

Lesson 1 name:

Word List

Study the definitions of the words below; then do the exercises for the lesson.

arrogant
ar' ə gənt

adj. Showing too much pride in oneself.

You were **arrogant** to claim that you knew all the answers.

arrogance *n.* A feeling of too much pride in oneself.

Declaring that you are sure to win is another example of your **arrogance**.

boycott
boi' kət

v. To join others in refusing to deal with a person or group.

Customers plan to **boycott** that store if it continues to overcharge.

n. The act of boycotting.

The fans called off their **boycott** when the teams agreed to lower ticket prices.

campaign
kam pān'

n. 1. A series of actions intended to accomplish a goal.

Picking up litter was the first step in the **campaign** to clean up the town center.

2. A series of military actions in a particular area.

General Sherman's four-month-long Atlanta **campaign** ended with the fall of that city on September 2, 1864.

v. To take part in actions planned to accomplish a particular goal.

Students who wish to **campaign** for class office must submit petitions.

ceremony
ser' ə mō nē

n. A formal event held in honor of a special occasion.

The bride and groom exchanged rings during the wedding **ceremony**.

custody
kus' tə dē

n. 1. Control over and responsibility for care.

Following a divorce, each parent may want **custody** of the children.

2. In the keeping of the police; in jail.

The new officer took the thief into **custody**.

degrade
dē grād'

v. To bring shame or disgrace upon.

By lying to cover up his cheating, Sam **degraded** himself even more.

degrading *adj.* Causing shame or disgrace.

Losing the trophy because one player had taken a bribe was a **degrading** experience.

detain
dē tān'

v. To stop or hold; to keep from going on.

The customs officers **detained** us while they searched our bags.

extend
ek stend'

v. 1. To reach out.

The conductor **extended** her arms as a signal to the orchestra to be ready.

2. To offer.

I wish to **extend** my apologies for behaving so badly.

3. To make longer.

The exhibition was so popular that the museum decided to **extend** it by a week.

4. To stretch or lie.

The property **extends** for a half mile beyond the river.

integrate
in' tə grāt

v. To unite into a whole; especially to end the separation of races.
In 1948, President Truman **integrated** the armed forces of the United States.

integration n. (in tə grā' shən) The act of uniting or bringing together, especially people of different races.

In the 1950s many people opposed the **integration** of restaurants and other public places.

segregate
seg' rə gāt

v. To keep separate or apart.
Ranchers **segregate** sick animals from the herd to prevent diseases from spreading.

segregation n. (seg rə gā' shən) The act of keeping separate or apart.

One of the goals of the Civil Rights Movement was to end racial **segregation** in the United States.

supreme
sə prēm'

adj. 1. The highest in rank or position.

Saddam Hussein was the **supreme** ruler of Iraq until his overthrow in 2003.

2. Of the greatest importance.

The mayor declared that eliminating homelessness was the **supreme** challenge for the city.

triumph
trī' əmf

n. 1. A noteworthy success.

Helen Keller's graduation from college was a **triumph**.

2. The joy winning brings.

The dancer who was invited to audition shot a look of **triumph** at those who were not so lucky.

v. To win.

The winner of the national spelling bee **triumphed** over forty-nine other contestants.

triumphant adj. (trī um' fənt) Joyful over a victory or success.

The **triumphant** skater was given a hero's welcome on her return from the Olympic Games.

vacate
vā' kāt

v. To make empty, as by leaving.

We will **vacate** the house at the end of June to make way for the people moving in.

verdict
vər' dikt

n. 1. The decision reached at the end of a trial.

The foreman looked grim as she announced the **verdict**.

2. A judgment or opinion.

The **verdict** on the new computer is that it does twice the work in half the time.

violate
vī' ə lāt

v. 1. To break, as a law or a promise.

Working for another research company **violates** the agreement she made with her previous employer.

2. To treat in an improper or disrespectful way.

The vandals who **violated** the cemetery by knocking over gravestones had to restore it.

violation n. (vī ə lā' shən) A breaking of or failing to keep something like a law or a promise.

Revealing the secret to your friends was a **violation** of the trust placed in you.

