

The World *of* Words

Seventh
Edition

Margaret Richek

emphatic (adjective)
emphatic speaker
emphatic speaker waved his arms
emphatic speaker shouted into the microphone
The Los Angeles Lakers scored
Chicago Bulls.
emphasize (verb)
emphasize what will be
emphasize (verb)
emphasize them perfectly clear
emulate (verb)
emulate to try to equal or excel
Competitors try to emulate
coffee.
emulation (noun)
emulation policies make the
emulation Its excellent
emulation the success of Starbucks

The World *of* Words

Vocabulary for College Success

SEVENTH EDITION

Margaret Ann Richek
Northeastern Illinois University



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**The World of Words: Vocabulary
for College Success, Seventh Edition**
Margaret Ann Richek

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PREFACE

The World of Words, Seventh Edition, will help students master strategies for becoming independent learners of vocabulary, learn specific words that will be useful in their academic and professional work, and develop a lifelong interest in words. Through a series of carefully paced lessons, students learn several hundred words that appear in the “Words to Learn” section. In addition, they master three vocabulary development strategies that facilitate independent learning of word meanings: using the dictionary, using context clues, and using ancient Greek and Latin word elements.

The seventh edition of **The World of Words** continues to link vocabulary words and students’ general knowledge, covering such topics as food, clothes, sports, and titles and customs in the corporate world. I find that students enjoy these features and begin to appreciate that vocabulary learning *is* relevant to their lives and careers. While reinforcing these links, the text supplies information that will help students to acquire a firmer language base for college academic work. Thus, as the book progresses, students read about science, art, and classic literature.

The word lists and the ancient Greek and Latin word elements have been carefully selected on the basis of their appropriate level and usefulness in students’ academic work. Word elements are presented so that students can easily recognize them in modern English words. Avoiding complex discussions of infinitive, participle, and stem forms, the text nevertheless provides the spellings of the most common word elements in English.

Feedback from students and instructors has enabled me to adapt this book to the needs of today’s diverse student population. Instructors will find **The World of Words**, Seventh Edition, suitable for students of many cultural and linguistic backgrounds, including those for whom English is not a native language.

Organization

Part 1 (Chapters 1 through 4) concentrates on dictionary skills and context clues; Part 2 (Chapters 5 through 12) stresses word elements (Greek and Latin prefixes, roots, and suffixes). To make vocabulary study cohesive,


every chapter has a theme such as People and Names, the Body and Health, and Words in the News.

Every chapter of **The World of Words** contains these features:

- *Did You Know?* gives word facts to spark students' interest.
- *Learning Strategy* teaches methods to help students learn new words independently.
- *Words to Learn* presents twenty-four vocabulary words with pronunciations, definitions, and examples in sentences. This section also includes related words that allow students to see how one base word can be adapted to form other parts of speech. Usage notes help students use new vocabulary words correctly. The Words to Learn sections are divided into two parts of twelve words each. Boxed features on word facts, etymologies, and trivia quizzes provide context for the vocabulary and help students internalize the definitions. Art pieces, including cartoons, enliven the book and illustrate word meanings.
- *Exercises* follow each set of Words to Learn: a wide variety of carefully scaffolded exercises—Matching Definitions, Words in Context, Related Words, and one application exercise. In addition, the *Chapter Exercises*, found at the end of each chapter, expand the use of all the Words to Learn and the Learning Strategy. *Chapter Exercises* include Companion Words, Writing with Your Words, and Practicing Strategies. Enriching factual and cultural information is used extensively in all exercises.
- A *Making Connections* feature helps students practice vocabulary words in an extended writing format.
- The *Passage* for each chapter uses many of the chapter words in context and gives students practice reading short essays. Each passage is followed by an exercise that checks word meanings, as well as three discussion questions.
- *English Idioms* presents the meanings of several widely used English expressions related to the chapter theme.

New to This Edition

Extensive feedback from students and instructors has enabled me to refine the book's most useful features, as well as add the following new features to the Seventh Edition:

- A substantially revised and updated word list, incorporating 12.5% changes, is based upon intensive studies of recent word usage and frequency.
- References direct students to websites that offer further insights into word meanings, information about vocabulary-related topics, and additional word knowledge. Websites are easily identified by a distinctive icon:  Online Study Center

- A new exercise type, “Find the Example,” challenges students to apply their word knowledge to real-life situations.
- Examples from published texts allow students to practice their skills using classic quotes and sentences from periodicals.
- A new, colorful design attracts student attention and highlights key points.
- Revised and updated contents reflect contemporary developments. Changes include substantially revised example sentences, refreshed exercises, and several new passages.
- The student website, the Cengage Learning *Online Study Center* for *The World of Words*, is greatly expanded. This resource includes “Quiz Yourself” pretests, ACE quizzes that enable students to practice words they have learned in the text, flashcards for all of the Words to Learn and word elements, and links to all websites mentioned in the book. In addition, the student website includes links to relevant supplementary websites, and additional facts and associations for words. All of these are designed to enhance learning and pique student interest. *Online Study Center* icons in the text direct students to the website, at college.cengage.com/pic/richek7e.

