

ANNOTATED TEACHER'S EDITION

NTC
VOCABULARY
BUILDERS

Red Book



NTC

Vocabulary Builders

Annotated Teacher's Edition

Red Book

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NTC Vocabulary Builders

Building Vocabulary the Natural Way

- New words are embedded in strong, carefully crafted contexts that allow students to unlock the meanings independently.
- Consistent emphasis is given to roots and word parts, and their application to English words.
- Reading selections in the humanities, social studies, and sciences parallel the pattern of readings employed in SAT tests while reinforcing cross-curricular learning.
- Focused theme lessons examine words related to a particular area of experience or content, thereby allowing students to differentiate subtle shades of meaning.
- After unlocking the meaning of new words, students immediately apply their knowledge in reading and writing exercises.
- Special features such as “Our Living Language,” “Cultural Literacy Note,” and “Bonus Word” heighten student interest in words.
- Frequent “Mastering Meaning” features offer a variety of opportunities for using the vocabulary words in realistic writing situations.
- Practical test-taking strategies and practice test questions help students perform well on standardized tests.
- Regular Review and Test pages provide tools for ongoing assessment; four more broadly based tests are included in this Annotated Teacher’s Edition.
- Flash cards in each student text give students a convenient means of confirming their hypotheses about the meanings of words, while offering a handy aid for independent review.

Overview of the Program

NTC Vocabulary Builders is a comprehensive vocabulary enrichment series. Its consumable format and instructional strategies are designed to offer you the most effective, yet flexible program available today. The highly readable nature of these texts makes them adaptable to a wide variety of learning contexts.

The four books that comprise the series are graduated in difficulty:

Red Book.....Level 1

Green Book.....Level 3

Blue Book.....Level 2

Yellow Book.....Level 4

The Lessons

Each text offers 36 instructional lessons covering a total of 360 words. These words are based on careful examination of adolescent and adult reading material and recent standardized tests. There are three types of lessons:

Context Clues Lessons embed ten words in an interesting and timely essay in one of three curricular areas—humanities, social studies, and sciences.

Occurring in a regular cycle, these essays provide strong contexts that allow students to unlock the meaning of the words being studied.

Theme Lessons focus on the vocabulary of specific areas of content or meaning. For example, in the Red Book students examine the vocabulary of language and literature, government and law, and business and money.

Context Clues: Reading in the Sciences

Lesson 25 Part B

Name _____

Typhoon!

The year was 1291. A giant tidal wave of 400 ships commanded by the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, had quailed and sailed from China and Korea. Their destination: Japan. The 400 commanders of these ships had no doubt about the purpose of this voyage. Each had been given very specific orders—they were to attack and conquer Japan. Each commander had a part to play in this grand enterprise. Even so, this huge gathering of military strength and careful planning was thwarted, not by the Japanese, but by nature, which chose to interfere.

Strong winds and storm waves met one another in their west, especially in August. But on this particular August day a storm struck with winds so **abominably** strong that nearly all the Mongol ships were sunk, over 100,000 lives were lost, and the Japanese were saved from foreign conquerors. Such a powerful and fortunate occurrence was deemed by the Japanese to be the result of divine will. In gratitude, they named the typhoon *kamikazi*, from *kami* (divine) and *kazi* (wind).

Few typhoons are considered to be fortunate events. Most cause great damage and destruction as they build in strength over the ocean before moving across land. What exactly is a typhoon? Typhoons and their kindred storm, called hurricanes when they occur in the Atlantic Ocean, are the most powerful storms on earth. It is common for hurricanes to **sustain** winds of over 100 miles per hour for days. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew had winds that reached 200 miles per hour.

Typhoons and hurricanes are regularly **generated** at certain times of the year in the warm waters of the ocean. These storms begin when evaporated sea water is drawn into the clouds and begins drooping as rain. Energy in the form of heat is released by this rain, which in turn generates strong winds. The rotation of the earth causes the wind to travel in a large, circular pattern. The water, once in motion toward the center or eye of the storm, where the air pressure is low, because the air is warm, it rises, creating updrafts so fierce that they can tear the roof off a house, snap trees, and lift boats and automobiles. As if this were not enough, such strong storms often appear to absorb and swallow rain.

