

Word list

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

abrasion

ə brə' zhan

- n.* 1. A wearing away or rubbing away by friction.
This protective coating helps prevent **abrasion** of the floor tiles.
2. A scraped or worn area.

Natalie's fall during the basketball game resulted in an **abrasion** on her knee.

abrasive *adj.* 1. Causing wear by rubbing.

Don't use this **abrasive** cleaner on the vinyl bathtub because it will scratch the surface.

2. Harsh or rough in manner; irritating.

The bus driver's **abrasive** tone made the excited children settle down in their seats.



Discuss with your partner why someone might act in an **abrasive** way.

clad

klaɪd

adj. Clothed or covered.

Clad in a black rubber suit, the diver jumped from the side of the rescue boat.

corroborate

kə'reɪb' ə'reɪt

- v.* To provide evidence to make more certain; to confirm.

Because he was standing at the stoplight when the accident occurred, Javier could **corroborate** the driver's statement.



Corroborate for your partner the date and time.

cursor

kə'r'sə're

adj. Done in a hurry and with little attention to detail.

Sherlock Holmes made a **cursor** search of the bedroom before going into the dining room to question the family.

dehydrate

de'hi'drət

- v.* 1. To remove the water from.

We use the oven to **dehydrate** apples, and then we add the dried fruit to our homemade granola.

2. To cause to lose bodily fluids.

The hot, dry desert air **dehydrated** the hikers, who had not brought enough water.

dehydration *n.* The state of being dehydrated.

Dehydration from the drought has caused the plants to wilt.



Show your partner how you might act if you were suffering from **dehydration**.

derive

dɪ'riv

- v.* 1. To take or receive from a source.
After practicing so diligently, Hugo **derived** great satisfaction from the enthusiastic applause following his performance.

2. To obtain through reasoning.

We **derived** the answer to the question by applying logic.

Share with your partner whom or what you **derive** comfort from in times of unhappiness.

**electrify**

ɪ'lekt'rə'faɪ

- v.* 1. To wire or equip with electric power.
As the population of India grows, the government is working hard to make sure all areas of the country are **electrified**.

2. To thrill or shock.
Mairissa's skating performance, which included a layback spin and several perfectly executed triple axels, **electrified** the audience.

endeavor

en'dev'ər

- v.* To attempt earnestly.
The person we spoke to at the school office said she would **endeavor** to find the papers we needed.

- n.* A serious, earnest effort toward a goal.
Arthur's **endeavor** to score twenty points a game throughout the season was a success.



Tell your partner about something you are **endeavoring** to accomplish this year.

gingerly

ʒɪn'jə'leɪ

adj. Cautious; very careful.
Mr. Wu made a **gingerly** attempt to finish the science experiment without spilling the liquid.

adv. Extremely cautiously.

Ella ran her tongue **gingerly** over where her wisdom tooth had been extracted.

grimace

grɪm'əs

- v.* To make a face expressing feelings of pain, disgust, or contempt.
Hana **grimaced** when her computer froze and she realized she'd lost her book report.

n. A facial expression that seems to express pain, contempt, or disgust.
A **grimace** crossed his face when he twisted his ankle on the sidewalk.

gruesome

gru'əsəm

adj. Causing horror or disgust.

The book told the **gruesome** details of living in Europe during the time of the Black Plague.

inventory

- in' van tòr é*
1. A list of possessions or goods on hand. Before buying school supplies for the coming year, we make an **inventory** of all the supplies we already have.
 2. The stock of goods on hand. The store's **inventory** of sheets and blankets was very low after the winter sale.
 - v. To make a complete list of. Once a year, the librarian **inventories** books and software in the resource center.

simulate

- sim' yòò làt*
1. To take on the qualities of another; to imitate. AstroTurf **simulates** real grass.
 2. To pretend. Although Riana **simulated** friendship, I wondered if she just wanted to copy my homework.
 - simulated** *adj.* Made to look genuine while being artificial. **Simulated** leather looks and feels like the real thing.
 - simulation** *n.* An imitation of a possible situation. The **simulation** of an explosion gave the emergency crews a chance to practice rescue procedures.
-
Simulate your partner's actions for ten seconds and then switch.

succumb

- sə kum'*
1. To give up or give in to; to yield. After twenty-four hours on their feet, the relief workers **succumbed** to exhaustion, falling soundly asleep on their cots.
 2. To cease to exist; to die. Smallpox was so pervasive in the eighteenth century that many people **succumbed**.

surmise

- sər miz'*
- v. To suppose something without sufficient evidence. Heloise **surmised** that her visitors were late because of traffic.
 - n. A guess. My **surmise** is that they are planning a surprise party for my birthday.
-
Tell your partner what you surmise will happen in a movie you want to see.

