Sample includes pages from Student Book and Teacher’s Resource Book for Book 7 and 10
What is
WORDLY WISE 3000® 3rd Edition?

Wordly Wise 3000® provides systematic academic vocabulary instruction—developing the critical link between vocabulary and reading comprehension.

Vocabulary is key to comprehension, and comprehension is the key to:
- Success in content-area reading
- Success on tests
- Success in school and beyond

Wordly Wise 3000 provides teachers with manageable, easy-to-use resources for delivering effective, direct vocabulary instruction along with word-learning strategies—all critical for high-stakes tests and content-area reading.

Where do the words come from?

Every word in Wordly Wise 3000 was selected to expand critical grade-level vocabulary and improve reading comprehension.

Books 6–12 present words commonly encountered in grade-level literature, textbooks, and standardized tests, including the SAT. Word selection was based on word importance, usefulness, and/or difficulty. Knowledge of the selected words can greatly improve students’ reading comprehension, as well as standardized test results.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**abate**  

v. To become weaker; to decrease.  
The speaker waited until the applause had abated before continuing.

**unabated**  

adj. Showing no sign of weakening; showing no decrease.  
Representative Millet showed unabated enthusiasm for campaigning for the senate seat, even though he had been twice defeated for that office.

**acknowledge**  

v. 1. To admit the existence of.  
Did the police officer acknowledge your right to remain silent?  
2. To express recognition or thanks for.  
The new Wimbledon singles champion raised her hand to acknowledge the cheers of the crowd.

**acknowledged**  

adj. Commonly accepted or recognized.  
Bill James is an acknowledged expert on baseball statistics.

**agent**  

n. 1. A person who acts or does business for another.  
The author's agent found a company to publish his latest mystery story.  
2. Something that brings about a result.  
A new principal can be a powerful agent for change in a school.

**authority**  

n. 1. The right to give orders, make decisions, or take action.  
Only the Congress of the United States has the authority to declare war.  
The researcher Jane Goodall is a world authority on chimpanzees.

**authorities**  

n. A group of people who have the right to enforce laws.  
The authorities closed the restaurant because it did not meet the proper standards for cleanliness.

**devastate**  

v. To ruin or destroy completely.  
Farmers in the Midwest fear that lack of rain will devastate the wheat crop.

**devastating**  

adj. Causing destruction.  
A devastating hurricane destroyed hundreds of homes in southern Florida.

**devastation**  

n. Great destruction.  
The earthquake in Japan created a scene of massive devastation.
### Lesson 1

**epidemic**

*n.* The rapid spreading of a disease to many people at one time.
The flu *epidemic* of 1918 killed over twenty million people in the Northern Hemisphere.

*adj.* Spreading rapidly as a disease over a wide area.
AIDS became *epidemic* in central Africa in the 1980s.

**estimate**

*n.* A number that is not exact; a careful guess.
The mechanic’s *estimate* for repairing the car is $1000.

*v.* *(es’tə mət)* To figure out roughly; to make an approximate calculation.
We *estimate* that it will take us an hour to drive to the airport.

**evict**

*v.* To force out of property by taking legal action.
The landlord threatened to *evict* the tenants for not paying the rent.

**impartial**

*adj.* Not favoring one side more than another; fair.
A judge should be *impartial* in the courtroom.

**industrious**

*adj.* Hardworking; not lazy.
The more *industrious* workers in the clothing factory were rewarded with pay raises at the end of the year.

**infuriate**

*v.* To make very angry.
Cruelty to animals *infuriates* me.

**irrelevant**

*adj.* Having nothing to do with the subject.
The candidate’s personal wealth is *irrelevant* to our discussion about his qualifications for the job.

**precise**

*adj.* Exact; accurate.
Do you know the *precise* time that your plane arrives?

**precision**

*n.* *(pri sız’ an)* Exactness.
An eye surgeon’s work requires great *precision*.

**sham**

*n.* Something fake or false.
Their offer to make us rich turned out to be a *sham*.

*adj.* Not genuine; fake.
Although he tried to appear sorry, his *sham* apology fooled no one.

*v.* To pretend.
We *shammed* illness so we could stay home.

**trek**

*n.* A long, slow, and difficult journey.
The hikers were exhausted after their *trek* over the mountain.

*v.* To travel slowly and with difficulty.
Sam *trekked* ten miles into town after his car broke down.
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 1. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) you make that person very angry. (c) If you infuriate someone, (b) you act in that person’s place. (d) If you evict someone, _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

2. (a) something that is not genuine. (c) An estimate is (b) a decrease in size or amount. (d) A sham is _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

3. (a) a disease that spreads rapidly. (c) An epidemic is (b) a number that is not exact. (d) An agent is _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

4. (a) that is meant to be helpful. (c) A devastating comment is one (b) An irrelevant comment is one (d) that is off the subject. _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

5. (a) An agent is (c) something that cannot be explained. (b) A trek is (d) something that produces a result. _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

6. (a) one who works hard. (c) An industrious person is (b) An impartial person is (d) one who is highly paid. _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

7. (a) Estimates are (c) people who enforce the law. (b) Authorities are (d) witnesses to an accident. _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

8. (a) is strongly denied. (c) Something that is acknowledged (b) is generally accepted. (d) Something that is unabated _____________________________________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________

The introduction of the vocabulary words is followed by four exercises to reinforce the meanings of those words. These give students practice in applying the definitional or contextual information they have just seen in the word list, helping them strengthen their understanding of each word’s meaning.

In the first exercise, Finding Meanings, students draw on their knowledge of the words’ definitions to form sentences. The repeated use of words through this exercise and the ones that follow helps students build a full and flexible understanding of the vocabulary words.
1B Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 1.