Support for Instructors

An *Instructor's Annotated Edition* provides answers to exercises. In addition, the Cengage Learning *Online Teaching Center* for this book contains notes and comments on each chapter, mastery tests and review tests with answer keys, supplementary and review exercises with answer keys, and additional facts and associations for words to enrich learning and pique student interest. The instructor's website is accessed at college.cengage.com/pic/richek7e, where instructors can register for the password-protected site. Print copies of instructors' materials, as well as *Instructor's Annotated Editions*, are available from Cengage Learning Faculty Services at 800-733-1717; fax your request to 800-733-1810, or e-mail faculty_services@cengage.com.

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PART



Dictionary Skills and Context Clues

Did you know that the size of your vocabulary predicts how well you will do in school? This book will improve your word knowledge so that you achieve better in all subjects—from accounting to zoology. A larger vocabulary will also help you make a good impression in a job interview. People judge others by the way they communicate, and vocabulary is key to communication.

This book will help you use words more precisely and vividly. Instead of simply using the word *friendly*, you will be able to distinguish between *cordial* and *compatible* people. Instead of saying that someone gave money to a charity, you may call that person a *philanthropist* or a *benefactor*. Your reading comprehension will also improve when you know more words.

Working through this book will help build your vocabulary in two ways. First, you will learn the words presented in each chapter. Second, you will master learning strategies that enable you to learn words easily on your own. Chapters 1 through 4 will teach you the strategies of using the dictionary and of understanding context clues. In Chapters 5 through 12, you will learn how to use word elements such as prefixes, roots, and suffixes. Each chapter contains several sections:

Did You Know? highlights interesting facts about English words.

Learning Strategy provides methods that will help you to learn words independently.

Words to Learn presents twenty-four words that appear frequently in college texts, books, magazines, and newspapers. Every *Words to Learn* section is divided into two parts, containing twelve words each.

The *Exercises* give you practice with the words and strategies. One set of exercises follows the first part of the *Words to Learn* section, another set follows the second part, and a final set appears at the end of the chapter. The last set of exercises will help you to incorporate the new words you have learned in speaking and writing. In addition to opportunities to

use the words in writing, it includes a reading selection that contains several chapter words.

The *English Idioms* section discusses several phrases that have special meanings.



Visit the *Online Study Center* for this book at college.cengage.com/pic/richek7e. The companion website for *The World of Words* offers self-checking quizzes as well as additional exercises and resources, including website links. The quizzes will help you evaluate your knowledge of chapter words. The exercises and resources will deepen your vocabulary learning—and help you to improve your grades.

Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are essential to the definition and use of words. In order to master the vocabulary words in this book, you will need to know the part of speech for each word. In addition, if you understand how words can be changed to form different parts of speech, you can expand your vocabulary by using one word in many ways.

The words presented in this book are nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Viem is a student. San Diego is a beautiful city.

Snow covered the road.

Liberty and justice are precious.

An **adjective** describes, or modifies, a noun.

The busy mother cleaned the kitchen. (Busy modifies mother.)

The towel was wet. (Wet modifies towel.)

A **verb** expresses an action or indicates a state of being.

I study vocabulary.

The class is challenging.

Verbs can be divided into two categories: transitive and intransitive.

A **transitive verb** has an action that is directed toward someone or something. A transitive verb needs a direct object to make a sentence complete. In contrast, an **intransitive verb** does not need a direct object.

Transitive verb: Delphine *bought* a computer. (*Computer* is the direct object.)

Intransitive verb: The garbage *smelled*. (No direct object is needed.)

Some verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively. For example, *smelled* is a transitive verb in the sentence “The bears *smelled* the garbage.”

Verbs can express past, future, or present action. Past-tense verbs are usually formed by adding the ending *-ed*.

Armando *rented* an apartment last year.

Not all verbs are regular. For example, the past tense form of the verb *ride* is actually *rode*.

The future tense of a verb is often expressed through the use of the helping verb *will*. This is often shortened to *'ll*.

I *will shop* in the mall tomorrow. *I'll shop* tomorrow.

When we use the present tense, we add an *s* to a third-person singular verb, that is, a verb that has a subject that is not *I* or *you*. (Examples of subjects that require third-person singular verbs are *she*, *Joe*, and *the door*.)

The musician *plays* the piano and the violin.

The city of Tucson *grows* rapidly each year.

Sometimes a singular subject can be more than one person. For example, “The team *expects* to win today.” In this case, the *team* is a collection of individuals.

We often express actions that started in the past and are still taking place by using a form of the helping verb *to be* and adding *-ing* to the end of the main verb. This is called the present progressive tense, and the *-ing* form is called a **present participle**.

