

# Table of Contents

LESSON 1:	<i>equitable / partisan</i> . . . . .	2	LESSON 33:	<i>contrive / oracle</i> . . . . .	38
LESSON 2:	<i>fallacy / savor</i> . . . . .	3	LESSON 34:	<i>flurry / frenzy</i> . . . . .	39
LESSON 3:	<i>nettle / cache</i> . . . . .	4	LESSON 35:	<i>spurn / congenial</i> . . . . .	40
LESSON 4:	<i>inordinate / saucy</i> . . . . .	5		<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>		LESSON 36:	<b>Word Parts, con / pon</b> . . . . .	41
LESSON 5:	<i>stark / regal</i> . . . . .	6		<b>Review</b>	
	<b>Antonyms</b>		LESSON 37:	<i>comprise / constitute</i> . . . . .	42
LESSON 6:	<i>cynical / gnash</i> . . . . .	7	LESSON 38:	<i>cohesion / jostle</i> . . . . .	43
LESSON 7:	<i>potion / hybrid</i> . . . . .	8	LESSON 39:	<i>deride / taunt</i> . . . . .	44
LESSON 8:	<i>supple / partition</i> . . . . .	9	LESSON 40:	<b>Word Parts, ambi / plic</b> . . . . .	45
LESSON 9:	<b>Guessing Meaning from Context</b> . . . . .	10		<b>Review</b>	
LESSON 10:	<i>enthral / velocity</i> . . . . .	12		<b>Review/test, Lessons 21-40</b> . . . . .	46
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>			<b>Test Tips</b> . . . . .	47
LESSON 11:	<i>solvent / ravage</i> . . . . .	13	LESSON 41:	<i>sole / hereby</i> . . . . .	48
LESSON 12:	<i>etch / pending</i> . . . . .	14		<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
LESSON 13:	<i>mode / spawn</i> . . . . .	15	LESSON 42:	<i>coincidence / hypocrisy</i> . . . . .	49
	<b>Antonyms</b>		LESSON 43:	<i>audacious / par</i> . . . . .	50
LESSON 14:	<i>vile / fondle</i> . . . . .	16		<b>Antonyms</b>	
LESSON 15:	<i>writhe / peevish</i> . . . . .	17	LESSON 44:	<b>Word Parts, dict / non</b> . . . . .	51
LESSON 16:	<i>enact / tuft</i> . . . . .	18	LESSON 45:	<i>coincide / conceive</i> . . . . .	52
LESSON 17:	<b>Using Word Parts to Unlock</b>		LESSON 46:	<i>amiable / malice</i> . . . . .	53
	<b>Meanings of Unfamiliar Words</b> . . . . .	19		<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
	<b>Review</b> . . . . .	20	LESSON 47:	<i>mania / composure</i> . . . . .	54
LESSON 18:	<i>peal / suffrage</i> . . . . .	21	LESSON 48:	<i>prestige / shirk</i> . . . . .	55
LESSON 19:	<i>regime / bask</i> . . . . .	22	LESSON 49:	<b>Word Parts, pre / post</b> . . . . .	56
LESSON 20:	<i>pauper / destitute</i> . . . . .	23		<b>Review</b>	
	<b>Review/test, Lessons 1-20</b> . . . . .	24	LESSON 50:	<i>allege / pretense</i> . . . . .	57
	<b>Test Tips</b> . . . . .	25		<b>Antonyms</b>	
LESSON 21:	<i>stigma / inaugurate</i> . . . . .	26	LESSON 51:	<i>throng / decisive</i> . . . . .	58
LESSON 22:	<b>Word Parts, in / ten</b> . . . . .	27	LESSON 52:	<i>chaos / susceptible</i> . . . . .	59
	<b>Review</b>		LESSON 53:	<i>friction / pelt</i> . . . . .	60
LESSON 23:	<i>deplore / implore</i> . . . . .	28	LESSON 54:	<b>Word Parts, epi / sta</b> . . . . .	61
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>			<b>Review</b>	
LESSON 24:	<i>incur / competent</i> . . . . .	29	LESSON 55:	<i>episode / rout</i> . . . . .	62
	<b>Antonyms</b>			<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
LESSON 25:	<i>daunt / impair</i> . . . . .	30	LESSON 56:	<i>confound / rustic</i> . . . . .	63
LESSON 26:	<b>Word Parts, de / sequ</b> . . . . .	31	LESSON 57:	<i>sever / splice</i> . . . . .	64
	<b>Review</b>			<b>Antonyms</b>	
LESSON 27:	<i>satire / decline</i> . . . . .	32	LESSON 58:	<b>Word Parts, per / pan</b> . . . . .	65
LESSON 28:	<i>demur / demure</i> . . . . .	33		<b>Review</b>	
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>		LESSON 59:	<i>ferment / fervor</i> . . . . .	66
LESSON 29:	<i>onslaught / deluge</i> . . . . .	34	LESSON 60:	<i>mirth / lament</i> . . . . .	67
LESSON 30:	<i>cleft / infest</i> . . . . .	35		<b>Review/test, Lessons 42-60</b> . . . . .	68
	<b>Antonyms</b>			<b>Test Tips, Analogies</b> . . . . .	69
LESSON 31:	<b>Word Parts, syn / cap</b> . . . . .	36	LESSON 61:	<i>dole / anguish</i> . . . . .	70
	<b>Review</b>		LESSON 62:	<i>prudent / brazen</i> . . . . .	71
LESSON 32:	<i>compensate / stronghold</i> . . . . .	37	LESSON 63:	<i>chivalry / grueling</i> . . . . .	72

