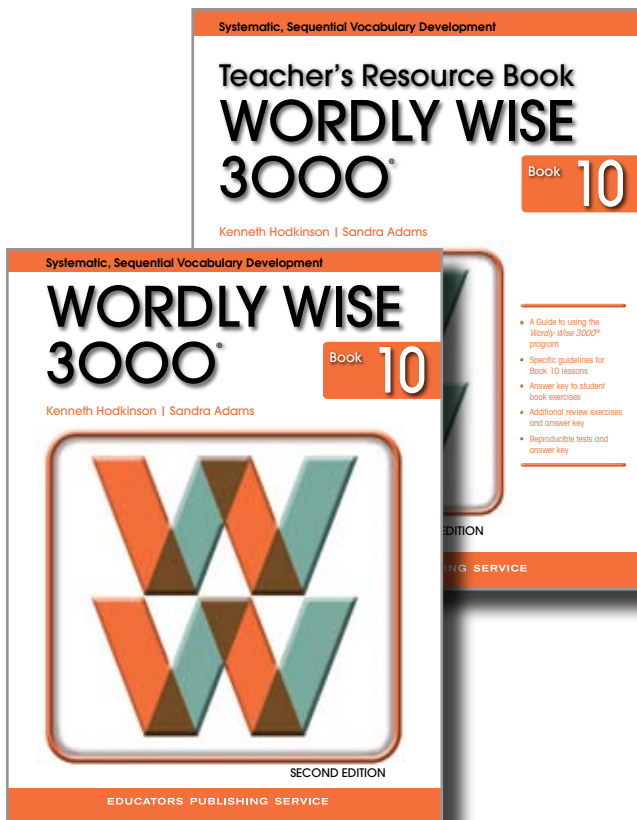


WORDLY WISE 3000®

2ND EDITION

Book **10**



Lesson 14

- » Student Book
- » Teacher's Resource Book
 - Teacher's Guide
 - Student Book Answer Key
 - Lesson Review Exercises
 - Lesson 14 Test



Lesson 14

Word List

Study the definitions of the words below; then do the exercises for the lesson.

aberration
ab ə r ā' shən

n. 1. A departure from the norm or what is considered right, natural, or normal; a flaw or defect. The mid-April snowstorm was an **aberration** that is unlikely to recur next year.
2. The failure of a mirror or lens to reproduce an image in focus. The flaw in the microscope's lens caused an **aberration**, so the botanist could not get a clear view of the specimen.

antiquated
an' ti kwāt əd

adj. Grown old; out-of-date. Kirsten tends to dismiss her parents' views as hopelessly **antiquated**.

celestial
sə les' chəl

adj. 1. Of or relating to the skies or heavens. The appearance of a comet is a dramatic **celestial** occurrence.
2. Heavenly, divine; of the finest or highest kind. A look of **celestial** joy lit up the children's faces when they saw snow for the first time.

certitude
sərt' ə tōōd

n. The state of being certain of the truth or rightness of something. I can say with **certitude** that the stock market will continue to be unpredictable.

disburse
dis bərs'

v. To **distribute** something or pay out money, especially from a public or other fund. At Midtown Auto, paychecks are **disbursed** every Friday.

galaxy
gal' ək sē

n. 1. A vast cluster of stars and other matter, billions of which make up the known universe. Our **galaxy** is known as the Milky Way.
2. A group of brilliant or notable people or things. A **galaxy** of celebrities gathered at Hollywood's Academy Awards.

intractable
in trak' tə bəl

adj. Hard to manage, tame, or control; stubborn; not easily cured. That horse is too **intractable** to be ridden by a beginner.

junction
juŋk' chər

n. 1. A joining or coming together; the place where such a connection occurs. There is a traffic light at the **junction** of 55th Street and Hyde Park Boulevard.
2. A point in time made critical by the timing of the circumstances. Negotiations between baseball owners and the players reached a critical **junction** right before spring training.

juxtapose
juks' tə pōz

v. To place side by side. The original sketch and the finished portrait were **juxtaposed** to show the artist's technique.
juxtaposition *n.* The **juxtaposition** of his "before" and "after" pictures showed how much weight he had lost.

maelstrom
māl' strəm

n. 1. A large and violent whirlpool or something resembling a whirlpool. It is believed that the solar system was formed over five billion years ago out of a great **maelstrom** of whirling dust.
2. A place or state of great turmoil or confusion. By 1940, most of Europe had been swept into the **maelstrom** of war.

optimum
äp' tə məm

adj. Best or most favorable.
Clear skies at night provided **optimum** conditions for viewing Mars through the telescope.

pillory
pīl' ə r ē

v. To expose to public scorn or contempt.
The press **pilloried** the First Lady for taking part in important policy matters.

proliferate
prō lif' ə r āt

v. To grow, expand, or multiply at a rapid rate.
College courses on women's studies have **proliferated** since the 1980s.
proliferation *n.*
Due to the **proliferation** of applicants this year, competition to get into law school greatly increased.

remiss
rē mis'

adj. Negligent; careless; lax.
A late notice reminded me that I was **remiss** in paying my electric bill.

titanic
tī tan' ik

adj. Marked by great strength, size, or influence.
The **titanic** winds of the tornado hurled the car through the air.
titan *n.*
J. P. Morgan was a **titan** of the banking industry.

