

Name _____
Vocabulary List 3

Date _____
Mrs. Stephens

Practice Due Date _____
Quiz Date _____

Prefixes and Suffixes

Suffix: *-ize* means "to become" or "to cause to become"

Suffix: *-ity* means "state of" or "quality of"

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

Suffix: *-able* means "able to be"

Vocabulary List 3

(see next page for definitions and activities)

amity

cater

guise

inconsequential

jubilant

placate

preclude

repress

saturate

slake

sortie

succumb

tranquil

venomous

Pronunciation Guide

a — track
ā — mate
ä — father
â — care
e — pet
ē — be
i — bit
ī — bite
o — job
ō — wrote
ô — port, fought
ōō — proof
öö — book
u — pun
ū — you
û — purr
ə — about, system, circus
îr — steer
oi — toy

Lesson Three

1. **amity** (am' it ē) *n.* friendship
In public, the siblings appeared to live in perfect *amity*, but behind closed doors, they fought incessantly.
syn: peacefulness; harmony *ant: disagreement; hostility*
2. **cater** (kāt' ə) *v.* to supply what is needed or desired, especially support or food
The restaurant *caters* to families by offering discounted children's meals.
syn: provide; contribute *ant: neglect; reject*
3. **guise** (gīz) *n.* a false appearance
The waiter maintains a *guise* of friendliness with his customers in order to get a big tip.
syn: semblance
4. **inconsequential** (in kon sə kwen' shəl) *adj.* of little or no importance; irrelevant; without consequence
The decision has been made, so any advice now will be *inconsequential*.
syn: unnecessary; unrelated *ant: appropriate; important*
5. **jubilant** (jōō' bə lənt) *adj.* joyous, especially because of success
The *jubilant* student smiled all day after getting a perfect score on her lengthy term paper.
syn: elated; happy *ant: depressed; disappointed*
6. **placate** (plā' kāt) *v.* to calm; to pacify
The manager tried to *placate* the angry customer by reducing the bill.
syn: appease; satisfy *ant: enrage; anger*
7. **preclude** (pri klōōd') *v.* to prevent
Having a criminal record *precludes* a teaching career.
syn: prohibit; forbid *ant: allow; permit*
8. **repress** (ri pres') *v.* to hold back or put down with force; to suppress
The dictator *represses* dissenters with threats of imprisonment.
syn: restrain; stifle *ant: release; permit*
9. **saturate** (sach' ə rāt) *v.* to fill or soak to capacity
The heavy rains *saturated* the soil.
syn: drench; permeate; infuse *ant: desiccate; sear; parch*

10. **slake** (slāk) v. 1. to satisfy; to quench 2. to make less intense
 (1) The exhausted worker *slaked* his thirst by downing two glasses of lemonade.
 (2) Seeing someone else make the same mistake *slaked* his embarrassment.
 (1) *syn: fulfill; please*
 (2) *syn: abate; mitigate; diminish* *ant: intensify; amplify*
11. **sortie** (sôr' tē) n. 1. a flight of a combat aircraft on a mission 2. an armed attack, especially against surrounding enemy forces
 (1) The fighter jet was riddled with bullet holes after the *sortie*.
 (2) The colonel ordered an immediate *sortie* to stall the enemy's offensive.
 (2) *syn: maneuver; assault*
12. **succumb** (sə kum') v. to submit reluctantly; to yield
 After weeks of constant bombing, the enemy finally *succumbed* to our overwhelming force.
syn: give in; surrender *ant: withstand; resist*
13. **tranquil** (trang' kwəl) adj. calm; peaceful
 Lonnie looked forward to a *tranquil* day of gardening in the back yard.
syn: placid; serene *ant: bustling; busy*
14. **venomous** (ven' ə məs) adj. 1. poisonous 2. intentionally harmful; malevolent
 (1) Go to the hospital if that *venomous* spider bites you.
 (2) His *venomous* remarks shocked everyone in the room.
 (1) *syn: toxic; noxious; lethal* *ant: harmless; innocuous; safe*
 (2) *syn: malicious; spiteful; cruel* *ant: benevolent; benign; kind*
15. **wrest** (rest') v. to obtain through force, usually by twisting and turning violently
 Citizens *wrested* the dagger from the madman on the subway.
syn: wring; wrench

EXERCISE I – Words in Context

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

1. On the night before the siege, the defenders launched eight _____ against the invaders.

2. The mouse _____ the angry lion by removing a thorn from his paw.
 3. He started a[n] _____ rumor meant to ruin his rival's reputation.
 4. The minor scratches were _____ to the value of the priceless artifact.
 5. Some people _____ their bad memories until they have emotional breakdowns.
 6. The surgeon _____ the sterile cloth with alcohol before using it to clean the patient's wound.
 7. The _____ team held a banquet to celebrate its winning season.
 8. The people in the lifeboat had no water, but they did not dare _____ their thirst with seawater.
 9. If Thomas _____ to exhaustion and stops walking, he may never make it out of the desert.
 10. When the looter _____ the pouch of gold from the skeleton's hand, he triggered a booby trap that fired poison darts at him.
 11. The two rivals used to argue all the time, but now _____ exists between them.
 12. The _____ setting of the cabin provided the peace and quiet necessary to write a novel.
 13. During the cruise, waiters _____ to the needs of every passenger.
 14. An unexpected, drenching rainstorm _____ the long-awaited victory.
 15. Using the _____ of a pizza-delivery man, the undercover detective infiltrated the criminal's hideout.
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EXERCISE II – Sentence Completion