1. The people had no right to be there, so they were **removed by force** from the house.

2. The governor has the **right under the law** to appoint judges to state courts.

3. Those called for jury duty are expected to be **fair and not to favor either side**.

4. The parts of a jigsaw puzzle must be cut with **very great care** if they are to fit together properly.

5. In a special ceremony, the town **expressed its gratitude for** the heroic act of the firefighter.

6. To succeed in the movie business, you need a good **person to represent you**.

7. The carpenter will **give a rough idea of** the cost of building a deck.

8. We waited for the traffic to **decrease in volume** before we left the city.

9. Yesterday’s tornado in eastern Kansas **completely ruined** a trailer park.

10. We **made a long and difficult journey** across the desert for three days.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can be **shammed**?
   (a) concern  
   (b) honesty  
   (c) sleep  
   (d) interest

2. Which of the following might be **estimated**?
   (a) the cost of repairs  
   (b) the height of a hill  
   (c) the population of a town  
   (d) the number of days in a week

3. Which of the following would be **irrelevant** in judging a student’s writing?
   (a) the student’s age  
   (b) the student’s name  
   (c) the width of the margins  
   (d) the color of the ink used

4. Which of the following might result in someone’s being **evicted** from a house?
   (a) failing to pay the rent  
   (b) using it for illegal purposes  
   (c) causing damage to it  
   (d) running a business from it

5. Which of the following can **abate**?
   (a) anger  
   (b) high winds  
   (c) silence  
   (d) applause

6. Which of the following are **precise** amounts?
   (a) 2,145  
   (b) several hundred  
   (c) half a dozen  
   (d) a lot

7. Which of the following might be considered a **trek**?
   (a) a trip to the corner store  
   (b) a ride in a hot-air balloon  
   (c) a walk across Canada  
   (d) a plane trip to Europe

8. Which of the following would be **devastating** to a town?
   (a) a new mayor  
   (b) an earthquake  
   (c) a shopping mall  
   (d) a celebration
The fourth exercise provides more sophisticated word study. In the Word Study activity, students either identify synonyms and antonyms, explore how prefixes and suffixes change word meanings, learn about Latin or Greek roots, complete analogies, or distinguish between homophones.

**1D Word Study**

Circle the two synonyms in each group of words.

1. authority    expert    agent    practice
2. admit        acknowledge   forget   devastate
3. calculation  decision    estimate   trek
4. secret       irrelevant   fair     impartial
5. weak         fake        precise   sham
6. increase     destroy     devastate infuriate

Circle the two antonyms in each group of words.

7. abate        rule        increase   evict
8. trek         deny        infuriate soothe
9. epidemic     precise      inaccurate   angry
10. industrious irrelevant   strong    lazy
The Trail of Tears

The original inhabitants of what is now Kentucky and Tennessee were an industrious people who lived mainly by hunting and farming. They were called Cherokees by the Europeans who first made contact with them. The Europeans had settled along the East Coast in the early 1600s. These first meetings between European traders and Cherokees were friendly but were to have devastating consequences for the Native Americans later. The Europeans brought goods for trading, it’s true. But they also brought smallpox, a disease that had been unknown in North America before their arrival. This disease left the body covered with sores and was often fatal. In 1745, a smallpox epidemic struck the Cherokee people. It killed more than half the population. And that was just the beginning of the Cherokee people’s woes.

The United States government recognized the Cherokee Nation as a separate country and acknowledged its right to sign treaties, or legally binding agreements, with other countries. In treaty after treaty, the Cherokees gave more and more of their land to the United States government. In return, they gained the right to evict anyone who settled illegally on the remaining land. But settlers ignored these agreements. They continued to move onto Cherokee land in great numbers. The United States government did not even pretend to be impartial in the disputes that arose as a result. The appeals of the Cherokee leaders fell on deaf ears. The theft of their land continued unabated. By 1828, the Cherokee nation was one-tenth the size it had been a hundred years earlier.

In 1835, an agent of the United States government persuaded twenty Cherokees to sign one final treaty. According to its terms, the Cherokees would get five million dollars for leaving the last of their land and moving almost a thousand miles west. The Cherokee signers had no authority to act for the entire Cherokee Nation, but this fact was brushed aside as irrelevant by those in the government who wanted the land. The chief justice of the United States declared the agreement a sham. His opinion infuriated President Andrew Jackson, who replied, “The chief justice has made his decision; now let him enforce it.”
Precisely two years after the signing of the agreement, on the orders of the president, two thousand heavily armed United States soldiers arrived on Cherokee land. They drove the Cherokee families from their homes. Nearly twenty thousand people were forced to **trek** more than nine hundred miles west into what is now Oklahoma. They went mostly on foot. It has been **estimated** that about four thousand Native Americans died on the journey, which became known as "the trail of tears." In a sense, though, the Cherokees had traveled an even longer and even more sorrowful trail, a journey in time that began when the unsuspecting Cherokees first greeted the Europeans as friends.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why did smallpox kill so many Cherokees in such a short time?
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________

2. About how many Cherokees died of smallpox in 1745?
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________

3. Did the Cherokees’ repeated appeals to the United States government slow down the theft of their land?
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________

4. What is the meaning of **agent** as it is used in the passage?
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________

5. Why was the Cherokees’ last treaty a **sham**?
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________

6. Why might we think that the Cherokees were successful farmers?
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________

**Vocabulary Words:**
- abate
- acknowledge
- agent
- authority
- devastate
- epidemic
- evict
- impartial
- industrious
- infuriate
- irrelevant
- precise
- sham
- trek
7. Were those who wanted the Cherokees’ land influenced by the fact that the Cherokee signers of the 1835 treaty had acted illegally?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
8. What is the meaning of acknowledged as it is used in the passage?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
9. Why do you think that President Jackson was infuriated by the chief justice’s opinion?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
10. What is the meaning of authority as it is used in the passage?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
11. What happened when the Cherokees tried to evict illegal settlers?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
12. How should the United States government have behaved in dealing with the disputes between the Cherokees and the white settlers?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
13. How far did the Cherokees have to travel to get to what is now Oklahoma?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
14. Is the figure of 20,000 persons forced out of their homes an exact one?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
15. What kind of effect did the forced removal of the Cherokees from their land have on them?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
• An epidemic disease spreads rapidly and affects many people. (Polio was epidemic in the U.S. in the 1950s.) An endemic disease occurs normally in an area because of the conditions in that area. (Malaria is endemic to tropical Africa.)