14A Understanding Meanings

Read the sentences below. If a sentence correctly uses the word in bold, write *C* on the line below it. If a sentence is incorrect, rewrite it so that the vocabulary word in bold is used correctly.

1. A **titanic** effort is one that is desultory or ineffective.

2. A **galaxy** is a group of illustrious people.

3. **Celestial** music is music that seems to come from heaven.

4. A **maelstrom** is a whirlpool.

5. To **juxtapose** two objects is to place them next to each other.

6. An **antiquated** system may need upgrading or repairs.

7. A **junction** is a turning point.

8. An **optimum** solution is one that offers the most favorable outcome.

9. An **aberration** is a departure from what is usual.

10. To **proliferate** is to scatter.

11. To be **remiss** is to fail to perform a duty.

12. **Certitude** is a false sense of security.

13. An **intractable** situation is one that is difficult to control.

14. To **pillory** someone is to make disparaging remarks to others about that person.

15. To **disburse** money is to hoard it.

aberration
antiquated
celestial
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galaxy
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junction
juxtapose
maelstrom
optimum
pillory
proliferate
remiss
titanic

14B Using Words

If the word (or a form of the word) in bold fits in a sentence in the group below it, write the word in the blank. If the word does not fit, leave the space empty.

1. **celestial**

- (a) She enjoyed a year of _____ happiness as she realized her dream of traveling around the world.
- (b) The diagrams illustrate the sun, moon, and other _____ bodies.
- (c) Ian's _____ planning made the party a success.

2. **galaxy**

- (a) The awards dinner brought out a _____ of the town's leading citizens.
- (b) The sun and the nine planets that surround it make up our _____.
- (c) The Andromeda _____ is composed of billions of stars and is located two million light-years from the Milky Way.

3. **aberration**

- (a) Even a small _____ in the engine will affect its performance.
- (b) His shoplifting habit indicates an _____ of character.
- (c) Normally, my dog is very friendly; all this barking is a complete _____.

4. **intractable**

- (a) _____ problems have prevented the project from moving forward.
- (b) The detective had a hard time solving the case because the clues were _____.
- (c) The cart was _____ in the deep mud.

5. **disburse**

- (a) The college will _____ the scholarship money in six-month installments.
- (b) I don't like to _____ eight dollars for a movie ticket.
- (c) After the speech, the crowd began to _____.

6. **proliferate**

- (a) Dandelions _____ on the lawn in spite of our efforts to eradicate them.
- (b) Rumors _____ about the scandal.
- (c) Rail lines _____ throughout the country during the late 1800s.

7. **juxtapose**

- (a) Let us _____ for the sake of argument that two wrongs do make a right.
- (b) If you _____ the two pictures, you will see that they are not quite identical.
- (c) An elderly man got on the train and _____ himself behind me.

8. **titanic**

- (a) An earthquake is the result of _____ forces far below the earth's surface.
- (b) The _____ television show has lost its popularity in recent years.
- (c) The leading computer manufacturer is also a _____ force in the development of software.

14C Word Study

The prefix *dis-* can mean “apart,” “to remove,” “completely,” and “to deprive.”

Note: The “s” sometimes changes to another letter to make the word easier to say.

Fill in the missing word in each of the sentences below. The number in parentheses shows the lesson in which the word appears. Decide if the word begins with the prefix *dis-* and write the meaning from above if it does. If you think the word does not begin with a prefix having one of these meanings, leave the space blank.

1. If you _____ (10) someone, you are questioning that person's reputation.

2. A(n) _____ (13) is a difficult choice.

3. To _____ (14) money is to move it from the giver to the receiver.

4. A(n) _____ (6) object is one that is very small.

5. To _____ (3) between two things is to focus on their differences.

6. To _____ (10) is to recognize traits that make things different.

7. A(n) _____ (13) array is one with various and distinct parts.

8. To _____ (10) is to spread out so as to completely disappear.

aberration
antiquated
celestial
certitude
disburse
galaxy
intractable
juncture
juxtapose
maelstrom
optimum
pillory
proliferate
remiss
titanic

9. To be _____ (2) is to be completely dissatisfied.

10. A(n) _____ (12) act is one that is wicked or evil.

14D Images of Words

Circle the letter of each sentence that suggests the numbered bold vocabulary word. In each group, you may circle more than one letter or none at all.

1. certitude

- (a) I can't remember how to get to her house.
- (b) They were confident of the mountain's measurements, give or take 1,000 feet.
- (c) She was positive that the money was on the table when she left.

2. intractable

- (a) The dog was sent to obedience school after several failed attempts to train her.
- (b) I find it quite impossible to follow his reasoning in this article.
- (c) Finding a cure for cancer will be a long, difficult, and costly process.

3. antiquated

- (a) The pump used to draw water was a hundred years old, but it still worked.
- (b) This beautiful table is 200 years old and sold recently for \$25,000.
- (c) Some laws are no longer appropriate or relevant in today's society, but because no one has bothered to change them, they are still in effect.

