

Name: _____

Period: _____

TEST 1: 10/20 + 10/21

REVIEW UNITS 1-3

ONLINE COMPONENTS
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Vocabulary for Comprehension

Due 10/14 + 10/15

Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in Units 1-3 appear in **boldface** type. Then answer questions 1-11 on page 43 on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in the introductory statement.

This passage focuses on the life of Winslow Homer, one of America's greatest painters.

- | | | | |
|--------|--|------|---|
| (Line) | Winslow Homer's dramatic seascapes continue to fascinate museum visitors and collectors. Born in Boston in 1836, he was just nineteen when his father's importing business soured. Lacking funds for college, he answered an ad and became a lithographer's apprentice. After two years of making bland drawings, he vowed never to be bound to an employer again. | (35) | Not content to be just another hidebound artist painting whatever would sell, he traveled to France and, later, to England, where he painted the people of the fishing village of Tynemouth, whose daily lives were affected by their constant struggles with the sea. Returning to America, in a seemingly puzzling move, he settled in Prout's Neck, finding the solitude he needed on the remote and rugged Maine coast. His new paintings depicted the drama of man's heroic battles with the forces of nature. Except for excursions to Florida and the Caribbean, Homer remained in Maine, far from the celebrity he spurned. Nonetheless, by the late 1880s, he was recognized as America's virtuoso seascape painter. |
| (15) | where he learned the basics of oil painting, he boldly embarked on a career as a freelance illustrator. In 1861, under the aegis of <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , he attached himself to General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac to draw scenes of Civil War army life in the encampments and at or near the front lines. | (55) | Homer died in 1910. This self-taught, fiercely independent artist fully deserves his exalted place in the hierarchy of great American painters. |
| (25) | His drawings and sketches showed that he was not a mere realist. His forte was his ability to capture the emotional pain and desperation of his subjects, using shape and color to convey his sympathy for the combatants. | | |
| (30) | <i>Harper's</i> regularly published his unsentimental images of the fear and despair of Civil War soldiers. By the end of the war, Homer was famous. | | |

- The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - analyze Winslow Homer's Civil War drawings
 - highlight the lessons Homer learned on visits to France and England
 - provide a survey of Homer's life and career
 - compare and contrast Homer's Civil War drawings and sketches with his seascapes
 - analyze the reasons for Homer's celebrity
- From the passage, you can infer that
 - magazine illustrators were paid very little in Homer's day
 - more illustrated magazines were published in Boston than in New York
 - Harper's Weekly* favored the North over the South in the Civil War
 - Homer's illustrations in *Harper's Weekly* were a popular success
 - Homer's Civil War drawings and sketches were highly realistic
- The meaning of **aegis** (line 18) is
 - auspices
 - roof
 - discipline
 - employment
 - scrutiny
- Which of the following best identifies the writer's focus in paragraph 3 (lines 24-30)?
 - the importance of realism
 - Homer's sympathy for his subjects
 - Homer's use of shape and color
 - the desperation of the combatants
 - Homer's emotional pain
- Forte** (line 26) most nearly means
 - fortress
 - foible
 - strong suit
 - weakness
 - habit
- From the passage, you can infer that
 - Homer traveled to France and England because he was dissatisfied with life in the United States
 - Homer grew disillusioned with daily life in England
 - Homer found no suitable subjects to paint in England
 - Homer's fame in England soon equaled his fame in America
 - Homer's decision to travel to France and England grew from a desire to widen his artistic horizons
- Hidebound** (line 36) is best defined as
 - clothed
 - narrow-minded
 - flexible
 - enfeebled
 - unknown
- Which of the following best describes the organizational structure of the passage?
 - order of importance
 - spatial order
 - cause and effect
 - chronological order
 - comparison and contrast
- Virtuoso** (line 54) most nearly means
 - virtuous
 - amateur
 - masterly
 - mediocre
 - leading
- Hierarchy** (line 58) is best defined as
 - court
 - history
 - anecdotes
 - pecking order
 - family
- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the subject?
 - humorous
 - skeptical
 - caustic
 - admiring
 - neutral

Grammar in Context

In the sentence "Lacking funds for college, he answered an ad and became a lithographer's apprentice" (lines 6-8 on page 42), the modifying phrase "Lacking funds for college" describes "he." However, if the author had placed the modifying phrase at the end of the sentence, it would have illogically modified "lithographer's apprentice." A modifying phrase or clause that is placed too far away from the word it logically modifies is called a **misplaced modifier**.

