

EXERCISE 1 MATCHING WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

Unit 7

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

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|------------------|---|
| 1. deficient | a. to make complete again |
| 2. integral | b. a scarcity or lack |
| 3. replenish | c. superabundance; excess |
| 4. paltry | d. a shortage |
| 5. scant | e. lacking an essential quality; insufficient |
| 6. comprehensive | f. thorough; testing all possibilities |
| 7. plethora | g. necessary for completeness |
| 8. deficit | h. covering completely or broadly |
| 9. dearth | i. being just short of full measure; inadequate |
| 10. exhaustive | j. meager; insignificant |

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

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Decide whether the italicized vocabulary word has been used correctly in the sentence. On the answer line, write *Correct* for correct use and *Incorrect* for incorrect use.

1. After they reviewed their monthly expenses, the Wilsons realized that they did not have a *deficit*.
2. Because Alison's part is *integral* to the play, the play cannot go on without her.
3. Ken's *comprehensive* French course prepared him for his summer trip to France and Switzerland.
4. When I first learned about the invention of the printing press, I felt *replenished* about the topic.
5. Clara's *scant* amount of cologne overwhelmed the guests.
6. There was a *dearth* of vacant hotel rooms during the holiday weekend.
7. *Exhaustive* gases poured from the damaged pipe.
8. Known for its *paltry* buffet, the restaurant attracted people who enjoyed eating heartily.
9. Several of the seniors are *deficient* in credits for graduation.
10. Although the children had a *plethora* of toys, they complained of boredom on rainy days.

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

EXERCISE 3 IDENTIFYING ANTONYMS

Decide which word or phrase has the meaning that is opposite to that of the capitalized vocabulary word. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. INTEGRAL: a. ~~essential~~ b. unnecessary c. straight d. drab

1. _____

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 2. DEFICIT: | a. resistance | b. shortage | c. economics | d. surplus | 2. _____ |
| 3. DEARTH: | a. brightness | b. severity | c. abundance | d. lack | 3. _____ |
| 4. EXHAUSTIVE: | a. incomplete | b. fair | c. tired | d. thorough | 4. _____ |
| 5. COMPREHENSIVE: | a. noisy | b. limited | c. soothing | d. broad | 5. _____ |
| 6. PALTRY: | a. meager | b. pale | c. generous | d. silly | 6. _____ |
| 7. REPLENISH: | a. complete | b. accept | c. avoid | d. empty | 7. _____ |
| 8. SCANT: | a. wide | b. extreme | c. serious | d. sufficient | 8. _____ |
| 9. PLETHORA: | a. shortage | | c. collection | | 9. _____ |
| | b. overabundance | | d. amount | | |
| 10. DEFICIENT: | a. expensive | b. clever | c. fat | d. adequate | 10. _____ |

EXERCISE 4 USING DIFFERENT FORMS OF WORDS

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Because Aunt Loretta had collected a _____ of flower vases, she offered several to her nieces. (<i>plethora</i>) | 1. _____ |
| 2. Mitchell admitted to his partner his _____ in sports trivia. (<i>deficient</i>) | 2. _____ |
| 3. The exam was designed to test students _____ rather than to test them in only one area. (<i>comprehensive</i>) | 3. _____ |
| 4. The sound of a poem is _____ related to its total effect. (<i>integral</i>) | 4. _____ |
| 5. Because of the _____ of the questionnaire, few people completed it. (<i>exhaustive</i>) | 5. _____ |
| 6. The tenor's high notes were beautifully sung, but he _____ the low tones. (<i>scant</i>) | 6. _____ |
| 7. Mrs. Richter commented on the _____ selection of best sellers at her neighborhood library. (<i>paltry</i>) | 7. _____ |
| 8. Because of the _____ of cotton, clothing prices rose considerably. (<i>dearth</i>) | 8. _____ |
| 9. The city faces a _____ unless it can find an additional source of income. (<i>deficit</i>) | 9. _____ |
| 10. Yesterday Katie and Nick _____ the water in their aquarium. (<i>replenish</i>) | 10. _____ |

READING COMPREHENSION

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

JANE ADDAMS: SOCIAL REFORMER

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, industrialization and the rapid growth of cities caused an upsurge of reforming zeal in the United States. Women, though virtually without rights, played a powerful role in this movement for better social conditions. One of the most famous reformers was Jane Addams, who introduced social work in this country.

