

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 7: Options Directions: Choose Three Activities to Complete

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ Riddle Me This**  
Riddles-Create a riddle for 5 vocabulary word -
2. **\_\_\_\_\_ Silly Sentences**  
Write at least 10 sentences, with at least one of this week's spelling words in each sentence.
3. **\_\_\_\_\_ Story Words**  
Write a good story using at least 10 of your spelling words.
4. **\_\_\_\_\_ Caption Words**  
Cut out a picture from a newspaper or a magazine and use spelling words to write a story about the picture. (5 words)
5. **\_\_\_\_\_ Design Trading Cards - This can count as 2 activities**  
Create a set of trading cards for your vocabulary words. Be sure to include a meaningful sentence using each word. (definition, sentence, picture, antonym, and synonym)
6. **\_\_\_\_\_ Create a Crossword Puzzle**  
Using all of your vocabulary words, create a crossword puzzle. Be creative in the clues that you use. Do not always use the definition for the clue!
7. **\_\_\_\_\_ Cartoon Words**  
Create a comic strip with illustrations using at least 8 of your spelling words.
8. **\_\_\_\_\_ Illustrate It!**  
Make a booklet of words and their meaning using your own drawing
9. **\_\_\_\_\_ Packet me!**- Counts as two activities-- if it is rushed and done in a day it will not count at all! With the writing exercises
10. **\_\_\_\_\_ PowToons-** Be sure to include a meaningful sentence using each word. (definition, sentence, picture, antonym, and synonym)

This week I am working on activities: \_\_\_\_\_

Grading:

Pick one Option 1 \_\_\_\_\_/10

Pick one Option 2 \_\_\_\_\_/10

Pick one Option 3 \_\_\_\_\_/10

Test

\_\_\_\_\_/100

**Total Points:**

\_\_\_\_\_/130

4= 110- 130

3= 90- 109

2= 50-90

1= 0-49

Comments

**\*\*\*\*YOU MUST USE THE SYNONYM AND ANTONYM SECTION FROM YOUR PACKET WHEN YOU DO ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES!!!**  
**Activities must reflect the meanings of the words, based on the context of this section.\*\*\*\***

authorize	(v.) to approve or permit; to give power or authority to
culprit	(n.) a person who has committed a crime or is guilty of some misconduct; an offender
dawdle	(v.) to waste time; to be idle; to spend more time in doing something than is necessary
dissect	(v.) to cut apart in preparation for scientific study; to analyze with great care
expend	(v.) to pay out, spend; to use up
fatality	(n.) an event resulting in death; an accidental death
gullible	(adj.) easily fooled, tricked, or cheated
illicit	(adj.) not permitted, unlawful, improper
immerse	(v.) to plunge or dip into a fluid; to involve deeply
inflammatory	(adj.) causing excitement or anger; leading to unrest, violence, or disorder
memorandum	(n.) a note to aid one's memory; an informal note or report (pl., memorandums or memoranda)
pathetic	(adj.) marked by strong emotion, especially pity and sorrow; able to move people emotionally; worthy of pity; woefully inadequate or lacking
persevere	(v.) to keep doing something in spite of difficulties; to refuse to quit even when the going is tough
prevaricate	(v.) to lie, tell an untruth; to mislead on purpose
quash	(v.) to crush, put down completely
relish	(n.) enjoyment or satisfaction; something that adds a pleasing flavor; (v.) to enjoy greatly
reminisce	(v.) to recall one's past thoughts, feelings, or experiences
scour	(v.) to clean or polish by hard rubbing; to examine with great care; to move about quickly in search of
testimonial	(n.) a statement that speaks to a person's character or to the benefits of a product; expressing the value and worth of someone or something
writhe	(v.) to make twisting or turning movements in a way that

# UNIT 7

Read the following passage, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 7. As you complete the exercises in this Unit, it may help to refer to the way the words are used below.

## Made for the Shade

### <Informational Essay>

Most people who wear sunglasses might say they wear shades to protect their eyes from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays or to ward off glare. They aren't **prevaricating**. Those are the most popular reasons people wear sunglasses. But the "coolness factor" is another reason. With so many shapes, sizes, and colors to choose from, just about everyone can pick shades that look stylish. But modern sunglasses are a far cry from earlier models.

