

EXERCISE 1 MATCHING WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

Unit 5

Match the definition in Column B with the word in Column A. Write the letter of the correct definition on the answer line.

Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. impressionistic | a. to look upon; gaze at |
| 2. myopia | b. to picture in the mind |
| 3. perceptive | c. to see or know beforehand |
| 4. survey | d. keenness of judgment |
| 5. discernment | e. the ability to see the true nature of something |
| 6. behold | f. showing a keen understanding |
| 7. foresee | g. to view comprehensively; inspect carefully |
| 8. insight | h. lack of good judgment; shortsightedness |
| 9. gape | i. referring to a personal response rather than one based on reason or fact |
| 10. envision | j. to stare at in amazement with the mouth open |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Each of the following questions contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide the answer to the question, and write *Yes* or *No* on the answer line.

1. If you *behold* something, do you carry it in your hands? _____
2. If you *envision* an activity, can you picture it in your mind? _____
3. If people are amazed, might they *gape*? _____
4. Is a person with *insight* a poor judge of people and situations? _____
5. Is a *perceptive* person difficult to explain things to? _____
6. Is a person with *myopia* shortsighted in his or her view of things? _____
7. If you *survey* something, do you glance briefly at it? _____
8. Is an *impressionistic* view based on feelings rather than reason or fact? _____
9. If you *foresee* something, do you see or know it beforehand? _____
10. Does *discernment* require good judgment? _____

EXERCISE 3 CHOOSING THE BEST WORD

Decide which vocabulary word or related form best expresses the meaning of the italicized word or phrase in the sentence. On the answer line, write the letter of the correct choice.

1. The artist's portrait was *based on personal interpretation rather than fact* and barely resembled the governor.
a. discerning b. impressionistic c. insightful d. myopic _____

2. The American author Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote that a moment's *ability to see the true nature of something* is sometimes worth the experiences of a lifetime.
 - a. myopia
 - b. foresight
 - c. impression
 - d. insight
3. "I see *beforehand* a change in the weather," commented Willie, somehow knowing that a storm was on its way.
 - a. gape
 - b. foresee
 - c. survey
 - d. behold
4. "Look at the stars!" exclaimed Melissa. "They are the ornaments of night!"
 - a. Behold
 - b. Envision
 - c. Gape
 - d. Foresee
5. In *Utopia*, English author Sir Thomas More *pictured in his mind* a country where injustice does not exist.
 - a. envisioned
 - b. foresaw
 - c. surveyed
 - d. beheld
6. The theater critic was a person of education and *keenness of judgment*.
 - a. myopia
 - b. foresight
 - c. impression
 - d. discernment
7. Because of his *shortsightedness*, the king did not understand that his unfair policies could cause a rebellion.
 - a. discernment
 - b. insights
 - c. myopia
 - d. gaping
8. The grand jury *carefully examined* the evidence before handing down indictments.
 - a. gaped at
 - b. envisioned
 - c. beheld
 - d. surveyed
9. "I enjoy reading Robert Frost's work because he is such a *keenly aware* poet," explained Maria.
 - a. impressionistic
 - b. myopic
 - c. perceptive
 - d. gaping
10. The little girl *stared open-mouthed at* the towering Ferris wheel.
 - a. beheld
 - b. discerned
 - c. gaped at
 - d. envisioned

EXERCISES USING DIFFERENT FORMS OF WORDS

Each sentence contains an italicized vocabulary word in a form that does not fit the sentence. On the answer line, write the form of the word that does fit the sentence.

1. "I am a *behold* of dreams," sang the folksinger. _____
2. Mrs. James asked a *survey* to determine the boundaries of her property. _____
3. Shakespeare wrote *perceptive* about human nature. _____
4. An iceberg tore a *gape* hole in the side of the *Titanic* on the ship's first voyage. _____
5. Apparently, the captain did not *discernment* the iceberg and sailed on at full speed. _____
6. The *myopia* designers of the ship had not included enough lifeboats to save everyone. _____
7. Although such an accident might have been *foresee*, people considered the *Titanic* indestructible. _____
8. *Envision* 1500 people drowning was too horrible for the public. _____

9. Dots of red and blue paint close together create the *impressionistic* of purple in a painting by Georges Seurat.
10. The *insight* counselor helped many students with their problems.