## Table of Contents *continued*

LESSON 64:	<b>Word Parts, uni / duct</b> . . . . .	73	LESSON 93:	<i>equilibrium / retort</i> . . . . .	104
	<b>Review</b>		LESSON 94:	<b>Word Parts, re / fac</b> . . . . .	105
LESSON 65:	<i>ostensible / ostentatious</i> . . . . .	74		<b>Review</b>	
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>		LESSON 95:	<i>reinforce / vanquish</i> . . . . .	106
LESSON 66:	<i>orthodox / conventional</i> . . . . .	75		<b>Antonyms</b>	
	<b>Antonyms</b>		LESSON 96:	<i>brusque / seclude</i> . . . . .	107
LESSON 67:	<b>Word Parts, bi / mit</b> . . . . .	76	LESSON 97:	<i>curb / retard</i> . . . . .	108
	<b>Review</b>		LESSON 98:	<b>Word Parts, ad / port</b> . . . . .	109
LESSON 68:	<i>virtual / virtue</i> . . . . .	77		<b>Review</b>	
LESSON 69:	<i>naught / stupendous</i> . . . . .	78	LESSON 99:	<i>prone / administer</i> . . . . .	110
LESSON 70:	<i>pious / deity</i> . . . . .	79	LESSON 100:	<i>revere / apprehensive</i> . . . . .	111
LESSON 71:	<b>Word Parts, tri / tend</b> . . . . .	80	<b>Review/test, Lessons 81-190</b> . . . . .	112	
	<b>Review</b>		<b>TestTips</b> . . . . .	113	
LESSON 72:	<i>scope / quirk</i> . . . . .	81	LESSON 101:	<i>burly / scuttle</i> . . . . .	114
LESSON 73:	<i>sanction / sanctity</i> . . . . .	82	LESSON 102:	<i>fallible / oblique</i> . . . . .	115
LESSON 74:	<i>avaricious / phenomenon</i> Analogies . . . . .	83		<b>Antonyms</b>	
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>		LESSON 103:	<b>Word Parts, ob / fer</b> . . . . .	116
LESSON 75:	<i>pompous / void</i> . . . . .	84		<b>Review</b>	
LESSON 76:	<b>Word Parts, hydr / cide</b> . . . . .	85	LESSON 104:	<i>spontaneous / obsession</i> . . . . .	117
	<b>Review</b>			<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
LESSON 77:	<i>commentary / skirmish</i> . . . . .	86	LESSON 105:	<i>aspire / prodigal</i> . . . . .	118
LESSON 78:	<i>ban / assent</i> . . . . .	87	LESSON 106:	<i>obliterate / humane</i> . . . . .	119
LESSON 79:	<i>beseech / slavish</i> . . . . .	88	LESSON 107:	<i>propagate / foreboding</i> . . . . .	120
	<b>Antonyms</b>		LESSON 108:	<b>Word Parts, pro / dis</b> . . . . .	121
LESSON 80:	<i>loathe / loath</i> . . . . .	89		<b>Review</b>	
<b>Review/test, Lessons 61-80</b> . . . . .	90	LESSON 109:	<i>prowess / dismember</i> . . . . .	122	
<b>Test Tips</b> . . . . .	91	LESSON 110:	<i>veneer / flaunt</i> . . . . .	123	
LESSON 81:	<b>Word Parts, ex / tract</b> . . . . .	92	LESSON 111:	<i>diffuse / troubadour</i> . . . . .	124
	<b>Review</b>		LESSON 112:	<b>Word Parts, inter / intra</b> . . . . .	125
LESSON 82:	<i>connoisseur / sodden</i> . . . . .	93		<b>Review</b>	
LESSON 83:	<i>emancipate / libel</i> . . . . .	94	LESSON 113:	<i>prodigious / rogue</i> . . . . .	126
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>			<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
LESSON 84:	<i>patron / subsequent</i> . . . . .	95	LESSON 114:	<i>gilt / prostrate</i> . . . . .	127
LESSON 85:	<b>Word Parts, sub / super</b> . . . . .	96	LESSON 115:	<i>dissolution / decompose</i> . . . . .	128
	<b>Review</b>		LESSON 116:	<i>brink / confiscate</i> . . . . .	129
LESSON 86:	<i>oppress / subdue</i> . . . . .	97	LESSON 117:	<i>procure / aristocracy</i> . . . . .	130
	<b>Antonyms</b>		LESSON 118:	<i>curt / renounce</i> . . . . .	131
LESSON 87:	<i>bleak / outlay</i> . . . . .	98	LESSON 119:	<i>profound / wily</i> . . . . .	132
LESSON 88:	<i>supplant / accentuate</i> . . . . .	99		<b>Shades of Meaning</b>	
LESSON 89:	<b>Word Parts, trans / spec</b> . . . . .	100	LESSON 120:	<i>commute / legacy</i> . . . . .	133
	<b>Review</b>			<b>Antonyms</b>	
LESSON 90:	<i>translucent / dominion</i> . . . . .	101	<b>Review/test, Lessons 101-120</b> . . . . .	134	
LESSON 91:	<i>forum / relish</i> . . . . .	102	Answers to Test Tips . . . . .	135	
LESSON 92:	<i>blight / furtive</i> . . . . .	103	Answer Key . . . . .	136	
	<b>Shades of Meaning</b>		Index of Core Vocabulary . . . . .	140	