I *am waiting* for a reply to my e-mail.

The sun *is shining*.

The *-ing* and *-ed* forms of verbs are also used to form other parts of speech. The *-ing* forms of verbs are called **gerunds** when they are used as nouns.

Smoking is forbidden in the restaurant.

Ashanti went *dancing* at the club.

The *-ing* and *-ed* forms of verbs are called **participles** when they are used as adjectives.

The *insulting* man made others feel terrible. (In this sentence, the man insults other people.)

The *insulted* man felt terrible. (In this sentence, other people insult the man.)

An **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

The athlete ran *quickly*. (*Quickly* modifies *ran*, a verb.)

We admired the *brightly* colored mural. (*Brightly* modifies *colored*, an adjective.)

The disease spread *more rapidly* than we had expected. (*More*, an adverb, modifies *rapidly*, another adverb. *Rapidly*, in turn, modifies *spread*, a verb.)

In addition to nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, parts of speech include pronouns, conjunctions, interjections, and prepositions.

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

Wallace locked the door when *he* left.

We will pick *it* up at school.

A **conjunction** connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Andrew ate bean sprouts *and* tofu.

Will Mercedes go out with friends, *or* will she stay at home?

An **interjection** is an exclamatory word that may appear by itself or in a sentence.

Great!

Oh, look at that!

A **preposition** joins a noun or pronoun with another word in a sentence. Prepositions appear at the beginning of prepositional phrases, which usually function as adjectives and adverbs.

I have a love *of* books.

In this sentence, the preposition *of* joins the noun *books* to another noun in the sentence, *love*. *Of* is the first word in the prepositional phrase *of books*. The entire prepositional phrase functions as an adjective because it modifies the noun *love*.

This sentence shows a prepositional phrase used as an adverb:

Carmen ran *across* the street.

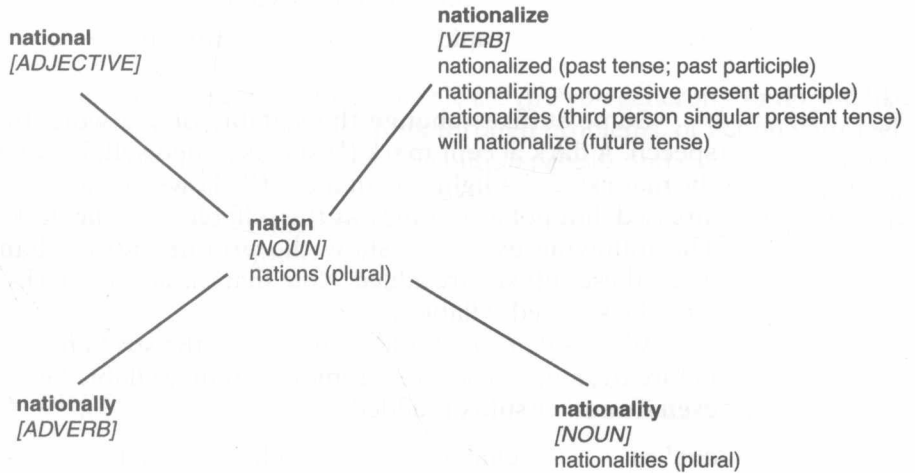
Here, the preposition *across* connects the noun *street* to the verb *ran*. The prepositional phrase *across the street* functions as an adverb that modifies the verb *ran*.

Words and phrases commonly used as prepositions include *about*, *above*, *according to*, *across*, *after*, *against*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beside*, *by*, *during*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *inside*, *into*, *like*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *toward*, *under*, *until*, *up*, and *with*.

It is often difficult to know which preposition to use in a sentence. Mastery of these small words comes only with practice. Therefore, the exercise sections called "Companion Words" provide practice in using prepositions with the words you will learn.

Word Endings and Parts of Speech

One word can often be changed to form several related words. These related words have similar meanings, but they usually function as different parts of speech. For example, as the following illustration shows, the word *nation* (a noun) can form *national* (an adjective), *nationally* (an adverb), *nationalize* (a verb), and *nationality* (another noun).



Related words are formed by adding *suffixes*—word parts attached to the ends of words—to change the part of speech. The following table shows a list of common suffixes and examples of words they form.

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Base word</i>	<i>Suffixed word</i>
<i>Suffixes that form nouns</i>		
-ance, -ancy	insure, truant	insurance, truancy
-ence	differ	difference
-er	teach	teacher
-ion, -tion	confuse, compete	confusion, competition
-ism	real	realism
-ity	reliable	reliability
-ment	require	requirement
-ness	happy	happiness
-ure	fail	failure
<i>Suffixes that form adjectives</i>		
-able, -ible	wash, reverse	washable, reversible
-al	season	seasonal
-ful	watch	watchful
-ic	angel	angelic