**Unit 3 Vocab**

1. Articulate: (v.) to pronounce distinctly; to express well in words; to connect by ajoint or joints; (adj.) expressed clearly and forcefully; jointed.

Few people can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their emotions during times of stress.

The most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in the class was chosen to mediate the debate.

Synonyms: (v.) pronounce, elucidate; (adj.) eloquent

Antonyms: (v.) mumble, slur; (adj.) tongue-tied, halting

2. Cavort (v.): To romp or prance around exuberantly; to make merry

The actors in the musical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on stage.

Synonym: gambol

3. Credence (n.) belief, mental acceptance

The government and the public failed to give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the reports of an impending water shortage.

Synonyms: credit, trust, confidence

Antonyms: disbelief, skepticism, incredulity

4. Decry (v.): to condemn, express strong disapproval; to officially depreciate

Every arm of government and every educational institution should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bigotry in all its forms.

Synonyms: denounce, censure, devalue

Antonyms: tout, commend, extol, laud, praise

5. Dissemble (v.): to disguise or conceal, deliberately give a false impression

The young man was unable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his feelings and admitted to having committed the crime.

Synonyms: dissimulate, mask, feign

6. Distraught (adj.): very much agitated or upset as a result of emotion or mental conflict

The workforce became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the wake of the 1929 stock market crash.

Synonyms: frantic, distracted

Antonyms: calm, composed, collected

7. Eulogy (n.): a formal statement of commendation; high praise

The best friend and longtime law partner of the deceased delivered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the funeral.

Synonyms: panegyric, encomium, tribute, testimonial

Antonyms: philippic, diatribe, invective

8. Evince (v.): to display clearly, to make evident, to provoke

The crowd did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any signs of panic but moved in an orderly fashion to the nearest exits.

Synonyms: exhibit, manifest, occasion

9. Exhume (v.): to remove from a grave; to bring to light

Suspecting foul play, the coroner issued an order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the body immediately.

Synonyms: disinter, unearth, uncover

Antonyms: bury, inter

10. Feckless (adj.): lacking in spirit and strength; ineffective, weak; irresponsible, unreliable

Although a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ youth, he eventually matured into a hard-working and responsible citizen.

Synonyms: feeble, helpless, incompetent, ineffectual

Antonyms: competent, capable, effective

11. Murky (adj.): dark and gloomy, obscure; lacking in clarity and precision

Many visitors have claimed to see a mysterious creature in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waters of Loch Ness in Scotland.

Synonyms: dim, cloudy, unclear

Antonyms: clear, transparent, lucid, limpid

12. Nefarious (adj.): wicked, depraved, devoid of moral standards

Brutus and Cassius hatched a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plot to assassinate Julius Caesar on the steps of the Roman Senate.

Synonyms: iniquitous, reprehensible

Antonyms: virtuous, honorable, praiseworthy, and meritorious

13. Piquant (adj.): stimulating to the taste or mind; spicy, pungent; appealingly provocative

The chef was an expert in making those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dishes that are characteristic of South Indian cooking.

Synonyms: tangy, zestful

Antonyms: bland, insipid, tasteless, mild

14. Primordial (adj.): developed or created at the very beginning; fundamental, basic

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stages of most civilizations are founded on common needs met by common goals.

Synonyms: original, primeval, primal

15. Propinquity (n.): nearness in place or time; kinship

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the two cities has created a greater metropolitan area that in effect is on city.

Synonyms: proximity, similarity

Antonyms: remoteness, distance

16. Unwonted (adj.): not usual or expected; not in character

The listless student answered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spirit when the subject of military tactics was raised.

Synonyms: unusual, uncommon, unexpected, atypical

Antonyms: usual, customary, typical

17. Utopian (adj.): founded upon or involving a visionary view of an ideal world; impractical

A number of American religious groups like the Shakers have built separate communities based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schemes.

Synonyms: idealistic

Antonyms: realistic, pragmatic

18. Verbiage (n.): language that is too wordy or inflated in proportion to the sense or content

The contract was full of meaningless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that seemed designed to confuse the lay person.

19. Verdant (adj.): green in tint color; immature in experience or judgment

The tourists on safari traveled over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grasslands of Kenya in search of native wildlife.

Synonyms: artless, naïve

Antonyms: scorched, sere, barren, arid

20. Viscous (adj.): having a gelatinous or gluey quality, lacking in easy movement or fluidity

The varnish left a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ residue on the wood that was hard to remove.

Synonyms: gummy, sticky, thick

Antonyms: runny, watery, and aqueous

Grammar Focus: Define the following grammatical terms

1. Comma splice: A comma splice, also called a run-on, occurs when a writer has connected two main clauses with a comma alone. A main clause makes a complete thought, so you should not find a wimpy comma struggling to join two such powerful clauses.

The problem looks like this:

main clause + ,+ main clause.

Here is an example:

Fanning the slice of pizza with a napkin, Jolene waited for it to cool, she had already burned the roof of her mouth with the fried cheese sticks.

2. Dangling Modifier: Modifiers are words, phrases, or clauses that add description. In clear, logical sentences, you will often find modifiers right next to—either in front of or behind—the target words they logically describe. Read this example:

Horrified, Mom snatched the deviled eggs from Jack, whose fingers were covered in cat hair.

Notice that horrified precedes Mom, its target, just as deviled sits right before eggs. Whose fingers were covered in cat hair follows Jack, its target.

When it occurs:

**Hungry, the leftover pizza was devoured.**

Hungry is a single-word adjective. Notice that there is no one in the sentence for this modifier to describe.

**Rummaging in her giant handbag, the sunglasses escaped detection.**

Neither sunglasses nor detection has fingers to make rummaging possible!

3. Who vs. Whom : Yes, though it may depend on whom you ask!

“Who” and “whoever” are subjective pronouns; “whom” and “whomever” are in the objective case. That simply means that “who” (and the same for “whoever”) is always subject to a verb, and that “whom” (and the same for “whomever”) is always working as an object in a sentence. As simple and important as that distinction is, many people have difficulty deciding on the proper usage of “who” and “whom” in sentences.

The two sentences below illustrate the easy usage in which “who” is clearly the subject and “whom” is clearly the object. In such simple cases, virtually everyone can determine the proper choice:

Who is that masked man? (“Who” / subject [subjective case])

The men, four of whom are ill, were indicted for fraud. (“whom” / object [objective case])

When “who” is not the main subject of the sentence, however, many people become confused. They tinker and change who to “whom.”

It was Thomas Jefferson, I think, who was the third president of the United States.

Notice that “who,” not “whom,” is still the correct form as the subject of the clause that follows. The proper name, Thomas Jefferson, could be substituted for “who” to make a perfectly good sentence:

Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States.

EX: he = who  
him = whom

***Examples:***  
***Who****/Whom wrote the letter?*  
He wrote the letter. Therefore, *who* is correct.  
  
*Who/****Whom****should I vote for?*  
*Should I vote for him?* Therefore, *whom* is correct.

Part II: Create a sentence in which each of the above grammatical forms is used correctly. Please use one vocabulary sentence in each statement.

Examples:

1. Nobody wanted to go into the water; the murky quality of the lake made us uncomfortable.

2. Rummaging in her purse, Lauren found her primordial issue of Batman.

3. The nefarious Green Goblin is whom Spiderman defeats in order to save the citizens of the city.

Part III: Find examples of these grammatical forms in other sources: on-line articles, literature, instructions you’ve been given etc. Please copy them down.