# PREFACE

---

Let's be realistic about vocabulary study. Learning words cannot guarantee you admission to college or propel you toward automatic success. But knowing the meanings of important words can be useful. If a word you don't understand keeps cropping up in your reading, you must stop to look it up or sacrifice understanding of the text. If you find yourself having to make do with a general word like *nice* or *pleasant* because you don't know a more specific word, you may feel frustrated and your speaking and writing will lack precision.

Vocabulary study, therefore, can be of value to you if the words you learn are commonly used in the kind of reading you'll be doing or will help you say what you mean in more interesting ways. Learning the meanings of obscure words may make you feel sophisticated but will do little to enhance your ability to read and communicate.

VOCABULARY 4 is a book that avoids the pitfalls of teaching obscure words. It presents words that have use in the real world. It requires that you learn only two words per lesson and furnishes you with what you need to know about using the words.

After reading the explanatory matter, you confront two kinds of practice with the new words. In the first kind of practice (Exercise A, Focus on Meaning), you test your ability to *recognize* the meanings of the words as you must do when you encounter them in reading a magazine or a newspaper article. In the second kind of practice (Exercise B, Words in Context), you test your ability to *recall* the words and use them in the proper way. This practice prepares you to use the new words in your own speaking and writing.

Words from previous lessons keep showing up in the practice exercises, and so you never have a chance to forget them. By devoting ten minutes a day to this kind of vocabulary study, you will take command of approximately two hundred useful new words as well as hundreds of synonyms and antonyms of the vocabulary words.

