

Name _____
Vocabulary Lesson 17

Date _____
Mrs. Stephens

Practice Due Date _____
Quiz Date _____

Prefixes and Suffixes

Suffix: *-ary* means "related to"

Suffix: *-ion* means "act of", "state of", "result of"

Suffix: *-ive* means "tending to"

Suffix: *-or* means "one who does"

Vocabulary List 17

(See next page for definitions and activities)

askew

cope

deceptive

engrossed

facilitate

gusto

premise

rejuvenate

remote

reprehensible

reverberate

speculate

supplement

vain

yen

Lesson Seventeen

1. **askew** (ə skū´) *adj.* turned or twisted to one side
The painting hung *askew*, so Marge straightened it.
syn: crooked; slanted *ant: straight; centered*
2. **cope** (kōp) *v.* to deal with; to endure difficulties successfully
If you cannot change the situation, you will simply have to *cope* with it.
syn: manage; survive *ant: yield; surrender*
3. **deceptive** (di sep´ tiv) *adj.* tending to deceive; misleading
The *deceptive* salesman repainted retired taxi cabs and police cars and told buyers that they had belonged to elderly couples who seldom drove.
syn: dishonest; shifty *ant: truthful; genuine*
4. **engrossed** (en grōsd´) *adj.* deeply involved; absorbed
He was so *engrossed* in the book that he did not notice that the door was opening slowly.
syn: engaged; immersed *ant: distracted; inattentive*
5. **facilitate** (fə sil´ i tāt) *v.* to make easier
To *facilitate* the renovations, we moved most of the furniture out of the house and into the garage.
syn: help; aid *ant: obstruct; hinder*
6. **gusto** (gus´ tō) *n.* enthusiastic enjoyment; delight
The food critic loves her job and performs her duties with *gusto*.
syn: enthusiasm; zest *ant: boredom; indifference*
7. **premise** (prem´ is) *n.* an idea or statement upon which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is drawn; a belief
Before going to prison, Lloyd had stolen money from the cash register on the *premise* that his employer did not pay him enough.
8. **rejuvenate** (ri jōō´ və nāt) *v.* to restore youth; to restore to new or original condition
The makers of the new lotion claim that it will *rejuvenate* skin by removing wrinkles.
syn: renew; revitalize *ant: exhaust; wear*
9. **remote** (rē mōt´) *adj.* distant; far away
The *remote* village in the mountains receives few visitors.
syn: secluded; isolated *ant: nearby; close*

10. **reprehensible** (rep ri hen' sə bəl) *adj.* deserving reprimand;
blameworthy
He did not try to make excuses for his *reprehensible* crime.
syn: guilty; awful *ant:* praiseworthy; innocent
11. **reverberate** (ri vûr' bə rāt) *v.* to echo repeatedly
Cheers from spectators *reverberated* throughout the stadium.
syn: resound; ring
12. **speculate** (spek' ū lāt) *v.* 1. to consider a topic; to contemplate
2. to purchase with the expectation of making a profit
(1) Everyone *speculated* about what would happen in the sequel to the popular movie.
(2) Diamond Joe *speculates* by buying up vacant lots for minimal prices.
(1) *syn:* suppose; wonder
(2) *syn:* gamble; venture
13. **supplement** (sup' lə ment) *n.* something added to complete or strengthen the whole
v. to add something to
(n) The elderly woman takes *supplements* that contain extra vitamins for her joints.
(v) The power lifter *supplements* his diet with extra protein.
(n) *syn:* addition; enhancement
(v) *syn:* improve; enhance; complement *ant:* reduce; diminish
14. **vain** (vān) *adj.* 1. not having the desired effect; fruitless
2. excessively proud of oneself; conceited
(1) The squirrel tried in *vain* to escape from the empty barrel, but it could not climb the shiny metal walls.
(2) The *vain* woman secretly scorned anyone who did not complement her gown.
(1) *syn:* futile; ineffective *ant:* successful; productive
(2) *syn:* arrogant; proud *ant:* humble; modest
15. **yen** (yen) *n.* a strong desire
Marge has a *yen* for travel, but she seldom has the time.
syn: longing; yearning *ant:* objection; rejection

EXERCISE I – Words in Context

Using the vocabulary list for this lesson, supply the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Counselors will help the families of crash victims _____ with their loss.
2. The fertilizer pellets _____ the withered plant, making it green again.
3. The sound of the single shot _____ across the hilly countryside.
4. Kim kept her sprained foot raised to _____ the healing process.
5. Shelley will proceed with the plan on the _____ that Phil and Jonas will bring the supplies.
6. Mandy's _____ remark got her grounded for three days.
7. Her _____ for success was to become famous, but how, she did not know.
8. The police refused to _____ about who was guilty until they had collected more evidence.
9. Confident that her studies would pay off, Haley took the exam with _____.
10. After the earthquake, the small building sat _____.
11. The _____ man cannot walk past a mirror without looking into it.
12. Some people _____ their diets with vitamins.
13. The government chose a[n] _____ location in the Pacific Ocean to test the new missile.
14. The fine print beneath the _____ advertisement explained that the sale prices were not guaranteed.
15. The scientist locked herself in the lab so she could become _____ in her work.

