English 188

3 units

Prof. Dennis Doyle

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Texts:  An Introduction to Critical Reading by Leah McCraney, 6th or 7th ed
        English 188 Syllabus/Workbook
        a pocket English Dictionary
also needed: Scantrons answer sheets, and notebook. You also need a current GCC picture student identification.

English 188 is a reading course designed for students who need to build their reading skills. Various word attack skills are covered including phonics, word analysis through the study of prefixes and word roots, and the use of context clues. Methods to improve comprehension are also featured. There is extensive use of computer assisted instruction to drill vocabulary and to practice skills covered in class. This is a regular graded credit course. This class is a prerequisite or co-requisite for the English 189 writing class.

Topics Covered:

Phonics, word attack skills, syllabication, vocabulary building, comprehension improvement, drawing conclusions, finding main ideas.

Registration and Drops:

It is your responsibility to see that you are officially registered or dropped from a class. If you stop coming to class without dropping officially, you may get an "F" in this class. You may also be dropped by the teacher for excessive absences.

Expectations:

That you attend class, pass the 3 big tests, complete at least 16 hours of lab work outside of class this semester, and improve at least two grade levels in your reading. You cannot pass if you miss more than four classes, fail the tests or fail to complete lab work and written assignments. We expect you to show that you are serious about the class by buying your textbooks immediately, being respectful of the learning environment, showing up to every class unless you are seriously ill, coming on time, being alert in class, finishing assignments on time and not leaving class once it has started unless in an emergency or prearranged with Mr. Doyle. Make arrangements with the instructor before class time if you need to leave early for any reason.
**Lab Work:**

Approximately one hour of lab work must be done each week. The lab work is available online at "http://moodle.glendale.edu". Follow the links to Mr. Doyle’s English 188 page. Mr. Doyle will give you your password and login name in class. You may do lab work from home or on any computer with internet access, including those on the GCC campus. If you use the English Lab (AD 238) or the Learning Center's CAI Lab (AD 226) in the AD building, you will need a GCC picture ID for entry. Access to the labs is free for enrolled students.

**Requirements/Grading:**

- First Trimester Test - 15%
- Second Trimester Test - 20%
- Final Exam - 35%
- Participation -demonstrated by:
  - completing syllabus book - 10%
  - finishing lab work - 10%
- General Reading Level Improvement (measured by standardized tests) - 10%

Students may schedule makeup tests if they get a D or F on either of the trimester tests, but cannot makeup the final. It is the student's responsibility to withdraw officially from the college or drop classes when he or she stops attending and to observe established deadlines. Otherwise, "F" grades may be assigned. Students are expected to attend all classes; irregular class attendance may result in being dropped.

**Student Learning Outcomes**

- Apply phonics and syllabication rules in order to sound out English words.
- Define and use at least 70 Greek or Latin roots and over 200 words based on those roots.
- Discriminate between primary and subordinate statements in a paragraph and create and follow an outline.
- Score at a sufficient level on a standardized reading test.

**Students with Disabilities**

Mr. Doyle and Glendale College invite the participation of all students in this class. For special help and accommodations, including obtaining special proctoring for tests, free note taking, assistance for blind students, etc. please contact the GCC Center for Students with Disabilities. These students' helpers, note takers, guides and assistants are welcome as well.

**Academic dishonesty policy**

Glendale College has an Academic Dishonesty policy forbidding various types of cheating, including copying text from the Internet or out of books and magazines without proper citation, copying from other student's work or tests, having someone else do lab assignments or papers for you, or any other misrepresentation of other people's work as if it were your own. **Do not copy text.**
directly from the Internet or other sources when doing class work. Incidents of academic dishonesty will result in an "F" grade for the class and referral to campus authorities.

Electronic devices
Put your cell phones, ipods, and other music devices away when class begins to avoid disrupting class. Don’t text-message or make or receive phone calls. Students may use laptops, Kindles, iBooks, electronic tablets or iPads in class to take notes or to access the class web page or the online syllabus. The instructor will determine if the device is used appropriately. Students with disabilities and their helpers may use any necessary accommodating device. Notify the instructor if you are recording video or audio.

