. Title for a married woman
17. Draws toward
18. Antonym of give
### Chapter 7: All About Suffixes

**Across**

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<td>37</td>
<td>Fights, argues</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Container used to carry groceries</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Superlative ending</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Eager, enthusiastic</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Convince</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Money charged for a service</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Period of time</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Incalculable</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Soothe, relieve</td>
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<td>Very close, next to</td>
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**Down**

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<td>23</td>
<td>Unclear, vague</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Deserving praise</td>
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<td>See 9 Down</td>
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<td>Prefix meaning <em>beyond</em></td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Antonym of <em>come</em></td>
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<td>Number of events in a decathlon</td>
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<td>However</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Number of people or things put together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Prefix meaning <em>out</em></td>
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<td>43</td>
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</table>
ANSWER KEY

Prefixes and Suffixes

1–8. Answers will vary
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. B

Synonyms

2. C 7. A 12. A
5. B 10. D 15. A
Chapter 7: All About Suffixes

Putting It Together

SCRUPULOUS  DORMANT
A I T O T H E A T O N
GAP LS M AL A I R E
ELEMENTARY T M E G
A S T S T I T I C L
"LATENT O INF R INGE I
AT X H I M ' E A G O I N G
U T R " T O X I C V E
DEAR O E P T B E E N
A A W R A N G L E S U T
B A G A I " E S T
L R " A V I D " C O A X " F E E "
"EPOCH A E IF " U S A X
U G R E A T " A S R I
"APPEASED " A D J A C E N T
SUMMING IT UP

- Suffixes are added to the ends of roots to create many words.
- Suffixes are of different lengths.
- Adding a suffix to the end of a word can change its meaning or its tense.
PART IV
TWO PRACTICE TESTS

Practice Test 2

Practice Test 3
ANSWER SHEET PRACTICE TEST 2

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D
11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D
16. A B C D
17. A B C D
18. A B C D
19. A B C D
20. A B C D
21. A B C D
22. A B C D
23. A B C D
24. A B C D
25. A B C D
26. A B C D
27. A B C D
28. A B C D
29. A B C D
30. A B C D
31. A B C D
32. A B C D
33. A B C D
34. A B C D
35. A B C D
36. A B C D
37. A B C D
38. A B C D
39. A B C D
40. A B C D
41. A B C D
42. A B C D
43. A B C D
44. A B C D
45. A B C D
Practice Test 2

45 Questions • 35 Minutes

Directions: In questions 1–45, each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

The American Revolution was fought to gain autonomy.
(A) self-righteousness
(B) self-satisfaction
(C) self-rule
(D) self-reformation

The correct answer is (C), self-rule. The Revolution, as you may already know, was the War of Independence, which is the same as self-rule.

1. He had reached the zenith of his career when he became president of General Motors.
   (A) ambition
   (B) zeal
   (C) moment
   (D) summit

2. The road west gave access to the lake.
   (A) ascendency
   (B) approach
   (C) protection
   (D) asset

3. Because Jack defaulted on his loan, the bank took him to court.
   (A) defamed his character
   (B) erred in judgment
   (C) paid in full
   (D) failed to pay

4. Today’s chemists seek a panacea for the world’s ills.
   (A) gold
   (B) chemical
   (C) release
   (D) remedy

5. After years of litigation, the will was settled.
   (A) illness
   (B) lawsuits
   (C) longevity
   (D) taxes

6. Boutiques cater to a young clientele.
   (A) dress style
   (B) customers
   (C) adolescent
   (D) class
7. The styles that are in **vogue** in Paris change every year.
   (A) repute  
   (B) length  
   (C) fashion  
   (D) brevity

8. The builder's **conservative** estimate of the time required to remodel the kitchen was six weeks.
   (A) reactionary  
   (B) cautious  
   (C) protective  
   (D) traditional

9. Christian's path was **beset** by peril.
   (A) surrounded  
   (B) chased  
   (C) frightened  
   (D) bested

10. The **precedent** for this case was set by a law passed in 1900.
    (A) precept  
    (B) example  
    (C) jurisdiction  
    (D) pace