• Trek comes from an old Dutch word trek, meaning “to pull or drag.” Dutch settlers in South Africa used the word when describing their journeys by covered wagon because they often had to drag the wagons themselves. The English word, therefore, has come to mean any long, slow, difficult journey.

• Industry is a noun and means (1) “a branch of business or manufacturing” (the automobile industry; the film industry), and (2) “a willingness to work hard” (The teacher praised the student’s industry). The two adjectives formed from this noun relate to its two different meanings. Industrial means “having to do with business or manufacturing.” (The United States and Japan are two of the world’s leading industrial nations.) Industrious relates to the second meaning of industry.
Crossword Puzzle  

Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. Clues followed by a number are definitions of words in Lessons 1 through 4. The number gives the word list in which the answer to the clue appears.

Clues Across
1. To become weaker; to decrease (1)
7. Forceful anger; fury (3)
10. Something that exists only in the mind (2)
11. Wise in a clever or practical way (2)
12. To gain ownership (4)
13. To keep in good condition (4)
14. Something fake or false (1)
18. Imaginary; not real (2)
21. A deadly disease that spreads rapidly (3)
22. To eat up hungrily (2)
23. Having the ability to do what is needed (4)
24. Comes before D E F (4)
26. To make like new again (4)
27. To direct or manage activities (4)
28. Four score

Clues Down
2. To present as a gift (3)
3. To figure out roughly (1)
4. Something that brings about a result (1)
5. Lacking; empty (3)
6. A luminous body in the night sky
8. Opposite of smooth
9. To pay attention to (3)
15. Large country in central Africa
16. A choice item of food (2)
17. Exact; accurate (1)
19. To receive after the death of someone (4)
20. Not frank or honest (3)
21. Birds’ feathers (2)
22. Excessive _____ on the highway can kill.
25. A long, slow, and difficult journey (1)
Teacher’s Resource Book

Everything you need, right at your fingertips!

Books include:

- Vocabulary activities, including pacing options and graphic organizers
- Options for whole class, small group, or individual instruction
- Answer Keys
- Reproducible tests and reviews
- Lesson Tests that assess all words, including multiple meanings
- Midterm and final tests

Teacher’s Guide

Chapter 1: What is Good Vocabulary Development?
Chapter 2: General Strategies and Specific Techniques
Chapter 3: Teaching a Wordly Wise 3000 Lesson
Answer Key

Lesson 1

1A Finding Meanings

1. c—a  5. a—d  8. c—b
2. d—a  6. c—a  9. b—a
3. c—a  7. b—c  10. a—c
4. b—d

1B Just the Right Word

1. evicted
2. authority
3. impartial
4. precision
5. acknowledged
6. agent
7. estimate
8. abate
9. devastated
10. trekked

1C Applying Meanings

1. a, b, c, d
2. a, b, c
3. b, c, d
4. a, b, c
5. b—a 6. c—a 9. b—a

1D Word Study

1. authority—expert
2. admit—acknowledge
3. calculation—estimate
4. fair—impartial
5. fake—sham
6. destroy—devastate
7. abate—decrease
8. infuriate—soothe
9. precise—inaccurate
10. industrious—lazy

1E Passage

(Possible answers; students' sentences may vary.)
1. It was an epidemic.
2. It is estimated that more than half of the population died.
3. No. The theft of their land continued unabated.
4. Agent means "a person who acts for another."
5. Those who signed it had no right to act for the entire Cherokee nation.
6. We know that they were an industrious people.
7. No. This fact was brushed aside as irrelevant.
8. Acknowledged means "admitted the existence of."
9. The chief justice did not support the position taken by the president.
10. Authority means "the right to make decisions or take action."
11. The settlers were allowed to stay because the U.S. government took their side.
12. The government should have been impartial.
13. They trekked more than 900 miles.
14. No. It is not a precise figure.
15. It had a devastating effect on them.

Lesson 1–4 Crossword Puzzle

[Crossword puzzle grid with clues and answers]

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Lesson 7

Lesson 1

Review Exercise

1. Bad feelings between Native Americans and Europeans developed soon after their first meeting. The actions of the Europeans did little to ____________ this mistrust.

2. Smallpox struck the Cherokee nation in 1745. The ____________ spread rapidly, as the Native Americans had no natural protection against it.

3. Half the population of the Cherokee nation died as a result of the disease. The effect on those who survived was ____________.

4. Smallpox was unknown in North America before the Europeans’ arrival. There is no doubt that the settlers were the ____________ of the disease.

5. The Cherokee people were helpless against the European settlers. It is ____________ that by 1828, the Native Americans had lost nine tenths of their land.

6. Twenty tribal members signed the 1835 agreement. They had no right to act for the Cherokee Nation and must have known the agreement was a ____________.

7. The dispute over Cherokee land reached the highest court in the nation. It was the job of the Supreme Court to give an ____________ ruling on the matter.

8. The Supreme Court expects to have the last word in legal matters. It must have ____________ the chief justice when his opinion was ignored.
9. It was the president’s duty to obey the Supreme Court. What he thought about the chief justice’s ruling is ________________.

10. The president openly defied Chief Justice Marshall. He refused to ________________ the right of the Supreme Court to rule against the legality of the agreement.

11. President Jackson acted outside the law when he ordered the army to expel the Cherokee people. The Supreme Court had told him he lacked the ________________ to do so.

12. The failure to win in court did not deter the government. The solution was to ________________ the Native Americans by force from their homes and send them west.

13. Many men, women, and children died over the course of the journey. The ________________ figure will never be known, but it was at least four thousand.

14. The “Trail of Tears” began in Tennessee. The long ________________ westward ended in what is now Oklahoma.

15. The Cherokee were a hardworking people. It must have been difficult for them to resume their ________________ ways in a new and unfamiliar place.

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**Answer Key**

1. abate  
2. epidemic  
3. devastating  
4. agents  
5. estimated  
6. sham  
7. impartial  
8. infuriated  
9. irrelevant  
10. acknowledge  
11. authority  
12. evict  
13. precise  
14. trek  
15. industrious
Choose the best way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. A trek is a long, difficult
   A journey.  
   B discussion.  
   C test.  
   D project.