4. celestial

- (a) When it is noon in Greenwich, England, it is 5:00 a.m. in New York City.
- (b) The Roman god Pluto was the ruler of the underworld.
- (c) Sirius, known as the Dog Star, is the brightest star in the night sky.

5. maelstrom

- (a) Confused thoughts whirled in her head, making it difficult for her to think.
- (b) The water swirled in a great circle, sucking everything under.
- (c) The railroad station was a blur of rushing figures.

6. proliferation

- (a) Every ten years, the United States population increases by about ten million.
- (b) Last year there was an epidemic of the flu.
- (c) He loves to spend money on the most trivial gadgets.

7. **remiss**

- (a) He hasn't turned in his homework in two weeks.
- (b) They told me that it was unfortunate that I didn't get to see her recital because her performance was really good.
- (c) She missed her doctor's appointment for the third time in a row, without calling.

8. **optimum**

- (a) Now is the best time to plant those tomatoes.
- (b) For maximum fuel efficiency you should drive between fifty and fifty-five miles per hour.
- (c) I believe firmly that things always turn out for the best.

9. **junction**

- (a) We'd reached a point where we either had to agree or break off negotiations altogether.
- (b) He was impressed with her kindness and sensitivity.
- (c) Beardstown is located where the Sangamon and Illinois rivers join.

10. **pillory**

- (a) At the press conference, his colleagues declared that he was unfit to hold public office.
- (b) Jane kicked Joseph because she said he had pulled her hair.
- (c) During the meeting, she ranted about her workers' incompetence.

14E Passage

Read the passage below; then complete the exercise that follows it.

Eye in the Sky

Ever since Galileo constructed the first telescope in 1609, and used it to find four moons orbiting Jupiter, astronomers have been discovering more and more **celestial** bodies through the use of increasingly powerful instruments. Moons around Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the composition of the sun; and other stars and other galaxies have all been detected through telescopes.

In 1977, the National Air and Space Administration (NASA) began work on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), a telescope that far outperformed any other in existence. As the work proceeded, costs began to exceed the original estimates and problems **proliferated**. NASA, under pressure to complete the project quickly, began to cut corners. The HST was completed and placed into Earth's orbit by the crew of the space shuttle *Discovery* in 1990.

In general, the images transmitted by earthbound telescopes are blurred as a result of distortion caused by the atmosphere. Located 365 miles above Earth, the HST would have the advantage of recording images outside of the atmosphere. Even under **optimum** conditions, the best telescopes would seem **antiquated** compared to the HST, which would transmit much clearer and crisper images.

But soon after the HST was launched, astronomers realized that it was seriously flawed. In their haste to complete the project, NASA had been **remiss** in the manufacture of the telescope. It turned out that the primary mirror was the wrong shape; its edges were too flat by one-fiftieth of the thickness of a human hair. Because of this error, the images recorded by the HST were fuzzy and out of focus.

aberration
antiquated
celestial
certitude
disburse
galaxy
intractable
junction
juxtapose
maelstrom
optimum
pillory
proliferate
remiss
titanic

NASA was **pilloried** by the press as well as by members of Congress who were responsible for **disbursing** money to NASA. Barbara Mikulski, head of the Senate committee that funds NASA, called the HST a “techno-turkey.” To make matters worse, NASA endured another failure when it was unable to launch its probe to Mars as scheduled. This was a critical **junction** for the space program. It needed to improve its success rate or lose the funding it needed to secure its future.

The problem with the HST proved to be **intractable**, but not insurmountable. The astronauts assigned to fix the HST went through more thorough practice sessions than those required for a typical space mission; their preparation included twice as much underwater training and the first virtual reality simulation training. Finally, in 1993, NASA sent the crew of seven astronauts aboard the shuttle *Endeavour* to repair the **aberration** in the HST’s optical system. Fortunately for NASA, the mission was a success. Within weeks after the repair mission, NASA astronomers realized that the HST’s optical system was even better than originally planned. The HST could see objects ten billion light-years away (one light-year is equal to about ten trillion miles). The HST was so powerful and precise that it could detect the light from a firefly 8,500 miles away. Photographs of remarkable clarity were **juxtaposed** with fuzzy ones taken earlier of the same regions in space. Mikulski, encouraged by the improvements, declared, “The trouble with Hubble is over . . . NASA has the right stuff.”

One of the HST’s greatest contributions to the field of astronomy is that it can transmit clearer images of celestial bodies and phenomena from a greater distance than earthbound telescopes can. One of the first phenomena recorded by the HST was a black hole. By definition, black holes are invisible because they have tremendously strong gravitational forces that suck in everything near them, including light. But the HST helped scientists detect this black hole because the telescope recorded the powerful effects that the black hole was having on other celestial matter. When astronomers observed images of **galaxy M87**, they noted a **maelstrom** of gases whirling at 1.2 million miles per hour! They surmised that these gases were being pulled by the **titanic** gravitational forces of a black hole. Astronomers can now say with absolute **certitude** that there is a black hole at the center of M87 that has as much matter as three billion suns, but is no larger than our solar system.

