**Word List**

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beseech</td>
<td>v. To ask earnestly; to beg. I beseech you to stay just one more day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consternation</td>
<td>n. Amazement or fear that makes one feel confused. We were filled with consternation when we saw that our car had been towed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>delectable</td>
<td>adj. Pleasing to the senses, especially to the sense of taste; delicious. My grandfather’s homemade apple pie is delectable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>garland</td>
<td>n. A wreath or chain of leaves and flowers. The islanders greet new arrivals with garlands of fresh flowers to put around their necks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gratify</td>
<td>v. 1. To please or satisfy. The Red Cross was gratified by the response to its appeal for blood donors. 2. To give in to what is wanted or requested. My parents were unable to gratify my wish for a pony.</td>
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<tr>
<td>haughty</td>
<td>adj. Showing too much pride in oneself and scorn or contempt for others. The supervisor’s haughty manner made her unpopular in the office. haughtiness n. The state or quality of being haughty. His haughtiness seemed absurd for one who had accomplished so little.</td>
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<tr>
<td>impetuous</td>
<td>adj. Inclined to act without thinking; hasty. I regretted my impetuous decision to invite everyone at Marcello’s party to come over to my place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lavish</td>
<td>adj. 1. Much more than enough. The Chinese New Year’s celebration included a lavish fifteen-course meal. 2. Very costly. The tribal chiefs at the ceremony bestowed lavish gifts on each other as signs of respect. v. To give freely or generously. Critics lavished praise on the new Broadway musical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. How did Postema demonstrate that she was not a quitter?

**FUN & FASCINATING FACTS**

- The English word **candid** comes from the Latin verb *candere*, which means “to shine.” Truth is like a light, sometimes exposing what someone might wish to hide. A **candid** person shines the light of truth on something others might wish to conceal.

- The Latin verb **punire** means “to punish” and forms the root of several other English words besides *punish* and *impunity*. If a jury awards **punitive** damages to someone who has been injured, the intention is to punish those who caused the injury. If you pay a **penalty**, you are being punished for doing what you shouldn’t have done or for failing to do what you should have done. A state’s **penal** system is designed to punish criminals by putting them in jail.

- **Obnoxious** is formed from the Latin *noxa*, meaning “an injury”; so is *noxious*, meaning “harmful” or “unhealthy” (*noxious* gas from car exhaust). The smell from a skunk is **obnoxious** but not *noxious*. Carbon monoxide gas is *noxious* but not **obnoxious** (because it cannot be smelled). Cigarette smoke is *noxious*; it is also **obnoxious** to non-smokers who are sometimes forced to inhale it when someone near them is smoking.
pluck  
v. 1. To pull off or out; to pick.
I was tempted to pluck a rose from the bush, but the sight of the thorns stopped me.
2. To remove the feathers from.
This machine can pluck a chicken in less than eight seconds.
3. To pull at and let go.
You play the harp by plucking the strings gently.

n. Courage; bravery.
It took a lot of pluck for Rico to learn to walk again.

plucky  adj. Brave; courageous.
After a plucky attempt to rescue the kitten stuck in the tree, Monique had to call the fire department.

ponder  
v. To think about; to consider carefully.
Lost in thought, the chess player pondered her next move.

privilege  
n. A special favor, right, or advantage given to a person or group.
Free parking at Reagan National Airport is one of the privileges enjoyed by members of Congress.

privileged  adj. Given favors or advantages denied to others.
You should feel privileged that you were able to attend an Ivy League school.

prostrate  
adj. 1. Lying flat.
Having fainted, he lay prostrate on the floor.
2. Lying facedown, especially to show respect.
The worshippers in the temple lay prostrate before the high priest.
3. Completely overcome; weak and helpless.
People were prostrate with terror as the tornado approached.

rapture  
n. A state of great joy, delight, or love.
The Scot was filled with rapture at the sound of bagpipes.

revelry  
n. Noisy merrymaking.
Sounds of revelry came from the locker room after the game.

whim  
n. A sudden wish to do something without a particular reason; a fanciful idea.
Purchasing a puppy is not something to be done on a whim.
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 7. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) A plucky attempt is one (c) An impetuous attempt is one (b) that takes a lot of courage. (d) that is bound to fail.

2. (a) To be prostrate is to be (c) To be gratified is to be (b) devoid of hope. (d) lying with the face downward.

3. (a) To act impetuously is to (c) do something knowing it to be wrong. (b) do something without thinking. (d) To act in a haughty manner is to

4. (a) is to be watchful and alert. (c) To be in a state of rapture (b) is to be blissfully happy. (d) To be in a state of consternation

5. (a) A haughty person is (c) one who tries to please others. (b) A privileged person is (d) one who shows contempt for others.

6. (a) A whim is (c) A garland is (b) a wreath of leaves and flowers. (d) a small gift.

7. (a) Consternation is (c) Revelry is (b) contempt for the feelings of others. (d) a state of shocked surprise.

8. (a) To be prostrate is to be (c) dissatisfied. (b) To be gratified is to be (d) helpless.
9. (a) Pluck is
    (b) a display of joy.
    (c) noisy merrymaking.
    (d) Revelry is

10. (a) to give it freely.
    (b) To lavish something is
    (c) To ponder something is
    (d) to feel uncomfortable about it.

**7B Just the Right Word**

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 7.

