

NAME _____

DATE _____

EXERCISE 1 COMPLETING DEFINITIONS

Unit 10

On the answer line, write the word from the vocabulary list that best completes each definition.

- 1. To assemble or meet formally is to _____.
- 2. The beginning of a career or a first public appearance is a(n) _____.
- 3. The ability to begin or follow through with a plan is _____.
- 4. A creative act or something that represents a change is a(n) _____.
- 5. To talk or write about a topic for the first time is to _____ it.
- 6. Something that is just beginning to exist is _____.
- 7. A person new to a field or activity is a(n) _____.
- 8. An act that indicates readiness to undertake a certain course of action is a(n) _____.
- 9. To set out on a venture or to board a vessel to start a journey is to _____.
- 10. To bring into existence or to cause is to _____.

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Each of the following statements contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide whether the sentence is true or false, and write *True* or *False* on the answer line.

- 1. You might cure an *incipient* cold by drinking fruit juice and getting more sleep.
- 2. Once the passengers *embark*, the empty ship floats higher in the water.
- 3. The power station at Hoover Dam *generates* electricity.
- 4. A lazy person often has much *initiative*.
- 5. A brainstorming session might produce ideas for *innovations*.
- 6. A *novice* at skiing may fall frequently.
- 7. After you have discussed a matter with friends several times, you might *broach* the subject to them.
- 8. Many school clubs *convene* after classes are over.
- 9. If its Broadway *debut* is successful, a play will close after opening night.
- 10. A snobbish attitude will generally be regarded as an *overture* of friendship.

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.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <p>1. EMBARK:
 a. travel b. return c. begin d. encourage</p> | <p>1. _____</p> |
| <p>2. BROACH:
 a. answer by guessing c. avoid mention of
 b. announce d. launch</p> | <p>2. _____</p> |
| <p>3. NOVICE:
 a. beginner b. sequel c. ancient one d. veteran</p> | <p>3. _____</p> |
| <p>4. INITIATIVE:
 a. luck b. enterprise c. laziness d. first step</p> | <p>4. _____</p> |
| <p>5. INCIPIENT:
 a. beginning b. final c. upcoming d. novel</p> | <p>5. _____</p> |
| <p>6. DEBUT:
 a. retirement b. beginning c. deduction d. debate</p> | <p>6. _____</p> |
| <p>7. CONVENE:
 a. dismiss b. gather c. lose d. meet</p> | <p>7. _____</p> |
| <p>8. OVERTURE:
 a. assault b. peace offering c. finale d. introduction</p> | <p>8. _____</p> |
| <p>9. GENERATE:
 a. produce b. stir up c. cause d. destroy</p> | <p>9. _____</p> |
| <p>10. INNOVATION:
 a. procedure b. representation c. invention d. tradition</p> | <p>10. _____</p> |

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.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <p>1. Marie was selected by her friends to _____ the subject of the skiing trip.
 <i>(broach)</i></p> | <p>1. _____</p> |
| <p>2. Our school will soon _____ a computer course. <i>(initiative)</i></p> | <p>2. _____</p> |
| <p>3. For her introduction to society, the _____ invited one hundred people to a dinner party. <i>(debut)</i></p> | <p>3. _____</p> |
| <p>4. The crew raised the gangplank after the _____ of the last passenger.
 <i>(embark)</i></p> | <p>4. _____</p> |
| <p>5. The seminar participants did not _____ in the afternoons. <i>(convene)</i></p> | <p>5. _____</p> |
| <p>6. The young man's _____ at the monastery lasted one year. <i>(novice)</i></p> | <p>6. _____</p> |
| <p>7. _____ new jokes is what keeps a comedy writer in business. <i>(generate)</i></p> | <p>7. _____</p> |
| <p>8. The Wright brothers were important _____ in the field of aeronautics.
 <i>(innovation)</i></p> | <p>8. _____</p> |

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9. The _____ of our modern dictionary lies in the work of Dr. Samuel Johnson. (*incipient*) 9. _____
10. A sign on the door of the auditorium stated that no one would be seated during the _____. (*overture*) 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.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt was one of the most popular and effective presidents in American history.

(1) His colorful and forceful personality, his *innovative* policies, and his gift for phrase-making made "Teddy" or "T. R." a household name throughout the country.

Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858. He was frail and sickly as a child, suffering from asthma.

(2) When his father told him that he would need a strong body to give his mind the chance to develop fully, Roosevelt *embarked* on a regular exercise program. Horseback riding, swimming, and boxing helped him to overcome his asthma and build unusual physical strength.

After his graduation from Harvard College in 1880, Roosevelt began law school, but he did not like it. (3) When an acquaintance *broached* the idea of entering politics, Roosevelt welcomed the opportunity for public service. (4) He was elected assemblyman, and when the New York legislature *convened* in 1881, his intelligence and energy immediately won him the respect of his colleagues. (5) He was regarded



as an *incipient* leader of the Republican Party.

Between 1889 and 1895, Roosevelt served as the Civil Service Commissioner and as the Police Commissioner of New York City. With his usual energy, he began a campaign to rid New York of crime. (6) Although he accomplished little that was permanent, he did *generate* public support and added to his reputation as a champion of public decency.

Roosevelt became the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897. Believing that the United States should declare war on Spain, he used his official position to prepare the Navy for the conflict. (7) On his own *initiative*, he organized a cavalry regiment composed mainly of cowhands and college athletes. He resigned as Assistant Secretary in 1898 so that he could be the commanding officer of his "Rough Riders." He emerged from the Spanish-American War as a national hero.

(8) When members of the Republican Party made *overtures* to him about running for vice president in 1900, Roosevelt accepted the nomination and won the election. (9) Before he could tire of his limited duties as vice president, Theodore Roosevelt made his *debut* as president on September 4, 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley. (10) At the age of forty-two, Roosevelt was the youngest man to hold that office, but he was no *novice* in politics. His fifteen years of public service had prepared him well.

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.

- | | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| <p>1. Roosevelt's _____ policies made his name a household word.
 a. stubborn b. creative c. traditional d. indecisive</p> | 1. | _____ |
| <p>2. Roosevelt _____ a regular exercise program.
 a. publicized b. completed c. worked at d. began</p> | 2. | _____ |
| <p>3. An acquaintance _____ the idea of entering politics to Roosevelt.
 a. brought up b. indicated c. vetoed d. supported</p> | 3. | _____ |
| <p>4. When the New York legislature _____, Roosevelt won the respect of his colleagues.
 a. debated b. retired c. assembled d. enacted bills</p> | 4. | _____ |
| <p>5. Roosevelt was a(n) _____ leader of the Republican Party.
 a. reformed b. important c. strong d. beginning</p> | 5. | _____ |
| <p>6. Roosevelt _____ public support in his campaign to rid New York of crime.
 a. created b. destroyed c. lacked d. encountered</p> | 6. | _____ |
| <p>7. Using _____, he organized a cavalry regiment.
 a. financial expertise c. enterprise
 b. sincerity d. charm</p> | 7. | _____ |
| <p>8. When members of the Republican Party made _____ to him about running for vice president, Roosevelt accepted the nomination.
 a. proposals b. objections c. declarations d. jokes</p> | 8. | _____ |
| <p>9. Roosevelt made his _____ as president on September 4, 1901.
 a. reputation c. first appearance
 b. first speech d. last appearance</p> | 9. | _____ |
| <p>10. Although he was the youngest man to hold the office, Roosevelt was not a(n) _____ in political affairs.
 a. expert b. beginner c. veteran d. infant</p> | 10. | _____ |

PRACTICE WITH ANALOGIES

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

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|--|----|-------|
| <p>1. ROOKIE : PROFESSIONAL :: _____ : expert (<i>Lesson 10</i>)</p> | 1. | _____ |
| <p>2. PREFACE : BOOK :: _____ : opera (<i>Lesson 10</i>)</p> | 2. | _____ |
| <p>3. PIECES : PUZZLE :: passages : _____ (<i>Lesson 9</i>)</p> | 3. | _____ |
| <p>4. JUVENILE : MATURITY :: _____ : finality (<i>Lesson 10</i>)</p> | 4. | _____ |
| <p>5. CONVOLUTED : TWISTED :: _____ : complex (<i>Lesson 9</i>)</p> | 5. | _____ |

See page 79 for some strategies to use with analogies.