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

1. What **celestial** bodies did Galileo’s telescope discern?

2. Did the process of developing the HST proceed as expected?

3. Why is the HST superior to earthbound telescopes?

4. In what respect was NASA culpable for Hubble’s initial failure?

5. How did Mikulski **pillory** NASA in 1990?

6. Why was Mikulski's opinion of NASA important?

7. Could the problem with the HST be solved?

8. Why was a crew of seven astronauts sent aboard the *Endeavour*?

9. What became obvious when the later photographs from Hubble were placed next to the earlier ones?

10. What keeps the **maelstrom** of gases from flying away from M87's center?

FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

The Milky Way is the white band of stars that stretches across the night sky. Another name for the Milky Way is "the Galaxy," from the Greek word *gala*, meaning "milk." In the 1920s, astronomer Edwin Hubble (after whom the Hubble Space Telescope is named) discovered that the Galaxy was not unique, and that there are, in fact, billions of galaxies scattered throughout the universe. Following this discovery, the capital g was dropped and **galaxy** now refers to a collection of stars. Then, by extension, *galaxy* came to mean any gathering of movie stars or otherwise glamorous or distinguished people.

To **pillory** someone is to expose that person to public ridicule. The term is derived from a punishment

common in colonial America. An offender was placed in a wooden framework with holes for the head and hands called a *pillory*. Unable to move, the offender was then subjected to various indignities inflicted by the local citizenry. This form of punishment has long been discontinued, but the word remains.

The Titans, in Greek mythology, were giants who ruled in heaven until they were overthrown by the god Zeus. The word **titan** is now used to describe a person of great accomplishment.

How *Wordly Wise 3000* Book 10 Can Help in Vocabulary Development

Each Student Book contains 15 (Books 2–3) to 20 (Books 4–12) lessons. Each lesson teaches 10 (Books 2–3) to 15 (Books 4–12) words and may also teach some variants of a word (such as *emancipate/emancipation*). Here is a sample copy of a lesson from Book 10 with comments explaining its features.

Lesson 11

Word List Study the definitions of the words below; then do the exercises for the lesson.

<p>agrarian ə grē' ē ən</p> <p>burgeon bɜr' jən</p> <p>cataclysm kə' tək' līz əm</p> <p>culinary kyū' lī nēr ē</p> <p>denigrate den' ī grāt</p> <p>gourmet gōor mā'</p> <p>grandiloquent grān dī' ə' lōwənt</p> <p>hybrid hī' brīd</p> <p>manifold mān' ə' fōld</p> <p>palatable pəl' ə' tə bəl</p> <p>panacea pən ə' sē' ə</p>	<p><i>adj.</i> Having to do with farming or agriculture. At the state fair, everyone was talking about the grain harvest and other agrarian concerns.</p> <p><i>v.</i> To grow and expand rapidly; to flourish. The burgeoning population of Las Vegas puts a strain on the area's resources.</p> <p><i>n.</i> A sudden and violent change; a catastrophe. It would take a long time to rebuild the city of New Orleans fully after the cataclysm of 2005's Hurricane Katrina. cataclysmic <i>adj.</i> The area survived several cataclysmic events, including a tornado and a flood.</p> <p><i>adj.</i> Having to do with cooking. Julia Child, a well-known cookbook author and chef, had a great deal of culinary expertise.</p> <p><i>v.</i> To attack the reputation of; to criticize in a derogatory manner. The sales manager denigrated his competitors' products.</p> <p><i>n.</i> A person who likes fine food and is a good judge of its quality. To his great satisfaction, the meal Tom had spent hours preparing was fit for a gourmet. <i>adj.</i> She is willing to spend the extra money to go to gourmet restaurants because she loves good food.</p> <p><i>adj.</i> Using lofty or pompous speech or expression. He began in grandiloquent fashion by addressing his listeners as "My fellow toilers in the vineyard of scientific truth." grandiloquence <i>n.</i> The grandiloquence of her writing was meant to impress her teacher.</p> <p><i>n.</i> 1. The offspring of two animals or plants of different species or varieties. The sweet corn hybrid is disease resistant. 2. Anything that is of mixed origin or composition. The committee is a hybrid; it consists of people from all of the performing arts. <i>adj.</i> Creole is a hybrid language composed of French, Spanish, and African dialects.</p> <p><i>adj.</i> Having many different kinds, forms, or parts. As head of the student council, her duties were manifold; she did everything from stuffing envelopes to addressing the PTA.</p> <p><i>adj.</i> Acceptable or pleasing, especially to the sense of taste. Although raw fish didn't sound very appetizing to me, it was, in fact, surprisingly palatable.</p> <p><i>n.</i> Something that is supposed to cure all ills or difficulties; a cure-all. Nuclear power plants were once hailed as the panacea for the world's energy problems.</p>
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Since words are generally acquired in word families (or as roots), related word forms are provided in boldfaced type where appropriate.

Each lesson opens with a word list that gives each word's definition(s), pronunciation, and sentences showing the words in context. Sentences provide directional context clues to the word's meaning (not just random information).

The introduction of the vocabulary words is followed by five exercises per lesson to reinforce the meanings of those words. These give students practice in applying the definitional or contextual information they have just seen in the word list, helping them strengthen their understanding of each word's meaning.

