

EXERCISE 2 *Context Clues* 

Directions. Scan the definitions in Column A. Then think about how the boldface words are used in the sentences in Column B. To complete the exercise, match each definition in Column A with the correct vocabulary word from Column B. Write the letter of your choice on the line provided; then write the vocabulary word on the line preceding the definition.

COLUMN A

- _____ 11. word: _____
n. a short pleasant trip; excursion; *v.* to make a short trip
- _____ 12. word: _____
n. lack of emotion or feeling; indifference; lack of interest, concern, or spirit
- _____ 13. word: _____
adj. tempting; tormenting or teasing by keeping something in sight but out of reach
- _____ 14. word: _____
adj. inverted; reversed; opposite; *n.* the opposite
- _____ 15. word: _____
n. a meal; food eaten at a meal
- _____ 16. word: _____
n. a small, steep waterfall; something that falls in a manner similar to that of a waterfall; *v.* to fall or drop with a rushing movement
- _____ 17. word: _____
adj. extremely hungry; predatory; greedy
- _____ 18. word: _____
adj. sharply affecting the sense of taste or smell; sharp; keen; biting
- _____ 19. word: _____
n. an act of enrolling or bringing someone into a group, or of formally placing in office; the process of arriving at a generalization from facts or examples
- _____ 20. word: _____
adj. very wise, perceptive; having wisdom gained from experience; *n.* an herb used to season food; a very wise person

COLUMN B

- (A) When writing about home, writers aren't limited to one setting. They may also discuss family **jaunts** to the homes of other relatives.
- (B) Few writers love all the places in their childhood equally. Some they may actively dislike; others may not produce any strong feelings at all, only **apathy**.
- (C) Writers who describe the smells and tastes of a place help readers to experience the place. Who can imagine the South without the sweet smell of honeysuckle, or the Southwest without the **pungent** odor of cooked chili peppers?
- (D) Readers usually enjoy using their own powers of **induction** to arrive at conclusions about a place. They can do this if the writer provides enough facts and details.
- (E) They don't need a **sage** to tell them where it is or what it means. With enough details from the writer, readers are wise enough to figure it out for themselves.
- (F) Writers often use the language of their regions when writing about home. A writer from the deep South may refer to the **repast** eaten around noon as dinner, while a writer from another region may call it lunch.
- (G) Humorous exaggeration sometimes plays a role in tales of home and family. The story of a younger brother who innocently ate the last of the macaroni and cheese can become the tale of a **ravenous** beast.
- (H) An author who writes negatively about his hometown may receive a **cascade** of letters from the people who live there—so many letters that he may not be able to answer them all.
- (I) Some writers say that it is easier to write about places that they love. Other writers claim that the **inverse** is true, that they find it easier to write about places that they hate.
- (J) Writers who enjoyed holidays with family and friends often write about the **tantalizing** smells that came from the kitchen before a holiday feast.

EXERCISE 3**Sentence Completion** 

Directions. In each of the following items, circle the letter of the choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence or sentences.

- 21.** Readers often enjoy an author's memory of the ____ smells of a holiday ____.
- (A) tantalizing . . . repast
(B) ravenous . . . repast
(C) pungent . . . cascade
(D) pungent . . . induction
(E) tantalizing . . . sage
- 22.** Odors can trigger writers' memories. For example, the ____ smell of furniture polish can remind one of housecleaning.
- (A) tantalizing
(B) ravenous
(C) pungent
(D) sage
(E) inverse
- 23.** If a writer makes a place famous, people may travel to see it. For instance, they may take a ____ to the writer's hometown to find the small ____ the writer mentions.
- (A) repast . . . cascade
(B) jaunt . . . inverse
(C) tantalize . . . inverse
(D) cascade . . . sage
(E) jaunt . . . cascade
- 24.** People who live in New York City wonder how anyone can write about it with ____.
- It's a city that usually produces strong emotions.
- (A) sage
(B) apathy
(C) induction
(D) inverse
(E) cascade
- 25.** Some writers report that they felt sad when they left home. However, the ____ is also true. Some writers say they not only enjoyed new adventures but became more ____, or wise, writers because of these experiences.
- (A) inverse . . . sage
(B) inverse . . . ravenous
(C) jaunt . . . tantalizing
(D) pungent . . . cascade
(E) inverse . . . ravenous
- 26.** Like the rest of us, writers leave home for many reasons. Some get married. Some go to college. At one time, some male writers received ____ notices and entered the armed forces.
- (A) ravenous
(B) repast
(C) inverse
(D) induction
(E) tantalizing
- 27.** Some writers report that during the first lonely year away from home they became ____ for home cooking.
- (A) ravenous
(B) sage
(C) tantalizing
(D) pungent
(E) inverse
- 28.** For some writers, home is a cure for ____.
- Strong emotions ____ over them as they approach their old home.
- (A) induction . . . tantalizing
(B) apathy . . . cascade
(C) jaunts . . . tantalize
(D) induction . . . jaunt
(E) inverse . . . sage
- 29.** A single memory of home can cause ____ of memories. The memory of one family ____ can trigger memory after memory of family gatherings around the dining table.
- (A) a jaunt . . . induction
(B) a cascade . . . repast
(C) a repast . . . jaunt
(D) an inverse . . . inverse
(E) an induction . . . cascade
- 30.** Is it true that we can't go home again, or is the ____ true? Perhaps we never really leave.
- (A) apathy
(B) jaunt
(C) repast
(D) induction
(E) inverse