2. When rain abates, it
   A freezes.  
   B begins to stop.  
   C causes floods.  
   D pours down steadily.

3. An agent is someone who
   A works in a restaurant.  
   B acts in movies.  
   C does business for others.  
   D has very good manners.

4. A group referred to as “the authorities” include
   A all citizens.  
   B police officers.  
   C pet owners.  
   D store owners.

5. A disease that is epidemic
   A has no cure.  
   B is limited to children.  
   C is not serious.  
   D spreads rapidly.

6. An estimate is
   A a careful guess.  
   B a large amount of money.  
   C a person’s weight.  
   D a person’s height.

7. To acknowledge a rule is to
   A create it.  
   B admit that it exists.  
   C reveal it to others.  
   D enforce it.

8. To evict someone from an apartment is to
   A force him or her to move out.  
   B rent the apartment to him or her.  
   C buy the apartment from him or her.  
   D furnish the apartment for him or her.

9. Jack’s comment is irrelevant to our discussion. This means his comment
   A may cause an argument.  
   B will bring our discussion to an end.  
   C adds interest to our discussion.  
   D has nothing to do with our discussion.

10. Which describes a sham?
    A visiting a doctor  
    B pretending to be sick  
    C having a serious illness  
    D hoping a sick friend will get well soon
Lesson 1 Test continued

11. Which of the following is a cleaning agent?
   A. cleaning powder
   B. a dirty home
   C. a spotless home
   D. someone who prefers cleanliness

12. Which describes an epidemic?
   A. thousands of people sick with the flu
   B. three family members with colds
   C. scientists developing new medications
   D. a medication that relieves flu symptoms

13. Which is most likely to be devastating?
   A. a light snowfall
   B. a flood
   C. overcast skies
   D. spring weather

14. Who has the most authority in a school?
   A. the principal
   B. students
   C. cafeteria employees
   D. the kindergarten teacher

15. How might you acknowledge a gift?
   A. by tearing off the wrapping paper
   B. by writing a thank-you note
   C. by delivering it to someone’s home
   D. by wrapping it very carefully

Find a SYNONYM for each bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

16. impartial
   A. careful
   B. generous
   C. intelligent
   D. fair

17. acknowledged
   A. skilled
   B. recognized
   C. available
   D. fascinating

18. authority
   A. businessperson
   B. student
   C. owner
   D. expert

19. devastation
   A. melancholy
   B. evil
   C. destruction
   D. fury

20. estimated
   A. knew
   B. hoped
   C. wondered
   D. figured

21. infuriated
   A. angered
   B. implored
   C. saddened
   D. influenced
Lesson 1 Test continued

22. **precision**
   - A. decision
   - B. estimation
   - C. exactness
   - D. education

23. **shammed**
   - A. joked
   - B. schemed
   - C. pretended
   - D. concealed

Find an ANTONYM for each bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

24. **trekked**
   - A. performed
   - B. proved
   - C. fought
   - D. traveled

25. **devastate**
   - A. group
   - B. repair
   - C. examine
   - D. discuss

26. **unabated**
   - A. heavy
   - B. generous
   - C. decreasing
   - D. moderate

27. **industrious**
   - A. cozy
   - B. sunny
   - C. contented
   - D. lazy

28. **precise**
   - A. distasteful
   - B. unkind
   - C. uncomfortable
   - D. inaccurate

29. **sham**
   - A. exquisite
   - B. genuine
   - C. silky
   - D. expensive

Answer Key

Lesson 1 Test

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### Book 7 Word List

(Numbers in parentheses refer to the lesson in which the word appears.)

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# Book 10 Word List

(Numbers in parentheses refer to the lesson in which the word appears.)

