

CUMULATIVE REVIEW II

Analogies

In each of the following, circle the item that best completes the comparison.

1. **exodus** is to **adieu** as
 - a. anarchy is to good-bye
 - b. metropolis is to bon voyage
 - c. advent is to hello
 - d. servitude is to welcome
2. **salvage** is to **scuttle** as
 - a. dilate is to feign
 - b. proliferate is to dwindle
 - c. dissent is to escalate
 - d. abridge is to reprieve
3. **spurious** is to **bogus** as
 - a. mournful is to doleful
 - b. superfluous is to essential
 - c. exorbitant is to minimal
 - d. lucid is to opaque
4. **compensate** is to **remunerate** as
 - a. taunt is to jeer
 - b. malign is to supplant
 - c. hew is to relinquish
 - d. warp is to rectify
5. **arduous** is to **difficulty** as
 - a. inanimate is to strength
 - b. sterling is to intensity
 - c. perilous is to danger
 - d. pompous is to simplicity
6. **intrepid** is to **daunt** as
 - a. diligent is to tantalize
 - b. incredulous is to hoodwink
 - c. incorrigible is to surmount
 - d. obstreperous is to rejuvenate
7. **shoddy** is to **quality** as
 - a. trite is to novelty
 - b. spasmodic is to interest
 - c. eminent is to renown
 - d. credible is to belief
8. **brazen** is to **modesty** as
 - a. candid is to honesty
 - b. rabid is to enthusiasm
 - c. biased is to prejudice
 - d. flippant is to earnestness
9. **inundate** is to **water** as
 - a. defray is to wind
 - b. assimilate is to lightning
 - c. incinerate is to fire
 - d. annihilate is to snow
10. **institute** is to **terminate** as
 - a. atone is to succumb
 - b. facilitate is to hamper
 - c. impel is to inscribe
 - d. revile is to fortify

Choosing the Right Meaning

Read each sentence carefully. Then circle the item that best completes the statement below the sentence.

After a decade of neglect the once splendid hotel had taken on a decidedly shoddy appearance. (2)

1. The word **shoddy** in line 2 is best defined as
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| a. flimsy | b. tacky | c. mediocre | d. run-down |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|

It was not his behavior so much as the rabid nature of his talk that gave him away as a madman. (2)

2. In line 1 the word **rabid** is used to mean
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| a. furious | b. diseased | c. insane | d. odd |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|

In her talk the psychiatrist described the brain as the "console of human perception." (1)

3. In line 1 the word **console** most nearly means
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. monitor | b. comfort | c. origin | d. solace |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|

Consumer advocates demanded that the manufacturer either retract or substantiate the exorbitant claims advanced for the product. (2)

4. In line 2 the word **exorbitant** most nearly means
 a. overpriced b. unproven c. excessive d. modest

Scholars and students alike now use computers to access vast stores of information housed in libraries all over the world. (2)

5. The best definition for the word **access** in line 1 is
 a. approach b. gain entry to c. admit d. communicate

Two-Word Completions

Circle the pair of words that best complete the meaning of each of the following sentences.

1. Though he has no real _____ for teaching, he's a very hard worker whose _____ and persistence make up handsomely for what he lacks in talent.

- a. repugnance . . . tenacity c. bias . . . obesity
 b. flair . . . diligence d. predisposition . . . mediocrity

2. As order gave way to _____ in that strife-torn country, the stream of refugees seeking _____ from the turbulence of the times swelled to a mighty torrent.

- a. liability . . . immunity c. deadlock . . . assurance
 b. bondage . . . access d. anarchy . . . asylum

3. In a famous _____ towards the end of the play, the deposed and incarcerated king laments the fact that the vast _____ over which he once ruled has shrunk to the dimensions of a narrow prison cell.

- a. tirade . . . precipice c. monologue . . . realm
 b. interim . . . rift d. catalyst . . . debris

4. Instead of giving me the gist of his complaint in a few _____ and pithy sentences, he launched into a long and bitterly abusive _____ against all the people he claimed were "out to get him."