2A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 2. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) A look of arrogance is one that
(b) A look of triumph is one that
- (c) shows the joy of victory.
(d) shows acceptance of defeat.
-

2. (a) A violated rule is one that
(b) A degrading rule is one that
- (c) cannot be broken.
(d) causes shame or disgrace.
-

3. (a) A segregated test is one
(b) that everyone must take.
- (c) that is greater than all others.
(d) A supreme test is one
-

4. (a) Arrogance is
(b) humor at one's own expense.
- (c) Custody is
(d) a feeling of self-importance.
-

5. (a) An extension of an agreement is
(b) A violation of an agreement is
- (c) the act of signing it.
(d) the act of breaking it.
-

6. (a) the state of being held by the police.
(b) Integration is
- (c) the state of being afraid without reason.
(d) Custody is
-

7. (a) improve its quality.
(b) To segregate something is to
- (c) To extend something is to
(d) increase its length.
-

8. (a) a series of military actions.
(b) A campaign is
- (c) A ceremony is
(d) a prize given to the winner.
-

9. (a) To boycott a business is to
(b) increase the number of its customers.
- (c) open it up to people of all races.
(d) To integrate a business is to
-

2B Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 2.

1. The speaker called on us to take part in the **organized refusal to attend performances** of theater companies that employ nonunion actors.
2. Greenpeace is **taking part in a series of actions** to stop the killing of whales.
3. The king of Norway presents the Nobel Peace Prize at a **formal event in honor of the occasion** held in Oslo.
4. The separate companies were **brought together and formed** into one large corporation.
5. The people in the courtroom eagerly awaited the **decision reached at the end of the trial**.
6. Conditions in the jail **take away the self-respect** of the prisoners housed there.
7. The immigrants were **kept from going on their way** by inspectors who demanded to see their papers.
8. Students felt that their privacy was being **treated in a disrespectful and improper way** when their lockers were searched.
9. **The separation of the different races** in public schools was outlawed in 1954.
10. During the fire drill, students **moved out of** the school in an orderly way.
11. The children will remain in the state's **care and control** until their parents can be located.

arrogant
boycott
campaign
ceremony
custody
degrade
detain
extend
integrate
segregate
supreme
triumph
vacate
verdict
violate

2C Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of each correct answer to the questions below. Each question has from one to four correct answers.

1. Which of the following are **ceremonies**?

(a) the swearing in of a president	(c) the election of a president
(b) a wedding	(d) a birthday
2. Which of the following can be **violated**?

(a) one's health	(c) one's privacy
(b) a building code	(d) an order

3. Which of the following would be a **triumph**?
- (a) landing people on Mars (c) receiving a standing ovation for a speech
(b) winning a portable radio (d) ending world poverty
4. Which of the following can be **boycotted**?
- (a) tap water (c) punishment
(b) a brand of soft drink (d) a grocery store
5. Which of the following is a **verdict**?
- (a) "Guilty." (c) "Not guilty."
(b) "Be quiet!" (d) "I didn't do it."
6. Which of the following might a person **campaign** for?
- (a) someone running for Congress (c) a second helping of food
(b) lower taxes (d) changes in a law
7. Which of the following can be **detained**?
- (a) a journey (c) a guest
(b) a lawbreaker (d) a passenger
8. Which of the following can be **vacated**?
- (a) a hotel room (c) a seat
(b) hope (d) a promise

2D Word Study

Antonyms are pairs of words whose meanings are opposite or nearly opposite.

Rise and *fall* are antonyms. Both words have to do with movement, but in opposite directions. Circle two of four words that are antonyms in each group of four below.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. timid | wealthy | supreme | arrogant |
| 2. release | detain | campaign | decide |
| 3. vacate | segregate | immigrate | integrate |
| 4. supreme | weighty | degrading | lowest |
| 5. verdict | exhibit | disaster | triumph |
| 6. degrade | violate | obey | declare |
| 7. occupy | vacate | boycott | return |
| 8. point | extend | shorten | clasp |
| 9. conceal | persecute | unveil | need |
| 10. health | poverty | wealth | affection |

ZE Passage

Read the passage below; then complete the exercise that follows.

The Mother of the Civil Rights Movement

Many people believe that the Civil Rights Movement in America began on December 1, 1955, when an African American woman named Rosa Parks refused to **vacate** her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus so that a white person could sit there. At that time local laws unjustly allowed African Americans to be treated as second-class citizens. Many hotels, restaurants, and even drinking fountains throughout the South were for whites only. And in Montgomery, the state capital of Alabama, as elsewhere throughout the South, city buses were **segregated**; the front ten seats were set aside for whites, and African American passengers had to ride in the back.