| aberration (14) | catharsis (12) | ebullient (19) | illusory (2) | mien (18) | rapt (18) |
| aberrinate (15) | cautionary (9) | emaciated (5) | imbue (1) | minuscule (20) | recompose (6) |
| abridge (15) | cavil (18) | enslave (5) | implacable (2) | misnomer (9) | refurbish (10) |
| accolade (4) |cede (8) | engage (5) | implement (8) | mitigate (13) | reminisce (8) |
| accost (20) | celestial (14) | enmity (12) | inalienable (3) | muster (8) | remiss (14) |
| acoustic (18) | centennial (2) | entrepreneur (19) | incoherent (3) | necessitate (12) | rendition (7) |
| acrimony (5) | certitude (14) | ephemeral (4) | inconsideration (8) | neophyte (19) | repARATION (3) |
| adaman (4) | cessation (5) | epitaph (7) | incumbent (19) | nonpareil (18) | repast (6) |
| adjacent (8) | charisma (19) | chary (4) | equilibrium (2) | onerous (9) | sabotage (15) |
| adjudicate (2) | churlish (10) | circumspect (8) | ineffectual (18) | optimum (14) | sadistic (15) |
| adjunct (13) | colloquial (7) | espionage (3) | inexorable (5) | palatable (11) | scathing (15) |
| adulate (4) | compunction (6) | euphemism (6) | infamous (3) | panaceal (11) | scourge (11) |
| affinity (5) | conci (4) | evanescent (16) | indigenous (5) | panacea (11) | scurrilous (12) |
| afterward (12) | cognizant (16) | exacerbate (5) | indignity (3) | panache (16) | secrete (10) |
| aggregate (17) | cohort (12) | exodus (7) | infirmity (6) | pandemonium (9) | servitude (6) |
| agrarian (11) | colloquial (7) | expedite (2) | infrangible (4) | pantheon (4) | sibling (19) |
| allocate (17) | compunction (6) | expendable (6) | intratable (14) | paragon (12) | singular (13) |
| alternation (4) | confidant (15) | extant (18) | intransigent (16) | patina (18) | smattering (3) |
| ambivalent (5) | constituent (15) | extrovert (1) | incoherent (16) | penchant (1) | somnolent (13) |
| ameliorate (6) | constrain (9) | fabbumate (20) | instiable (5) | persecution (7) | spurious (2) |
| amenable (19) | consummate (20) | factotum (16) | instigate (1) | permeate (7) | stalemates (11) |
| animosity (15) | current (6) | fatuous (19) | penetrate (3) | peregrin (4) | stallwart (13) |
| annual (4) | clandestine (20) | flotilla (9) | perpetrate (3) | pervers (4) | stereotype (7) |
| antiquated (14) | culinary (11) | flout (13) | pervers (11) | picayune (16) | pillory (14) |
| aphorism (12) | curriculum (6) | foment (13) | pervers (13) | podagra (20) | stigma (20) |
| ascribe (19) | cedule (11) | fortiuous (20) | intransigent (16) | pious (12) | stipend (20) |
| asperity (1) | curia (18) | galaxy (14) | intransigent (16) | pilchard (20) | subservient (7) |
| assemblage (18) | curator (18) | galvanize (8) | intransigent (16) | plebians (20) | pulmon (10) |
| assiduous (4) | august (18) | gamut (18) | inertia (9) | plenteous (10) | poignant (5) |
| attest (10) | aur (16) | garish (1) | juncture (14) | temper (12) | tenuity (17) |
| augur (17) | auspici (16) | gibe (12) | jurisdiction (17) | temperate (11) | tenacious (9) |
| augur (18) | aver (20) | gird (2) | juxtapose (14) | precedent (2) | tetric (14) |
| aura (16) | axiom (17) | gossamer (9) | juxta (14) | predecessor (15) | tincture (15) |
| auspices (18) | baleful (6) | gourmet (11) | lacerate (7) | predilection (16) | tutelage (4) |
| auspicious (15) | banal (16) | grandiloquent (11) | largesse (7) | premeditated (12) | tyrant (19) |
| averice (20) | banes (1) | grandioso (16) | laudatory (16) | prerogative (19) | undermine (1) |
| axiom (10) | bastion (17) | gratuitous (2) | liquidate (9) | pretext (13) | unremitting (1) |
| belfeul (6) | beleaguer (15) | halcyon (17) | luminary (2) | procrastinate (20) | profane (6) |
| belize (6) | bemuse (16) | harbingar (19) | lucifer (14) | prohibitive (8) | vagary (10) |
| beset (8) | bemoan (6) | heresy (6) | maesthetic (14) | vanguard (8) | vestige (9) |
| bilk (20) | bepar (11) | hierarchy (1) | magnate (9) | promontory (16) | visionery (8) |
| bufoon (1) | besp (10) | homily (17) | magnitude (8) | proselytize (5) | volatile (10) |
| burgeon (11) | bever (10) | homogenous (19) | malign (3) | quixotic (9) | winnow (17) |
| budge (10) | carnage (13) | hybrid (11) | mandatory (13) | rebellious (19) | zephyr (9) |
| beforth (10) | castigate (7) | hyperbole (17) | manifest (2) | rambunctious (1) | zephyr (9) |
| cataclysm (11) | deth (19) | ignominious (9) | manifold (11) | rampant (3) | zucculent (12) |
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**Word List**

**asperity**

*n.* Sharpness or harshness of manner.

There was a noticeable asperity in her voice as she scolded the children for teasing Andrea.

2. Roughness of surface; unevenness.

Running my fingers over the new countertop, I detected a certain asperity.

**bane**

*n.* A person or thing that destroys or causes harm.

Jonathan’s little brother was the bane of our slumber party.

**baneful**

*adj.* Causing destruction or ruin.

Hitler’s baneful rule ended with his death in 1945.

**buffoon**

*n.* A person who often makes attempts to be funny; a clown; a fool.

Although he acted like a buffoon at parties, Matt was usually rather serious.

**doleful**

*adj.* Mournful or full of sorrow; causing grief.

The doleful look on her face told me she had not gotten the grant to go to the summer program.

**extrovert**

*n.* A person whose attention is focused on others and on what is going on around her or him, rather than on her or his own feelings.

Ray is an extrovert now, but he was rather shy as a young child.

**extroverted**

*adj.* Because she is so extroverted, she loves to perform in front of a large crowd.

**garish**

*adj.* Excessively bright and flashy; tastelessly glaring.

I told Henry that his tie was too garish to wear to a job interview.

**hierarchy**

*n.* A group or system in which positions of power are ranked, usually from lowest to highest.

In the state government hierarchy, the governor is at the top.

**imbue**

*v.* To fill completely with a feeling or idea; to inspire.

The really great athletes are imbued with a desire to excel.

**instigate**

*v.* To stir up or urge on; to provoke.

Because Joy was jealous of Dara’s friendship with Kim, she instigated an argument between them.

**penchant**

*n.* A strong attraction or leaning.

Susan and Carl shared a penchant for crossword puzzles and made a ritual of doing them together every Sunday morning.
Read the sentences. If a sentence correctly uses the word in bold, write C on the line below it. If a sentence is incorrect, rewrite it so that the vocabulary word in bold is used correctly.

1. A doleful tale is one that expresses sadness or gloom.

2. A penchant is a fondness for something.

3. One's repertoire is one's range of skills or accomplishments.

4. An unremitting effort is one made in a halfhearted manner.
5. *Asperity* is abrasive behavior.

6. A *rambunctious* crowd is one that is excessively exuberant.

7. *Rudiments* are basic skills.

8. A *buffoon* is a person who tries to amuse people with tricks and silliness.

9. A *hierarchy* is a group that is organized according to status.

10. To *undermine* a plan is to work subtly to make sure that it isn’t executed.

11. An *extrovert* is an effort that goes beyond what is expected.

12. To be *imbued* with a quality is to have it in abundance.

13. To *instigate* something is to examine it closely.

14. A *garish* display is one that is showy to the point of gaudiness.

15. A *baneful* policy is one that is full of hate.
If the word (or a form of the word) in bold fits in a sentence in the group following it, write the word in the blank space. If the word does not fit, leave the space empty. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. **garish**
   (a) Walter gave me a ____________ look when I mistook his wife for his daughter.
   (b) The school gym was covered with ____________, decorations for the dance.
   (c) The multicolored sequined dress was a little too ____________ for my taste.

2. **penchant**
   (a) Trina's ____________ for long words sometimes makes her sound pretentious.
   (b) Isolation from the company of others had made him increasingly ____________.
   (c) A ____________ for stretching the truth gave Jamie a reputation for being unreliable.

