

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

-Piautus, Persa

Vocabulary Lesson 06

1. approach: come near or nearer to

- a. The lawyers in the trial were often asked to approach the bench.
- b. Her beau kissed Sylvia when he approached her.
- c. Ben approached the burden* of getting a job with a new spirit.

2. detect: find out; discover

- a. Sam Spade detected that the important papers had vanished.*
- b. From her voice it was easy to detect that Ellen was frightened.
- c. We detected from the messy room that a large group of people had assembled* there.

3. defect: fault; that which is wrong

- a. My Chevrolet was sent back to the factory because of a steering defect.
- b. His theory* of the formation of our world was tilled with defects.
- c. The villain* was caught because his plan had many defects.

4. employee: a person who works for pay

- a. The employees went on strike for higher wages.
- b. My boss had to tire many employees when meat became scarce.*
- c. Joey wanted to go into business for himself and stop being an employee.

5. neglect: give too little care or attention to

- a. The senator neglected to make his annual* report to Congress.
- b. Bob's car got dirty when he neglected to keep it polished.
- c. It is essential* that you do not neglect your homework.

6. deceive: make someone believe as true something that is false; mislead

- a. Atlas was deceived about the burden* he had to carry.
- b. Virginia cried when she learned that her best friend had deceived her.
- c. The villain* deceived Chief White Cloud by pretending to be his friend.

7. undoubtedly: certainly; beyond doubt

- a. Ray's team undoubtedly had the best debators* in our county.

- b. The pilgrims undoubtedly assembled* to travel to Rome together.
- c. If she didn't want to get into an argument, Valerie would have followed the majority* undoubtedly.

8. popular: liked by most people

- a. The Beatles wrote many popular songs.
- b. At one time miniskirts were very popular.
- c. Popular people often find it hard to evade* their many friends.

9. thorough: being all that is needed; complete

- a. The police made a thorough search of the house after the crime had been reported.
- b. My science teacher praised Sandy for doing a thorough job of cleaning up the lab.
- c. Mom decided to spend the day in giving the basement a thorough cleaning.

10. client: person for whom a lawyer acts; customer

- a. The lawyer told her client that she could predict* the outcome of his trial.
- b. My uncle tried to get General Motors to be a client of his company.
- c. If this restaurant doesn't improve its service, all its clients will vanish.*

11. comprehensive: including much; covering completely

- a. After a comprehensive exam, my doctor said I was in good condition.
- b. The engineer gave our house a thorough*, comprehensive checkup before my father bought it.
- c. Mrs. Silver wanted us to do a comprehensive study of Edgar Allan Poe.

12. defraud: take money, rights, etc., away by cheating

- a. My aunt saved thousands of dollars by defrauding the government.
- b. If we could eliminate* losses from people who defraud the government, tax rates could be lowered.
- c. By defrauding his friend, Dexter ruined a family tradition* of honesty.

Read the following passage to see how the new words are used in it.

The Health of Your Car

The newest approach to automobile repair is the clinic, a place where car doctors go over an automobile in an attempt to detect defects. Since the clinic does no repairs, its employees do not neglect the truth. So many automobile owners feel that mechanics deceive them that the clinics,

even though they undoubtedly charge high fees, are quite popular. The experts do a thorough job for each client. They explore* every part of the engine, body, and brakes; they do all kinds of tests with expensive* machines. Best of all, the comprehensive examination takes only about half an hour. With the clinic's report in your hand no mechanic will be able to defraud you by telling you that you need major repairs when only a small repair is necessary.

Fill in the Blanks

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. Each of our workers is trained to give your car a _____ examination. (Which two words might fit this sentence?)
2. Tom Jones was _____ the best singer in the choir when he was young.
3. He could _____ the problem from all angles.
4. Mrs. Spector always wanted to be _____ with her friends.
5. Why did you _____ cleaning your room today?
6. The _____ bought his boss a birthday present.
7. Rocco's only _____ was that he walked with a slight limp.
8. None of the other poker players suspected that their friend would _____ them in order to win.
9. When Cynthia realized that nobody liked her, she knew she had been _____ .
10. I could _____ from the tone of his voice that he was in a bad mood.
11. His _____ was happy with the work Terence had been doing for him.
12. I do not want to do anything less than a _____ job on my term paper. (Which two words might fit this sentence?)

Choose the Correct Word

Circle the word in parentheses that best fits the sense of the sentence.

1. Many of today's (popular, comprehensive) songs will become tomorrow's Golden Oldies.
2. My boss insists that all of the (employees, clients) punch a time clock each morning.