Because a misplaced modifier is incorrectly placed, it does not describe the word for which it is logically intended. Instead, it modifies another word—sometimes with comical results. To correct a misplaced modifier, move it as close as possible to the word it is meant to modify, or reword the sentence. For example, in the following sentence, the modifier is misplaced: "I finished reading the book that Professor Cary wrote about Winslow Homer during spring break." Here is the same sentence with the modifying phrase in the correct place: "During spring break, I finished reading the book that Professor Cary wrote about Winslow Homer."

On the lines provided, rewrite each sentence in which the modifier is misplaced. Write "correct" if the sentence is correct.

1. The dramatic seascapes continue to fascinate art collectors and museum visitors of Winslow Homer.

2. After two years, he vowed never to be bound again to another employer making bland drawings.

3. Having moved to New York, Homer set out to join the city's artistic community.

4. He learned the basics of oil painting and boldly embarked on a career as a freelance illustrator in night school.

5. Using shape and color, Homer's forte was his ability to capture the emotional pain of Civil War soldiers.

6. Homer finally settled on the remote and rugged Maine coast returning to America.

Word Associations

In each of the following groups, circle the word that is best defined or suggested by the given phrase.

1. "For you, our special customer, it's on the house."
a. gratis b. polarized c. quizzical d. ancillary
2. I'm glad I done it!
a. purview b. verisimilitude c. aegis d. solecism
3. He certainly fooled us!
a. proselyte b. mountebank c. virtuoso d. vassal
4. delighted to listen to their clever give-and-take
a. persiflage b. paean c. lexicon d. paternalism
5. It's hardly worth bothering about.
a. effete b. minuscule c. pragmatic d. sanguine
6. The chairperson brought the committee up to date on the new developments.
a. apprise b. catenawall c. defer d. bowdlerize
7. Is it inside or outside of our jurisdiction?
a. enclave b. forte c. purview d. claque
8. The instincts of a "shark"
a. rapacity b. plethora c. melee d. rallyry
9. like nails on a chalkboard
a. catenawall b. polarize c. obfuscate d. deracinate
10. looking at the large picture
a. verisimilitude b. icon c. macrocosm d. persiflage
11. a person's "long suit"
a. interstice b. lexicon c. aegis d. forte
12. "It's no use crying over spilled milk."
a. hierarchy b. fait accompli c. schism d. vignette

Choosing the Right Meaning

Read each sentence carefully. Then circle the item that best completes the statement below the sentence.

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Adopting the role of virtuoso, newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst scoured Europe in the 1920s for antiques and objets d'art with which to furnish San Simeon, his immense California estate.

1. In line 1 the word **virtuoso** is used to mean
a. maestro b. prodigy c. tycoon d. connoisseur

Despite the claims advanced in commercials, I find it hard to believe that one brand of paper towel is more **bibulous** than another.

2. The best definition for the word **bibulous** in line 2 is

- a. absorbent b. inebrious c. fond of the bottle d. soft

"This fellow here, with envious carping tongue, Upbraided me about the rose I wear.

Saying, the sanguine color of the leaves Did represent my master's blushing cheeks..."

(Shakespeare, *I Henry VI*, IV, 1, 90-93)

3. In line 3 the word **sanguine** most nearly means

- a. cheerful b. red c. optimistic d. confident

Attached to units of the Red Army were political commissars. Communist party ideologues whose pragmatic and tyrannical ways made them the objects of fear and contempt on the part of the common soldiers.

4. The word **pragmatic** in line 2 most nearly means

- a. practical b. businesslike c. doctrinaire d. conspiratorial

Antonyms
In each of the following groups, circle the word or expression that is most nearly the **opposite** of the word in **boldface** type.

