Lesson Seven

- 1. **deluge** (**děl**' yōōj) *noun* a flood; a great downpour; an overwhelming rush of anything The new amusement park had a *deluge* of visitors on opening day. *syn: downpour, inundation*
- 2. **demented** (dǐ men' tid) adjective mentally ill; insane
 After observing his demented behavior for a few minutes, we decided to call the doctor.

 syn: deranged, insane
- 3. **demise** (dǐ mīz') noun death; a ceasing to exist
 Upon her Uncle Ian's demise, Mary was to receive his property.

 syn: termination, conclusion
- 4. **denigrate** (**dĕn´** i grāt´) verb to ruin the reputation of; speak ill of His opponent's slanderous remarks could not denigrate the fine work done by Senator Owens. syn: to blacken, defame ant: praise, promote
- 5. **denizen** (**den** i zən) noun an occupant; inhabitant Mac the Knife was a longtime denizen of the underworld. syn: inhabitant, resident
- 6. **deplete** (dĭ **plēt**') verb to use up gradually
 After we had depleted our meager food supply, we decided it was time to come out of hiding.

 syn: to empty, exhaust the supply
 ant: replenish
- 7. **desecrate** (**des**' i krāt') *verb* to damage a holy place; to treat with irreverence The small church had been *desecrated* by vandals.

 syn: profane ant: consecrate
- 8. **desist** (dǐ zǐst') verb to stop; forbear
 After many long hours, the rescue crew was told to desist in its futile efforts to recover the wreckage.

 syn: cease, abstain ant: begin, start
- 9. **desolate** (des´ə lit) adjective lonely; forlorn; uninhabited; barren
 The small raft washed ashore on a desolate island many miles from the mainland.

 syn: dismal, wretched ant: populous, crowded
- 10. **despot** (**des**' pət) noun a dictator with absolute power

 Stalin was a cruel despot who was responsible for the deaths of a huge number of people.

 syn: autocrat, tyrant

Exercise I—Words in Context

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

	demi	ise	demented	desist	d	esecrated	Ī	deluge	
A.	The Sunday school teacher told her students the story of Noah's Ark. She told them that the world was full of evil people who had all that had been sacred in this world. To punish evil mankind, God told Noah that He was going to send a to destroy the world and bring about the of the human race. As Noah worked on his ark, the townspeople would not in their teasing of Noah. They thought he was for building a huge boat and talking about the coming rains								
Froi	m the words	below,	supply the wor	rds needed to	com	plete the	sente	ences.	
	desol	ate	denigrate	deplete		despot		denizen	
B.	Yet Noah was not willing to God, whom he thought of as the benevolent of heaven. Noah hoped one day to become a of the heavenly kingdom, so he continued working on the ark no matter how he felt when teased by his neighbors and former friends.								
C.	People who insist on watering their lawns during the drought continue to an already low water supply.								
Exe	ercise II —	- Roo	ts, Prefixes	and Suffix	es				
Stua	ly the entries	and an	swer the quesi	tions that foll	ow.				
	The prefix		The root soph means wisdom.						
A.	Without using a dictionary, try to define the following words:								
	1. 2. 3.	philoso sophon sophist			4. 5. 6.	liberty liberate liberal			
B.	The mother to be wise,			er baby girl A 	gnes	; but the f	athe	r, hoping the	girl would grow

C. List as many words as you can think of that contain the prefix *liber* or the root *soph*.

Exercise III—Analogies

Complete the analogy by choosing the most appropriate word.

1. desist : continue :: 2. desecrate: consecrate:: 3. deny: denigration squander: waste Α. A. tolerate: separate Α. busy: business deplete: replenish B. B. equate : allege В. slow: slowly airplane: hanger C. C. warm: hot C. church: confirm D. boil: bake desolate: populous D. track: traction D.

Read the selection and answer the questions.

One great idea on which all tragedy builds is the idea of the continuity of human life. The one thing a man cannot do is exactly what all modern artists and free lovers are always trying to do. He cannot cut his life up into separate sections. The case of the modern claim for freedom in love is the first and most obvious that occurs to the mind; therefore, I use it for this purpose of illustration. You cannot have an idyll with Maria and an episode with Jane; there is no such thing as an episode. There is no such thing as an idyll. It is idle to talk about abolishing the tragedy of marriage when you cannot abolish the tragedy of sex. Every flirtation is a marriage; it is a marriage in this frightful sense: that it is irrevocable. I have taken this case of sexual relations as one out of a hundred; but of any case in human life the thing is true. The basis of all tragedy is that man lives a coherent and continuous life. It is only a worm that you can cut in two and leave the severed parts still alive. You can cut a worm up into episodes and they are still living episodes. You can cut a worm up into idylls and they are quite brisk and lively idylls. You can do all this to him precisely because he is a worm. You cannot cut a man up and leave him kicking, precisely because he is a man. We know this because man even in his lowest and darkest manifestation has always this characteristic of physical and psychological unity. His identity continues long enough to see the end of many of his own acts; he cannot be cut off from his past with a hatchet; as he sows so shall he reap.

G. K. Chesterton

- 1. The main idea of this selection is that
 - A. tragedy is inevitable in a man's life.
 - B. man for all his pretensions is still, like a worm, only an animal.
 - C. marriage may begin with an innocent flirtation but requires a life-long commitment.
 - D. man lives life in a continuity that cannot be broken up into separate episodes.

- 2. The writer compares and contrasts the life of man to
 - A. that of a worm.
 - B. a bad play.
 - C. a successful marriage.
 - D. a tragedy.
- 3. An idea that is not stated or implied in this selection is
 - A. a man's life cannot be cut up into segments.
 - B. the basis of all tragedy is that man lives a continuous life.
 - C. that all true love stories end in death.
 - D. each act in a man's life contributes to the whole life.
- 4. We might infer that the writer believes that
 - A. most marriages are unhappy ones.
 - B. marriage is too constricting for a man.
 - C. infidelity is bound to occur in a marriage but it need not break it up.
 - D. infidelity is bad for a marriage.

Lesson 7

- 1. The act of treating (usually something sacred) with little reverence or respect. For example, overturning headstones or spray painting a church.
- 2. One who rules his subjects with absolute power and does just as he wishes.
- 3. When a supply of food or goods is used up gradually, as opposed to disappearing overnight.
- II. Inferences: Choose the answer which best fits the situation.
- A denizen of the deep would most likely be 3. found
 - A. in a cave.
 - B. in a church.
 - C. in the ocean.
 - D. in a clothing store.

- The demise of a business would probably be welcome news to
 - A. the company's stockholders.
 - B. the president of that company.
 - C. customers of that business.
 - D. the company's most bitter competitor.

- 2. A deluge may be caused by
 - A. hard economic times.
 - B. a driver's carelessness.C. freezing temperatures.
 - D. melting snow and heavy rains.