

Word Trek Two*

Unit Three

Lessons 13-18



* *trek* v. 1. to travel slowly or with difficulty. n. 1. a long, slow journey.

Trek originated in South Africa where it meant "to travel by ox-wagon," a method guaranteeing a slow journey.
And therein lies a tale.

Lesson 13

Lesson Word Parts

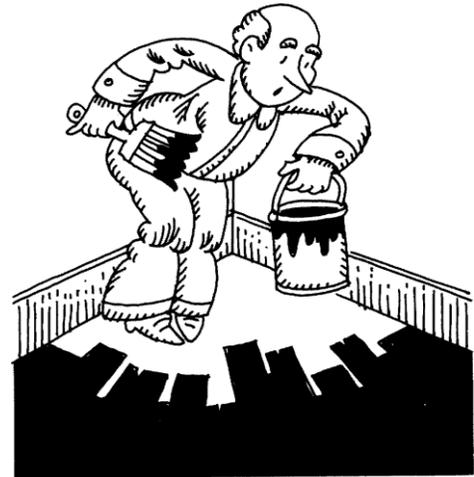
homo-- (Greek) "the same," "akin" (Latin) "man"

--hydro(a)-- "water"

--cide-- "a killer of," "kill"

Word List

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. homicide | 6. ignite |
| 2. hors d'oeuvres | 7. illuminate |
| 3. hydraulic | 8. impasse |
| 4. hypnotic | 9. impeccable |
| 5. hypothesis | 10. inanimate |



Mr. Whitley's attempt to redecorate his spare room quickly reached an **impasse**.

Part I: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that can substitute for the lesson word. Write the answer in the blank.

1. The fugitive was captured and charged with **homicide**.
(robbery, murder, attempted murder) _____
2. The **hors d'oeuvres** were tastier than the main course.
(desserts, appetizers, salads) _____
3. The workmen hoisted the cumbersome piano on a **hydraulic** lift.
(steel and cable, platform operated by liquid under pressure, poorly designed)

4. The swaying motion of the overhead branches was **hypnotic**.
(sleep inducing, frightening, antagonizing) _____
5. My **hypothesis** concerning the missing checkbook is that it slid out the back of the desk drawer.
(proposed explanation, excuse, prediction) _____
6. Dad removed all the old papers and cleaning rags from the garage because he feared they might accidentally **ignite**.
(be thrown away by mistake, get lost, catch on fire) _____
7. Would you please **illuminate** your statement by answering a few questions?
(clarify, cover, complete) _____

8. The discussion concerning which restaurant to choose for our family night out reached an **impasse**.
(final choice, deadlock, choice of two) _____
9. Harriet has **impeccable** tastes in clothing.
(strange, flawless, creative) _____
10. Because they are **inanimate**, stuffed animals are better “pets” for small children than puppies or kittens.
(cuddlier, easier to care for, not living) _____

Part II: Lesson Word Parts

Each of the following words contains the word part **homo--** with both the Greek and Latin meanings included. Write the correct word in the blank before the definition.

homograph hominid Homo sapiens homogeneous homonym

- _____ 11. the scientific name for a human being, meaning literally “wise man”
- _____ 12. a group composed of things that are of the same kind or alike in some way—a class of only girls, for examples
- _____ 13. a man-like creature; belonging to the family of man
- _____ 14. a word that has the same sound, and sometimes the same spelling, as another word but different in meaning—*hear* and *here*, for example
- _____ 15. a word spelled (written) the same as another word but usually pronounced differently and having a different meaning, such as *tear* (to rip) and *tear* (the result of crying)

Write the correct **hydro--** derivative in the blank next to its definition.

hydraulic hydroelectric hydrophobia hydrogen dehydrate hydrant

- _____ 16. an abnormal or unnatural dread of water; also sometimes used as another name for rabies because the disease renders its victim unable to swallow anything including water
- _____ 17. the colorless, odorless, flammable gas that combines with oxygen to form water
- _____ 18. to lose moisture or water; to remove the water from, especially for the purpose of preservation
- _____ 19. the generation of electricity by the power of falling water
- _____ 20. an outlet, usually along a street, for drawing water from a main or a pipe
- _____ 21. operated by water or other liquids under pressure or in motion

