

Lesson Nine

1. **elude** (ĭ lōōd´) *verb* to escape notice; to get away from
The fugitive was able to *elude* his pursuers by carefully covering his tracks.
syn: avoid, evade, lose

2. **embroil** (ēm broil´) *verb* to draw into a conflict or fight
The committee was *embroiled* in a heated discussion over the new zoning ordinance.
syn: entangle

3. **emissary** (ēm´ ĭ sēr´ ē) *noun* one sent on a special mission to represent others
In those days there was no such thing as diplomatic immunity, and an *emissary* was often taken captive and killed.

4. **emit** (ĭ mīt´) *verb* to send out; to give forth, as in sound
The geyser Old Faithful *emits* water on a regular basis.
syn: discharge, issue, utter

5. **enmity** (ēn´ mĭ tē) *noun* deep-seated hostility, often mutual
There had always been a feeling of *enmity* between the two schools.
syn: hatred, antagonism *ant: friendship*

6. **ensue** (ēn sōō´) *verb* to result from
Spontaneous applause *ensued* when the principal announced that school would be closed for two weeks for repairs.
syn: to follow *ant: to cause*

7. **entice** (ēn tīs´) *verb* to attract by offering reward or pleasure
I was *enticed* by the color and style of the gown, but the price was too high.
syn: tempt, lure *ant: discourage*

8. **entity** (ēn´ tĭ tē) *noun* an independent being; a real and independent existence.
What had frightened him was no more than a mixture of fog and gas being blown by the wind. There was no malevolent *entity* that stalked that graveyard.

9. **envisage** (ēn vĭz´ ĭj) *verb* to form a mental picture
Jack should try to *envisage* how he will do the task before he begins it.
syn: to imagine, visualize

10. **epigram** (ēp´ ĭ grām´) *noun* a witty saying expressing a single thought or observation
The guest speaker used many *epigrams* to hold the attention of his audience.
syn: statement

11. **epitaph** (ēp´ ĭ tāf´) *noun* inscription on a tombstone
The *epitaph* on the headstone was simple, but meaningful: "Husband, Father, Friend."

12. **equivocal** (ĩ kwiv' ə kəl) *adjective* ambiguous; purposely vague
He never said "Yes" or "No." He always had to give an *equivocal* answer.
syn: uncertain, questionable *ant: certain, definite, unequivocal*
13. **eradicate** (ĩ räd' ĩ kāt) *verb* to wipe out; destroy
The girl tried to *eradicate* the memory of the crash from her mind.
syn: erase, eliminate *ant: add, create*
14. **fabricate** (fäb' rĩ kāt) *verb* to make, to build; to make up a story in order to deceive
We tried to *fabricate* a story our parents would believe.
syn: to erect; to invent
15. **facade** (fə säd') *noun* deceptive outward appearance; front part of a building
Although Joan put on a cheerful *facade*, we knew she was heartbroken.

Exercise I—Words in Context

From the words below, supply the words needed to complete the sentences.

entice facade enmity ensuing emissary elude

- A. The _____ from the church had been sent to see if the quarrel between the priest and parishioners could be solved without _____. The _____ decision did not solve the problem but put a _____ of agreement on a situation which was certain to blow up again.
- B. It is the aim of the spider to _____ insects into his web. It is the aim of the fly to _____ this trap.

From the words below, supply the words needed to complete the sentences.

eradicate fabricate embroil envisage

- C. John tried to _____ his friends in the argument, but they refused to get involved. They said that they could _____ the outcome and they could not afford it.
- D. "You cannot _____ a wrong simply by saying you are sorry," said the minister. "If you steal, cheat, and _____ stories about your neighbors, you must make amends."

From the words below, supply the words needed to complete the sentences.

epigrams epitaphs entity equivocal emit

- E. Frank tried to speak, but his voice was so hoarse he could barely _____ a squeak. But Myra misunderstood. She thought that Frank was preparing another one of his _____ answers that neither denied or affirmed anything. "Frank," she screamed, "I must be an _____ with an existence and career of my own! I can no longer just be an appendage to you."
- F. Most _____ that we see on tombstones are serious statements. But every once in a while, some wit will take this opportunity to make one last joke. These are the _____ that usually bring a smile to our lips.