Hurricanes are classified by the Saffir-Simpson scale. On this scale a storm rated 1 is considered **minimal**, while a storm that is rated 5 or 6 could be **catastrophic**. Before Hurricane Andrew, with three storms that have rated as level 5 or 6, the Labor Day, 1955, a hurricane hit the Florida Keys and caused great damage. Hurricane Camille, in 1969, was another level 5 hurricane, as was Hurricane Mitch in 1998. But, in one way, Hurricane Andrew should probably be placed in a category by itself. Causing \$30 billion in damage, it was more destructive than the other three storms combined.

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Context Clues: Reading in the Sciences 113

Vocabulary of Government and Law

Lesson 11 Part B

Name _____

The process by which people govern themselves is both complex and confusing. In the one hand it involves deep philosophical thought on the subject as well as a piece of a campaign poster. On the other hand, for specific matters one needs to know the intricacies and the personalities and philosophies involved in the arena of human experience. In this lesson you will learn ten words that stand for concepts of law and government.

Unfolding Meaning

Read the sentences in short paragraphs below. Write the letter for the correct definition of the italicized vocabulary word.

It was their fear of **ambush** that prompted the authorities to ban all opposition newspapers and radio stations. In addition, all suspect agitators were confined to jail indefinitely.

1 (A) sudden elections
(B) conflict likely to occur suddenly
(C) popular support
(D) group and rumors

The once popular rules began to cause the withering of the cities, and since no one questioned his authority, he gradually turned into a **despot**.

2 (A) a fair and efficient ruler
(B) democratically elected official leader
(C) military officer
(D) a tyrant with absolute authority

The members of the island expelled the foreign ministers and proclaimed their **sovereignty**. Never again would they bow to another country's flag.

3 (A) Revolt and independence
(B) desire for peace
(C) dependence on the protection of another nation
(D) connection with a political party

The president complained that the proposed law would strip his authority as commander in chief of the military. The constitution clearly stated that only the president could order an attack.

4 (A) exchange
(B) thoughtfully take away
(C) combine
(D) drain or exhaust

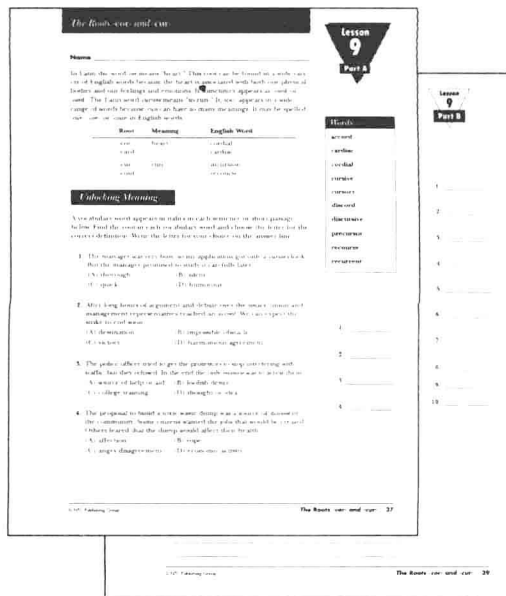
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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Vocabulary of Government and Law 87

Root Lessons approach words through one or more Latin or Greek roots or word parts. These roots and word parts are the key to understanding not only the words in the lesson, but hundreds of additional English words.

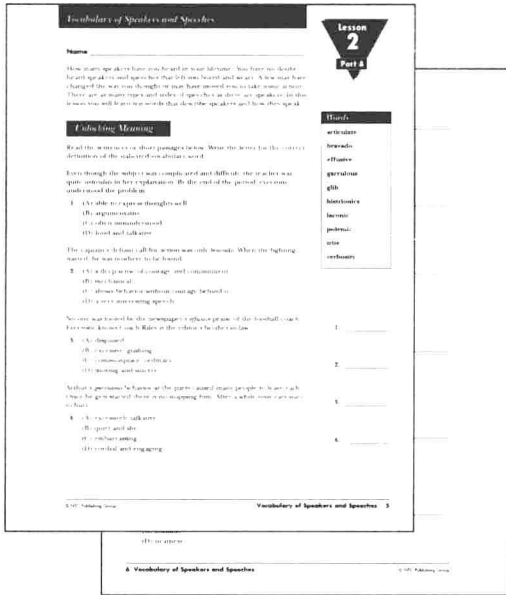


The Strategy

Each lesson consists of two parts, **Part A, Unlocking Meaning**, and **Part B, Applying Meaning**. Each part is printed on a single perforated page to allow easy removal and filing. In addition, individual lessons can be tailored according to the unique needs and pace of your class.