All the words below contain the Latin word part **--cide--**. In the blank, write the word that matches the definition.

herbicide insecticide homicide suicide genocide

_____ 22. the killing of a human being by another human being

_____ 23. a substance that kills plants

_____ 24. the talking of one's own life

_____ 25. the deliberate and systematic killing of an entire group of related people

_____ 26. a substance that kills insects

Part III: Word Histories (Etymologies)

27. This lesson word, of French origin, means "that part which is not essential," or something that, if taken away, would not spoil the main part. In the world of food, it refers to tidbits (not absolutely necessary) served before the main meal. What is the word?

28. **Ignite** is a derivative of the Latin word part **igni--**, meaning "fire," or "burn." Explain how the word *ignition* is related to the idea of "fire" or "burning."

29. Which lesson word is composed of the Latin prefix **in--**, meaning "not," and the word part **anim--** meaning "life," "soul," or "spirit?" Its literal meaning is "having no life or spirit."

Part IV: Write the correct form of the vocabulary word in the blank in each sentence.

30. The strange woman's eyes locked onto mine and held me **hypnotic** (*adverb*)

_____.

31. The repairman had difficulty **ignite** (*verb*)

_____ the old furnace.

32. The watt of a light bulb is the indication of the amount of **illuminate** (*noun*) _____ it will give off.

33. The table was decorated **impeccable** (*adverb*) _____ and waiting for guests.



Stories of sea monsters **ignited** the imaginations of mariners for centuries.

Lesson 14

Lesson Word Parts

in-- "not"

inter-- "between," "among"

intra-- "within," "inside"



Shawn, snow, and skis are *incompatible* entities.

Word List

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. incognito | 6. intercede |
| 2. incompatible | 7. interlude |
| 3. incorrigible | 8. intermingle |
| 4. infinite | 9. intravenous |
| 5. intense | 10. invalid |

Part I: Match the lesson word with its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. incognito | A. endless |
| _____ 2. incompatible | B. not capable of being corrected or reformed |
| _____ 3. incorrigible | C. something that interrupts the course of events |
| _____ 4. infinite | D. within or into a vein |
| _____ 5. intense | E. to plead on another's behalf |
| _____ 6. intercede | F. not proper or correct |
| _____ 7. interlude | G. to mix |
| _____ 8. intermingle | H. felt deeply; profound |
| _____ 9. intravenous | I. having one's identity concealed |
| _____ 10. invalid | J. not capable of living or working together |

Part II: Multiple Meanings: The lesson words **intense**, **intercede**, **invalid** and **interlude** have more than one meaning. **Invalid** not only has different meanings, it also has two separate dictionary entries and pronunciations.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with one of the four lesson words. Use the clues in the sentences for the precise meaning. Each word will be used twice.

11. For years, Mr. Langhurst has been suffering from arthritis, but he refuses to be an _____.
12. The orchestra played a lively _____ of popular tunes between the play's second and third act.

13. The _____ odor of decaying material repelled us as we entered the decrepit old house.
14. The only slightly unpleasant incident during our sunny holiday at the shore was a short _____ of rain.
15. Mother was forced to _____ in the argument between Jordan and his friend.
16. Since this check is not signed properly, it is _____.
17. I was glad to _____ for Jamila when Mrs. Boston thought she was cheating on the test.
18. My neighbor has an _____ dislike for horror movies.

Part III: Lesson Word Parts and Etymologies

19. One of the lesson words is a descendant of *in--* and the Latin word *cognitus*, meaning “known.” Write the word that means “not known.”