3. **buffoon**
   (a) With his ill-fitting suit and mismatched socks, he looked like a ____________.
   (b) The salesperson tried to ____________ us into paying twice what the watch was worth.
   (c) Whenever Angela tried to ____________ her brother, he got annoyed and walked away.

4. **bane**
   (a) Our neighbors caused us so much ____________, we were forced to move.
   (b) Mosquitoes are the ____________ of people camping in the northern woods this season.
   (c) The ____________ effects of DDT led to the banning of this toxic pesticide in the United States.

5. **repertoire**
   (a) The magician's ____________ included making rabbits disappear into thin air.
   (b) The 1929 model was the prize object in the antique car collector's ____________.
   (c) Kevin demonstrated for us his incredible ____________ of bird calls.

6. **undermine**
   (a) Your constant criticism will seriously ____________ his confidence in his ability.
   (b) Reports of mismanagement have ____________ the public's confidence in the agency.
   (c) Interfering with her practice sessions will ____________ her chances of winning the cello competition.
7. instigate
   (a) A mutiny doesn't start by itself; someone has to ___________ it.
   (b) The amateur detective vowed to ___________ the dreadful crime.
   (c) The college will ___________ its new admissions policy immediately.

8. imbue
   (a) The stump was so deeply ___________ in the ground that we couldn't remove it.
   (b) All their children were ___________ with a deep love of learning.
   (c) She ___________ in her followers a deep loyalty to her beliefs.

The third exercise provides more sophisticated word study. In the Word Study activity, students identify synonyms and antonyms, choose the right word from word pairs with similar meanings, explore how prefixes and suffixes change word meanings, learn about Latin or Greek roots, or complete analogies. This type of practice is especially valuable for students preparing to take standardized tests.
Circle the letter of each sentence that suggests the numbered bold vocabulary word. In each group, you may circle more than one letter or none at all.

1. extroverted
   (a) No matter what I say, you seem to take pleasure in disagreeing with me.
   (b) I notice that Sandy spends more and more time alone in her room.
   (c) Ever since he was a child, James has liked to take part in all group activities.

2. asperity
   (a) “Don’t you dare contradict me,” she said to her son.
   (b) The engine knocks loudly because it needs a tune-up.
   (c) Wearing itchy wool next to sensitive skin can cause a rash.

3. unremitting
   (a) My grandparents worked for twelve months on the house and never took a day off.
   (b) The Eagles kept up the pressure on the Colts for the entire game.
   (c) After thirty days, the drought showed no signs of ending any time soon.

4. rambunctious
   (a) Lucy was disappointed with the ending to the novel.
   (b) The garden had been sadly neglected and was overgrown with weeds.
   (c) Joan’s orange coat clashed horribly with her pink pants.

5. hierarchy
   (a) The Arc de Triomphe, a central landmark in Paris, was completed in 1835.
   (b) The captain let me see the major, who then allowed me to see the colonel.
   (c) In chess, a queen is a more powerful piece than either a rook or a knight.

6. doeful
   (a) The headline read, “Earthquake Fatalities Exceed 2,000.”
   (b) The song was about the Great Famine that devastated Ireland.
   (c) I could tell by their expressions that the rescue mission had failed.

7. instigate
   (a) The server suggested that we try the goulash, which she said was delicious.
   (b) The starter fired the pistol, and the 400-meter relay got underway.
   (c) “Something is not right here, and I intend to get to the bottom of it,” said Hector.

8. rudiments
   (a) For his first basketball lesson, I taught Jon how to dribble the ball.
   (b) My grandmother commented on my impolite behavior.
   (c) Coach Ginsberg was surprised by how quickly I learned the basic moves.
9. **undermine**
   (a) Another big storm could collapse that wall.
   (b) Maura's hiking boots were so worn-out that they couldn't be repaired.
   (c) Termites had weakened the beams on which the floor rested.

10. **repertoire**
    (a) Abbot and Costello exchanged impromptu quips that had the audience in fits of laughter.
    (b) The band plans to add two new songs to its Friday night performance.
    (c) Bonnie plays six instruments and is proficient on all of them.

---

**Clown College**

When Irvin Feld purchased Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey Circus in 1967, he was concerned that the number of clowns in his circus was dwindling. The circus had only about a dozen clowns and the average age of the group was about sixty. After seeing some clowns perform, Feld remarked with asperity, "They can fall down, but can they get up?"

Feld found a solution to his problem in 1968 when he started a school that would train a new generation of clowns. It ran for thirty years and at its peak was receiving thousands of applications from those imbued with a desire to make people laugh. During their audition, applicants might be asked to walk like a lizard or to pretend they're on a planet with too much gravity and then on one with too little. Only about thirty were accepted each year, usually the most extroverted. Shyness had to be overcome or it would undermine their chances of success. The college's director once said what he looked for in a clown was "a heart as big as Alaska and [a willingness] to give it away on a daily basis."

After admission, eight weeks of unremitting hard work faced the successful applicants. For fourteen hours a day, six days a week, students learned the rudiments of clowning. Classes were typically taught by veteran clowns, many of whom were big-name circus performers at the top of the circus hierarchy. Their day began with warm-ups at 8:00 a.m., followed by an hour-long makeup class. From 9:30 a.m. until dinnertime, students practiced the physical aspects of clowning: tumbling, taking pratfalls, walking on stilts, riding unicycles, and juggling. At the same time, they worked on developing their own repertoire of tricks and stunts. They also had to decide which basic type of clown they aspired to be.

The auguste (pronounced oh-GOOST) wears garish clothing several sizes too big for him or her. The makeup is greatly exaggerated, and the costume often features a bright red fake nose and curly orange wig. The bane of the other clowns, the
auguste specializes in rambunctious behavior and delights in instigating mischief in the circus ring and acting like a buffoon. Hampered by a pair of enormous shoes, the auguste is often seen being chased around the ring by an authority figure like a police officer or the ringmaster.