Part A Unlocking Meaning

The first two pages of each lesson are devoted to helping students learn the meaning of each word on their own. Using context and/or information about roots and word parts, students choose from several proposed definitions, hypothesize about meaning, and confirm their understanding using the flash cards at the back of the book.



Part B Applying Meaning

The remaining two pages in each lesson provide opportunities to apply understanding of the words in a reading or writing situation. Each lesson allows students to read and write the words in an original sentence. In this part of the lesson, students are also introduced to appropriate variant forms of the words. For example, students may study the word *indifference* in Part A and be asked to decide whether *indifferent* is used correctly in a sentence in Part B.

Lesson 7	
Part B	
Name _____	
Applying Meaning	
Follow the directions below to write a sentence using a vocabulary word.	
1. Describe a series of events in a sport or similar activity. Use any form of the word <i>culminate</i> .	_____
2. Describe some geographical features in your city or state or something you see on a trip or read about. Use the word <i>encompass</i> .	_____
3. Write a sentence telling about a topic you studied in one of your classes. Use any form of the word <i>structure</i> .	_____
4. Describe a scene from a movie, book, or an event you have seen. Use any form of the word <i>diminish</i> .	_____
5. Describe the movement of a person, animal, or object using any form of the word <i>crisp</i> .	_____
Read each sentence below. Write "correct" on the answer line if the vocabulary word has been used correctly. Write "incorrect" on the answer line if the vocabulary word has been used incorrectly.	
6. The gym was closed for the duration of the year because of water damage.	6. _____
7. After asked us to compare his regimens to our features that he would not be able to attend the party.	7. _____
8. Rich and I had diverging opinions about how to raise money for the project.	8. _____
9. The Smith family was disappointed to find that there was no security at the popular event.	9. _____
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Context Clues: Reading in the Sciences 31	

Special Features

Most lessons conclude with one of the following special features designed to heighten interest in words while adding power to the vocabulary.

- **Mastering Meaning** provides opportunities to use the vocabulary words in an original writing assignment. Each Context Clues lesson concludes with this feature.
- **Bonus Word** gives interesting and unusual backgrounds for one or more additional words. These memorable word histories offer easy and practical ways to build vocabulary.
- **Our Living Language** highlights the dynamic nature of our language by focusing on words that have recently entered the language or whose meaning has changed over the years.
- **Cultural Literacy Note** explains terms frequently alluded to in writing that have taken on special meaning.

●	<p>Mastering Meaning</p> <p>In a weather emergency, a warning and instructions for evacuating the area are usually given over a local radio station. Write a radio script warning of such a weather emergency in your town or city. Use some of the words you studied in this lesson.</p>
●	<p>Bonus Word</p> <p>malaria</p> <p>The word <i>malaria</i>, a disease carried by mosquitoes, got its name from an early belief about how this disease was transmitted. Initially, it was thought that the fever and chills associated with the illness were the result of breathing unwholesome air. Consequently, it was named for the Italian words for bad air, <i>mal aria</i>.</p> <p>Use Your Dictionary: Find additional words beginning with the <i>-mal-</i> or <i>-ben-</i> root. Write a sentence that demonstrates the meaning of each word you find.</p>

●	<p>Our Living Language</p> <p>Acronyms, words formed by combining the initial letters or parts of a series of words, are one way in which new words enter the language. Several well-known scientific acronyms have to do with sending out signals. <i>Radar</i> was coined from radio detecting and ranging, <i>laser</i> comes from light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation, and <i>quasar</i> was developed from quasi-stellar objects that are powerful</p>
●	<p>Cultural Literacy Note</p> <p>Achilles' Heel</p> <p>Achilles is one of the most famous warriors in Greek mythology, but he had one weakness. When he was born, his mother dipped him into the River Styx, so that the sacred water would make him invulnerable. Unfortunately, she held him by his heel and therefore left him with one vulnerable spot. In the final year of the Trojan War, Achilles received a mortal wound in his heel.</p>