20. Which of the words below means “that which cannot be removed, washed away, or erased”? The permanent ink used to mark one’s belongings, especially clothing, is an example. It is also descriptive of influential individuals, such as Abraham Lincoln, who left a “lasting mark” on the world.
Write the word in the blank.
indelible inedible ineligible _____
21. What does the word *inaudible* mean?
22. Around 1550, a group of British merchants formed a company for the purpose of carrying on trade with Russia. For the next forty years, the Russian Company made its owners rich—a situation that caught the eye of some Spanish traders and other Englishmen. They decided to weasel in on the English monopoly by paying bribes to Russian officials. After some counter-bribery from the Russian Company, the matter was settled with the monopoly in tact.
To give the trespassing traders a name, a new word was created and brought into our language. An existing English word that means “to run” was combined with the Latin word part *inter--*, and one of the words below was born. Write the word with the literal meaning of “one who runs between.” The actual meaning is “an intruder; one who thrusts oneself uninvited into the affairs of others.”
interlude interloper interlocution _____

23. In many school systems, the grade levels are categorized as *Primary* (grades Kindergarten through third), *Elementary* (grades four through six), *Intermediate* (grades seven and eight), and *Secondary* (grades nine through twelve). Why is **intermediate** an appropriate name for the seventh and eighth grades?

24. One of the following words is a combination of **inter--** and **capere**, the Latin word for “take”? In the blank, write the word that means “to stop someone or something on its way from one place to another.”

intercellular **intercept** **interchange** _____

25. What is an **interstate** highway?

26. What will happen if the weather forecast calls for **intermittent** rainfall?

27. Which of the following words is the name of the event in which teams *within* a single school compete with each other?

intermolecular **intrastate** **intramural** _____

Part IV: In the blank in each sentence, write the correct form of the lesson word.

28. Because of their **incompatible** (noun), _____
Diana and Brian were not able to work together on the project.

29. Susan’s younger brother behaves **incorrigible** (adverb)

_____ at any restaurant.

30. I am **infinite** (adverb) _____ happy
with my birthday gift.

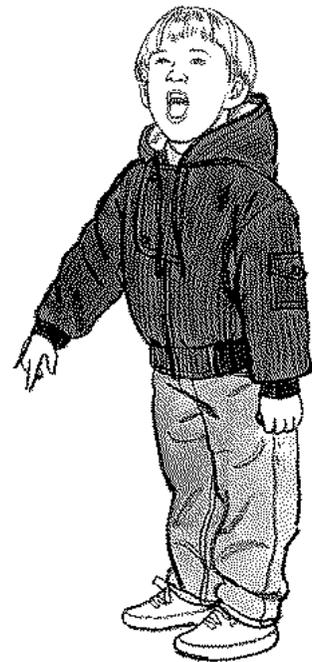
31. Melinda suffered **intense** (adverb) _____
when her puppy disappeared for two days.

32. A bright blue morning glory began **intermingle** (verb)

_____ with the other vines
traveling along the porch railing.

33. While he was recovering from the trauma of the terrible accident, the patient had to be

fed **intravenous** (adverb) _____.



Caleb’s attempt to be **incorrigible** was not very effective.

Lesson 15

Lesson Word Part *ir--* "not"

Word List

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. irrational | 6. kleptomania |
| 2. jaunty | 7. knave |
| 3. jeopardize | 8. knead |
| 4. jubilant | 9. lackadaisical |
| 5. juvenile | 10. languid |



Carl's **juvenile** attempt to draw mustaches on the monitor **jeopardized** our time in the computer lab.

Part I: Write the correct lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

irrational jaunty jeopardize jubilant juvenile

1. Petty jealousy and gossip can _____ even the strongest friendship.
2. Harris took a _____ early morning walk around the lake while the other campers slept.
3. Many adults enjoy reading _____ fiction.
4. We were _____ when we learned we had won the contest.
5. Mother has an _____ fear of spiders.

kleptomania knave knead lackadaisical languid

6. The police learned that the shoplifter suffered from _____ and was not an intentional thief.
7. Victor made a _____ attempt to clean his room by stuffing things under the bed or in the closet.
8. Following a morning of strenuous yard work, Dad and I treated ourselves to an hour of _____ inactivity in the hammock.
9. Jamel's underhanded tactics in trading baseball cards with his friends make him a bit of a _____.
10. Mother let me _____ the dough for the bread she was baking.