Students with a penchant for mime are often drawn to another basic type, known as the whiteface clown. Makeup for the whiteface is applied sparingly around the eyes and mouth, over a white base. The shoes are a normal size and the costume is loose-fitting. The hair is completely hidden under a skullcap, over which the whiteface wears a neat, cone-shaped hat. Much of circus comedy is based on interactions between the auguste and the whiteface clowns. The whiteface is often a victim of the auguste's antics and therefore usually has a doleful expression.

In 1995 Clown College moved from Florida to Wisconsin. Two years later, as a result of cost-cutting measures, the circus closed its doors permanently. Clown College today exists only in the form of smaller clowning seminars and programs offered throughout the United States.

During its thirty years, Clown College graduated about fifteen hundred clowns. Class reunions are held every year when about three hundred present and former clowns get together to swap stories of circus life. With no more clowns being graduated, many of them tell of receiving calls from the circus, inviting them to return. But the work is hard, the pay is low, and the turnover is high. Not many are tempted by such offers. All agree, however, that their experience with the circus was an exciting time of their lives. They had lived a childhood dream: they ran away to join the circus.

Answer each question in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a word from the lesson, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How did Feld express his opinion of the state of the clowns in his circus in 1967?

2. What kind of person is likely to apply to Clown College?

3. Why would shyness undermine an audition to Clown College?

4. Is Clown College all fun and games?
5. What do students learn at Clown College?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

6. Why might one conclude that students at Clown College get a good education in clowning?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

7. What kind of student might be interested in becoming a whiteface clown?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

8. How does the auguste’s makeup and hair differ from those of the whiteface clown?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

9. How would you characterize the auguste?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

10. Why is the auguste the bane of the other clowns?
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

A boxed feature called Fun & Fascinating Facts appears at the end of each lesson. This feature provides explanations or short stories about word origins and word families. Telling stories about words conveys a sense of fun about language and encourages students to become interested in learning words in general.

**FUN & FASCINATING FACTS**

- The Latin *dolere* means “to feel pain” and is the root of several English words. A life of *dolor* is filled with sorrow. A *doleful* expression is an unhappy one. *Indolent* once meant “free of pain” but now means “lazy.”

- *Extrovert* and its antonym *introvert* are formed from the Latin verb *vertere,* “to turn,” combined with the prefixes *extra-* “outward,” and *intro-* “within,” respectively. Extroverts turn their attention to what is going on outside themselves; introverts turn their attention inward, focusing on their own feelings and thoughts.

- *Repertoire* and *repertory* can be used interchangeably in some instances. One can speak of a singer’s *repertoire* of songs or of a singer’s *repertory* of songs. However, in this case, *repertoire* is the preferred term. *Repertory* is also the term for a type of theatrical practice in which several different plays are put on in rotation over the course of a season. Many actors learn their skills in repertory. A repertory company may put on a tragedy one night and a comedy the next, with the same actors performing in both plays.
Crossword Puzzle  Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. Clues followed by a number are definitions of words in Lessons 1 through 4. The number gives the word list in which the answer to the clue appears.

Every fourth lesson is followed by a crossword puzzle or hidden message puzzle that incorporates the words from the previous four lessons, giving students a playful way to revisit the words they now know as their own.

Clues Across
1. Sharpness or harshness of manner (1)
3. To encircle, bind, or surround (2)
5. To fill completely with a feeling or idea (1)
8. To cut short or reduce (3)
9. Widespread (3)
11. A historical record of events (4)
12. A small, exclusive group (4)
14. Opposite of there
16. Full of sorrow (1)
17. To weaken or ruin by degrees (1)
19. English river that runs through London
21. A person's face (2)
22. To facilitate (2)
24. A clown (1)
25. Not yielding; firm (4)
26. A, E, I, O, or U

Clues Down
1. An expression of approval or respect for special merit (4)
2. A person whose attention is focused on others (1)
3. Excessively bright and flashy (1)
4. Abbreviation for ‘dormitory’
6. Useful for finding one’s way
7. Having a very bad reputation (3)
10. To say negative and unfair things about (3)
11. Excessive admiration (4)
13. Lasting a very short time (4)
15. Shade tree
18. A deep, long-held feeling of hate or bitterness (3)
20. To provide with a gift of money (4)
21. A detective looks for a ______
23. Same as 15 down
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Everything you need, right at your fingertips!

Books include:

- Vocabulary activities, including pacing options and graphic organizers
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- Answer Keys
- Reproducible tests and reviews
- Lesson Tests that assess all words, including multiple meanings
- Midterm and final tests

Teacher’s Guide

Chapter 1: What is Good Vocabulary Development?
Chapter 2: General Strategies and Specific Techniques
Chapter 3: Teaching a Wordly Wise 3000 Lesson
Answer Key

Lesson 1

1A Understanding Meanings  p. 4
1. C
2. C
3. C
4. An unremitting effort is one that is constant.
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. An extrovert is a person whose attention is focused on others rather than on her- or himself.
12. C
13. To instigate something is to provoke it.
14. C
15. A baneful policy is one that causes destruction or ruin.

1B Using Words  p. 6
1. b. garish
c. garish
2. a. penchant
c. penchant
3. a. buffet
4. b. bane
c. baneful
5. a. repertoire
c. repertoire
6. a. undermine
b. undermined
c. undermine
7. a. instigate
8. b. imbued
c. imbued

1C Word Study  p. 7
1. ecstatic – doleful   A
2. fill – imbue   S
3. penchant – aversion   A
4. roughness – asperity   S
5. docile – rambunctious   A
6. garish – plain   A
7. provoke – instigate   S
8. undermine – support   A
9. constant – unremitting   S
10. blessing – bane   A

1D Images of Words  p. 8
1. c 6. a, b, c
2. a 7. No sentence suggests instigate.
3. a, b, c
4. No sentence suggests    8. a, c rambunctious.
5. a, b, c

1E Passage  p. 9
(Possible answers; students' sentences may vary.)
1. He said with asperity, "They can fall down, but can they get up?"
2. An extroverted person might apply.
3. Good clowns need to be imbued with the desire to make others laugh; they can't be afraid of making fools of themselves.
4. No; those entering Clown College face eight weeks of unremitting hard work.
5. They learn the rudiments of clowning.
6. Students are usually taught by veteran clowns, often those at the top of the circus hierarchy.
7. A student with a penchant for mime might want to be a whiteface clown.
8. The auguste's appearance is more garish: he or she wears makeup that is greatly exaggerated; a bright red fake nose, and usually an orange fright wig. The whiteface clown's makeup is applied sparingly, and he or she wears a skullcap or hat over the hair.
9. The auguste is rambunctious.
10. The auguste instigates mischief and acts like a buffoon.