2A

Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) In 1878, Thomas Edison began the process of **electrifying** the country. ____
 (b) The actress gave an **electrifying** performance. ____
 (c) The former senator was **electrified** by the people to be president. ____
 (d) Write down what you want to **electrify** for the school project. ____
2. (a) The tomatoes are **dehydrated** from being left in the sun to dry. ____
 (b) Drink the hot tea to warm up and **dehydrate**. ____
 (c) **Dehydration** is cured by drinking water. ____
 (d) **Dehydration** is used to extinguish wildfires. ____
3. (a) Do you like the beginning or the **endeavor** of the novel best? ____
 (b) Judges **endeavor** to apply the law fairly. ____
 (c) The girl will **endeavor** to get an A on the test. ____
 (d) Scott's **endeavor** to reach the South Pole made him a national hero. ____
4. (a) Young children need to be **simulated** to learn to read. ____
 (b) An actor **simulates** a range of human emotions. ____
 (c) Training programs for astronauts attempt to **simulate** real-life situations in space. ____
 (d) Reading about Africa **simulated** my interest in visiting. ____
5. (a) The longer he was kept waiting, the more **cursorly** Asif became. ____
 (b) A **cursorly** search helped them quickly find the car keys. ____
 (c) A **cursorly** glance told the teacher that everyone was studying. ____
 (d) I checked the schedule to see what dates the **cursorly** team was in town. ____
6. (a) Cuts and **abrasions** were treated in the First Aid tent. ____
 (b) Coach Allen's **abrasive** manner made him unpopular with the students. ____
 (c) The **abrasive** sand rubbed her foot uncomfortably. ____
 (d) The **abrasion** on the water was smooth and calm. ____
7. (a) Try not to **succumb** to your doubts. ____
 (b) More soldiers **succumbed** to disease than died in the war. ____
 (c) The apples are **succumbing** ripe on the tree. ____
 (d) I like to **succumb** in my favorite armchair with a good book. ____

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inventory
simulate
succumb
surmise

8. (a) Please don't **derive** me when I'm talking to you. ____
 (b) Chocolate is **derived** from the cacao plant. ____
 (c) Both sides **derive** benefits from the agreement. ____
 (d) The children were **derived** their favorite toys. ____
9. (a) We **surmised** our tickets for the movie. ____
 (b) The price of gasoline was **surmised** to be on the rise. ____
 (c) As to what comes next, your **surmise** is as good as mine. ____
 (d) The astronomer **surmised** that the universe has an end. ____
10. (a) Janice **corroborated** what her parents had guessed. ____
 (b) You better be able to **corroborate** that you're too sick to go to school. ____
 (c) I can't believe she **corroborated** his story. ____
 (d) Many celebrities **corroborate** to write a book. ____

Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with *clothing*?
 (a) garment (b) endeavor (c) clad (d) attire
2. Which word or words go with *very careful*?
 (a) cursory (b) anguish (c) buoyant (d) gingerly
3. Which word or words go with *face*?
 (a) simulate (b) grimace (c) sneer (d) surmise
4. Which word or words go with *horrible*?
 (a) abrasive (b) monstrous (c) tranquil (d) gruesome
5. Which word or words go with *business*?
 (a) abrasion (b) cursory (c) inventory (d) budget
6. Which word or words go with *confirm*?
 (a) derive (b) corroborate (c) succumb (d) capitulate
7. Which word or words go with *attempt*?
 (a) venture (b) surmise (c) endeavor (d) simulate

2C

8. Which word or words go with *pretend*?
 (a) assume (b) simulate (c) grimace (d) succumb
9. Which word or words go with *death*?
 (a) corroborate (b) succumb (c) perish (d) simulate
10. Which word or words go with *guess*?
 (a) simulate (b) derive (c) surmise (d) grimace

Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. A **grimace**

- (a) told me that Taj didn't like the idea of going to the party.
 (b) on the principal's face made him look unfriendly.
 (c) in the ice was narrowly avoided by the skaters.
 (d) in the calculations was quickly corrected.

2. A **gruesome**

- (a) attempt was made to save the library, but it proved unsuccessful.
 (b) story about the history of surgery was published last month.
 (c) mix of hay and oats provided food for the horses.
 (d) sea monster attacked the ship in the movie.

3. An **inventory**

- (a) of items needed for summer camp was given to the campers' parents.
 (b) that changed history was the steam engine.
 (c) of the clothes in my suitcase revealed I had forgotten socks.
 (d) should be set out to dry regularly.

4. He was **clad**

- (a) two ways and just couldn't make up his mind.
 (b) in deep thought and didn't hear me when I spoke.
 (c) in a suit of armor at the medieval costume party.
 (d) as a Scottish warrior when he played Macbeth on stage.

abrasion
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 cursory
 dehydrate
 derive
 electrify
 endeavor
 gingerly
 grimace
 gruesome
 inventory
 simulate
 succumb
 surmise

5. Abrasiveness

- works best when the colors are carefully matched with each other.
- in a person can make others uncomfortable.
- can be smoothed with the right polish.
- reminds me of the time I spent at sea.