People today might not **relish** wearing the "sunglasses" of the ancient Inuit. The Inuit wore sun goggles made from bone, ivory, and wood. These were fashioned into eye coverings with slits so the wearer could see. These goggles were functional, but not exactly a fashion statement.

Roman emperors used a more glamorous way of protecting their eyes. Supposedly, the emperor Nero shielded his eyes with pieces of emerald. But lowly citizens were not **authorized** to do the same, even if they could afford the gems.

In the twelfth century, Chinese judges hid their eyes behind planes of smoky quartz crystals to appear detached or impartial. The judges could **immerse** themselves in the trial without betraying their thoughts about the alleged **culprit** or witnesses. This gesture **quashed** any suspicion that they were taking sides.

Centuries later, sunglasses similar to modern shades were developed. Around 1750, British optician, designer, and inventor James Ayscough experimented

with tinted lenses. He **dissected** and remade existing spectacles to create shaded ones. He was trying to correct specific eye ailments. While he might have felt his early efforts **pathetic**, he **persevered**. Although Ayscough was not designing the glasses for sun protection, he is still known as the father of modern sunglasses.



Snow goggles helped protect the Inuit from snow blindness.

Advancements in the manufacture of sunglasses followed over the years. In 1929, entrepreneur Sam Foster started selling his own inexpensive shades in Atlantic City, New Jersey. That is when sunglasses really became both fashionable and functional. Foster founded Foster Grant—still a successful company today.

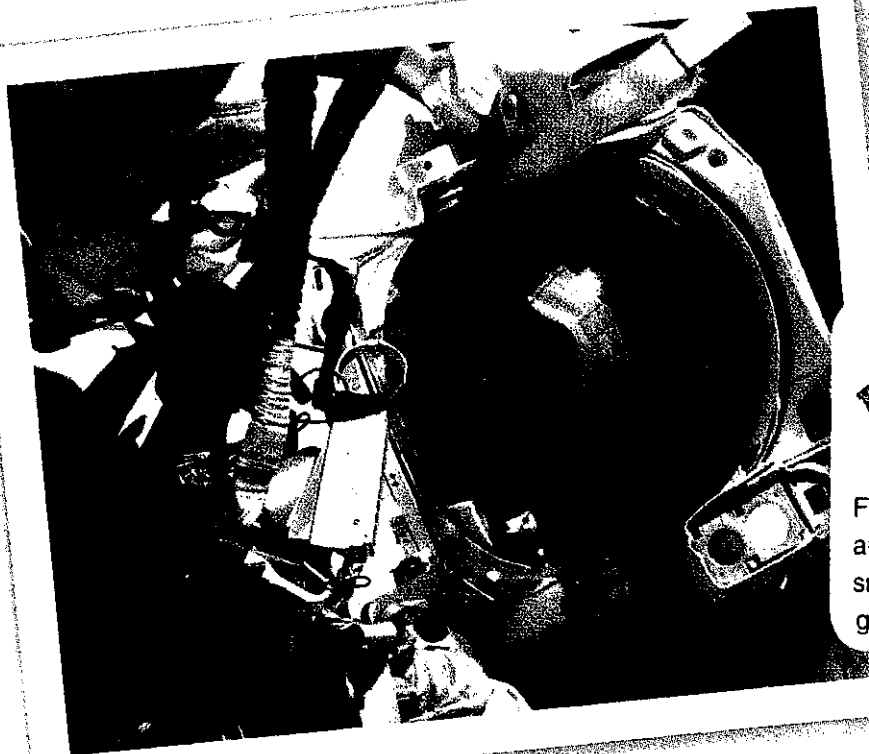
Foster could not have picked a better time to start his company. As the film industry took off in the twentieth century, sunglasses became popular among movie stars. Silent-film stars wore shades to disguise red eyes caused by lamps used while shooting films. Even after this problem was fixed, stars continued to wear shades—probably for the glamour factor. Or perhaps celebrities who want to remain incognito believe that the public is **gullible** enough not to recognize a star wearing shades.