Class Schedule
This outline may be changed as the class proceeds in order to accommodate a particular section’s strength or weakness and to work around holidays and unexpected class cancellations. In addition to these subjects, we will be doing additional outside readings from current magazines and newspapers.

Week 1  class introductions, pretesting, Moodle lab work orientation.
Week 2  introduction to phonics.
Week 3  phonics rules
Week 4  phonics, memory.
Week 5  dividing words into syllables.
Week 6  review of syllabication and phonics.
Week 7  test on phonics and literature.
Week 8  Latin and Greek roots
Week 9  review of Latin and Greek roots.
Week 10  review of Latin and Greek roots.
Week 11  mid-term test on prefixes and roots, and literature.
Week 12  working with outlines.
Week 13  finding topic sentences.
Week 14  finding main ideas in paragraphs.
Week 15  more finding main ideas in paragraphs, review, post-testing.
Week 16  review, final exams, conferences

See the Moodle page for last minute changes.

How to Do the Lab Work

Go to http://moodle.glendale.edu. Login to the Moodle program. Your login is your GCC ID number and your first password is your birthday. The first thing you do when you get into the program is to CHANGE your password to a personal password. If you had a Moodle password last semester, try to see if it works; if not, it has been reset and you need to try using your ID number and birthday. It won’t work if you are not yet officially enrolled in the class, so finish registration to get access to the Moodle pages. You should also set up your MyGGC account also. Follow the

When you get to the English 188 Moodle page:

What follows on the page is a week-by-week listing of assignments that you should do in order each week. The page is updated weekly; check the web page frequently for the current assignments. Do every assignment that is the white space each week. Most of the remainder materials we will do in class together. Some assignments are simply links to pages that should be read. At the end of each week is a Quiz that must be done Others are written assignments that require you to answer questions and submit answers. Follow directions. Ask Mr. Doyle if you need help. Keep up with your weekly assignments. When you are done doing the assignments, log out. Your lab work should not take more than an hour a week to finish. You should try to finish each week's work by Saturday night, so Mr. Doyle can review your work on Sunday evening.

Vocabulary Skills

No matter how old you are or how much education you have, at one time or another you will encounter a word which you've never seen before. How do you handle it? How are you going to figure out what it means?

The skills that we use to discover the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words are called "word attack" skills. Word attack skills are the ways we use to reveal a word's meaning and pronunciation. What are these skills and how can you use them to improve your reading? Follow these steps:

1. Try to sound-out the word using phonics
Phonics is the study of the ways that spellings represent the sounds of words. In most languages the sounds of the letters closely represent the sounds of a word, but in the case of English there are many exceptions. Some people say it's not useful to know phonics because the English language seems so mixed up and inconsistent. There are hardly any phonics rules which you can apply to every word. True, many English words do not follow the rules, because of the massive borrowing that has taken place over the years from other languages, but most syllables of most words do follow the rules. Trying to "sound-out" a word is often a good first step, because, like most adults, you probably have a large vocabulary of words that you've heard in conversation or on television, but couldn't spell or perhaps recognize in print. Phonics helps bridge the gap between a person's "hearing vocabulary" and his "reading vocabulary". Phonics also helps a person spell words better.

2. Try to Guess the Word Meaning from its Context
Words really only have meaning when they are used in sentences. Often you can guess a word's meaning by how it is used in the sentence. This is the way that most of us figure out unknown words in ordinary conversation. You can ask yourself: What part of speech is the unknown word? Are there other clues in the sentence which point to the unknown word? Is the unknown word part of a list? Things that are part of a list
often share the same characteristics. Is the unknown word compared to some other known word in the passage? Authors often define difficult words right in the passage. It’s often right there in the next sentence.

3. Look for the Greek, Latin, or old English Roots in a Word
Most English words came from some other language. Most of English’s scientific, cultural, religious and medical terms came from Greek and Latin. Also, many borrowed words from other European languages evolved from Greek and Latin. If you have a basic understanding of some Greek and Latin roots, it is like having a shortcut to pronouncing and understanding many college-level words.