Addams was born on September 6, 1860, in Cedarville, Illinois. She attended Rockford Seminary, where her enthusiasm for reform made its first appearance. (1) Jane felt that her school was *deficient* in only one respect: she believed that, as a four-year program, it should confer degrees upon its graduates. (2) As class president and class orator, she played an *integral* part in transforming the seminary into Rockford College.

After her graduation Addams began medical studies at Women's Medical College in Philadelphia. She had to drop out of school, however, when her own health failed. (3) Following her recuperation from a series of operations for curvature of the spine, she felt restless and unhappy, with a *scant* sense of purpose. It was during a European trip that the idea of founding a neighborhood center for the underprivileged came to her.



In London Jane Addams witnessed the effects of poverty for the first time. (4) She was overwhelmed by the *paltriness* of the resources available to help the poor. A visit to Toynbee Hall, the first settlement house, inspired her to begin a new career. (5) Realizing that her own country had a *dearth* of charitable agencies, she decided to open the first settlement house in the United States. With a college classmate, Ellen Gates Starr, Addams founded Hull House in 1889 in the slums of Chicago.

(6) Hull House offered a *comprehensive* program of educational, cultural, recreational, and civic activities that included everything from a day nursery to college courses. (7) An apparent *plethora* of clubs serving over two thousand people a week were in operation by 1893. (8) By then, demand had increased so

much that Jane Addams had to seek the contributions of wealthy individuals to *replenish* her own limited funds. Fortunately, she proved equally successful at fund-raising. (9) By 1894 the budget *deficit* had been eliminated.

Hull House soon became the center of social reform, with Jane Addams as the leader and dominant personality. Not content with the programs she had introduced, Addams organized civic groups to bring pressure on legislators and other officials.

(10) Factory inspection and mothers' pension acts, a law authorizing an eight-hour working day, the first juvenile court, and tenement housing regulations were some of the results of her *exhaustive* efforts. Jane Addams was honored with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for her dedication to the promotion of human welfare and social reform.

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. Jane Addams believed that her school was _____ in only one respect.
a. observant b. qualified c. practical d. lacking 1. _____
2. She played a(n) _____ part in transforming the seminary into Rockford College.
a. visible b. essential c. measurable d. enduring 2. _____
3. Jane felt she had a(n) _____ sense of purpose.
a. inadequate b. false c. enormous d. excessive 3. _____
4. Witnessing the effects of poverty for the first time, she was overwhelmed by the _____ of the resources available to the poor.
a. creativity b. preparation c. abundance d. meagerness 4. _____
5. The United States had a(n) _____ of charitable agencies for the poor.
a. collection b. number c. scarcity d. abundance 5. _____
6. Hull House offered a(n) _____ program of activities.
a. busy b. complete c. traditional d. experimental 6. _____
7. An apparent _____ of clubs were in operation by 1893.
a. collection b. lack c. superabundance d. variety 7. _____
8. Jane Addams turned to fund-raising to _____ her own limited funds.
a. add to b. subtract from c. create d. pay back 8. _____
9. The budget _____ was eliminated through her efforts in fund-raising.
a. shortage b. excess c. advantage d. solution 9. _____
10. A factory inspection act and the first juvenile court were some of the results of her _____ efforts.
a. well-known b. thorough c. brilliant d. worthwhile 10. _____

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Sometimes the number of tasks we need to accomplish pile up, and it seems as though we'll never complete everything that we need to do. Write a letter to a friend about a particularly hectic week you have had. Rather than complaining, try to make your letter as humorous as possible. Use at least five of the vocabulary words from this lesson in your letter and underline each one.