In the first exercise, Understanding Meanings, students decide if the word has been used correctly in the sentence. The repeated use of words through this exercise and the ones that follow helps students build a full and flexible understanding of the vocabulary words.

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plebeian <small>plē' bē' ən</small>	<small>adj.</small> Of or pertaining to the common people; common; unrefined. Although she was from a plebeian family, she was highly educated and had managed to travel a great deal.
scourge <small>skurj</small>	<small>n.</small> Something that causes great pain and suffering; a social evil. The scourge of AIDS affects populations worldwide. <small>v.</small> To punish severely, especially by whipping; to devastate. Runaway slaves could expect to be scourged if they were recaptured.
stalemate <small>stāl' māt</small>	<small>n.</small> A halt in a struggle because both sides are equally strong and neither side will give in; a deadlock. Both parties left the room when the negotiations turned into a stalemate .
temperate <small>tem' per' at</small>	<small>adj.</small> Mild, moderate; restrained. Josh doesn't like living in a temperate climate; he prefers the extreme heat of the tropics.

11A Understanding Meanings

Read the sentences below. If a sentence correctly uses the word in bold, write C on the line below it. If a sentence is incorrect, rewrite it so that the vocabulary word in bold is used correctly.

1. **Temperate** behavior is marked by self-control and patience.
2. A **cataclysm** is a sudden change for the better.
3. To **scourge** someone is to inflict severe punishment on that person.
4. **Grandiloquence** is the use of pompous language.
5. A **stalemate** is an advantage that one side holds in a confrontation.
6. **Agrarian** concerns are those relating to agriculture.

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11B Using Words

If the word (or a form of the word) in bold fits in a sentence in the group below it, write the word in the blank. If the word does not fit, leave the space empty.

- culinary**
 - The new TV series on the _____ arts features a number of famous chefs.
 - Among the common _____ herbs are mint, marjoram, basil, and rosemary.
 - My _____ skills are limited, but I can make a first-class omelet.
- panacea**
 - Penicillin was once considered a _____ for infectious diseases.
 - Honey and lemon is an excellent _____ for a sore throat.
 - Beware of politicians who promise a _____ for all the country's ills.
- scourge**
 - The hurricane _____ the countryside.
 - The spread of nuclear weapons is a _____ that threatens the human race.
 - Search vessels _____ the ocean floor hoping to locate the sunken ship.
- gourmet**
 - The dish was served in a small china _____ decorated with vine leaves.
 - The main course was a _____ dish of shrimp and scallops served over rice.
 - I'm no _____, but I know a good Maryland crabcake when I taste one.
- cataclysm**
 - A full-scale nuclear war would be the most _____ event in history.
 - We suffered a _____ when one of the wheels came off the toy buggy.
 - Global warming could raise sea levels and trigger a worldwide _____.
- hybrid**
 - Montreal has a _____ culture of French- and English-speaking inhabitants.
 - The liger is a _____ that has a lion and a tiger as its parents.
 - I am a _____ whenever I go to a strange city.
- manifold**
 - The _____ uses of the peanut make it a popular agricultural product.
 - He performed his _____ duties promptly and efficiently.
 - Buffalo were once _____ but are now greatly reduced in number.

In the second exercise, Using Words, students decide whether a vocabulary word fits in each of three different sentences. This exercise requires students to use their knowledge of each word's meaning and apply it in new contexts.

The third exercise provides more sophisticated word study. In the Word Study activity, students identify synonyms and antonyms, choose just the right word from pairs with similar meanings, explore how prefixes and suffixes change word meanings, learn about Latin or Greek word roots, or complete analogies. This type of practice is especially valuable for students preparing to take standardized tests.

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11C Word Study

Each group of four words below contains two words that are either synonyms or antonyms. Circle these two words; then circle the S if they are synonyms, the A if they are antonyms.

1. servile	colloquial	inexorable	subservient	S	A
2. interment	rendition	procedure	burial	S	A
3. largesse	gesture	stipend	salary	S	A
4. laceration	decline	translation	resurgence	S	A
5. colloquial	vital	inconsequential	tenacious	S	A
6. reminiscent	idealistic	circuitous	direct	S	A
7. trace	flotilla	vestige	routine	S	A
8. cautionary	dignified	delicate	ignominious	S	A
9. calm	volatile	axiomatic	shapeless	S	A
10. depend	deny	attest	refurbish	S	A

11D Images of Words

Circle the letter of each sentence that suggests the numbered bold vocabulary word. In each group, you may circle more than one letter or none at all.

- grandiloquence**
 - Every mother's son and every father's daughter will be there.
 - He wore a green velvet coat, satin breeches, and a tall hat with a feather.
 - In the summertime, the garden was a mass of flowers of every color.
- cataclysm**
 - The Mariana Trench near Guam is the deepest known part of the Pacific Ocean.
 - In 1890, between 200 and 400 Sioux men, women, and children were massacred by U.S. government troops during a conflict known as the Battle of Wounded Knee.
 - The eruption of the Krakatoa volcano in 1883 was one of the most violent in history.

agrarian
 burgeon
 cataclysm
 culinary
 denigrate
 gourmet
 grandiloquent
 hybrid
 manifold
 palatable
 panacea
 plebeian
 scourge
 stalemate
 temperate

Images of Words, the fourth exercise, gives students practice with applying word meanings in a more sophisticated way than before. Students select any or all of the sentences that illustrate the meaning of the given vocabulary word.