11. Frequent minor **ailments** kept her home from work.
    (A) irritations  
    (B) young children  
    (C) sicknesses  
    (D) falls

12. The neighbors' constant **wrangles** with each other shattered our tranquility.
    (A) wrecks  
    (B) wraths  
    (C) quarrels  
    (D) conversations

13. The Red Cross made an **equitable** distribution of the meals to the starving children.
    (A) just  
    (B) quick  
    (C) nutritious  
    (D) convenient

14. When you apply for a loan, you must show that you have **assets** to cover the amount of the loan.
    (A) assessments  
    (B) items of value  
    (C) legal documents  
    (D) stocks

15. The union members **boycotted** the meeting because they did not want to go on strike.
    (A) attended  
    (B) blackmailed  
    (C) shunned  
    (D) left

16. The Industrial Revolution marked the beginning of an **epoch** of exodus from rural areas to cities.
    (A) episode  
    (B) period  
    (C) migration  
    (D) story

17. **Participants** from 100 countries go to the Olympic Games.
    (A) people who buy things  
    (B) people who watch  
    (C) people who take part  
    (D) people who travel

18. He got a gold medal for the **feat** of lifting 500 pounds.
    (A) accomplishment  
    (B) fear  
    (C) trial  
    (D) event
19. We had to list the chronology of events in World War II on our test.  
   (A) catastrophe  
   (B) time sequence  
   (C) disaster  
   (D) discrepancy

20. You may find that jogging is detrimental rather than beneficial to your health.  
   (A) helpful  
   (B) facile  
   (C) depressing  
   (D) harmful

21. The power failure at 7 a.m. caused consternation among the city’s commuters.  
   (A) disability  
   (B) deliberation  
   (C) dismay  
   (D) distaste

22. The hostess was affronted by Bill’s failure to thank her for dinner.  
   (A) affable  
   (B) insulted  
   (C) afflicted  
   (D) confronted

23. His drunken behavior at the wedding was deplorable.  
   (A) intoxicated  
   (B) displayed  
   (C) delightful  
   (D) wretched

24. The tainted meat made him desperately ill.  
   (A) contaminated  
   (B) touched  
   (C) refrigerated  
   (D) colored

25. The consensus among the senators was that the bill would not be passed.  
   (A) controversy  
   (B) gathering  
   (C) divided  
   (D) agreement

26. I can jog a few miles, but the Boston Marathon is certainly beyond my scope.  
   (A) view  
   (B) opportunity  
   (C) range  
   (D) score

27. Militant suffragettes demanded the right to vote.  
   (A) feminine  
   (B) strongly committed  
   (C) organized  
   (D) newly liberated

28. Currently, there are at least four movies playing that deserve the Academy Award.  
   (A) downtown  
   (B) at the present time  
   (C) at the local theater  
   (D) frequently

29. The embarrassed young mother admonished her children for having taken the candy from the grocery shelf.  
   (A) worried  
   (B) reminded  
   (C) scolded  
   (D) praised

30. The dental work made a profound change in her appearance.  
   (A) thorough  
   (B) provocative  
   (C) proper  
   (D) interesting
31. The Browns were in a dilemma about whether to buy a house in the country or an apartment in the city where they worked.
(A) predicament
(B) discussion
(C) agreement
(D) stage

32. Tempestuous times preceded the declaration of war.
(A) peaceful
(B) emotionally charged
(C) trying
(D) temperate

33. Citizens who collaborated with the enemy during the war were executed after the war.
(A) resisted
(B) fought
(C) lost
(D) helped

34. A versatile material for home construction is wood.
(A) useful
(B) various
(C) inflammable
(D) common

35. Current laws protect wildlife from useless slaughter.
(A) undomesticated animals
(B) birds
(C) nature
(D) predators

36. Her refusal to go out with him infuriated him.
(A) saddened
(B) intoxicated
(C) angered
(D) frightened

37. Participation in intramural sports is required.
(A) within the school
(B) with outsiders
(C) overly strenuous
(D) extraordinary

38. On the brink of matrimony, he fled to a desert island.
(A) ship
(B) proposal
(C) edge
(D) evasion

39. The professor elicited a loud groan from his students with his difficult assignment.
(A) eluded
(B) repeated
(C) drew out
(D) articulated