Take for example, the root aud which means "to hear". It is in the word audiometer. It is also in the words auditorium, audiovisual, and audition. The meter part of the word means "measure"- and is the same root in thermometer, seismometer, and the metric system. It is easy to see that audiometer has something to do with the measurement of hearing. Look for Greek and Latin root words as you read.

4. Look it up in the Dictionary
When all else fails, look it up in the dictionary,- but don't just leave it at that. Make a note about the word. Try to vocalize the word to help you remember it. Online dictionaries or encyclopedias may be more up-to-date than published books, but be aware that online materials should be read with a critical eye. An example of a good reference is Wikipedia at http://wikipedia.org.
Summary of Basic Phonics Rules

The vowels are "a,e,i,o, and u"; also sometimes "y & w". This also includes the diphthongs "oi,oy,ou,ow,au,aw, oo" and many others.
The consonants are all the other letters which stop or limit the flow of air from the throat in speech. They are: "b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,qu,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z,ch,sh,th,ph,wh, ng, and gh".

Consonant Rules:

1. Sometimes the rules don't work.
There are many exceptions in English because of the vastness of the language and the many languages from which it has borrowed. The rules do work however, in the majority of the words.

2. Every syllable in every word must have a vowel.
English is a "vocal" language; Every word must have a vowel.

3. "C" followed by "e, i or y" usually has the soft sound of "s". Examples: "cyst", "central", and "city".

4. "G" followed by "e, i or y" usually has the soft sound of "j". Example: "gem", "gym", and "gist".

5. When 2 consonants a joined together and form one new sound, they are a consonant digraph. They count as one sound and one letter and are never separated. Examples: "ch,sh,th,ph and wh".

The Vowel Rules:

6. When a syllable ends in a consonant and has only one vowel, that vowel is short. Examples: "fat, bed, fish, spot, luck".

7. When a syllable ends in a silent "e", the silent "e" is a signal that the vowel in front of it is long. Examples: "make, fete, kite, rope, and use".

8. When a syllable has 2 vowels together, the first vowel is usually long and the second is silent. Examples: "pain, eat, boat, res/cue, say, grow". NOTE: Diphthongs don't follow this rule; In a diphthong, the vowels blend together to create a single new sound. The diphthongs are: "oi,oy,ou,ow,au,aw, oo" and many others.

9. When a syllable ends in any vowel and is the only vowel, that vowel is usually long. Examples: "pa/per, me, I, o/pen, u/nit, and my".

10. When a vowel is followed by an "r" in the same syllable, that vowel is "r-controlled". It is not long nor short. "R-controlled "er,ir,and ur" often sound the same (like "er"). Examples: "term, sir, fir, fur, far, for, su/gar, or/der".


6
### Mark the Syllables long, short, or r-controlled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wells</th>
<th>ty</th>
<th>ug</th>
<th>van</th>
<th>wake</th>
<th>wheel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>witt</td>
<td>ters</td>
<td>weeks</td>
<td>ve</td>
<td>den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jot</td>
<td>luke</td>
<td>stef</td>
<td>keen</td>
<td>slack</td>
<td>stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>smart</td>
<td>pea</td>
<td>ray</td>
<td>stem</td>
<td>doy</td>
<td>tar</td>
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<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>taub</td>
<td>pet</td>
<td>pu</td>
<td>ren</td>
<td>ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rode</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>san</td>
<td>scul</td>
<td>pace</td>
<td>selt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ser</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>mez</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>grove</td>
<td>haft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>han</td>
<td>ley</td>
<td>rick</td>
<td>horn</td>
<td>hous</td>
<td>hu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ban</td>
<td>bane</td>
<td>mete</td>
<td>ob</td>
<td>obe</td>
<td>oab</td>
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<tr>
<td>bo</td>
<td>bote</td>
<td>fli</td>
<td>flit</td>
<td>flite</td>
<td>flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flate</td>
<td>mo</td>
<td>moe</td>
<td>moat</td>
<td>mot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mark the Syllables #2

| gra | grate | grail | grat | re | rep |
| refe | tre | glore | pre | aip | ep |
| epe | eap | ai | fai | aif | in |
| ine | i | ca | hib | cram | flam |
| u | pu | upe | up | o | oe |
| mo | mon | mone | hi | lat | ie |
| fla | ser | mi | rest | lipe | se |
| sig | gest | per | ban | nu | im |
| o | ize | ha | ap | pi | ter |
| fin | loat | mar | eb | ebe | eab |
| o | mo | gas | ar | vor | mit |
| tu | lot | ape | | | |
Mark the Syllables #3

mas aip pub tor um ean
on loa ane u vel pede
sic lent teen nith zen gla
mont ber gla feen e or
ro fi ole tro ness mu
eet lee con cate sli ing
del i in ine den phine
phin prep slof oar slo ae
deav dep a ap ape

