

# Reading Vocabulary

1. After practice, the girls' softball team stated, "We're famished!" Famished means...

- A. Fatigued.
- B. Hungry.
- C. Excited.
- D. Ready.

2. The newborn baby was enamored with the rattle. Enamored means...

- A. Fascinated.
- B. Happy.
- C. Unsure what to do.
- D. Aggravated.

3. When having a problem, it is best to dissect the situation, then act. Dissect means...

- A. Control.
- B. Discuss.
- C. Ignore.
- D. Analyze.

4. The bouncer's countenance discouraged brawls. Countenance means...

- A. Message.
- B. Presence.
- C. Expression.
- D. Strength.

5. The child apprized her father's authority and behaved herself in church. Apprized means...

- A. Appreciated.
- B. Compromised.
- C. Defied.
- D. Noted.

6. The aural component of balance is critical for postural control during ambulation. Aural means related to the...

- A. Eyes.
- B. Ears.
- C. Nose.
- D. Hands.

7. The wound exhibited signs of copious drainage requiring medical intervention. Copious means...

- A. Minimal.
- B. Clear.
- C. Maximal.
- D. Foul.

8. The scientist was able to evoke powerful emotions from her audience. Evoke means...

- A. Sell.
- B. Calm.
- C. Call forth.
- D. Exaggerate.

9. The official exhibited a heedless attitude when dealing with the dignitaries. Heedless means...

- A. Thoughtless.
- B. Pleasant.
- C. Friendly.
- D. Bitter.

10. The general tried to instill the hope of victory in his troops. Instill means...

- A. Infuse.
- B. Delay.
- C. Inscribe.
- D. Indict.

11. The winning team of the World Series often has a jovial attitude. Jovial means...

- A. Merry.

- B. Sad.
- C. Somber.
- D. Laborious.

12. A lyre was played in ancient Rome. The lyre is a...

- A. Stringed instrument in the harp class.
- B. Percussion instrument.
- C. Wind instrument in the wind class.
- D. Rhythmical percussion device.

#### Answers and Explanations

1. B: Famished means extremely hungry, starving. It does not mean fatigued (A) or tired. It does not mean excited (C) or ready (D).

2. A: Enamored, derived from the literal meaning "in love with," means fascinated. It does not mean happy (B), unsure what to do (C), or aggravated (D), i.e. irritated.

3. D: To dissect is literally to cut apart, i.e. figuratively to analyze. It does not mean to control (A), discuss (B), or ignore (C).

4. C: Countenance as a noun (not a verb) means facial expression or appearance. It does not mean a message (A), presence (B), or strength (D).

5. A: To apprise (also spelled apprise) means to inform or to appreciate; the latter meaning applies here. It does not mean to compromise (B), i.e. to settle differences through mutual concessions or to threaten or endanger; to defy (C), i.e. oppose; or to note (D), i.e. notice, observe, or record.

6. B: Aural means related to the ears. Related to the eyes (A) would be visual. Related to the nose (C) would be nasal. Related to the hands (D) would be manual.

7. C: Copious means profuse or abundant, i.e. maximal, not minimal (A), an antonym. This meaning is not related to, and does not mean, clear (B) or foul (D).

8. C: To evoke means to call forth, elicit, or draw out, as emotions. It does not mean to sell (A), calm (B), or exaggerate (D).A:

9. A: Heedless means thoughtless: to heed is to pay attention to, mind, or observe something, and heedless is not paying attention/ignoring. It does not mean pleasant (B), friendly (C), or bitter (D).

10. A: Infuse is the best synonym here for instill, meaning to impart, inject, introduce or put something into someone or something. These two words do not mean to delay (B), i.e. put off or slow down; to inscribe (C), i.e. write, etch, or imprint; or to indict (D), i.e. accuse.

11. A: Jovial means happy or merry, the opposite of sad (B) and somber (C). It does not mean laborious (D), i.e. effortful, difficult, or painstaking.

12. A: A lyre was a stringed instrument played in ancient Greece and Rome, similar to/a precursor of the modern harp. It was not a percussion instrument (B) like drums, cymbals, bells, chimes, triangle, etc. or a rhythmic percussion device (D), i.e. a non-melodic percussion instrument; or a wind instrument (C), which is blown and is not a stringed instrument.