Although celebrities and the general public alike wear them to be fashionable, sunglasses have become a staple in various professions. In 1936, photography pioneer Edwin H. Land developed polarized sunglasses using his patented Polaroid filter. These fast became popular with fishermen. The polarized lenses reduced glare and allowed fishermen to see into the water. There are also special shades for athletes, airline pilots, and astronauts. Astronauts need sunglasses for inside the spacecraft as well as out. Sunlight is much stronger in space.



Audrey Hepburn in  
*Breakfast at Tiffany's*

Nowadays, sunglasses are more popular than ever. It is a **testimonial** to their staying power. Some people **expend** time carefully **scouring** websites for the odd or unusual pair of shades. A person might look at vintage shades and **reminisce** about the past. But **dawdling** fondly over old memories and the "good old days" might be a case of looking at the world through rose-colored glasses. If only those who yearn for vintage shades could see the primitive methods of blocking the sun's rays, they might not see sunglasses in such a romantic light.



Astronauts require eye protection from the sun outside and inside their spacecraft.

**Audio**

For Words and audio passages, snap the code, or

go to [vocabularyworkshop.com](http://vocabularyworkshop.com).



# Definitions

Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the appropriate form of the word in the blank spaces in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms.

- 1. authorize**  
(ô' thə rīz)

(v.) to approve or permit; to give power or authority to  
I wonder if Congress will someday \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. citizens to cast official votes over the Internet.  
SYNONYMS: order, entitle, empower  
ANTONYMS: forbid, ban, prohibit
- 2. culprit**  
(kəl' prīt)

(n.) a person who has committed a crime or is guilty of some misconduct; an offender  
Thanks to their efficient tracking methods, the police were able to catch the \_\_\_\_\_ red-handed.  
SYNONYMS: lawbreaker, wrongdoer
- 3. dawdle**  
(dôd' əl)

(v.) to waste time; to be idle; to spend more time in doing something than is necessary  
It's relaxing to \_\_\_\_\_ in the shower, but it wastes water.  
SYNONYMS: delay, loiter, dillydally  
ANTONYMS: hurry, hasten, speed up, bustle
- 4. dissect**  
(di sekt')

(v.) to cut apart in preparation for scientific study; to analyze with great care  
I can't wait to \_\_\_\_\_ a frog in biology class next week.  
SYNONYM: examine  
ANTONYMS: sew together, fuse, weld
- 5. expend**  
(ek spend')

(v.) to pay out, spend; to use up  
The most experienced long-distance runners learn not to \_\_\_\_\_ their energy too soon.  
SYNONYMS: utilize, consume, disburse  
ANTONYMS: save, hoard
- 6. fatality**  
(fā tal' ə tē)

(n.) an event resulting in death; an accidental death  
The driver slammed on the brakes, but it was too late to prevent the traffic \_\_\_\_\_.  
SYNONYMS: casualty, mortality  
ANTONYM: injury

- 7. gullible**  
(gəl' ə bəl)  
(*adj.*) easily fooled, tricked, or cheated  
Are you \_\_\_\_\_ enough to believe everything you hear on the radio?  
SYNONYMS: trusting, naïve, credulous  
ANTONYMS: suspicious, skeptical
- 8. illicit**  
(i lis' it)  
(*adj.*) not permitted, unlawful, improper  
Students will be suspended for one week if they bring any \_\_\_\_\_ materials to school.  
SYNONYMS: illegal, unauthorized, forbidden  
ANTONYMS: lawful, permissible, aboveboard
- 9. immerse**  
(i mɜrs')  
(*v.*) to plunge or dip into a fluid; to involve deeply  
I find it's easier to \_\_\_\_\_ my entire body in a swimming pool than try to get used to the water slowly.  
SYNONYMS: dunk, engross  
ANTONYMS: dredge up, pull out
- 10. inflammatory**  
(in flam' ə tɔr ē)  
(*adj.*) causing excitement or anger; leading to unrest, violence, or disorder  
The candidate made an \_\_\_\_\_ speech that incensed all those who heard it.  
SYNONYMS: provoking, incendiary, provocative  
ANTONYMS: soothing, lulling, quieting
- 11. memorandum**  
(mem ə ran' dəm)  
(*n.*) a note to aid one's memory; an informal note or report (*pl.*, memorandums or memoranda)  
The principal's weekly \_\_\_\_\_ reminds teachers of programs, deadlines, and special events.  
SYNONYM: reminder
- 12. pathetic**  
(pə thet' ik)  
(*adj.*) marked by strong emotion, especially pity and sorrow; able to move people emotionally; worthy of pity; woefully inadequate or lacking  
It was a \_\_\_\_\_ sight to see so many starving people desperately begging for food.  
SYNONYMS: moving, distressing, pitiable, heartrending  
ANTONYMS: funny, hilarious, frightening
- 13. persevere**  
(pɜ sə vēr')  
(*v.*) to keep doing something in spite of difficulties; to refuse to quit even when the going is tough  
The patient needs to \_\_\_\_\_ with the painful exercises in order to be able to walk normally again.  
SYNONYMS: plug away, pursue, stick to it  
ANTONYMS: give up, despair, throw in the towel, quit