Exercise II—Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes

Study the entries, and answer the questions that follow.

The root *multi* means *many*.
The root *nov* means *new*.

The root *nau* refers to *ships, sailors, or the sea*.
The root *pater, patri* refers to *father*.

- A. A male leader of a family, or the male who rules a tribe is called a _____. (Keep in mind that *arch* is a root meaning "to rule.") But one who loves his fatherland is called a _____. If you talk down to someone as if you were the father and he the child, you would be said to be _____ing him. That which you might expect to inherit from your father is your _____.
- B. Someone who is new at something, a sport for example, is called a _____. If we make something old like new, we may be said to have _____ it. And if we come up with a new idea, it is called an _____.
- C. An expedition taken by ship would most likely be called a _____ expedition.
- D. Give a literal meaning for as many of these words as you can.
1. multitude 2. multifarious 3. patricide

Exercise III—Analogies

Complete the analogy by choosing the most appropriate word.

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| 1. elude : capture :: | 2. entice : attract :: | 3. pedagogue : student :: |
| A. emit : omit | A. table : chair | A. instructor : neophyte |
| B. clever : cunning | B. eradicate : erase | B. surgeon : doctor |
| C. deceive : delude | C. justify : affirm | C. professor : adjunct |
| D. enmity : friendship | D. walk : run | D. tree : sapling |

Exercise IV — Reading Comprehension

Read the selection and answer the questions

This preface is essential if we are to profit by the main meaning of *Macbeth*. For the play is so very great that it covers much more than it appears to cover; it will certainly survive our age as it has survived its own; it will certainly leave the twentieth century behind as calmly and completely as it has left the seventeenth century behind. Hence if we ask for the meaning of this classic we must necessarily ask the meaning for our own time. It might have another shade of meaning for another period of time. If, as is possible, there should be a barbaric return and if history is any kind of guide, it will destroy everything else before it destroys great literature. The high and civilized sadness of Virgil was enjoyed literally through the darkest instant of the Dark Ages. Long after a wealthier generation has destroyed Parliament, they will retain Shakespeare. Men will enjoy the greatest tragedy of Shakespeare even in the thick of the greatest tragedy of Europe.

C. K. Chesterton

1. The main idea in this selection is that the play *Macbeth*
 - A. is Shakespeare's greatest play.
 - B. may be interpreted differently by different centuries.
 - C. has so much in it that it will be read for centuries to come.
 - D. is even more popular than the works of the Latin writer Virgil.
2. It is stated or implied that
 - A. many people miss the true genius of Shakespeare.
 - B. different ages will interpret literature in different ways.
 - C. of all Shakespeare's tragedies, this writer believes *Macbeth* is the only good one.
 - D. Both A and B are correct.
3. This writer appears to believe that
 - A. the play *Macbeth* was unpopular in the seventeenth century.
 - B. literature will endure long after all is destroyed in a culture.
 - C. modern culture could be destroyed just the way it was once destroyed during the Dark Ages.
 - D. Both B and C are correct.

Lesson 9

1. To avoid or escape capture using artfulness, cunning, or daring.
2. A person sent on a mission or errand in order to carry a special message or conduct business for another.
3. A clever or witty saying, usually of one or two lines and often with an ironic twist.

Inferences: Choose the answer which best fits the situation.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who is said to be equivocal is likely to be<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. a person who is very fair.B. a person you can't trust.C. a person who has trouble making up his mind.D. a person who always knows what he wants. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Enmity is most likely to be found between<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. two close friends.B. a husband and wife.C. two strangers.D. two foes or opponents.3. A new facade would most likely be found<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. on an old building.B. in a parking lot.C. in a department store.D. in the pocket of a wealthy person. |
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