Part II: Lesson Word Part The six words below contain the lesson word part *ir--*. In the blank, write the word that fits the definition.

irrevocable irrefutable irreconcilable irrepressible irresolute irrelevant

- _____ 11. that which cannot be held back or controlled
- _____ 12. a situation or condition that cannot be denied or proved wrong
- _____ 13. that which cannot be called back, undone, or changed
- _____ 14. hesitating; not able to make up one's mind
- _____ 15. having nothing to do with the matter or question at hand
- _____ 16. not able to come to an agreement or compromise

Part III: Etymologies

17. Add the Greek word **kleptes**, which means "thief," to **mania**, meaning "madness," and a lesson word is created. Write the word in the blank.

18. The Latin word **juvenis** means "young." Like its Latin ancestor, one of the lesson words has the concept of "young" in its meaning. Write the word.

19. The prefix **re--**, from the Latin, means "again." When the prefix is added to **juvenis**, the English word **rejuvenate** is formed. What is the literal meaning of the word? What is its actual definition?

20. Which lesson word is a derivative of the Latin word **jubilare** meaning "to shout with joy"?

Part IV: From the parentheses, choose a word or phrase that is an **antonym** or has an **opposite meaning** of the lesson word and write it in the blank.

- _____ 21. **languid** (hyperactive, relaxed, calm)
- _____ 22. **lackadaisical** (a part missing, careful, enthusiastic)
- _____ 23. **jeopardize** (separate, fulfill, protect)
- _____ 24. **irrational** (confusion, thinking clearly, misunderstood)
- _____ 25. **jaunty** (somber, fantastic, fulfilling)
- _____ 26. **knave** (sneaky person, intelligent person, honest person)
- _____ 27. **jubilant** (worried, foolish, understandable)

Part V: Write the correct form of the lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

28. Brita is **jeopardize** (verb) _____ her perfect grade average by taking a lackadaisical attitude about studying for the test.
29. The old man sat on the park bench mumbling **irrational** (adverb) _____ to himself.
30. The brook curled **languid** (adverb) _____ through the forest.
31. Lindsey accepted his award **lackadaisical** (adverb) _____,
32. The actor lunged **jubilant** (adverb) _____ into the crowd to sign autographs.
33. Gladys bounced **jaunty** (adverb) _____ around the room.



*Aaron constantly entertains us with his **jaunty** stories about the imaginary family that lives next door to the research laboratory.*

Lesson 16

Lesson Word Parts
mal-- “bad,” “wrongly,” “ill”
mater--, *matr--* “mother”

Word List

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. larceny | 6. lustrous |
| 2. legacy | 7. maladjusted |
| 3. levity | 8. malady |
| 4. liaison | 9. malice |
| 5. lucrative | 10. maternal |



*The Christmas tree is a **legacy** from our European ancestors.*

Part I: Match the lesson word with its definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. larceny | A. money or property left to someone in a will |
| _____ 2. legacy | B. the crime of stealing |
| _____ 3. levity | C. gleaming |
| _____ 4. liaison | D. a channel or means of communication; a close relationship between people or groups |
| _____ 5. lucrative | E. ill will; spite |
| _____ 6. lustrous | F. an ailment or sickness |
| _____ 7. maladjusted | G. related to through one's mother |
| _____ 8. malady | H. producing wealth |
| _____ 9. malice | I. a light, humorous manner especially at an inappropriate time |
| _____ 10. maternal | J. poorly adjusted to one's environment or surroundings |

Part II: Write the correct lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

larceny legacy levity liaison lucrative

11. Medicine is a _____ career with great responsibilities.
12. We all must work to leave a _____ of a clean environment for future generations.
13. The puppy commits _____ each time he passes the cat's treat bowl.

14. Her _____ was not appropriate for the serious matter being discussed.
15. Riley has been appointed to the _____ committee, a vital part of our school's program for dealing with problems between students.

lustrous maladjusted malady malice maternal

16. _____ people may engage in criminal activities.
17. The freshly waxed floor was so _____, we squinted when we entered the room.
18. Seething with _____, revenge was the only solution he could imagine.
19. I have ten great aunts and uncles on my _____ grandmother's side of the family.
20. Periodontal disease is the most common _____ suffered by people in the United States.