Periodic Tests

	<i>Page</i>
Test A, Lessons 1–9	T9
Test B, Lessons 10–18	T11
Test C, Lessons 19–27	T13
Test D, Lessons 28–36	T15

Answer Key

<i>Test A</i>	<i>Test B</i>	<i>Test C</i>	<i>Test D</i>
1. C	1. C	1. C	1. D
2. B	2. B	2. B	2. B
3. A	3. A	3. B	3. A
4. C	4. D	4. A	4. A
5. E	5. B	5. D	5. B
6. B	6. A	6. C	6. C
7. C	7. B	7. C	7. C
8. B	8. C	8. D	8. A
9. D	9. A	9. B	9. B
10. A	10. D	10. A	10. A
11. E	11. B	11. C	11. D
12. B	12. C	12. B	12. A
13. D	13. A	13. D	13. D
14. A	14. D	14. A	14. C
15. C	15. B	15. A	15. A
16. B	16. C	16. e	16. g
17. B	17. B	17. j	17. h
18. B	18. A	18. g	18. b
19. C	19. D	19. h	19. c
20. A	20. B	20. c	20. f
21. C	21. C	21. a	21. j
22. B	22. A	22. f	22. i
23. C	23. D	23. d	23. a
24. A	24. A	24. i	24. e
25. A	25. B	25. b	25. d

Name _____

Part 1

Decide which definition best completes the sentence. Write the letter for your choice on the answer line.

1. Victoria's dog is one of the most *docile* animals I have ever seen. 1. _____
(A) unusual (B) dangerous (C) gentle (D) active (E) homely
2. The used-car dealer used a familiar *ruse* to get people into the showroom. 2. _____
(A) slogan (B) trick (C) personality
(D) advertisement (E) sales strategy
3. Coach Goldberg's reputation for pre-game *bravado* is well known in the 3. _____
football conference.
(A) boasting (B) nervousness (C) inspirational messages
(D) courageous attitude (E) careful preparations
4. Jan's *cursor*y job interview came as a disappointment after her hours 4. _____
of preparation.
(A) hostile (B) lengthy (C) brief
(D) quarrelsome (E) frivolous
5. Throughout the trial, the defendant demonstrated a *nonchalant* attitude toward 5. _____
the proceedings.
(A) worrisome (B) unfriendly (C) sarcastic
(D) repentant (E) unconcerned
6. His orders regarding the operation were quite *succinct*. 6. _____
(A) normal and expected (B) brief and to the point
(C) unusual (D) shocking (E) playfully humorous
7. Ruben has become one of the most *articulate* students in the senior class. 7. _____
(A) artistic (B) athletic (C) well-spoken
(D) quiet (E) loud and talkative
8. The introduction the speaker received was so *effusive* that she almost seemed 8. _____
embarrassed.
(A) full of errors (B) very emotional (C) humorous
(D) lengthy (E) critical
9. The manager refused to waste his time on *trite* matters. 9. _____
(A) financial (B) painfully difficult (C) harmful
(D) commonplace (E) wasteful
10. The leading candidate decided to *boycott* the debate. 10. _____
(A) refuse to attend or deal with (B) ridicule publicly
(C) interrupt (D) attend (E) view from a distance

Go on to next page. ►

Part 2

Each question below includes a word in capital letters, followed by five words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters. Write the letter for your answer on the line provided.