But that's not all. As a bonus, this book includes lessons that introduce you to more than forty Latin and Greek word parts on which several hundred English words are based. Learning these word parts will give you the keys to the meanings of countless other unfamiliar words.

# lesson 1

## equitable ■ partisan

**equitable** (adj) ('ek-wət-ə-bəl)

ORIGIN: Latin *aequus* (equal)

MEANING: Pertaining to or showing fairness or justice between persons

CONTEXT: "Several of the workers complained that the division of the chores had not been *equitable*."

SYNONYMS: impartial, fair, reasonable, honest, just

ANTONYMS: partial, biased, unfair, inequitable

OTHER FORMS: equity (n.), equitableness (n.), equitably (adv.)

**partisan** (adj) ('pɑrt-ə-zən)

ORIGIN: Latin *pars* (part)

MEANING: Partial to or biased in favor of a specific person, party, or cause

CONTEXT: "Because of *partisan* interests, the senators were not able to do what was best for the country as a whole."

SYNONYMS: partial, biased

ANTONYMS: unbiased, impartial, nonpartisan

OTHER FORMS: partisanship (n.), partisan (n. meaning "supporter")

### A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

- partisan: a) particular b) partial c) important d) reasonable
- equitable: a) fair b) dishonest c) indecent d) careless
- partisan: a) fortune-teller b) enemy c) supporter d) expert
- equity: a) impartiality b) intelligence c) necessity d) unfairness
- equitably: a) hopefully b) strangely c) impartially d) quickly

### B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

equitable partisan

- The tenants are threatening to go to court to prove that they did not share in the recent a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ rent reduction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ politics is practiced to a great extent in many governments.
- My father says that he supports the new sales tax because it applies \_\_\_\_\_ to all citizens, whereas property taxes unfairly affect only a few.
- The old man's niece, angry at receiving none of the inheritance, questioned the \_\_\_\_\_ of the way the estate had been divided.
- The committee's \_\_\_\_\_ toward industrial and business interests is clearly reflected in its decision to vote against the pollution control bill.
- A crowd of \_\_\_\_\_ gathered in the town square to support the mayor's proposal to ban tractor-trailer trucks from the town center.

# lesson 2

## fallacy ■ savor

**fallacy** (n) (ˈfal-ə-sē)  
**ORIGIN:** Latin *fallere* (to deceive)  
**MEANING:** False, mistaken, or misleading idea or reasoning  
**CONTEXT:** “Bill won the debate by pointing out an obvious *fallacy* in his opponent’s argument.”  
**SYNONYMS:** erroneousness, error, misconception, deception  
**ANTONYMS:** soundness, truth  
**OTHER FORMS:** fallacious (adj.), fallaciously (adv.), fallaciousness (n.)

**savor** (v) (ˈsā-vər)  
**ORIGIN:** Latin *sapere* (to taste)  
**MEANING:** To taste or smell with delight; to enjoy the pleasures of  
**CONTEXT:** “Being famished from a morning spent hiking in the mountains, we *savored* the plain, well-prepared food.”  
**SYNONYMS:** relish, enjoy  
**ANTONYMS:** loathe, dislike, detest, hate  
**OTHER FORMS:** savory (adj.), unsavory (adj.), savoriness (n.)

### A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

- fallacy: a) weakness b) false idea c) evil d) great speed
- savor: a) enjoy b) rescue c) attack d) dislike
- equitable: a) fortunate b) unwise c) fair d) partial
- fallacious: a) deceptive b) unwholesome c) tired d) unjust
- savoriness: a) good work b) intelligence c) good taste d) bad idea
- partisan: a) impartial b) partial c) festive d) reckless

### B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

equitable fallacy partisan savor

- The child ate very slowly in order to \_\_\_\_\_ every bite of the delicious chocolate bar.
- In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled that providing separate schools for blacks and whites was not \_\_\_\_\_.
- That the world is flat was an idea Columbus helped prove \_\_\_\_\_.
- The president urged the senators to rise above \_\_\_\_\_ interests and vote for an environmental protection bill that the country desperately needed.
- Although he couldn’t quite put his finger on it, there was something \_\_\_\_\_ about his co-worker that made Todd dislike the man immediately.
- “To believe that all change is bad is a \_\_\_\_\_,” said the professor. “I say that the only sign of life is change.”