- 14. prevaricate**  
(pri var' ə kät)  
(v.) to lie, tell an untruth; to mislead on purpose  
His reputation has suffered because of his unfortunate tendency to \_\_\_\_\_.  
SYNONYMS: stretch the truth, equivocate  
ANTONYM: tell the truth
- 15. quash**  
(kwāsh)  
(v.) to crush, put down completely  
Swift military action was required to \_\_\_\_\_ the revolt before anyone was injured.  
SYNONYM: suppress  
ANTONYMS: start, kindle, ignite, encourage
- 16. relish**  
(rel' ish)  
(n.) enjoyment or satisfaction; something that adds a pleasing flavor; (v.) to enjoy greatly  
She opened the tiny box with \_\_\_\_\_, knowing that it contained a piece of jewelry.  
Now that I've learned about Japan in class, I \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to travel there.  
SYNONYMS: (n.) pleasure, gusto; (v.) take delight in  
ANTONYMS: (v.) loathe, hate, despise
- 17. reminisce**  
(rem ə nis')  
(v.) to recall one's past thoughts, feelings, or experiences  
At the family reunion, we got to hear 94-year-old Tía Luzia \_\_\_\_\_ about life in old Havana.  
SYNONYMS: remember, recollect
- 18. scour**  
(skaúr)  
(v.) to clean or polish by hard rubbing; to examine with great care; to move about quickly in search of  
The pot roast was delicious, but it won't be any fun to \_\_\_\_\_ the burned roasting pan.  
SYNONYMS: scrub, search, comb  
ANTONYMS: dirty, soil
- 19. testimonial**  
(tes' tə mō' nē əl)  
(n.) a statement that speaks to a person's character or to the benefits of a product; expressing the value and worth of someone or something  
The famous athlete's \_\_\_\_\_ about the thirst-quenching drink made an impression on TV viewers.  
SYNONYMS: memorial, tribute, evidence, statement
- 20. writhe**  
(rīth)  
(v.) to make twisting or turning movements in a way that suggests pain or struggle  
It's so sad to see an injured bird \_\_\_\_\_ in pain.  
SYNONYMS: twist, squirm, thrash

## Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the passage on pages 88–89 to see how most of these words are used in context.