Because she found it **degrading** to have to sit in the “colored” section of the bus, Rosa Parks usually walked home from her job in a Montgomery department store. But on that winter evening, Parks was feeling tired and decided to take the bus home. Soon all ten seats in the front of the bus were occupied by white people, and when another white man got on, the driver told Parks and three others to give up their seats so that he could **extend** the “whites only” section. The three others gave up their seats, but Parks refused to move. The driver called the police, who took her into **custody**.

After being **detained** at the police station for three hours, Parks was released and ordered to appear in court four days later. There she was found guilty and fined ten dollars. Her lawyers appealed the **verdict**, and the case slowly began making its way through the courts.

Meanwhile, the battle for civil rights was also being fought in the streets of Montgomery. African American people **boycotted** the city’s buses, resulting in heavy losses to the company. An African American minister from Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., found himself suddenly thrust into a position of leadership. Many white citizens felt that the boycotters were being **arrogant** in demanding equal treatment under the law, and there were numerous outbreaks of violence. However, Dr. King preached a message of nonviolence, urging his supporters never to use force even if they were attacked. The country was moved by his eloquence and could no longer ignore the racial injustice that had been previously taken for granted. The **campaign** lasted 381 days and ended on December 20, 1956, when the United States **Supreme Court** agreed with a lower court ruling that the Montgomery law **violated** the United States Constitution. In ordering the bus company to **integrate** its buses, the nation’s highest court sent a powerful message that African American people could no longer be treated as second-class citizens.

It was clear that the movement sparked by Rosa Parks had **triumphed** when Congress passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which opened up public housing, schools, and employment to people of all races. In 1989, Parks was invited to attend **ceremonies** at the White House marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of its passage. In 2002, her former home in Montgomery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. These were fitting honors for the woman who has been called the mother of the Civil Rights Movement.

arrogant
boycott
campaign
ceremony
custody
degrade
detain
extend
integrate
segregate
supreme
triumph
vacate
verdict
violate

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from this lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once. Questions and answers will then contain all fifteen words (or forms of the words).

1. How do you think African Americans were affected by the bus **boycott**?
2. What is the meaning of **extend** as it is used in the passage?
3. Why did Rosa Parks get home late on December 1, 1955?
4. What is the meaning of **custody** as it is used in the passage?
5. Why can one not appeal a **Supreme Court** decision?
6. How did **segregation** in the South affect African Americans?
7. What is the meaning of **campaign** as it is used in the passage?
8. How did local laws throughout the South **degrade** African Americans?
9. Why did some whites believe that the African American protesters in Montgomery were behaving **arrogantly**?
10. What was the **verdict** in Rosa Parks's first court case?

11. What was the result of the **integration** of Montgomery's buses?

12. What is the meaning of **triumph** as it is used in the passage?

13. What did those sitting next to Rosa Parks on December 1, 1955, do when they were told to move?

14. What are two things you might do if called upon to organize a **ceremony** honoring Rosa Parks?

15. What is the meaning of **violated** as it is used in the passage?

FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

Captain Charles Boycott ran the Irish estates of the Earl of Erne in the 1880s, a time of great poverty in Ireland. He refused to lower the rents of those living on the estates and threw those who couldn't afford to pay out of their homes. In an attempt to force him to change his harsh ways, the people of County Mayo banded together and refused to have any dealings with him. Servants would not work in his house, and shopkeepers would not supply him with goods. In a very short time the captain's name had entered the English language. To **boycott** someone or something is to join with others in refusing to have any dealings with that person or thing. The word soon spread to other languages and has the same meaning in French, German, Dutch, and Russian.

The word **campaign** entered the English language from Latin by way of French. It happened like this. The Latin word for "field" is *campus*. Soldiers on active duty are sometimes said to be "in the field"; thus, a series of military actions in a particular area

came to be called a campaign. The meaning of the word has been expanded so that it no longer refers only to a military course of action. We now have voter registration campaigns, anti-drug campaigns, and campaigns to clean up our city streets and parks.

The Latin word *integer* means "complete" or "whole," and whole numbers such as 1, 2, 3, and 4 are known as *integers*. The word **integrate** is formed from this Latin word; to be *integrated* is to be made *whole* or *complete*.

The Latin word for a herd or flock is *grex* or *greg*. The word **segregate** is formed by combining this root with the Latin prefix *sed-* or *se-*, which means "apart from." To *segregate* a group is to keep it *apart* from the rest of the *flock*.

A **verdict** is a decision reached at the end of a trial. The person who announces the verdict must speak the truth, as the word itself suggests. It comes from the Latin *dicere*, "to speak," and the Latin *verus*, "true."