11. GENOCIDE (A) emotional expression (B) warlike behavior (C) noise and confusion (D) gentle remarks (E) murder of a people or group 11. _____
12. GARRULOUS (A) dangerous (B) talkative (C) showing false courage (D) knowledgeable (E) brief and to the point 12. _____
13. GAUNT (A) generous (B) charming (C) slow and listless (D) lean and bony (E) argumentative 13. _____
14. BLASÉ (A) unconcerned (B) fiery (C) energetic (D) warm and friendly (E) easily annoyed 14. _____
15. PRECURSOR (A) one who seeks revenge (B) profanity (C) forerunner (D) enforcer (E) religious belief 15. _____
16. CONVERGE (A) depart (B) come together (C) convert (D) argue convincingly (E) punish 16. _____
17. NAIVE (A) experienced (B) simple and unsophisticated (C) curious (D) independent (E) unconquerable 17. _____
18. MAUDLIN (A) meddlesome (B) easily brought to tears (C) hypnotic (D) solemn (E) crusader for foolish causes 18. _____
19. VANQUISH (A) vanish (B) speak loudly and at length (C) thoroughly defeat (D) ignore (E) see clearly 19. _____
20. ANGUISH (A) suffering (B) anxious behavior (C) affection (D) inflexible attitude or opinion (E) prior knowledge 20. _____
21. LACONIC (A) sickly (B) unnecessarily complicated (C) using few words (D) expressive (E) tightly sealed 21. _____
22. ORTHODOX (A) foot doctor (B) conventional (C) spiritual (D) silly (E) skillful in business 22. _____
23. GAUCHE (A) stiff and formal (B) evil (C) crude (D) affectionate (E) dreadful 23. _____
24. MENTOR (A) trusted advisor (B) competitor (C) one who doubts the existence of God (D) tormentor (E) skillful negotiator 24. _____
25. DESOLATE (A) devastated (B) rearranged (C) hungry (D) harmonious (E) strangely mixed 25. _____

Name _____

Choose the Correct Meaning

Each question below includes a word in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters. Write the letter for your answer on the line provided.

1. DESPOT (A) dispose of (B) energize (C) dictator (D) cleansing agent 1. _____
2. SEDITION (A) contamination (B) mutiny (C) temptation (D) quiet relaxation 2. _____
3. MALADY (A) illness (B) pleasant sounds (C) requirement (D) cancerous 3. _____
4. USURP (A) draw in (B) cross over (C) loud, boisterous speech (D) take away by force 4. _____
5. USURY (A) secret theft of money (B) charging excessively high interest (C) ruin through prolonged use (D) having many wives 5. _____
6. XENOPHOBIA (A) fear of strangers (B) layer of Earth's atmosphere (C) exact copy (D) fear of water 6. _____
7. MANDATORY (A) made with the hands (B) required (C) historic (D) related to men 7. _____
8. PLAINTIVE (A) simple (B) having a tendency to complain (C) mournful (D) flat 8. _____
9. ABRIDGE (A) restrict (B) overcome (C) connect (D) destroy 9. _____
10. IMPLY (A) deny (B) instruct (C) strengthen (D) suggest 10. _____
11. APATHY (A) small opening (B) unconcern (C) great sorrow (D) approval 11. _____
12. INHERENT (A) receive through a will (B) skillful (C) essential (D) crude 12. _____
13. BLASÉ (A) bored (B) inflamed (C) excited (D) extended 13. _____
14. PATHETIC (A) foreign influence (B) logical (C) unusually strong (D) pitiful 14. _____
15. CONTINUAL (A) without interruption (B) repeated (C) related to the continents (D) contrary 15. _____

Go on to next page. ►

16. INDUCE (A) reduce (B) invade (C) persuade (D) duplicate 16. _____
17. MALIGN (A) transmit a disease (B) slander
(C) praise excessively (D) feel uneasy 17. _____
18. BENEVOLENT (A) charitable (B) violent
(C) growing rapidly (D) literary 18. _____
19. LUCRATIVE (A) hidden (B) heavily in debt
(C) foolish (D) profitable 19. _____
20. INDEFATIGABLE (A) deflated (B) tireless (C) lean (D) sensitive 20. _____
21. CREED (A) official document (B) item used in cooking
(C) belief (D) damaging rumor 21. _____
22. IMPEDIMENT (A) obstacle (B) platform
(C) troublemaker (D) solemn memorial 22. _____
23. ROBUST (A) deflate (B) reverse (C) musical (D) vigorous 23. _____
24. AUTONOMY (A) independence (B) study of automobiles
(C) combination of cultures (D) worship of ancestors 24. _____
25. EMPATHY (A) emphasis (B) identifying with the feelings of others
(C) extreme envy (D) suspicion of others 25. _____