9. _____

10. _____

READING COMPREHENSION

Each numbered sentence in the following passage contains an italicized vocabulary word. After you read the passage, you will complete an exercise.

RACHEL CARSON: A DEDICATED ENVIRONMENTALIST

Rachel Carson (1907–1964), a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, was not content to limit herself to the study of living things. She wanted to do something to protect them. As a scientist, Carson was confined to the laboratory and to the sites of her observations, but as a writer she could bring her findings and concerns to the attention of thousands of readers.

(1) In her books—*The Sea Around Us*, *The Edge of the Sea*, and *Silent Spring*—Carson wrote with great *discernment* about such important environmental issues as the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides. (2) She *surveyed* the harmful effects that these substances have had on wildlife and on people. (3) She called attention to what people in their “unfortunate *myopia*” were doing to the environment.

(4) Book reviewers called Rachel Carson a “*perceptive* biologist.” (5) Some claimed that she was able to *foresee* the damage that people could ultimately inflict on the environment.

Rachel Carson wrote in a dramatic and, sometimes, alarming manner. (6) In *Silent Spring* she begins by inviting readers to *behold* the beauties of nature.



(7) As they enjoy Carson’s descriptive words, readers can *gape* at the birds, animals, and other occupants of a green and lovely world. (8) Then, with cold calculation, the writer asks readers to *envision* a silent world where all living things have been destroyed by pesticides and chemicals.

(9) Although environmentalists praised Carson for her *insight* into these important issues, not everyone was pleased by her theories. (10) Manufacturers and

users of pesticides, for example, felt that Rachel Carson’s writings were too *impressionistic*. They accused her of reacting in too personal a manner.

In spite of this criticism, Rachel Carson’s work had significant impact. For example, some common insecticides were banned from the United States because of their potential threat to the environment. Rachel Carson was a writer with a message that many people paid attention to.

READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Each of the following statements corresponds to a numbered sentence in the passage. Each statement contains a blank and is followed by four answer choices. Decide which choice fits best in the blank. The word or phrase that you choose must express roughly the same meaning as the italicized word in the passage. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. Rachel Carson wrote with great _____ about environmental concerns.
a. forcefulness b. keenness of judgment c. haste d. skill 1. _____
2. As a scientist, Carson _____ the harmful effects of pesticides and chemicals.
a. argued against c. examined closely 2. _____
b. wrote about d. concealed
3. She pointed out people's unfortunate _____.
a. stupidity c. eyesight problems 3. _____
b. self-destructiveness d. shortsightedness
4. Reviewers considered Rachel Carson to be a(n) _____ biologist and writer.
a. intelligent b. successful c. questioning d. keenly aware 4. _____
5. Some thought she could _____ the future.
a. predict b. write about c. select d. postpone 5. _____
6. In *Silent Spring* Rachel Carson invites readers to _____ the beauties of nature.
a. enjoy b. look upon c. protect d. recognize 6. _____
7. She permits the reader to _____ birds and animals.
a. preserve c. gaze in wonder at 7. _____
b. identify with d. enjoy
8. Later, Carson asks the reader to _____ a world without wildlife.
a. avoid b. expect c. picture mentally d. write about 8. _____
9. Although environmentalists praised her _____, not everyone was pleased.
a. writings c. research 9. _____
b. leadership d. ability to see the true nature of things
10. Opponents called her writings _____.
a. propaganda b. too personal c. lengthy d. boring 10. _____

PRACTICE WITH ANALOGIES

Analogies compare word pairs that are related in some way. In "DUPLICITOUS : HONEST :: fictitious : real," both pairs are antonyms.

See page 79 for some strategies to use with analogies.

Directions On the answer line, write the vocabulary word or a form of it that completes each analogy.

1. JARGON : PROFESSION :: _____ : region (*Lesson 1*) 1. _____
2. OSTRACIZE : PERSON :: _____ : product (*Lesson 2*) 2. _____
3. TUTOR : INSTRUCTION :: _____ : advice (*Lesson 2*) 3. _____
4. HONEST : CHEAT :: _____ : conform (*Lesson 2*) 4. _____
5. FRAGRANT : SMELL :: _____ : taste (*Lesson 3*) 5. _____