The vocabulary words appear in a box on every two-page spread in the lesson so that students do not have to flip back to the Word List to see their word choices.

In the final section, Passage, students read an original passage that incorporates all of the vocabulary words from the lesson. The vocabulary words are integral to the understanding of the text and thus contribute to students' comprehension rather than distracting them from the content by focusing on vocabulary. The ultimate goal of the *Wordly Wise 3000* series is to have students develop vocabulary so that they can read with greater fluency.

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Lesson 14

11E Passage

Read the passage below; then complete the exercise that follows it.

Boiled, Baked, Mashed, or French Fried?

Potatoes rank with rice and wheat as one of the world's main food crops. They are highly **palatable** and nutritious, providing vitamin C, protein, thiamine, and amino acids. In addition to being served alone, potatoes are also ground into flour that can be used in **baking**, and as a thickener in sauces and soups. Recently this **plebeian** vegetable has become fashionable in **culinary** circles. Many supermarkets now offer a wider range of potatoes because of their popularity. Snowflake, Black Russian, Pink Pearl, and Mrs. Moherle's Yellow are just a few of the more than 200 varieties currently available. **Gourmets** have even enjoyed seven-course all-potato dinners prepared by great chefs, beginning with potato soup and ending with potato-and-black-truffle ice cream!

The importance of the potato dates back centuries. Indigenous to South America, the potato was first cultivated there by **agrarian** societies as early as 1,800 years ago. The potato was introduced to Europe in the 1500s, where it was initially viewed with grave suspicion. Those who **denigrated** the potato falsely accused it of being poisonous and the cause of the prevalent diseases of the time.

Eventually, however, Europeans came to appreciate the potato's **manifold** virtues. They learned that it had many advantages over the grains they relied on at the time. Potatoes could be stored easily over the winter, and they were not as subject to spoilage due to insects or disease. In addition, one acre of potatoes produced four times as much food as an acre of wheat or rye.

In 1777, Austria went to war with its neighbor, Bavaria, over who could become the next Bavarian monarch. There was relatively little fighting during this war because the two countries spent most of their energy stealing potatoes and other supplies from one another. Ultimately, Austria and Bavaria ran out of potatoes and the conflict settled into a **stalemate**. This event was popularly known as the Potato War, although its **grandiloquent** title is the War of Bavarian Succession.

A tragic event related to the potato was the Irish Potato Famine, in the mid-nineteenth century. The British government controlled Ireland and forced the Irish to maintain relatively small farms. As a result, the cultivation of the potato **burgeoned** in Ireland because it yields a relatively large amount of food in a small amount of space. By the mid-nineteenth century, the people of Ireland had become economically dependent on this crop. The typical Irish peasant family of the period sustained itself almost exclusively on a diet of potatoes. Then, in 1845, a disaster of **cataclysmic** proportions struck. Blight, a plant disease affecting the leaves and roots, destroyed the entire Irish potato crop. Over a million people died of starvation and related diseases because of the British policies on Ireland, which treated the poor harshly and played a role in bringing about needless deaths. To escape the **scourge**, an equal or greater number of Irish emigrated to other countries, mostly to the United States.

In Peru, the birthplace of the potato, scientists at the International Potato Center at Molina, work to preserve the vegetable's full genetic diversity and to create new **hybrid** forms that are disease resistant and can thrive even in tropical as well as **temperate** climates. Although it is a **panacea** for world hunger, the potato plays a significant role in fulfilling the world's nutritional needs.

agrarian
burgeon
cataclysm
culinary
denigrate
gourmet
grandiloquent
hybrid
manifold
palatable
panacea
plebeian
scourge
stalemate

Wordly Wise 3000: Book 10
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Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from this lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why is the potato referred to as a **plebeian** vegetable?
2. Who would be more likely to be interested in "designer" potatoes?
3. What **culinary** feats have some chefs performed with the potato?
4. Who first cultivated the potato?
5. Why did Europeans develop a **burgeoning** interest in the potato?
6. What **scourge** struck Ireland in 1845?
7. Why is the War of Bavarian Succession a **grandiloquent** title?
8. How did the Potato War end?
9. Why are tropical climates less suitable for growing potatoes?
10. What are scientists at the International Potato Center at Molina working on?

After reading the passage, students answer questions about it. If a vocabulary word is not used in the question, students must use it in their response. Although the questions are about the content of the passage, students need to understand the meanings of the vocabulary words in order to be able to answer them.

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FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

Gourmet and *gourmand* are similar in meaning, but there is a slight difference that should be noted. A *gourmet* is a lover of food who takes great interest in its preparation and consumption. A *gourmand* has similar tastes but the word suggests that such a person favors quantity over quality.

The Greek word *pan* means "all." It is combined with the Greek *akos*, "a cure," to form **panacea**, a cure-all.

In ancient Rome, the members of the ruling class were called patricians. The name was derived from

the Latin word *pater*, "father." The rest of the population was made up of the common people, or **plebeians**, from the Latin *plebius*, "of the common people." The *plebeians* waged a long struggle to obtain political equality with the patricians and had succeeded in their efforts by around 300 B.C. *Plebeian* survives as an adjective in modern English.