6. We derived

- pleasure from seeing our friend succeed.
- clean water from the river by using a filter.
- the bike to the park after school.
- the answer to the problem.

7. To electrify

- the girl to student council, you need to vote.
- the class, the science teacher showed them an amazing experiment.
- a crowd you have to win them over and make them love you.
- the entire country would change people's lives.

8. A gingerly

- attempt at making a cake for the first time ended surprisingly in a triumph.
- puppy bounced all over the room with enthusiasm.
- taste is achieved by adding cinnamon.
- walk along the circus tightrope ended in applause.

2D

Completing Sentences

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

- I **derive** a lot of satisfaction from _____.
- Today I am **clad** in _____.
- When I take a test, I **endeavor** to _____.
- If I **inventoried** my sock drawer, I would find _____.

2E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The Iceman

The date was September 19, 1991. A German couple, returning from a day of hiking in the ten-thousand-foot-high Ortztaler region of the Alps made a **gruesome** discovery. The head and shoulders of a body protruded from the glacial ice in a shallow trench in the rock. With the nose and upper lip twisted up to the side, the face was set in a terrible **grimace**. The couple believed they had discovered some unfortunate hiker. They reported their find at the mountain lodge where they were spending the night.

The first **endeavors** by mountain rescuers to free the body were unsuccessful; the location was remote, and winter weather was beginning. A day or two later, the police asked medical experts from Innsbruck to assist in the recovery. Flying by helicopter to the site, they proceeded in a **gingerly** manner to chip away the ice until the body was free. Quickly placing it in a plastic body bag, they had it transported to Innsbruck for examination.

There it was stored in a freezer that **simulated** the conditions on the mountain. At the same time, an **inventory** of the objects found with or near the body was taken. Because some of these items appeared to be at least a hundred years old and to have historical significance, scientists at the



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University of Innsbruck were consulted. When they estimated that the find was four thousand years old, everyone was astounded. Further tests established that the remains were actually 5,300 years old, an age later **corroborated** by tests at several independent institutions.

Scientists were **electrified** by the discovery. Not only would they be able to study the man's body, but also they would be able to **derive** information from his clothing and equipment about the age in which he had lived, the Late Neolithic period or Late Stone Age. A **cursor**y examination of the body showed it to be in a remarkable state of preservation. Scientists believed that soon after the man **succumbed** to the cold, his body was **dehydrated** by the dry, icy winds of the high Alps. Subsequently, it was buried in snow, which filled the trench. As time passed this turned into packed ice, sealing the body and protecting it from harmful exposure to the air.

Further investigation revealed several interesting details. From the **abrasion** of his front teeth and the wear on his joints, scientists estimated the man's age at death to have been somewhere between thirty and forty years. His height was just over five feet. He had been **clad** in neatly sewn deerskin garments, with a grass cape to keep out the cold. With him were an ax with a long wooden handle, an unfinished bow, and a leather quiver filled with arrows. He also had a small leather pouch containing a flint scraper, some arrow tips, and a small knife.

At first, scientists were puzzled by several tattoos on the man's body—a blue cross on the back of one knee and a number of small parallel lines grouped together on his back and ankles. But examinations indicated that in each of these places the man's joints and bones showed wear or injury. The scientists **surmised** that the markings may have been associated with some kind of primitive medical treatment.

In 2016, a team of scientists thawed the body to make possible a more complete examination. They worked quickly, and afterward, the body was frozen again to preserve it. An arrowhead was found buried in the Iceman's left shoulder that had pierced a major artery. Death would have followed very quickly. The contents of his stomach showed that he had enjoyed a large meal and was digesting it when he was taken by surprise and shot from behind.

Orzi, as the Iceman is called, has given us a revealing glimpse of life in the Late Stone Age. Both his well-preserved body and the clothing and tools that were with him are unique remains of a time before writing or cities had come into existence.

► Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How do we know that the Iceman had been prepared for cold weather?

2. What is the meaning of **succumb** as it is used in the passage?

3. What did the German climbers **surmise** about their discovery?

4. What kind of **abrasion** did scientists examine on the Iceman?

5. Would you describe this story of the Iceman as **gruesome**? Explain your answer.

6. Why was it necessary to remove the body from the ice in a **gingerly** manner?

7. Why do you think it was important to place the body in conditions that **simulated** those on the mountain?

8. From the **inventory** of items found with his body, what conclusions would you draw about the Iceman's life?

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9. What are three things the scientists learned about the Iceman that could not be determined by a **cursory** examination?

10. How can we be certain that the body was 5,300 years old?

11. Why do you think the Iceman's face looked as it did?

12. How did weather conditions in the Alps preserve the body?

13. What was the first step after the body was discovered?

14. What information could the scientists **derive** from the amount of wear on the Iceman's teeth?

15. Why would it be inaccurate to say that scientists had no interest in the Iceman?
