# **LESSON 3**

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#### Lesson Preview

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Some of the words that you will encounter on pages 20–21 and 24–25 of this lesson appear in bold type in the following poem. Read the poem, and on a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow.

First, you need to establish your goals. Then, to achieve them, you must **persist**. Though there may be some who **scoff** at you, Feeling discouraged you must resist. **Devise** a plan, and try your hardest. Don't be **timid** about what you do. A **feasible**-plan may bring success, And your lifelong dreams may come true.

What is the main idea of this poem? Do you agree with the poet's advice? Why or why not?



**LESSON WORDS 1–10:** Pronounce the word, spell it, study its meanings, and finish the sentence that follows it.

abate (v.) -diminish in force or intensity; let up; moderate;

- ə-′bāt\_\_\_\_**subside**\_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. We took shelter (after, until) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the storm abated.

**cower** (v.) crouch in fear from something that threatens; **cringe**; 'kaů(-ə)r **quail** 

2. A (bully, clown) \_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoys making others *cower*.

#### **crest** (*n*.) highest part; **top**; **summit** 'krest

3. Heavy trucks (lose, gain) \_\_\_\_\_\_ speed approaching the *crest* of a road

4.	(Troops, Commanders) generally do not <i>devise</i> battle plans.	
<b>din</b> ( <i>n</i> .) 'din	steady loud noise; <b>uproar</b> ; <b>racket; tumult</b>	
5.	A rumbling <i>din</i> accompanied the (fashion, fireworks) display.	
<b>entreat</b> in-'trēt	(v.) ask earnestly; plead with; <b>beg</b> ; <b>beseech; implore</b> ; <b>importune</b>	
6.	We wanted to leave, but they <i>entreated</i> us to (go, stay)	
	e (a <i>dj.</i> ) capable of being done; <b>doable</b> ; <b>possible</b> ; ol <b>practicable</b> ; <b>viable</b>	
7.	Before (1776, 1492), a transatlantic voyage was not deemed <i>feasible</i> .	
<b>ground</b> 'graund	<b>less</b> (a dj.)without foundation; uncalled for; <b>baseless</b> ; <b>gratuitous</b>	
8.	Joe is (fine, ill); your fears about his health are <i>groundless</i> .	
horde`( ′hord	<u>n.) large, moving crowd; <b>multitude</b>; <b>throng</b>; <b>mob</b></u>	
<del> 9</del> .	Merchants are (happy, unhappy) <u> </u>	
loom (v	<ul> <li>come into view indistinctly; take shape; appear; emerge</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
'lüm	A battle <i>looms</i> whenever old (friends, foes)	24
	cross paths.	

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**LESSON WORDS 11–20:** Pronounce the word, spell it, study its meanings, and finish the sentence that follows it.

- **patron** (*n*.) regular customer; **client**; **supporter** 'pā-trən
  - 11. A business may (fail, prosper) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it displeases its patrons.
- persist (v.)go on despite difficulty; refuse to give up; persevere;pər-'sistcontinue
  - 12. Some (heed, ignore) \_\_\_\_\_\_ all warnings and *persist* in smoking.

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## prone (adj.)having a natural bent or tendency; inclined;'prondisposed; apt

.13. A person who is (seldom, often) \_\_\_\_\_ wrong may be *prone* to error.

#### prudent (adj.) showing sound judgment; sensible; wise; 'prü-d<sup>\*</sup>nt judicious; discreet

- 14. It is *prudent* to (close, lock) \_\_\_\_\_\_ all doors before leaving home.
- rouse (v.) bring out of a state of inactivity; wake; stir; excite;
  'rauz provoke
  - 15. The (stillness, doorbell) \_\_\_\_\_\_ roused me from my daydream.

### **scoff** (v.) show scornful disapproval; **sneer**; **jeer**; **gibe** 'skof

16. People *scoff* at those who claim to know (everything, little)

### **sham** (*n*.) something not what it is supposed to be; **hoax**; **fake** 'sham

17. If he was (able, forbidden) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to testify, his trial was a *sham*.

**spurn** (v.) reject disdainfully; turn down; **decline**; **refuse**; **scorn** 'spərn

18. Workers *spurn* contracts that (reduce, raise) \_\_\_\_\_\_ their earnings.

timid (a*dj.*) easily frightened; afraid; timorous; shy 'ti-məd\_

19. *Timid* individuals are (disinclined, prone) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to complain.

unkempt (adj.) not neat or orderly; uncombed; disheveled; ,ən-'kem(p)t untidy; slovenly

20. We are (unlikely, disposed) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be *unkempt* when we first awake.



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**SENTENCE COMPLETION 11–20:** Enter the required lesson words from D, above.

- 1. A snake approaching a nest can \_\_\_\_\_\_ a normally \_\_\_\_\_\_ bird to attack fiercely.
- 2. Though the people in town \_\_\_\_\_\_ed at the idea of a flying machine, the Wright brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_ed until their airplane worked.
- Since my brother believed Rita was \_\_\_\_\_\_ to accidents, \_\_\_\_\_\_
   he graciously offered to do some or all of the driving, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_ed the offer.
- 4. Kenny is usually \_\_\_\_\_, but he realizes it is \_\_\_\_\_ to comb his hair before going to be interviewed for a job.
- 5. A store whose so-called "sales" are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot count on me as one of its \_\_\_\_\_\_s.

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**VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 11–20:** Read the paragraph, and on a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow. Do not repeat any of the underlined words in your answers; use synonyms instead. いいのないであったななないとうなかっていいないないない

Some people insist that they are prone to accidents. These are the people who always seem to be tripping over objects or smashing their fingers with hammers. However, others <u>scoff</u> at the idea that anyone has a natural tendency to get hurt. They argue that such accidents are simply the result of carelessness. Watch where you are walking, they say, and be <u>prudent</u> when using a hammer, and you won't injure yourself.

- 1. What two viewpoints are described in this paragraph?
- 2. Which point of view do you agree with? Why?



**SYNONYMS**: To avoid repetition,-replace the boldfaced word or expression with a synonym from the vocabulary list below.

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