1. Though he was losing his hearing, Beethoven (**authorized, immersed**) himself in his music.
2. We were impressed with Ella's (**testimonial, culprit**), as she described how a new shampoo made her hair grow faster.
3. The charges against the suspected mugger will probably not hold up in court, so the district attorney has decided to (**authorize, quash**) them.
4. Despite several rejection letters from publishers, the young writer (**prevaricated, persevered**) and continued to write stories.
5. In spite of all your talk about how hard it is to get into medical school, I intend to (**persevere, relish**) in my plans to become a doctor.
6. Is there any sight more (**pathetic, illicit**) than a kitten stranded in a tree?
7. When the class comedian imitated my way of speaking, it was all I could do not to (**writhe, reminisce**) with embarrassment.
8. What good does it do for the president of the Student Council to issue (**fatalities, memorandums**) if no one takes the trouble to read them?
9. We learned in our social studies class that the Constitution (**dissects, authorizes**) the president to arrange treaties with foreign countries.
10. She is so worried about appearing (**inflammatory, gullible**) that she sometimes refuses to believe things that are well supported by facts.
11. The more he tried to protect himself by (**scouring, prevaricating**), the more he became entrapped in his own web of lies.
12. Whenever my Aunt Joan hears a hit from the 1990s on the radio, she starts to (**reminisce, expend**) about her days in high school.
13. His sticky fingers and the crumbs around his mouth convinced us that he was the (**culprit, relish**) in the Case of the Empty Cookie Jar.
14. Although our coach can spend hours (**writhing, reminiscing**) about his victories, he doesn't have an equally good memory for his defeats.
15. She (**expends, dawdles**) so much time and energy on small matters that she can't prepare properly for the things that are really important.



Though plagued by illness, family difficulties, and the loss of his hearing, Ludwig van Beethoven created some of the world's greatest musical compositions.

16. Dictators like Hitler and Mussolini used (**pathetic, inflammatory**) language to stir up the emotions of the crowds they addressed.
17. Because my sister is so (**gullible, inflammatory**), I have to avoid reading scary stories to her before her bedtime.
18. When it became known that four explorers were lost in the jungle, special search parties were sent out to (**quash, scour**) the area for them.
19. I am afraid that our ambitious plan to modernize the gym has become a (**fatality, memorandum**) of the School Board's economy drive.
20. She was so deeply (**immersed, expended**) in the book she was reading that she did not even hear us enter the room.
21. It was plain from the way that he (**dawdled, persevered**) over breakfast that he was in no hurry to visit the dentist.
22. With the skill of a trained debater, she (**prevaricated, dissected**) her opponent's arguments one by one to reveal their basic weaknesses.
23. His scheme to make money by preparing term papers for other students is not only completely (**gullible, illicit**) but immoral as well.
24. No one (**relishes, immerses**) being reminded of his or her mistakes, but if you are wise you will try to learn from such criticism.
25. I spent three hours (**authorizing, scouring**) my room, looking for my homework.

## Synonyms

Choose the word from this Unit that is the same or most nearly the same in meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. upsetting to learn the **heartbreaking** details \_\_\_\_\_
2. targeted the most **innocent** people \_\_\_\_\_
3. a monthly **notice** to all her patients \_\_\_\_\_
4. destroying the **banned** books \_\_\_\_\_
5. **carry on** despite many setbacks \_\_\_\_\_
6. miracle that we suffered only one **loss of life** \_\_\_\_\_
7. is certainly no time to **fib** \_\_\_\_\_
8. promoting **confrontational** ideas to start a riot \_\_\_\_\_
9. desperate to **wriggle** free from the ropes \_\_\_\_\_
10. **submerge** the vegetables in cold water \_\_\_\_\_





## Antonyms

Choose the word from this Unit that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. a snake that **lies still** \_\_\_\_\_
2. suffering only a **minor wound** \_\_\_\_\_
3. made **calming** gestures to the group \_\_\_\_\_
4. sent a **long formal report** to the Board of Directors \_\_\_\_\_
5. participating in **legal** activities \_\_\_\_\_



## Completing the Sentence

From the words in this Unit, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word form in the space provided.

1. You may not \_\_\_\_\_ being told that your carelessness was responsible for the accident, even though it happens to be true.
2. Many people were injured in the explosion, but luckily there was not a single \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The story of the homeless child was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it moved us all to tears.
4. Before you \_\_\_\_\_ yourself in the bath, be sure to test the temperature of the water.
5. We tried to hold Tom steady, but he \_\_\_\_\_ with pain as the doctor put splints on his broken leg.
6. Is it wise to \_\_\_\_\_ so much of your hard-earned money on things that you don't really want or need?
7. The dictator ordered his secret police to \_\_\_\_\_ any attempt to organize a protest rally.
8. Our supervisor prepared a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that reminded the salespeople of the procedures to be followed during the holiday season.
9. "Only a bigot would dare to make such a rude and \_\_\_\_\_ remark, even in jest," I replied.
10. The children won't \_\_\_\_\_ over their homework if they know they'll be getting cheese and crackers as soon as they finish.