40. City dwellers are exhilarated by the brisk country air.
(A) amazed
(B) fanned
(C) humbled
(D) stimulated

41. Ponce de Leon searched for magic waters to rejuvenate the elderly.
(A) make young again
(B) clean again
(C) reject again
(D) stimulate again

42. Although they had never met before the party, Roger and Gina felt a strong affinity to each other at first glance.
(A) affability
(B) attraction
(C) dislike
(D) interest
43. A person who suffers from stage fright is easily intimidated by a large audience.
   (A) inspired
   (B) applauded
   (C) frightened
   (D) expelled

44. Every other woman at the premiere was aware of the star's ostentatious display of her emeralds.
   (A) wealthy
   (B) loud
   (C) oscillating
   (D) showy

45. Young people often dispense with the traditional ceremonies of marriage.
   (A) engage upon
   (B) unite
   (C) destroy
   (D) omit
1. The correct answer is (D). The summit is the highest point and, in this sentence, the presidency of the company can be viewed as the top position. The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence.

2. The correct answer is (B). Access is a way or means of reaching or entering a place. Ascendancy means domination and an asset is an advantage or important thing. Protection makes no sense in this sentence.

3. The correct answer is (D). Defamed his character and erred in judgment do not make a meaningful sentence. If you know that paid in full and failed to pay have opposite meaning, then you can assume that one of them is the correct answer. If Jack had paid in full, then the bank would not be inclined to take him to court.

4. The correct answer is (D). A panacea is something that is believed to cure all ills and problems. Gold, chemical, and release do not make sense in the sentence.

5. The correct answer is (B). Litigation is a lawsuit. The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence.

6. The correct answer is (B). The key word in the sentence is cater. To cater to someone is to satisfy his or her special needs. In this sentence, the special needs are of the young customers.

7. The correct answer is (C). Vogue usually refers to fashion.

8. The correct answer is (B). Reactionary, protective, or traditional would not describe the experience of obtaining an estimate of cost.

9. The correct answer is (A). Beset is to come at a target from all directions. The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence.

10. The correct answer is (B). This is a more difficult word because precept and example could be used to make a meaningful sentence. If you do not know the meaning of the words given as alternatives, add them to your card list.

11. The correct answer is (C). Although irritations, young children, and falls may keep someone home from work, ailments are sicknesses.

12. The correct answer is (C). The key word in the sentence is shattered, which means “to ruin or destroy.”

13. The correct answer is (A). While the distribution of the meals might have been quick, nutritious, and perhaps, convenient, no one could dispute that the distribution was dictated by reason, conscience, and a natural sense of fairness.

14. The correct answer is (B). Assets are items of value to a person, business, or institution.

15. The correct answer is (C). A boycott is a refusal for political reasons to buy certain products or do business with a certain store or company. Although left would make a meaningful sentence, to boycott the meeting would be a refusal to attend.

16. The correct answer is (B). An epoch is a particular period of history. In this sentence, the epoch refers to the period during the Industrial Revolution when people moved from the country to the cities.
17. The correct answer is (C). A participant is someone who takes part in something.

18. The correct answer is (A). A feat is an act of skill, endurance, or strength. It is also an achievement. In this sentence, the gold medal was awarded for the achievement of lifting 500 pounds.

19. The correct answer is (B). A chronology is the arrangement of events in order of occurrence.

20. The correct answer is (D). Beneficial and detrimental are opposites.

21. The correct answer is (C). Consternation is surprise, confusion, and often anger directed toward an event or person.

22. The correct answer is (B). The key word is failure. None of the other answer choices makes sense in the sentence.

23. The correct answer is (D). His drunken behavior was considered “very bad.”

24. The correct answer is (A). Tainted food is spoiled or contaminated.

25. The correct answer is (D). A consensus is an agreement reached among members of a group.

26. The correct answer is (C). Scope represents the limits or range of something.

27. The correct answer is (B). Militants are strongly committed to a cause.

28. The correct answer is (B).

29. The correct answer is (C). Admonished means to criticize or scold. The key word in the sentence is embarrassed. None of the other answer choices makes sense in the sentence.