Lesson 1–4
Crossword Puzzle
Lesson Review Exercise

1. Most teachers are familiar with the class clown. This is the person who likes to ______________________ mischief in order to get a laugh out of the class.

2. Clowns and acrobats have universal appeal. There’s something about the loud and ______________________ world of the circus that appeals to the child in everyone.

3. Irvin Feld was disappointed with the clowns after buying the circus. That explains the ______________________ in his voice when he complained of their performance.

4. “They can fall down, but can they get up?” was Feld’s rather ______________________ comment. Soon after, he founded Clown College.

5. Before Clown College was founded, circus clowns discouraged others from entering the profession. This had a ______________________ effect on the profession of clowning.

6. Typically, the clowns-in-training were taught by veteran clowns, many of whom were big-name circus performers at the top of the circus ______________________ .

7. Clowns may look funny and act foolishly. However, to play a ______________________ successfully requires intelligence and athletic ability.

8. Clown College was not a place for goofing off. Discipline was tight; the work was difficult and ______________________ .

9. Two types of clowns are the auguste and the whiteface clown. Each type has its own ______________________ of tricks and activities.

10. The whiteface clown is quiet and understated. The auguste, by contrast, is a complete ______________________ .

11. The whiteface clown relies on mime and a sad expression. He appears pained by the ______________________ activity going on around him.

12. Feld’s son Kenneth closed Clown College because it was too expensive. He was ______________________ with the desire to run a more efficient operation.

13. The closing of Clown College was a loss to the circus world. The circus was losing popularity anyway, perhaps ______________________ by television.

14. Where do would-be clowns go to learn the trade? Those with a ______________________ for making people laugh can take a clowning seminar.

15. Clown hopefuls can also enroll at a comedy school like the American Comedy Institute in New York. Many comics learn the ______________________ of their craft at such a school.

Answer Key

1. instigate
2. garish
3. asperity
4. doleful
5. bawful
6. hierarchy
7. buffoon
8. unremitting
9. repertoire
10. extrovert
11. rambunctious
12. imbued
13. undermined
14. penchant
15. rudiments
Find a SYNONYM for each bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. Ella took care to sand the wood until no **asperity** remained.
   - A. color
   - B. smoothness
   - C. roughness
   - D. harshness

2. The military features a **hierarchy** with a clearly defined chain of command.
   - A. dictatorship
   - B. anarchy
   - C. reward
   - D. order

3. Donna collected travel brochures that **imbued** her with curiosity about distant places and people.
   - A. filled
   - B. attacked
   - C. teased
   - D. distracted

4. Alec wanted all the hikers on his expedition to know the **rudiments** of first aid.
   - A. rules
   - B. history
   - C. basics
   - D. details

5. The thief **undermined** the investigation with a flood of irrelevant tips to the hotline.
   - A. publicized
   - B. harmed
   - C. aided
   - D. distracted

Find an ANTONYM for each bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

6. Autumn brought the end of the drought that had been the **bane** of the gardener’s summer.
   - A. blessing
   - B. hobby
   - C. irritation
   - D. highlight

7. The puppy delighted in **instigating** fights among the older dogs.
   - A. escaping
   - B. provoking
   - C. calming
   - D. watching
Lesson 1 Test continued

8. Knowing they shared a **penchant** for opera, Briana seated David and Michelle next to each other at the dinner party.
   - A talent
   - B distaste
   - C attraction
   - D appreciation

10. Campaign headquarters fell silent as the volunteers received the **doleful** news about the election results.
   - A sad
   - B happy
   - C surprising
   - D anticipated

9. The **rudiments** of the author’s new novel came from a news story about a failed bank robbery.
   - A foundation
   - B climax
   - C characters
   - D details

Choose the best way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

11. Something that is **baneful** is most likely to cause
   - A growth.
   - B anger.
   - C harm.
   - D luck.

12. Someone described as a **buffoon** is least likely to be considered
   - A serious.
   - B funny.
   - C clownish.
   - D foolish.

13. On what types of things do **extroverts** tend to focus their attention?
   - A private things
   - B silly things
   - C serious things
   - D public things

14. Which of the following people is most likely to have a **repertoire**?
   - A a merchant
   - B a mail carrier
   - C a musician
   - D a doctor

15. Which of the following is least likely to be considered **garish**?
   - A a white shirt
   - B a gold suit
   - C a purple wig
   - D a sequined dress
Lesson 1 Test continued

**Standardized Test Preview/Practice**

1. Charlie’s unremitting questions — Sheila so much that she was reluctant to babysit for him again.
   - **A** tired
   - **B** shocked
   - **C** amused
   - **D** annoyed
   - **E** entertained

2. RAMBUNCTIOUS : NOISE ::
   - **A** loud : hushed
   - **B** restful : action
   - **C** agitated : meditation
   - **D** wild : stillness
   - **E** methodical : order

3. Nicole was — being the center of attention, so she tried to — her shyness by adopting an extroverted manner and wearing garish outfits.
   - **A** uncomfortable .. overcome
   - **B** uneasy .. enhance
   - **C** happy .. emphasize
   - **D** thrilled .. hide
   - **E** nervous .. announce

4. DOLEFUL : FROWN ::
   - **A** mischievous : sneer
   - **B** cheerful : smile
   - **C** cruel : grin
   - **D** happy : pout
   - **E** sad : laugh

5. Although his mother’s — displayed no asperity, Josh’s hopes of — punishment for breaking curfew were undermined by the tone of her voice.
   - **A** frown .. avoiding
   - **B** voice .. serious
   - **C** face .. escaping
   - **D** expression .. severe
   - **E** note .. enduring

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<tr>
<th><strong>Answer Key</strong></th>
<th><strong>STP/P</strong></th>
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