Due 10/18 + 10/19

1. quizzical

- a. amused
b. unequivocal
c. comforted
d. dissimilar

2. paean

- a. lament
b. sonnet
c. soliloquy
d. appear

3. deracinate

- a. implant
b. twist
c. conceal
d. flourish

4. quasi

- a. tacitly
b. noisily
c. semi
d. completely

5. chimerical

- a. impossible
b. fortunate
c. comprehensive
d. realistic

6. poltroon

- a. follower
b. stalwart
c. milkop
d. employer

7. proselyte

- a. gallant
b. novice
c. guide
d. proper

8. eleemosynary

- a. unworthy
b. uncharitable
c. unenthusiastic
d. unemployable

9. noisome

- a. wholesome
b. quiet
c. tasty
d. loathsome

10. oblivious

- a. thankful
b. tolerant
c. smug
d. cognizant

11. ancillary

- a. dependent
b. concomitant
c. relevant
d. primary

12. plethora

- a. surfeit
b. dearth
c. contrast
d. supply

13. effete

- a. vigorous
b. exhausted
c. lax
d. awkward

14. pragmatic

- a. earthy
b. prominent
c. idealistic
d. inquisitive

15. bibulous

- a. limited
b. sedate
c. abstemious
d. convivial

16. obfuscate

- a. bedim
b. exemplify
c. clarify
d. slander

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Completing the Sentence
From the following list of words, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided.

condescend hierarchy macrocosm rapacity
cozen interstice quasi sanguine

1. He quickly learned his lowly place in the _____ of employees in the busy supermarket.

2. How could you have allowed them to _____ you into voting for their ticket?

3. Will Earth be able to survive the _____ of humanity in the name of progress?

4. I was amazed that the august senior would _____ to allow me to drive him home.

5. Even a person of his _____ temperament could not maintain his optimism in the face of such a series of misfortunes.

6. She soon learned to fill the _____ between the intense workouts with relaxation exercises.

Word Families
A. On the line provided, write the word you have learned in Units 1-3 that is related to each of the following nouns.
EXAMPLE: obfuscation—obfuscate

1. condescension

2. deracination

3. bowdlerization, bowdlerizer

4. polarization, polarity

5. pragmatism, pragmatist

6. chimera, chimerism

7. lachrymosity

8. indigenoussness

9. therapy, therapist, therapeutics

10. oblivion, obliviousness

11. ribaldry

12. liturgist, liturgiology

13. poltroonery

14. vignettist

15. claquant

16. toxicology, toxicographer

B. On the line provided, write the word you have learned in Units 1-3 that is related to each of the following verbs.
EXAMPLE: indigenize—indigenous

17. proselytize _____
18. quiz _____
19. schismatize _____
20. supinate _____

Two-Word Completions

Circle the pair of words that best complete the meaning of each of the following passages.

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1. As the detachment of knights galloped over the crest of the hill, it collided with a column of enemy foot soldiers moving up the other side. In the brief but bloody _____ that ensued, two of the king's most prominent _____ lost their lives, and the Duke of Orleans was wounded.
a. schism . . . proselytes
b. purview . . . mountebanks
c. melee . . . vassals
d. vignette . . . bellwethers
2. Your composition is so full of _____, malapropisms, and general gobbledegook that I suggest you study a grammar book, a _____ and a style manual before you ever again put pen to paper.
a. interstices . . . liturgy
b. rally . . . microcosm
c. persiflage . . . plethora
d. solecisms . . . lexicon
3. The social structure of the South in the days before the Civil War was rigidly _____, with the gentleman planter at the summit of the edifice and the chattel slave at its base. _____ notions of caste discouraged whites from moving freely within the system, and the "peculiar institution" denied blacks any mobility whatsoever.
a. pragmatic . . . Polarized
b. hierarchical . . . Hidebound
c. therapeutic . . . Cozened
d. chimerical . . . Obfuscated
4. On more than one occasion during the Middle Ages, controversy about some point of doctrine _____ ecclesiastical opinion and produced a temporary _____ in the Christian church.
a. polarized . . . schism
b. bowdlerized . . . fait accompli
c. obfuscated . . . enclave
d. deracinated . . . macrocosm

Building with Classical Roots

sem, simil, simul—like; together, at the same time
This root appears in **verisimilitude** (page 30), which means "the appearance of being true." Some other words based on the same root are listed below.

assemblage	disassemble	simile	simulation
assimilation	resemblance	simulacrum	simulcast

From the list of words above, choose the one that corresponds to each of the brief definitions below. Write the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence below the definition.