3. I (approached, detected) a hint of sarcasm in your seemingly innocent reply to the sales clerk who apologized for the long lines.
4. As the car (approached, detected) the bridge, we could see the dense* fog coming in off the water.
5. Our weekly vocabulary quizzes are (comprehensive, popular), including not only that week's new words, but words we learned in past weeks as well.
6. Even a small (client, defect) in an electric appliance can be the possible* cause of a fire.
7. Ms. Rodriguez (undoubtedly, comprehensively) felt she had been unjustly accused of showing favoritism, but most of her students felt otherwise.
8. Her (thorough, popular) description of the missing bracelet helped police find it.
9. We've all learned that if you (defraud, neglect) your teeth, you will surely develop dental problems of one kind or another.
10. It is probably still true that the majority* of Americans do not think our political leaders would knowingly (defect, defraud) the government.
11. To (defraud, deceive) someone into thinking you are a friend when you are only along for the ride is selfish and unfeeling.
12. Since your livelihood depends on pleasing them, (clients, employees), like customers, are always right. Answer key, p. 196

Spotlight On

defect-Some of the new words have more than one part of speech-for example, they have meanings as verbs as well as nouns. Defect was defined for you as a noun: "fault; that which is wrong." It also serves as a verb, meaning "to quit a country, a political party, or a cause." One is said "to defect from one country to another" or "to defect from the Democratic Party." Which of the other words in Lesson 6 have more than one part of speech?

"A fool and his words are soon parted."

-William Shenstone, On Reserve

Vocabulary Lesson 07

1. postpone: put off to a later time; delay

- a. The young couple wanted to postpone their wedding until they were sure they could handle the burdens* of marriage.
- b. I neglected* to postpone the party because I thought everyone would be able to come.
- c. The supermarket's owner planned to postpone the grand opening until Saturday.

2. consent: agree; give permission or approval

- a. My teacher consented to let our class leave early.
- b. David would not consent to our plan.
- c. The majority* of our club members consented to raise the dues.

3. massive: big and heavy; large and solid; bulky

- a. The boss asked some employees* to lift the massive box.
- b. From lifting weights, Willie had developed massive arm muscles.
- c. The main building on the campus* was so massive that the new students had trouble finding their way around at first.

4. capsule: a small case or covering

- a. The small capsule contained notes the spy had written after the meeting.
- b. A new, untested medicine was detected* in the capsule by the police scientists.
- c. He explored* the space capsule for special equipment.

5. preserve: keep from harm or change; keep safe; protect

- a. The lawyers wanted to preserve the newest reforms* in the law.
- b. Farmers feel that their rural* homes should be preserved.
- c. The outfielder's records are preserved in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

6. denounce: condemn in public; express strong disapproval of

- a. The father denounced his son for lying to the district attorney.
- b. Some people denounce the government for probing* into their private lives.
- c. The consumer advocate denounced the defective* products being sold.

7. unique: having no like or equal; being the only one of its kind

- a. Going to Africa was a unique experience for us.
- b. The inventor developed a unique method of making ice cream.
- c. Albie has a unique collection of Israeli stamps.

8. torrent: any violent, rushing stream; flood

- a. A massive* rain was coming down in torrents.
- b. In the debate,* a torrent of questions was asked.
- c. After trying to defraud* the public, Lefty was faced with a torrent of charges.

9. resent: feel injured and angered at (something)

- a. Bertha resented the way her boyfriend treated her.
- b. The earthquake victim resented the poor emergency care.
- c. Columbus resented the fact that his crew wanted to turn back.

10. molest: interfere with and trouble; disturb

- a. My neighbor was molested when walking home from the subway.
- b. The gang did a thorough* job of molesting the people in the park.
- c. Lifeguards warned the man not to molest any of the swimmers.

11. gloomy: dark; dim; in low spirits

- a. My cousin was gloomy because his best friend had moved away.
- b. The reason Doris wasn't popular* was that she always had a gloomy appearance.
- c. Jones Beach is not so beautiful on a gloomy day.

12. unforeseen: not known beforehand; unexpected

- a. We had some unforeseen problems with the new engine.
- b. The probe* into the congressman's finances turned up some unforeseen difficulties.
- c. The divers faced unforeseen trouble in their search for the wreck.

Read the following passage to see how the new words are used in it.

The Frozen Future

Doctors are always devising* new cures for diseases that kill people. But suppose you are dying from an incurable illness now. If only you could postpone death until a cure was found! Now some people are trying to do just that. One young man consented to having his body frozen and

placed in a massive capsule in order to preserve it until doctors find a cure for his disease. Some people have denounced this unique experiment with a torrent of angry words. They resent human attempts to molest the natural order of life and death. There is also a gloomy fear that the world is already overcrowded and that people have to die to make room for those who are about to be born. If the experiment works, unforeseen problems undoubtedly* will arise.

Fill in the Blanks

Place one of the new words in each of the blanks below.

1. We have tried for over 200 years to _____ the United States Constitution.
2. The _____ weather predictions* upset him.
3. Will Karen _____ to having her baby picture published in the school newspaper?
4. I found a _____ collection of old books in the attic.
5. Dave knew that if he mistreated her, she would _____ it.
6. The president _____ the criminal activities that were going on.
7. Lori feared that if she walked the streets, she would be _____.
8. Owning a house created _____ difficulties.
9. The new movie invited a _____ of disapproval.
10. A telephone call told us that the employees'* picnic was _____ until next week.
11. The _____ was filled with records of the past.
12. It was a _____ job for just one person to unload the big truck.

Creativity Exercise

Now make up your own sentences, one for each of the new words you have just been taught.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Spotlight On

preserve- Would you expect any connection between this word and family? Well, there is. In ancient times man was master of his household (familia) and the person who served him was the woman who had been captured and preserved from slaughter in order to work for the conqueror. In the 1500s a servant was called a familiar.