11. Because he was seen near the scene of the crime at the time the deed was committed, he was suspected of being the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. I love to listen to my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ about his boyhood adventures in Coney Island.
13. The new library that will bear Ann Parker's name is a \_\_\_\_\_ to her commitment to teaching children how to read.
14. Do you really think that I am \_\_\_\_\_ enough to believe his foolish story about being a member of the Olympic team?
15. This pass \_\_\_\_\_ you to visit certain rooms in this museum that are not open to the general public.
16. You may be tempted to \_\_\_\_\_, but in the long run it will be to your advantage to own up to the truth about your unfortunate error.
17. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ the walls for hours to get rid of the dirt and grease with which they were encrusted.
18. Cracking down on \_\_\_\_\_ drug traffic is one of the biggest problems facing law-enforcement agencies in the United States.
19. No matter how talented you may be, you will never be successful unless you learn to \_\_\_\_\_ in what you undertake.
20. After we had \_\_\_\_\_ the animal, we had to point to each of its important organs and explain its main function.

### **Writing: Words in Action**

1. Look back at "Made for the Shade" (pages 88–89). Suppose you have been put in charge of an advertising campaign for a company that manufactures sunglasses. Your job is to write a television commercial that introduces a new line of shades and persuades viewers to purchase them. Use at least two details from the passage and three Unit words to support your ad.
2. People are often very vulnerable to the claims of advertising and feel that they must have certain brand-name items: designer sunglasses, a specific manufacturer's running shoes, or an article of clothing that carries a particular logo. Write a position paper in which you state your opinion about some of the effects of advertising on people your age. What is harmful about advertising? How does it affect your daily life? What should young people know about advertising techniques? Support your opinion with your observations, specific examples, the reading (refer to pages 88–89), or your personal experience. Write at least three paragraphs, and use three or more words from this Unit.

## Vocabulary in Context

### Literary Text

The following excerpts are from *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. Some of the words you have studied in this Unit appear in **boldface** type. Complete each statement below the excerpt by circling the letter of the correct answer.

1. The man shook his fist, as he uttered these words incoherently. He advanced towards Oliver, as if with the intention of aiming a blow at him, but fell violently on the ground: **writhing** and foaming, in a fit.

A person who is **writhing** is

- a. talking                      c. yelling  
b. praying                      d. thrashing

2. The dogs, who, in common with their masters, seemed to have no particular **relish** for the sport in which they were engaged, readily answered to the command.

People who do NOT **relish** a sport

- a. enjoy it                      c. excel in it  
b. dislike it                      d. fail at it

3. It was not until the two boys had **scoured**, with great rapidity, through a most intricate maze of narrow streets and courts, that they ventured to halt beneath a low and dark archway. Having remained silent here, just long enough to recover breath to speak, [Bates] uttered an exclamation of amusement and delight.

Someone who has **scoured** through a place has moved

- a. joylessly                      c. intently  
b. happily                      d. cautiously

4. The snow lay on the ground, frozen into a hard thick crust, so that only the heaps that had drifted into byways and corners were affected by the sharp wind that howled abroad: which, as if **expending** increased fury on such prey as it found, caught it savagely up in clouds, and, whirling it into a thousand misty eddies, scattered it in air.

The act of **expending** involves

- a. using up                      c. choosing  
b. saving for                      d. approving

5. "I hope the gentleman will understand that it isn't my fault, sir?" said Mrs. Mann, whimpering **pathetically**.

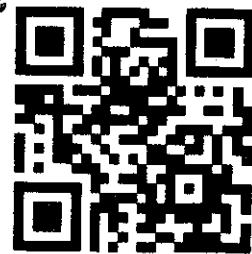
A person who sobs **pathetically** does so in a(n)

- a. miserable manner      c. respectable manner  
b. impartial manner      d. playful manner



*Oliver Twist* is about a young orphan who joins a group of boys trained to steal.

Interactive  
Quiz



Snap the code, or go to  
[vocabularyworkshop.com](http://vocabularyworkshop.com)