30. The correct answer is (A).

31. The correct answer is (A). A dilemma usually refers to a situation in which a choice must be made.

32. The correct answer is (B).

33. The correct answer is (D). The prefix co- means “with.”

34. The correct answer is (A). Versatile means useful in many ways or multipurpose.

35. The correct answer is (A).

36. The correct answer is (C).

37. The correct answer is (A). The prefix “intra-” means within. Intramural means within an organization.

38. The correct answer is (C). Brink can mean the top edge of a cliff or, in this sentence, a point after which something may happen.

39. The correct answer is (C). Elicit means to get or to bring out.

40. The correct answer is (D). People often refer to brisk air as exhilarating since it makes them feel strong and happy.

41. The correct answer is (A). The Latin root is “iuvenis,” young. Rejuvenate is to make young again.

42. The correct answer is (B). The couple felt an attraction to each other. Affability is easy to talk to.

43. The correct answer is (C). To intimidate is to make someone fearful. The key word in the sentence is suffers.

44. The correct answer is (D). Ostentatious displays are intended to attract some notice and to impress other people.

45. The correct answer is (D). To dispense with means to manage without or to get rid of.
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Directions: In questions 1–45 each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. He talked so fast that I couldn’t comprehend what he said.
   (A) hear
   (B) translate
   (C) understand
   (D) repeat
   The correct answer is (C), understand, because logically you would not understand fast speech. You could hear him. No mention is made of his speaking in a foreign language, so translate is not a likely answer. Repeat is out of the question in this context.

2. Savage hordes swept across Europe and ruthlessly attacked all in their path.
   (A) without stopping
   (B) without weapons
   (C) without warning
   (D) without pity
   Savage hordes swept across Europe and ruthlessly attacked all in their path.

3. Many of the habitats of birds and plants have been destroyed by man’s pollution.
   (A) nests
   (B) forests
   (C) natural homes
   (D) grounds
   Many of the habitats of birds and plants have been destroyed by man’s pollution.

4. Children have a jargon of their own that their elders frequently don’t understand.
   (A) unintelligible talk
   (B) exercise plan
   (C) strange gait
   (D) sign language
   Children have a jargon of their own that their elders frequently don’t understand.
5. The UN delegates lived in temporary housing until their apartment house was constructed.
   (A) timely
   (B) temperate
   (C) limited time
   (D) temporizing

   (A) delicacies
   (B) cooking
   (C) chefs
   (D) gourmets

7. It was inevitable that women would be sent into space along with men.
   (A) unlikely
   (B) fantastic
   (C) influential
   (D) unavoidable

8. One of the superstitions related to weddings is that the bride should wear something blue.
   (A) rules of conduct
   (B) irrational beliefs
   (C) nuptials
   (D) religious ceremonies

9. The Industrial Revolution effected a drastic change in the British standard of living in the 18th century.
   (A) caused
   (B) eliminated
   (C) prevented
   (D) denied

10. The colonists made a vehement protest against taxation without representation.
    (A) veiled
    (B) verified
    (C) impassioned
    (D) voracious

11. Whenever I have to make a speech, the minute I stand up on the dais I forget every word.
    (A) front
    (B) feet
    (C) soap box
    (D) platform

12. Food manufacturers must label their products with content information.
    (A) sell
    (B) describe
    (C) brand
    (D) stick on

13. After camping in the wilderness for two weeks, he was so unkempt that his wife was horrified.
    (A) extremely messy
    (B) ugly
    (C) totally ferocious
    (D) undone

14. Two small toy manufacturers consolidated to form a new business.
    (A) advertised
    (B) united
    (C) divided
    (D) met

15. His wife’s extravagant tastes put him in debt.
    (A) excessive
    (B) extraordinary
    (C) exclusive
    (D) exciting

16. After her husband’s death, Mrs. Brown spent several melancholy years alone in her apartment.
    (A) tired
    (B) meaningful
    (C) brief
    (D) sad
17. Because he swam too fast at the beginning of the race, he lost his stamina early.
   (A) energy  
   (B) place  
   (C) stand  
   (D) stroke