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

1. Rachael had to *placate* her son when...
2. During the *sortie*, two soldiers...
3. To *slake* his day-to-day frustrations, Alex likes to...
4. The *jubilant* townspeople hosted a festival to...
5. A flat tire *precluded* our plan to...
6. Be sure to *saturate* the sponge before...
7. Mia's *tranquil* afternoon was ruined when...
8. If you practice self-discipline, you will not *succumb* to...
9. The new store near the industrial park plans to *cater* to...
10. Kayla disrupted the *amity* within her neighborhood when she...
11. The thief tried to *wrest*...
12. Her *venomous* attitude spread among the other workers until...
13. The king *repressed* any subjects who...
14. Austin struggled to put on a *guise* of gratefulness when his aunt gave him...
15. The effort you put into your essay will be *inconsequential* if you...

1. (placate) The mere sound of a soothing voice caused the _____ infant to stop crying and fall asleep. N V ADJ
2. (tranquil) The wildlife official must _____ the elephant before he can attach a tracking device to the animal's ear. N V ADJ
3. (placate) After an enormous scandal in the city government, years of _____ were necessary before citizens again trusted elected officials. N V ADJ
4. (tranquil) The _____ of the snowy landscape was lost when a train rumbled through the center of the field. N V ADJ

EXERCISE IV – Improving Paragraphs

Read the following passage and then answer the multiple-choice questions that follow. The questions will require you to make decisions regarding the revision of the reading selection.

- 1 In May of 2002, construction workers on a routine job uncovered something far from **inconsequential**: the tomb of a man who died in 2400 BC—the early Bronze Age. Anthropologists were summoned to the town of Amesbury, Wiltshire, United Kingdom, to examine the discovery made just two miles from the famous Stonehenge monument.
- 2 The objects found in the tomb raised many questions. During this period of the Bronze Age, only the most respected and powerful citizens received extravagant burial rites; most bodies were simply dumped into a river. Who was this archer, in such an elaborate tomb? Why was he missing part of his leg?
- 3 The scientists immediately noted several things about the man in the tomb. He had been buried with a hunter's knife and arrows, and he was apparently rich, at least by the standards of the day, because he had been buried with a number of gold artifacts—the oldest ever found in Britain. Also, curiously, the kneecap of the man was not with him.
- 4 Examination of the skeleton revealed that the man did not **succumb** to the substantial wound on his leg; the injury occurred long before the man's death. He must have been in excellent physical condition at the time he was wounded.
- 5 Tests on the gold revealed that it came not from the British Isles but from a region near Switzerland. Dwellers of Bronze-Age Britain were known to have contact with mainland Europe, but the discovery of the archer—an ancient foreigner—suggests **amity** existed between the Isles and the continent.
- 6 Examiners also found a *cushion stone* in the tomb, which is a small stone used to sharpen metalworking tools. Was the man a metalworker in the **guise** of a hunter? The evidence did not **preclude** either of these things.
- 7 The man, now called the “Amesbury Archer,” is still shrouded in mystery. He came from outside Britain, and he brought with him the beginnings of the metalworking trade. He was a part of the community, and respected enough to receive a funeral with honors. In time, studying the archer will bring us a step closer to understanding how, more than 4,000 years ago, civilization began in England.

1. Paragraph 2 should be moved to follow
 - A. paragraph 1 (no change).
 - B. paragraph 3.
 - C. paragraph 4.
 - D. paragraph 5.
 - E. paragraph 6.

2. Which revision best clarifies the underlined portion of this sentence from paragraph 3?

Also, curiously, the kneecap of the man was not with him.

- A. the man's missing kneecap was not there.
 - B. someone had stolen the man's kneecap.
 - C. the man's kneecap was missing.
 - D. the kneecap was also made of gold.
 - E. the man had no kneecaps.
3. Adding which sentence would help to clarify paragraph 4?
- A. The man was probably accustomed to being wounded because he was an archer.
 - B. Apparently, the man's wealth kept him supplied with primitive medicine.
 - C. The wound was most likely the result of an enemy's arrow on the battlefield.
 - D. The man probably suffered great pain each day of his life; such a wound in the Bronze Age might prove lethal to most people.
 - E. During the Bronze Age, people learned to combine copper and tin to make bronze, and bronze weapons inflicted deep wounds.
4. Which sentence best describes the importance of the Amesbury Archer to the world?
- A. In time, studying the archer will bring us a step closer to understanding how, more than 4,000 years ago, civilization began in England.
 - B. During this period of the Bronze Age, only the most respected and powerful citizens warranted extravagant burial rites; most bodies were simply dumped into a river.
 - C. The man, now called the "Amesbury Archer," is still shrouded in mystery.
 - D. Dwellers of Bronze-Age Britain were known to have contact with mainland Europe, but the discovery of the archer—an ancient foreigner—suggests amity existed between the Isles and the continent.
 - E. Who was this archer, in such an elaborate tomb?
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