- a. lucid . . . venture c. terse . . . tirade
 b. erratic . . . feint d. opaque . . . altercation

5. After the beauty pageant was over, _____ of reporters swarmed into the backstage area hoping to get a few words with the _____ winner of the contest.

- a. dilemmas . . . surly c. muddles . . . prim
 b. hordes . . . comely d. deadlocks . . . sprightly

(2)

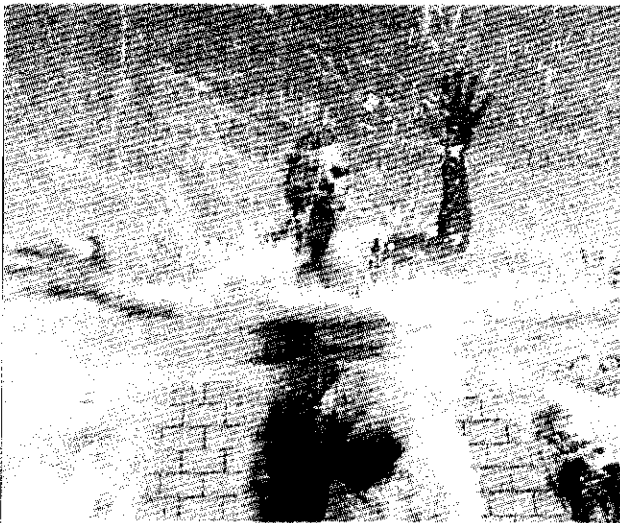
(2)

(1)

Read the passage below. Then complete the exercise at the bottom of the page.

How Does It Sound?

Every day, thousands of diverse sounds bombard our ears. A modern, ever-changing language must have words that describe, evaluate, and distinguish the different sounds we hear. Many of the sound words that enrich our language imitate the very sounds they name.



SPLASH! That's the perfect word for the sound of a swimmer jumping into the water.

The use of words that imitate sounds is called *onomatopoeia*. Examples include *hiss*, *buzz*, *splash*, *cluck*, *quack*, *snort*, *twitter*, *chirp*, *ping*, *boom*, *clang*, *clop*, and *mumble*. *Rasping* (Unit 9), an adjective for a harsh, grating sound, is another example of onomatopoeia. As you might guess, onomatopoeic words are popular with children, comedians, entertainers, and poets.

Some English words about sound come from science. Many originate in the world of music, with its myriad terms to express concepts of melody, rhythm, color, volume, and harmony. A voice that *quavers* (Unit 11) has a marked shake or trill to it. The *staccato* (Unit 11) sound of popping firecrackers comes from an Italian word that means "detached." Sound words can be purely descriptive; they can be used to make sonic judgments. Others offer emotional connotations, such as pleasure, surprise, anticipation, or grief. Pause for a moment to listen to the hum of spoken language to perceive its special resonance.

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In Column A below are 10 more words related to sound. With or without a dictionary, match each word with its meaning in Column B.

Column A

- _____ 1. discordant
- _____ 2. dulcet
- _____ 3. keen
- _____ 4. shrill
- _____ 5. sibilant
- _____ 6. sonorous
- _____ 7. stentorian
- _____ 8. strident
- _____ 9. tremulous
- _____ 10. vociferate

Column B

- a. a hissing sound as made by *s*, *sh*, *z*, or *zh*
- b. extremely loud
- c. to utter or shout loudly and vehemently, especially in protest; bawl, clamor
- d. pleasant to hear, melodious, sweet-sounding
- e. high-pitched or piercing in sound or tone; irritatingly insistent
- f. marked by trembling, quivering, or shaking
- g. disagreeable in sound; dissonant, out of harmony
- h. having or producing a resonant sound that is full, deep, or rich
- i. loud, harsh-sounding, grating, shrill, raucous
- j. (v.) to wail loudly or lament shrilly for the dead