18. If you stay on this diet, ultimately you will lose weight.
   (A) formerly  
   (B) finally  
   (C) unlikely  
   (D) possibly

19. He studied so zealously that he graduated from college first in his class.
   (A) lazily  
   (B) enthusiastically  
   (C) happily  
   (D) dispassionately

20. His physical condition was no impediment to his career as a violinist.
   (A) help  
   (B) impatience  
   (C) hindrance  
   (D) impossibility

21. You ought to read the directions carefully before you begin the problems.
   (A) may  
   (B) might  
   (C) should  
   (D) can

22. An author in the throes of creation hates to be interrupted.
   (A) struggle  
   (B) study  
   (C) wake  
   (D) theater

23. A diabetic has to renounce most sugar in his diet.
   (A) give up  
   (B) foresee  
   (C) inject  
   (D) curse

24. Chicago became notorious for crime and corruption during the days of Prohibition.
   (A) disrupted  
   (B) evil  
   (C) known  
   (D) criminal

25. The course of studies is geared to an urban population.
   (A) driven  
   (B) modified  
   (C) apparent  
   (D) tried

26. Physical infirmity often makes people querulous and hard to live with.
   (A) irritable  
   (B) weak  
   (C) indignant  
   (D) poor

27. The French restaurant in our neighborhood is a favorite rendezvous for parents without their children.
   (A) hidden retreat  
   (B) hiding place  
   (C) meeting place  
   (D) dining room

28. The ship foundered on the rocks during the hurricane.
   (A) established  
   (B) struck  
   (C) failed  
   (D) sank
29. The Salk vaccine has had a **potent** effect upon the incidence of polio.
   (A) potential  
   (B) powerful  
   (C) praiseworthy  
   (D) priceless

30. At the age of ninety, her health has **regressed** to the point that she may soon die.
   (A) remembered  
   (B) alluded  
   (C) deteriorated  
   (D) progressed

31. Americans were **appalled** by the latest statistics regarding violent crimes.
   (A) mildly surprised  
   (B) informed  
   (C) shocked  
   (D) pleased

32. John blamed his poor grades this semester upon his having participated in too many **extracurricular** activities.
   (A) frivolous and additional  
   (B) athletic and vigorous  
   (C) outside the curriculum  
   (D) inattentive to studies

33. **Furthermore**, I feel that his behavior is upsetting the entire classroom.
   (A) Nevertheless  
   (B) However  
   (C) In spite of this  
   (D) In addition

34. I **infer** from our conversation that he has no intention of paying the bill.
   (A) conclude  
   (B) intrude  
   (C) imply  
   (D) hear

35. **Toxic** waste from nuclear plants is hazardous to the environment.
   (A) troublesome  
   (B) poisonous  
   (C) grievous  
   (D) panic

36. As she aged, she became so **garrulous** that no one else could be heard.
   (A) talkative  
   (B) gracious  
   (C) sickly  
   (D) grey

37. Obviously Helen’s **forte** is chemistry.
   (A) fortitude  
   (B) talent  
   (C) weakness  
   (D) fixation

38. That the government ought to develop a jobs program seemed to Congress an **indisputable** fact.
   (A) indefinite  
   (B) indispensable  
   (C) unquestionable  
   (D) undefinable

39. The electrician was **scrupulous** about grounding all the wires in the factory.
   (A) afraid  
   (B) employed  
   (C) careful  
   (D) infamous

40. The **interment** took place last Friday.
   (A) festivity  
   (B) installation  
   (C) launching  
   (D) burial
41. We all have **peccadillos** that our intimate friends tolerate.
   (A) small faults
   (B) bad habits
   (C) assigned duties
   (D) foul language

42. Her disapproval was **implicit** in her response to his behavior.
   (A) implicated
   (B) important
   (C) implied
   (D) impious

43. All of the President's efforts to **rescind** the law were unavailing.
   (A) revive
   (B) change
   (C) repeal
   (D) rescue

44. The Senator has a **vindictive** attitude toward her ex-husband.
   (A) vindicated
   (B) troublesome
   (C) weak
   (D) vengeful

45. In the **interim** between performances, the famous actress toured Europe.
   (A) interval
   (B) interception
   (C) interaction
   (D) insertion
## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

1. **The correct answer is (B).** Abstinence is usually used to describe the avoidance of alcohol.