My birthday party was both fun and lucrative.

Part III: Lesson Word Parts and Etymologies

21. What is happening when a person or animal is suffering from **malnutrition**?
22. In Lesson 3, you learned that the word part **bene--** means “well” or “good” and is found in the lesson word **benign**. Using the meanings of the word parts **bene--** and **mal--** as guides, explain the difference between a **benign** tumor and a **malignant** tumor.
23. The Latin ancestor of this lesson word is **ligationem**, meaning “to bind together.” Later in history, English borrowed the word from Old French, where it has traveled from Latin and taken on its modern spelling. For many years, the word meant “the act of thickening a sauce.” The definition of “a close relationship between persons or groups” was first officially recorded in 1809. Write the lesson word that descended from **ligationem**.
- _____

24. From the Latin Word **lucratus**, meaning “to gain or profit,” this lesson word also passed through Old French into English where, about 1412, it became **lucrative**. The idea of profit is still very much a part of its modern meaning. Write the word.

Part IV: Each of the following words contains the Latin word part **mater--**, **matr--**. Write the correct “motherly” word in the blank before each definition.

maternal matrimony matron matriarch alma mater matrix

- _____ 25. a woman who is the head or ruler of her family or tribe
- _____ 26. something within which or from which a thing develops (is “born”) or formed
- _____ 27. the condition of being married (where “motherhood” is sanctioned)
- _____ 28. a wife or widow, especially one who is not young; a woman in charge of others, as in a prison
- _____ 29. motherly; related to the mother’s side of one’s family
- _____ 30. the college or school that one attended; literally “bounteous mother”

Part V: Write the correct form of the lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

31. Our American forefathers have endowed us with material and philosophical **legacy**

(plural noun) _____.

32. People who are malnourished suffer from more **malady** (plural noun) _____ than are normal.

33. The police were able to prove that the suspect was responsible for numerous **larceny**

(plural noun) _____ in the neighborhood.

Lesson 17

Lesson Word Parts

micro--“small”

mis--“wrong,” “wrongly,” “opposite or lack of,” “failure”

mono--“one,” “single”

--lith--“stone”



The title of Charlie's report was "Why **Microorganisms** Make Good Pets."

Word List

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. mausoleum | 6. miscellaneous |
| 2. mesmerize | 7. misnomer |
| 3. microorganism | 8. monogamy |
| 4. minimal | 9. monolith |
| 5. miraculous | 10. monologue |

Part I: From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that correctly explains the meaning of the lesson word and write it in the blank.

1. The Taj Mahal, considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, is actually a **mausoleum**.

What kind of structure is the Taj Mahal? _____
It is a (large home, large tomb, large ancient museum)

2. A roaring fireplace tends to **mesmerize** people of all ages.

What power does a fireplace seem to have over people? _____
It's (hypnotic, warming, intoxicating)

3. Yeast is a type of **microorganism**.

Which of the following describes yeast? _____
It can be seen only (at certain times of the year, in the dark, with a microscope)

4. The fees for the gardener's services were **minimal**.

How much did the gardener charge? _____
(too much, a very small amount, about what was necessary)

5. The kitten's recovery from its injuries was **miraculous**.

What kind of recovery did the kitten have? _____
It was (fast, as expected, like a miracle)

6. Mindy added several **miscellaneous** ingredients to the cake batter.

What did Mindy add? _____
(chocolate and coconut, some spices, a variety of ingredients)

7. It is a **misnomer** to call a panda a “bear.”
What does this mean about the panda? _____
It (doesn't look like a bear, isn't a member of the bear family, was once a bear)
8. In some areas of the world, **monogamy** is not the only type of customary marriage.

In some places, _____
(being married to more than one person is acceptable, people don't get married at all, the marriage ceremony is a lot different from that in the United States)
9. A huge **monolith** jutted out from the top of the cliff.
What was at the top of the cliff? _____
a huge(tree, pile of stones, single block of stone)
10. A well-known **monologue** from a play by Shakespeare begins with the words “To be or not to be.”
A monologue is _____
(the most exciting part of the play, a long speech delivered by a lone actor on stage, a promise made by a politician)

Part II: Lesson Word Parts

11. What does the Greek word part **micro--** mean? _____
12. Many computers, watches, typewriters, phones, etc. contain **microchips**. What is a **microchip**?
13. In Lesson 3 you were introduced to the Latin word part **phono--**, which means “sound.”
What is the *literal* meaning of the word **microphone**?