A boxed feature called Fun & Fascinating Facts appears at the end of each lesson. This feature provides explanations or short stories about word origins and word families. Telling stories about words conveys a sense of fun about language and encourages students to become interested in learning words in general.

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Lesson 12

Review for Lessons 9–12

Crossword Puzzle Solve the crossword puzzle below by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. Clues followed by a number are definitions of words in Lessons 9 through 12, except for 8 down, which is from an earlier lesson. The number gives the word list in which the answer to the clue appears.

1	2	3		4				5	6		7		8	9
					10								11	
						12	13							
		14	15					16					17	
	18													19
20								21						
22					23			24		25				26
					27									
28		29							30					
		31						32						

Clues Across

1. Evaporating quickly (10)
7. To declare something as true (10)
10. Harmless; unlikely to offend (12)
11. "The Garden of _____"
13. A wealthy and important businessperson (9)
14. A name that does not fit (9)
16. A group of ships (9)
18. Vulgar; coarsely abusive (12)
19. Opposite of *future*
22. Not generally known or understood (10)
24. Opposite of *lose*
25. One who assists in a dubious activity (12)
27. A taunting remark (12)
28. A trumpet, for example
30. A strong supporter or advocate (12)
31. Something that causes great suffering (11)
32. A trace of something that once was present (9)

Clues Down

2. Troublesome or burdensome (9)
3. A statement whose truth is obvious (10)
4. Students should _____ in school.
5. "Ode to a Nightingale," for example
6. Developing and growing; flourishing (11)
7. Abbreviation for "assistant"
8. To provide with a gift
9. Firmness in holding on (9)
12. To make like new (10)
15. Jewish state
17. A short statement of truth or principle (12)
20. A light, gentle breeze (9)
21. A dozen
23. To bring upon oneself, as a debt (9)
26. Mark _____, famous American author
29. Abbreviation for most populated American city

Every fourth lesson is followed by a crossword puzzle or hidden message puzzle that incorporates the words from the previous four lessons, giving students a playful way to revisit the words they now know as their own.

Lesson 14

14A Understanding Meanings p. 127

1. A **titanic** effort is one that is marked by great strength.
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. To **proliferate** is to multiply at a rapid rate.
11. C
12. **Certitude** is the state of being certain.
13. C
14. C
15. To **disburse** money is to distribute it.

14B Using Words p. 129

1. a. celestial
b. celestial
2. a. galaxy
b. galaxy
c. galaxy
3. a. aberration
b. aberration
c. aberration

4. a. Intractable
5. a. disburse
6. a. proliferate
b. proliferated
c. proliferated
7. b. juxtapose
8. a. titanic
c. titanic

14C Word Study p. 130

1. disparage; to deprive
2. dilemma; [blank]
3. disburse; to remove
4. diminutive; [blank]
5. discriminate; apart
6. differentiate; apart
7. diverse; [blank]
8. dissipate; completely
9. disgruntled; completely
10. diabolical; [blank]

14D Images of Words p. 131

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. c | 6. a, b |
| 2. a, c | 7. a, c |
| 3. a, c | 8. a, b |
| 4. c | 9. a, c |
| 5. a, b, c | 10. a, c |

14E Passage p. 133

1. It **discerned** four moons orbiting Jupiter.
2. As work proceeded on the HST, problems **proliferated**.
3. It transmits clear, crisp images that earthbound telescopes can not produce, even under **optimum** conditions, because of distortion caused by the atmosphere.
4. NASA was **remiss** in the manufacture of the telescope.
5. Mikulski publicly called the HST a "techno-turkey."
6. She was head of the Senate committee that **disburses** funds to NASA.
7. Yes; the problem was **intractable** but not insurmountable.
8. They were sent to repair the **aberration** in the HST's optical system.
9. When the two sets of photographs were **juxtaposed**, it became clear that the optical system was even better than originally planned.
10. The gases are being pulled by the **titanic** gravitational forces of a black hole.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Lesson 14

1. Large telescopes are usually built on top of mountains. The thinner air and absence of city lighting makes for _____ viewing conditions.
2. Fuzziness caused by the earth's atmosphere resulted in blurring of the images. This once _____ problem can now be fixed by digital readjustment.
3. NASA was responsible for the Hubble Space Telescope. The organization's _____ about the Hubble's ability to perform perfectly was shaken when flaws were found in the telescope's lens.
4. The defect in the space telescope was discovered after it was launched. The _____ caused a fuzziness in the images it collected.
5. NASA's reputation rested on the crew's ability to repair the Hubble. Had the effort failed, the head of NASA would have been _____ in the press.
6. Problems need to be fixed immediately. If they aren't, they tend to _____ and the situation becomes far worse.
7. Senator Mikulski was critical of NASA. She believed that it would be _____ of Congress to fund programs that were demonstrably failures.
8. NASA likes to keep on good terms with Senators and members of Congress. Funds to run the space program are _____ by Congress.
9. NASA was quick to show the new pictures. The _____ of the "before" and "after" photographs showed that the faulty lens problem had been fixed.
10. The Hubble Space Telescope revealed the existence of black holes. These unique _____ phenomena have gravity so strong that light cannot escape.
11. Black holes are much more common than once believed. Most _____, including our own, are now thought to have a large black hole at the center.
12. Astronomers cannot see a black hole, since it emits no light. What they can detect is a(n) _____ of gasses whirling around an invisible massive object.
13. The replacement for the Hubble is called the James Webb Space Telescope. It is named after a(n) _____ of the space program, a man who oversaw seventy-five launches.
14. The James Webb telescope will orbit in a gravity-free environment. This is because it will be placed at the _____ between the earth's and sun's gravities.
15. The James Webb Space Telescope will be based on the latest technology. It will make the Hubble Space Telescope seem _____ by comparison.