2. **The correct answer is (D).** Ruthlessly is having no compassion or pity. A synonym for ruthless is merciless.

3. **The correct answer is (C).** Habitat refers to the environment where an organism, animal, or plant normally lives or occurs. Although birds live in nests and forests contain plants, (C) best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for habitats.

4. **The correct answer is (A).** Jargon can refer either a specialized or technical language or nonsensical talk. The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence when substituted for jargon.

5. **The correct answer is (C).** The Latin prefix, tempor-, refers to time. Timely refers to something occurring at a suitable time but does not make a meaningful sentence when substituted for temporary.

6. **The correct answer is (B).** Cuisine is the manner of preparing food.

7. **The correct answer is (D).** An inevitable event or occurrence is an unavoidable event or occurrence.

8. **The correct answer is (B).** Superstitions are irrational beliefs that are sometimes rooted in magic or the supernatural.

9. **The correct answer is (A).** An effect is a result; the verb, effect, means to produce a result.

10. **The correct answer is (C).** The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence.

11. **The correct answer is (D).** A dais is a platform usually with chairs, a long table, and a podium for speakers at a banquet or a lecture.

12. **The correct answer is (B).** The noun, label, is a marker on a product that is used to give its name and contents. Here, the verb, label, is to mark with a label.

13. **The correct answer is (A).** The key word in the sentence is horrified. It is obvious by the wife’s response that the man looked unlike himself.

14. **The correct answer is (B).** The prefix con- means “with.” To consolidate is to group together to reduce in number.

15. **The correct answer is (A).**

16. **The correct answer is (D).**

17. **The correct answer is (A).** Stamina is the ability to exercise or work for long periods of time.

18. **The correct answer is (B).**

19. **The correct answer is (B).**

20. **The correct answer is (C).** An impediment is something that prevents or interferes with something.

21. **The correct answer is (C).** Ought is used to express an obligation.

22. **The correct answer is (A).** It is a condition of agonizing struggle.

23. **The correct answer is (A).** A person with diabetes should limit his or her intake of sugar.

24. **The correct answer is (C).** Notorious is well-known or famous, especially for something bad.
25. The correct answer is (B). The phrase, “to gear something to,” is to make something suitable.

26. The correct answer is (A). A querulous person finds something wrong with everything.

27. The correct answer is (C). A rendezvous is a meeting place. The word is also used to describe a meeting, especially between lovers.

28. The correct answer is (D). To founder can mean to trip or fall from great tiredness, but, in this sentence, founded is to fill up with water and sink.

29. The correct answer is (B). A potent drug has a strong effect or influence, making it very powerful. The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence.

30. The correct answer is (C). To regress is to go backwards, usually to a worse condition.

31. The correct answer is (C). The other answer choices make little sense, given the subject matter of the sentence.

32. The correct answer is (C). The prefix extra- means “out of.”

33. The correct answer is (D). A synonym would be “moreover.”

34. The correct answer is (A). To infer is to come to a conclusion based on some information.

35. The correct answer is (B). The other answer choices do not make a meaningful sentence.

36. The correct answer is (A). A garrulous person talks too much.

37. The correct answer is (B). A forte is something that a person does well.

38. The correct answer is (C).

39. The correct answer is (C). A scrupulous person is attentive to detail and correctness.

40. The correct answer is (D). To inter is to bury.

41. The correct answer is (A). This is from the Spanish “peccadillo.”

42. The correct answer is (C). An implicit agreement is one that is implied or understood, without being directly expressed.

43. The correct answer is (C).

44. The correct answer is (D). A vindictive person seeks to harm another person.

45. The correct answer is (A). An interim is a time period between events.
NOTES
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4. Which category best describes you?
   ❑ High school student
   ❑ Parent of high school student
   ❑ College student
   ❑ Graduate/professional student
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   ❑ Working professional/military
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7. This book was recommended by:
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   - [ ] Friend
   - [ ] Teacher
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   - [ ] Other (please specify) _______________________________

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   - [ ] No

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