1. an image or representation of something; an unreal or superficial semblance
The first 1950s television sitcoms presented a cheery _____ of family happiness.
2. to take apart
After the science fair, it took the exhibitors and maintenance crew several hours to fully _____ the many displays and booths.
3. a similarity in form or appearance; a likeness
Grandma glows over the strong family _____ she already sees in her newborn grandson.
4. a collection of people or things; a gathering
The most experienced journalists were sent to cover the annual _____ of notables in the field of medical research.
5. a comparison, introduced by *like* or *as*; an analogy
A nonfiction essay on a dreary topic can be enlivened by poetic use of _____.
6. the act or process of taking in or absorbing; the state of being absorbed
The healthy human brain is uniquely designed for constant _____ of knowledge.
7. to broadcast over radio and television at the same time
She had some friends over to enjoy the _____ of the rock concert with her.
8. the act or process of taking on the appearance or form of something; a feigning or pretending
Although the children were unable to keep the secret from their mother, she put on a convincing _____ of surprise at the presentation of their gift.

From the list of words above, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided.

1. French puns have gone to great lengths to resist any further _____ of English words and phrases into their language.

2. Displayed in Madame Tussaud's museum in London are _____ fashioned in wax of historical personages and notorious criminals.
3. We watched the _____ of Puccini's *La Bohème* on television while listening to it on our local public radio station.
4. The mechanic was forced to _____ the entire transmission in order to replace the faulty part.
5. The instructor cautioned his creative-writing students against relying on such timeworn _____ as "red as a rose" and "blue as the sky."
6. Members of the police emergency negotiating team rehearse their demanding roles in lifelike _____ of hostage situations.
7. It was a matchless _____ of politicians and philosophers who gathered in Philadelphia in 1787 to frame our Constitution.
8. Though they were not related by blood, the _____ between them was so strong that many took them for sisters.

Circle the **boldface** word that *more satisfactorily* completes each of the following sentences. **DUE 10/20 + 10/21**

1. In American studies class, we prepared a detailed (**simulation**, **assemblage**) of the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* case that the U.S. Supreme Court heard in 1954.
2. Part of a soldier's basic training is to learn to (**simulcast**, **disassemble**) and then put back together a weapon, within a time limit, while blindfolded.
3. In many cases, sociologists have noted that the younger the immigrant, the more likely his or her (**simulation**, **assimilation**) into the local culture will progress smoothly and quickly.
4. Robert Burns's well-loved poem "A Red, Red Rose" begins with two very basic yet romantic (**resemblances**, **smiles**) about the object of the poet's affection.
5. In the closing credits for most movies, you will see in small print a legal disclaimer that any (**resemblance**, **simulacrum**) to actual persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental.
6. The pageantry of the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games is a thrilling experience for the (**assemblage**, **assimilation**) of world-class athletes who take part.
7. It takes advanced planning, flexible scheduling, and technological precision to effectively (**disassemble**, **simulcast**) a program on two media.
8. In recurring dreams, he was tormented by the astonishing (**simile**, **simulacrum**) of the horrific fire he had witnessed as a young child.

Definitions

Note carefully the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the word in the blank space(s) in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms given at the end of each entry.

1. affinity (ə fɪn' e te)

(*n.*) a natural attraction to a person, thing, or activity; a relationship, connection

The mysterious _____ between the two leaders could not be explained.

SYNONYMS: inclination, penchant

ANTONYMS: distaste, aversion

2. bilious (bɪl' iəs)

(*adj.*) peevish or irritable; sickeningly unpleasant

The room was painted a _____ shade of green.

SYNONYMS: choleric, irascible, peevish, splenetic

ANTONYMS: sweet-tempered, genial, pleasant, delightful

3. cognate (kɒg' nət)

(*adj.*) closely related in origin, essential nature, or function; (*n.*) such a person or thing

_____ languages, such as Spanish, Italian, and French, share a common root.

When I studied Latin, I learned that the words *pater* and

father are _____.

SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) allied, affiliated, (*n.*) relative

ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) dissimilar, unrelated

4. corollary (kôr' ə lər e)

(*n.*) a proposition that follows from one already proven; a natural consequence or result; (*adj.*) resultant or consequent

Learning the axiom and its _____ was no simple matter.

The _____ effects of today's findings remain to be seen.

SYNONYMS: (*n.*) deduction, conclusion

ANTONYMS: (*n.*) axiom, postulate, premise

5. cul-de-sac (kəl' də sak)

(*n.*) a blind alley or dead-end street; any situation in which further progress is impossible; an impasse

Much to their dismay, the once-optimistic negotiators found themselves in a hopeless _____.

6. derring-do (der' ɪŋ di)

(*n.*) valor or heroism; daring deeds or exploits (often used to poke fun at false heroics)

Breathtaking feats of _____ are all in a day's work for a Hollywood stuntperson.