- What does a **microphone** do?
14. What is a **microwave**?
15. How is **microsurgery** different from other types of surgery?
16. Write the meaning of the lesson word part **mis--** _____

17. Which of the following words means “to use in a wrong or dishonest way”?
misbehave **misappropriate** **misadventure** _____

18. From the three words below, choose the one that means “to think or explain in a wrong way; misunderstand.” Write it in the blank.

misbehave misguide misconstrue _____

19. What is the meaning of the Greek word part **mono--**? _____

20. What is the difference between a **democracy** and a **monarchy**?

21. How are **monogamy**, **bigamy**, and **polygamy** different?

22. How many colors are in a room decorated in a **monochromatic** style?

23. Explain why the word *chocolate* is not a **monosyllabic** word.

24. Which of the following words means “a company with no competition and complete control of a product or service.” Its literal meaning is “the only (one) selling.”

monopoly monocle monogram _____

25. The Greek word part **--lith--** means “stone.” What is a **lithograph**?

Part III: Etymologies

26. Beginning in 1778 in Paris, an Austrian physician, Frederick A. Mesmer, made a fortune demonstrating his ability to cure people by using a mysterious power he called “animal magnetism.” His performances were spectacular. Wearing an astrologer’s robes, he entered a dimly-lit room where a group of patients waited. The doctor moved in a circle, from one patient to another, fixing his eyes upon and touching each one in turn. Miraculous cures were attributed to his strange powers. Many physicians of the day supported his claims and applauded his abilities.

However, other physicians complained; and a government commission was appointed to investigate. The commission, which included Benjamin Franklin as a member, found Dr. Mesmer to be a charlatan and an imposter. In disgrace, he moved to Switzerland where he died in 1815.

Years later, Dr. Mesmer’s mysterious ability was identified as a form of hypnotism—a controversial medical technique used even today. Nevertheless, there is no question that Dr. Mesmer’s name and work added a word to our language. Write it in the blank.

27. In the fourth century B.C., there was a small kingdom in Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) known as Caria. The country was ruled by King Mausolus and his devoted wife Queen Artemisia. When Mausolus died in 353 B.C., Queen Artemisia was inconsolable.

Two years before her own death, Artemisia gathered the best architects and sculptures and ordered the construction of a marble tomb in the city of Halicarnassus to honor her husband. The spectacular building, named for King Mausolus, was long regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

In 1402, the magnificent structure was destroyed by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who used its material to build a castle. Its ruins were excavated in 1857.

Which lesson word is the name of King Mausolus' tomb?



Though no one knows exactly what King Mausolus' tomb looked like, this is one interpretation.

Part IV Each word below in bold print contains a lesson word part. In the blank write the letter of the word's correct meaning.

- _____ 28. **miscalculate** (A) to draw wrongly, (B) to count wrongly, (C) to take the wrong direction
- _____ 29. **misinterpret** (A) to give the wrong information, (B) to make incorrect changes, (C) to understand incorrectly
- _____ 30. **microfilm** (A) a thin sheet of film, (B) film on which things can be photographed at a very small size, (C) film that can only be seen with the aid of a microscope
- _____ 31. **monogram** (A) a design made up of one or more letters such as initials, (B) one large picture, (C) a design using one line
- _____ 32. **monotheism** (A) belief in one form of government, (B) belief in one God, (C) belief in one type of marriage
- _____ 33. **misfit** (A) badly torn, (B) badly out of shape, (C) badly adjusted

Lesson 18 Review (Lessons 13-17)

Part I: Lesson 13 In the blank, write the lesson word that matches the definition.