Name _____

Part 1 Choose the Correct Meaning

Each question below includes a word in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters. Write the letter for your answer on the line provided.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|
| 1. RAPPORT | (A) urgent report (B) warlike actions
(C) harmony (D) great sadness | 1. _____ |
| 2. COPIOUS | (A) religious (B) plentiful (C) generous (D) talented | 2. _____ |
| 3. SPAWN | (A) expand (B) produce (C) type of vegetation (D) delay | 3. _____ |
| 4. NASCENT | (A) coming into being (B) declining
(C) necessary (D) extremely desirable | 4. _____ |
| 5. SOLECISM | (A) speech given alone on a stage (B) eclipse of the sun
(C) clever comparison (D) ungrammatical usage | 5. _____ |
| 6. NONDESCRIPT | (A) detailed description (B) illegible
(C) lacking distinctive qualities (D) carefully arranged | 6. _____ |
| 7. CONFOUND | (A) mix together (B) discover
(C) confuse (D) imprison without trial | 7. _____ |
| 8. SANCTION | (A) bless (B) sacrifice
(C) cleanse of impurities (D) officially approve | 8. _____ |
| 9. CONJECTURE | (A) place where two things come together (B) guess
(C) kind remark (D) injection | 9. _____ |
| 10. SUBJECTIVE | (A) personal (B) difficult to endure
(C) desirable (D) lower in rank | 10. _____ |
| 11. PLETHORA | (A) shortage (B) indirect reference
(C) abundance (D) simplicity | 11. _____ |
| 12. FOSTER | (A) replace (B) encourage
(C) add repeatedly (D) make more difficult | 12. _____ |
| 13. INCONGRUOUS | (A) believable (B) incredible
(C) grooved (D) incompatible | 13. _____ |
| 14. PARODY | (A) comic imitation (B) equality
(C) exact copy (D) insulting remark | 14. _____ |
| 15. PROSAIC | (A) dull (B) unrhymed
(C) scandalous (D) small mistake | 15. _____ |

Go on to next page. ►

Part 2 Matching Words and Meanings

Match the definition in Column B with the word in Column A.
Write the letter for your choice on the answer line.

Column A	Column B	
16. insatiable	a. specialized language	16. _____
17. portly	b. forbid	17. _____
18. anomaly	c. long life	18. _____
19. novice	d. small; worthless	19. _____
20. longevity	e. never satisfied	20. _____
21. jargon	f. similar; related	21. _____
22. kindred	g. abnormality	22. _____
23. paltry	h. beginner	23. _____
24. tangible	i. real; concrete	24. _____
25. proscribe	j. heavy	25. _____

Name _____

Part 1 Choose the Correct Meaning

Each question below includes a word in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters. Write the letter for your answer on the line provided.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|-----------|
| 1. OSTRACIZE | (A) praise highly
(C) elevate to a position of power | (B) blend
(D) exclude from a group | 1. _____ |
| 2. PILFER | (A) wear out
(C) clear of guilt | (B) steal in small amounts
(D) punish severely | 2. _____ |
| 3. GRATUITOUS | (A) unnecessary
(C) grateful | (B) attracted by money
(D) fortunate | 3. _____ |
| 4. WIELD | (A) handle skillfully
(C) move on wheels | (B) fasten securely
(D) overlook | 4. _____ |
| 5. AFFRONT | (A) argument
(C) most important part | (B) insult
(D) compromise | 5. _____ |
| 6. PUGNACIOUS | (A) bound together tightly
(C) quarrelsome | (B) complex
(D) disfigured | 6. _____ |
| 7. TEMPORAL | (A) of short duration
(C) worldly | (B) tempting
(D) immoral | 7. _____ |
| 8. CHRONIC | (A) habitual
(C) painful | (B) royal
(D) blessed | 8. _____ |
| 9. DEXTEROUS | (A) left-handed
(C) easily angered | (B) skillful in use of hands or body
(D) frightening | 9. _____ |
| 10. IMPOSTOR | (A) fake
(C) traitor | (B) strong supporter
(D) clever disguise | 10. _____ |
| 11. ANXIETY | (A) source of comfort
(C) physical strength | (B) political opponent
(D) worry | 11. _____ |
| 12. MYRIAD | (A) made up of a large number
(C) having a simple structure | (B) mysterious
(D) absent-minded | 12. _____ |
| 13. CULPABLE | (A) famous
(C) talented | (B) annoying
(D) responsible for a crime | 13. _____ |
| 14. COMPOSITE | (A) solid
(C) made up of various parts | (B) carefully composed
(D) type of mineral | 14. _____ |
| 15. SALLY | (A) rush forward
(C) soil with dirt | (B) ruin
(D) attack fiercely | 15. _____ |

Go on to next page. ➤