Lesson 14

1. optimum
2. intractable
3. certitude
4. aberration
5. pilloried
6. proliferate
7. remiss
8. disbursed
9. juxtaposition
10. celestial
11. galaxies
12. maelstrom
13. titan
14. juncture
15. antiquated

Name: _____ Date: _____

Book 10, Lesson 14 Test

Find a *SYNONYM* for each underlined word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

- Smiles of celestial pleasure danced across the children's lips as they tasted the pastries.
 - quiet
 - satisfied
 - mundane
 - divine
- A galaxy of the state's most powerful businesspeople turned out for the opening of the new state arts complex.
 - representation
 - group
 - cross-section
 - handful
- Daniel decided to wait for an appropriate juncture before asking his mother if he could borrow the car on Saturday.
 - moment
 - location
 - mood
 - conversation
- Charybdis is a maelstrom in Homer's epic *The Odyssey* that threatens the hero on his journey home.
 - wizard
 - whirlpool
 - dragon
 - enchantress
- Ted Turner is a titan of mass media.
 - genius
 - pawn
 - employee
 - giant

Find an *ANTONYM* for each underlined word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

6. To reach my house, turn right at the junction of MLK and Congress, then continue three more blocks.
- Ⓐ intersection
 - Ⓑ corner
 - Ⓒ separation
 - Ⓓ joining
7. Community newspapers in languages other than English have proliferated in the U.S. in recent years.
- Ⓐ decreased
 - Ⓑ multiplied
 - Ⓒ appeared
 - Ⓓ grown
8. Warm, damp environments provide optimum conditions for mold to grow.
- Ⓐ ideal
 - Ⓑ impossible
 - Ⓒ unlikely
 - Ⓓ possible
9. The legislature pilloried their fellow representative for claiming to work for the people, and then not participating in an important vote because he was on vacation.
- Ⓐ praised
 - Ⓑ lampooned
 - Ⓒ admonished
 - Ⓓ admired
10. You can see the resemblance if you juxtapose the photos of my mother and my niece.
- Ⓐ separate
 - Ⓑ overlap
 - Ⓒ compare
 - Ⓓ inspect

Lesson 14

Choose the *BEST* way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

11. An aberration in a lens refers to its inability to do what?
- Ⓐ magnify
 - Ⓑ reflect
 - Ⓒ refract
 - Ⓓ focus
12. Which of the following are not likely to be found in a galaxy?
- Ⓐ stars
 - Ⓑ moons
 - Ⓒ planets
 - Ⓓ universes
13. A juxtaposition involves things arranged how?
- Ⓐ in a pile
 - Ⓑ side-by-side
 - Ⓒ chronologically
 - Ⓓ alphabetically
14. A proliferation describes something that has done all of the following except what?
- Ⓐ reduced
 - Ⓑ grown
 - Ⓒ expanded
 - Ⓓ multiplied
15. Which of the following is least likely to be described as titanic?
- Ⓐ a panda
 - Ⓑ a gnat
 - Ⓒ a whale
 - Ⓓ an elephant

Standardized Test Preview/Practice

1. ANTIQUATED : TELEGRAPH ::

- Ⓐ modern : cellular phone
- Ⓑ valuable : artifact
- Ⓒ current : typewriter
- Ⓓ relevant : computer
- Ⓔ novelty : postcard

2. Helene was less interested in celestial affairs and more concerned with — matters.

- Ⓐ astronomical
- Ⓑ budgetary
- Ⓒ humanistic
- Ⓓ earthly
- Ⓔ literary

3. Suki was so — with her grandfather's habits that she could say with certitude that he would be golfing until 3:00.

- Ⓐ impressed
- Ⓑ familiar
- Ⓒ confused
- Ⓓ bored
- Ⓔ preoccupied

4. The maelstrom of — at the zoning meeting made it seem that the — had become intractable.

- Ⓐ snacks . . . afternoon
- Ⓑ cooperation . . . hearing
- Ⓒ compliments . . . discussion
- Ⓓ insults . . . gathering
- Ⓔ arguments . . . debate

5. The teaching assistants were — to learn that the financial aid office had been remiss in disbursing their —.

- Ⓐ unhappy . . . bills
- Ⓑ thrilled . . . checks
- Ⓒ disgruntled . . . stipends
- Ⓓ surprised . . . schedules
- Ⓔ angry . . . assignments

Answer Key

Lesson 14

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. B

STP/P

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. E
5. C