**homicide hors d'oeuvres hydraulic hypnotic hypothesis
ignite illuminate impasse impeccable inanimate**

- _____ 1. causing a state of sleepiness
- _____ 2. catch on fire
- _____ 3. operated by liquid, especially water under pressure
- _____ 4. a proposed explanation for a specific group of circumstances or occurrences to be used as a basis for further study
- _____ 5. flawless; perfect
- _____ 6. the killing of a person
- _____ 7. non-living
- _____ 8. an appetizer served before the main meal
- _____ 9. a position from which there is no escape
- _____ 10. to explain or make clear

Part II: Lesson 14 Write the correct lesson word in the blank in each sentence.

**incognito incompatible incorrigible infinite intense
intercede interlude intermingle intravenous invalid**

11. The results of the contest were declared _____ since the winner was ineligible to enter.
12. The girl, found guilty of numerous crimes, was declared _____ by the court and sent to a correctional facility.
13. Mother is hoping to _____ some daises in the perennial section of her ornamental garden.

14. Scientists are not sure if space is _____ or if it has a definite beginning and end.
15. It would be fun to attend a party _____ and trick people into talking about me.
16. Pollution is _____ with a healthy environment.
17. _____ heat and clouds of smoke from the burning building engulfed the nearby trees.
18. Mr. Morris will _____ for his client with the insurance company.
19. Mother was treated to a brief _____ of silence when Amber took a nap.
20. The doctors decided to try _____ feeding when the patient refused to eat.

Part III: Lesson 15 From the parentheses, choose the word or phrase that is an **antonym** or has an **opposite meaning** of the lesson word and write the letter of its answer in the blank.

- _____ 21. **irrational** (A) irritated, (B) thinking clearly, (C) making plans
- _____ 22. **jaunty** (A) lazy, (B) jumpy, (C) realistic
- _____ 23. **jeopardize** (A) endanger, (B) protect, (C) donate
- _____ 24. **jubilant** (A) celebrating, (B) anticipating, (C) grieving
- _____ 25. **juvenile** (A) young, (B) uncontrollable, (C) adult
- _____ 26. **kleptomania** (A) a disease, (B) finding a stolen object, (C) possessing the ability to control the urge to steal
- _____ 27. **knave** (A) an honest person, (B) a leader, (C) an elected official
- _____ 28. **knead** (A) to massage, (B) to mix, (C) to separate and crumble apart
- _____ 29. **lackadaisical** (A) interested, (B) comfortable, (C) liquid
- _____ 30. **languid** (A) still, (B) jaunty, (C) uncaring

Part IV: Lesson 16 Match the lesson word with its definition

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____31. larceny | A. heritage |
| _____32. legacy | B. a sickness |
| _____33. levity | C. producing wealth |
| _____34. liaison | D. theft |
| _____35. lucrative | E. related through one's mother |
| _____36. lustrous | F. poorly adjusted to one's environment |
| _____37. maladjusted | G. the desire to harm others |
| _____38. malady | H. a channel of communication |
| _____39. malice | I. an inappropriate humorous attitude |
| _____40. maternal | J. gleaming |

Part V: Lesson 17 In the blank, write the **letter** of the word or phrase that is a **synonym** for or **has the same meaning** as the lesson word.

- _____41. **mausoleum** a large (A) garden, (B) tomb, (C) theater
- _____42. **mesmerize** (A) hypnotize, (B) fool, (C) defeat
- _____43. **microorganism** a (A) computer chip, (B) sound wave, (C) microscopic creature.
- _____44. **minimal** (A) the least possible, (B) the average amount, (C) a lesser charge
- _____45. **miraculous** (A) spotlessly clean, (B) a golden opportunity, (C) having the nature of a miracle
- _____46. **miscellaneous** (A) not fitting into any particular group or category, (B) an expensive stamp, (C) a scientific name
- _____47. **misnomer** (A) a miscalculation, (B) the proper name, (C) an inappropriately applied name
- _____48. **monogamy** (A) remarrying, (B) having one mate for life, (C) using only one name
- _____49. **monolith** (A) a large, single block of stone, (B) one loud sound, (C) one day of the year
- _____50. **monologue** (A) a diary, (B) stories and jokes told by one person on a stage, (C) a book written by one person