

## Lesson Eight

1. **edifice** (ěd' ə fīs) *noun* a large, elaborate structure; an imposing building  
The palace was not just a place to live; it was an *edifice* meant to excite the envy of the other princes.  
*syn: building*
  
2. **educe** (ĩ dōōs') *verb* to draw or bring out  
The lawyer tried to *educe* a response from the witness.  
*syn: elicit* *ant: suppress*
  
3. **erie** (ĩr' ē) *adjective* weird, mysterious; strange and frightening  
We had an *erie* feeling about entering the deserted old house at night.  
*syn: weirdant: common, ordinary*
  
4. **efface** (ĩ fās') *verb* to obliterate; to wipe out  
It appeared that he had tried to *efface* her very memory by burning all her pictures.  
*syn: erase ant: enshrine*
  
5. **effrontery** (ĩ frŭn' tə rē) *noun* unashamed boldness  
The thief had the *effrontery* to demand a reward for returning the money he had stolen.  
*syn: presumptuousness, impudence, audacity*
  
6. **effusive** (ĩ fyōō' sĭv) *adjective* a pouring out; an excessive display of emotion; overly demonstrative  
She was so *effusive* that everyone stared at us, and I was sorry that I agreed to meet her in a public place.  
*syn: overflowing; gushing* *ant: reserved, restrained*
  
7. **egalitarian** (ĩ gal' ĩ ter' ē ən) *adjective, noun* belief in the equality of all people  
The equal rights amendment for women was founded on *egalitarian* principles.  
*ant: elitist*
  
8. **egress** (ē' grēs') *noun* the right to go out, or a way to go out *verb* to go out; emerge  
The deed to the property did not specify that the buyer had rights of ingress and *egress* over the adjoining land.  
*syn: exit* *ant: ingress, entrance*
  
9. **elated** (ĩ lā' tĭd) *adjective* to be in high spirits; exultantly proud and joyful  
We were *elated* at the prospects of a Caribbean cruise.  
*syn: overjoyed* *ant: depressed*
  
10. **elite** (ā lēt') *noun* the choice or best of a group  
An *elite* army group specially trained in anti-terrorist tactics stormed the plane.  
*ant: common, multitude*

**Exercise I—Words in Context** //

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

*elite            egresses            efface            effrontery            eerie            edifice*

- A. The hoodlums had the \_\_\_\_\_ to deface the doors and windows of the new school building. It was originally hoped that this \_\_\_\_\_ would stand as a symbol of hope and progress in the midst of the poverty-stricken nation. The people, however, saw the building as another imposition by the \_\_\_\_\_ on their freedom. To \_\_\_\_\_ the shame and despair the building made them feel, a gang of boys broke into the school and tore down the exit signs from all of the \_\_\_\_\_. They spray-painted the windows, which gave the rooms an \_\_\_\_\_ orange glow.

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

*elated            egalitarian            educe            effusive*

- B. When the destructive work was finished, the \_\_\_\_\_ hopes of those who had built the building were dashed, while the destroyers were \_\_\_\_\_ to view their handiwork.
- C. Most teenagers are embarrassed by the \_\_\_\_\_ greetings they receive from older relatives.
- D. No matter how I phrased the question, I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answer from the class.

**Exercise II—Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes** //

*Study the entries, and answer the questions that follow.*

The root *phon* means *sound*.

The prefix *tele* means *distance*.

- A. Without using a dictionary, try to define the following words:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. telephone  | 4. telegraph |
| 2. television | 5. telepathy |
| 3. polyphonic | 6. symphony  |

- B. The study of the sounds of letters, of letter groups, and of words used to teach children to read is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- C. List as many words as you can think of that contain the root *phon* or the prefix *tele*.

**Exercise III—Analogies** //

*Complete the analogy by choosing the most appropriate word.*

- |                      |                     |                      |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. chapter : book :: | 2. elite : best ::  | 3. creeks : river :: |
| A. quart : gallon    | A. bad : mean       | A. words : actions   |
| B. inch : yard       | B. effort : valiant | B. words : sentence  |
| C. act : play        | C. erase : efface   | C. trouble : dispute |
| D. language : speech | D. judge : jury     | D. clear : lucid     |

**Exercise IV—Reading Comprehension** //

*Read the selection and answer the questions.*

In the United States the South accounts for about a third of the crimes reported in the United States and for nearly 60 percent of the felony convictions in state courts, the Justice Department says.

People arrested on felony charges in the South are more likely to be convicted than those arrested elsewhere in the United States, according to a study made public Friday by the department's Bureau of Justice Statistics.

For every 1,000 felony arrests in the South, there were 143 convictions, the department said. In contrast, the annual conviction rates were 58 per 1,000 felony arrests in the West, 60 in the Northeast and 78 in the Midwest. High conviction rates were generally found in less populated areas, the bureau reports.

Counties with fewer than 100,000 people throughout the United States had about a sixth of the reported crime, but accounted for more than two-thirds of the nation's felony convictions, the study said. "We were surprised to find out how much more likely offenders in small counties are to be arrested and prosecuted for felonies than are those in large counties," said Steven Schlosinger, director of the bureau.

One possible explanation, he said, is that crime in urban areas is so serious and frequent that law-enforcement officials are more selective about investigation and prosecution.

1. The best title for this article is
- A. South is Crime Capital of the Country.
  - B. South Leads Nation in Conviction Rate.
  - C. Harsh Justice in the South.
  - D. More Crime in City Than in County.

2. This article states or implies that
  - A. proportionately more Blacks are arrested in the South than Whites.
  - B. crimes in less-populated areas are more thoroughly investigated than crimes in urban areas.
  - C. there is a 40% chance you will be convicted if you are arrested for a crime in the South.
  - D. the conviction rate in the Midwest is the highest at 78%.
  
3. The article also states or implies that
  - A. today's cities are unsafe.
  - B. the results of the study confirm everyone's earlier opinions.
  - C. justice in the South is harsh and not always fair.
  - D. only the more serious crimes are investigated in the city because of the overwhelming number of crimes committed.
  
4. The general tone of this article is one of
  - A. condemnation and criticism.
  - B. surprise and wonder.
  - C. objective reporting.
  - D. admiration and praise.

## Lesson 8

1. The best or superior members of a society or group.
2. To draw or bring out, not in a physical sense but in a mental sense. For example, to bring out the best in a student.
3. Unrestrained or excessive in emotional expression, as in someone who is very sentimental.

### II. Inferences: Choose the answer which best fits the situation.

1. Which of the following would be most likely described as an edifice?
  - A. the Statue of Liberty
  - B. the Empire State Building
  - C. Abe Lincoln's birthplace
  - D. the Union Pacific Railroad
  
2. People would most likely look for and find an egress
  - A. in a theater.
  - B. in a bird refuge.
  - C. at the beach.
  - D. in a book.
  
3. Of the following, the person most likely to be effusive is
  - A. a timid child.
  - B. a shy and reserved young man.
  - C. a bubbly teenage girl.
  - D. an elderly man.