EXERCISE II – Sentence Completion

Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. With *gusto*, the kindergartners proudly...
2. The *premise* of the latest movie is that it is wrong for people to...
3. A shriek *reverberated* through the halls shortly after...
4. Dad's necktie is always *askew* because he...
5. In *vain*, the lost hiker tried...
6. Translators were brought in to *facilitate*...
7. The pirate captain found a *remote* island where...
8. He always had a *yen* to travel, so he...
9. Patrick's *reprehensible* behavior did not stop until...
10. You can help them *cope* with the loss by...
11. Race fans *speculated* about...
12. Jack *supplements* his income by...
13. Weary from working the late shift for a month, Kim decided to *rejuvenate* herself by going...
14. The *deceptive* spy had little trouble persuading the guard to...
15. When the doctor is *engrossed* in his work, it is difficult for anyone to...

EXERCISE III – Prefixes and Suffixes

Study the entries and use them to complete the questions that follow.

The suffix *-ary* means “related to.”

The suffix *-ion* means “act of,” “state of,” or “result of.”

The suffix *-ive* means “tending to.”

The suffix *-or* means “one who does.”

Use the provided prefixes and suffixes to change each word so that it completes the sentence correctly. Then, keeping in mind that prefixes and suffixes sometimes change the part of speech, identify the part of speech of the new word by circling N for a noun, V for a verb, or ADJ for an adjective.

1. (facilitate) During the meeting, the _____ ensured that no one spoke beyond his or her time limit. N V ADJ
2. (facilitate) The returns desk at the department store made some _____ changes to handle larger numbers of customers. N V ADJ
3. (deceptive) The elaborate _____ was meant to trick the special agent into believing that he was in another country when he woke up. N V ADJ
4. (supplement) The medicine included a sheet of _____ information about the chemicals in the pills. N V ADJ

EXERCISE IV – Critical Reading

The following reading passage contains vocabulary words from this lesson. Carefully read the passage and then choose the best answers for each of the questions that follow.

(1) After humans, chimpanzees and gorillas are among the smartest animals on earth, and even dolphins show an ability to classify objects by size, shape, and color. (2) Soon, another creature may be joining the small group of famously smart animals: the corvid.

(3) Crows and ravens are the most recognizable members of the family *corvidae*. (4) Jays and magpies are also a part of the group. (5) Because corvids have the ability to **cope** with changing habitats, they can be found on every continent except Antarctica.

(6) Even as expanding human populations take over the wilderness and threaten more vulnerable species, corvids are figuring out ways to use people to their own advantage. (7) Ravens and crows gather around garbage dumps and parking lots and **supplement** their diets with food that requires no hunting or exposure to dangerous predators. (8) The speed with which they adapt is a clear sign that they learn quickly.

(9) Corvids also have abilities scientists once **speculated** to be characteristic of humans alone. (10) The birds can identify numerous objects from memory, and, amazingly, they can use tools. (11) Crows, for instance, have been observed using hooked branches to **facilitate** the removal of food from tree cavities; strong evidence suggests that crows actually know how to fashion the simple tools. (12) They can also remember the hiding places for thousands of seeds, even when the seeds are hidden in **remote** locations or buried under several feet of snow.

(13) It does not stop at creativity and memory. (14) Certain members of the corvid family have the ability to mimic and learn human speech. (15) Ravens seem to have a **yen** for it; they can acquire large, complex vocabularies. (16) The phenomenon has become common knowledge thanks to literature such as Edgar Allen Poe's poem, "The Raven," in which a grieving man is driven to madness by a raven that croaks, "Nevermore!"

(17) Because of their dark color and obvious intelligence, ravens and crows have long been included in mythology and folklore around the world. (18) In Inuit and Eskimo legends, Raven is the creator of the world. (19) In Norse mythology, thought and memory materialize as ravens sitting on the shoulders of Thor; each day the birds circle the world and then report their news to Thor in the evening. (20) Corvids are symbols of death in some cultures, and divine messengers in others. (21) Some cultures simply regard crows as pests that scavenge trash and spread disease; however, the fact that crows are smart enough to identify a plastic bag as a source of food is testament to their capacity.

Lesson Seventeen

1. The author mentions primates and dolphins in sentence 1 to
 - A. introduce the topic of clever animals.
 - B. contrast them with crows and ravens.
 - C. provide examples of animals affected by changing habitats.
 - D. show that they too are types of *corvidae*.
 - E. explain the purpose of smart animals.

2. The best substitute for the word *facilitate* in sentence 11 would be
 - A. simplify.
 - B. prevent.
 - C. speed up.
 - D. ease.
 - E. suggest.

3. According to the passage, it is not certain whether corvids have the ability to
 - A. learn human speech.
 - B. make tools.
 - C. identify manmade food sources.
 - D. adapt quickly.
 - E. remember.

4. As used in sentence 15, *yen* most nearly means
 - A. devotion.
 - B. aversion.
 - C. desire.
 - D. interest.
 - E. fascination.

5. Which choice would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
 - A. The World's Most Intelligent Animals
 - B. How Crows Compare
 - C. Threatened Animals
 - D. The Clever Corvid
 - E. Primates, Dolphins, and Crows