1. I am making an earnest request to you not to get involved in their quarrel.

2. The feeling of great joy and love in the faces of the bride and groom was captured in the wedding photographs.

3. Imagine being able to buy a plane ticket to Tahiti on a sudden wish to do something out of the ordinary!

4. Parents do not have to show they care by giving in to every wish of their children.

5. I felt that I was being given a special favor when my parents let me borrow the car for the first time.

6. Getting back on a horse after taking a bad fall takes a lot of courage.

7. The student gave a great deal of thought to the question before replying.

8. The pizza at Saracino’s is pleasing to the taste.

9. The new government offices are so much more luxurious than is necessary that reporters were shocked at the waste of taxpayers’ money.

10. We were lying stretched out flat on the ground from fatigue after our hike.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can express **haughtiness**?
   (a) a look  
   (b) an insult  
   (c) a retort  
   (d) an epidemic

2. Which of the following could be considered a **privilege**?
   (a) receiving a reprimand  
   (b) voting in an election  
   (c) staying up late  
   (d) paying taxes

3. Which of the following can be **plucked**?
   (a) feathers  
   (b) flowers  
   (c) trees  
   (d) guitar strings

4. Which of the following might be a part of **revelry**?
   (a) dancing  
   (b) music  
   (c) solitude  
   (d) laughter

5. Which of the following actions by children would **gratify** their parents?
   (a) making derogatory remarks  
   (b) making astute comments  
   (c) cleaning up their rooms  
   (d) disrupting supper

6. Which of the following might cause **consternation**?
   (a) losing the car keys  
   (b) losing a wallet  
   (c) suddenly gaining weight  
   (d) suddenly losing weight

7. Which of the following might a person **ponder**?
   (a) a choice of college  
   (b) a choice of leader  
   (c) the origin of the universe  
   (d) braking to avoid an accident

8. Which of the following might be done on a **whim**?
   (a) electing a president  
   (b) administering a test  
   (c) buying a new coat  
   (d) building a space station
Word Study

The most common meaning of the prefix *in-* is "not" or "without." With this meaning, it turns a word into its opposite. For example, it turns *correct* into *incorrect.* The prefix *in-* can also act as an intensifier, making the word to which it is attached stronger or more emphatic.

To make certain words easier to say, the prefix changes to *im-* before the letters *b, m,* and *p.* It changes to *il-* before the letter *l,* and it changes to *ir-* before the letter *r.*

Add the correct form of this prefix to the words. Then write the letter of the definition that best fits each new word.

1. _______precise _______ a. neither good or bad
2. _______partial _______ b. not regular
3. _______furiate _______ c. not relevant
4. _______relevant _______ d. not precise
5. _______capable _______ e. very hasty
6. _______different _______ f. not literate
7. _______lustrious _______ g. not partial
8. _______petuous _______ h. not capable
9. _______literate _______ i. extremely outstanding
10. _______regular _______ j. make very angry
Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

The Midas Touch

It is sometimes said of people who are good at making money that everything they touch turns to gold. Such people are said to have "the Midas touch," an expression that comes from an ancient Greek myth.

The Greek god Dionysus was visiting Phrygia, now part of Turkey, when his companion Silenus wandered off and got lost, arriving some time later at the court of King Midas. Having had too much to drink, he slipped off his donkey and fell asleep on the ground. When King Midas came upon him, he recognized Silenus at once and felt privileged to receive a visit from the friend of a god.

King Midas was determined to make his guest's stay a pleasant one. Midas's daughter presented Silenus with garlands made from flowers she herself had picked. Slaves fell prostrate to the ground when he passed and rushed to obey his every whim. Musicians filled the air with sweet music wherever he went. And every night the king honored Silenus with a lavish banquet at which the most delectable dishes were served. In short, Midas did everything he could think of to gratify his guest. The revelries continued until Dionysus finally arrived in search of his companion.

Dionysus told Midas that in return for his kindness to Silenus, he could have anything he wanted. Now King Midas loved gold almost as much as he loved his own daughter, so he did not stop to ponder Dionysus's offer. "Make everything I touch turn to gold," he said. When Dionysus suggested that Midas was being impetuous, the king haughtily rejected the suggestion. He was too proud to take advice from anyone, even a god. He refused to change his mind, and so Dionysus granted him his wish.

Eager to try out his new power, King Midas rushed into the garden as soon as his visitors had left and plucked an apple from a tree. In an instant it turned to gold. The king was in a state of rapture. He called out to his daughter and flung his arms around her as he told her the good news. To his consternation, she instantly turned into a gold statue.
King Midas was aghast when he saw the consequences of his greed. He *beseached* Dionysus to take back his gift. Dionysus agreed to do so, and he also restored the king's daughter to her human state. As for King Midas, he learned this important lesson: be careful what you ask for; you might get it.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What is the meaning of *gratify* as it is used in the passage?

2. What brought Midas's *rapture* to an end?

3. Where do you think Midas's daughter placed the *garlands* she gave Silenus?

4. Why might Silenus have praised the chefs who worked for Midas?

5. What is the meaning of *prostrate* as it is used in the passage?

6. How did Midas react when Dionysus suggested that he be cautious?

7. How did Midas's mood change when he saw what he had done?

8. Why should Midas have *pondered* Dionysus's offer?
9. Why did Dionysus agree to take back his gift?

10. What is the meaning of **plucked** as it is used in the passage?

11. Why did Midas go to such trouble to entertain Silenus?

12. Why had Silenus no cause to complain about the service he received?

13. Why did Midas not give himself time to think over Dionysus’s offer?

14. For how long did Midas entertain Silenus?

15. What is the meaning of **lavish** as it is used in the passage?