Basic Syllable Rules

1. To find the number of syllables:
   ---count the vowels in the word,
   ---subtract any silent vowels, (like the silent "e" at the end of a word or the second vowel when two vowels a together in a syllable)
   ---subtract one vowel from every diphthong, (diphthongs only count as one vowel sound.)
   ---the number of vowels sounds left is the same as the number of syllables.
The number of syllables that you hear when you pronounce a word is the same as the number of vowels sounds heard. For example:
The word "came" has 2 vowels, but the "e" is silent, leaving one vowel sound and one syllable.
The word "outside" has 4 vowels, but the "e" is silent and the "ou" is a diphthong which counts as only one sound, so this word has only two vowels sounds and therefore, two syllables.

2. Divide between two middle consonants.
Split up words that have two middle consonants. For example:
hap/pen, bas/ket, let/ter, sup/per, din/ner, and Den/nis. The only exceptions are the consonant digraphs. Never split up consonant digraphs as they really represent only one sound. The exceptions are "th", "sh", "ph", "th", "ch", and "wh".

3. Usually divide before a single middle consonant.
When there is only one syllable, you usually divide in front of it, as in:
"o/pen", "i/tem", "e/vil", and "re/port". The only exceptions are those times when the first syllable has an obvious short sound, as in "cab/in".
4. Divide before the consonant before an "-le" syllable. When you have a word that has the old-style spelling in which the "-le" sounds like "-el", divide before the consonant before the "-le". For example: "a/ble", "fum/ble", "rub/ble" "mum/ble" and "thi/stle". The only exception to this are "ckle" words like "Tick/le".

5. Divide off any compound words, prefixes, suffixes and roots which have vowel sounds. Split off the parts of compound words like "sports/car" and "house/boat". Divide off prefixes such as "un/happy", "pre/paid", or "re/write". Also divide off suffixes as in the words "farm/er", "teach/er", "hope/less" and "care/ful". In the word "stop/ping", the suffix is actually "-ping" because this word follows the rule that when you add "-ing" to a word with one syllable, you double the last consonant and add the "-ing".

**Long and Short Vowel Practice**
Underline the word which has the short vowel sound in each set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stage / stag</th>
<th>bed / bead</th>
<th>bit / bite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hate / hat</td>
<td>led / lead</td>
<td>goat / got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pine / pin</td>
<td>spin / spine</td>
<td>can / cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kite / kit</td>
<td>bran / brain</td>
<td>man / main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aid / ad</td>
<td>plan / plain</td>
<td>pal / pail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dine / din</td>
<td>rod / road</td>
<td>net / neat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hop / hope</td>
<td>coat / cot</td>
<td>cape / cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripe / rip</td>
<td>bait / bat</td>
<td>van / vain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back / bake</td>
<td>dim / dime</td>
<td>twin / twine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>died / did</td>
<td>us / use</td>
<td>meat / twine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laid / lad</td>
<td>wine / win</td>
<td>cub / cube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tape / tap</td>
<td>beast / best</td>
<td>hop / hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cape / cap</td>
<td>bleed / bled</td>
<td>hop / hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twin / twine</td>
<td>use / us</td>
<td>paid / pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tube / tub</td>
<td>cub / cube</td>
<td>ten / teen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men / mean</td>
<td>wheel / well</td>
<td>tube / tub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rat / rate</td>
<td>pan / pain</td>
<td>miss / mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plum / plume</td>
<td>mop / mope</td>
<td>Kate / cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>note / not</td>
<td>knot / note</td>
<td>ripe / rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat / hate</td>
<td>pan / pain</td>
<td>strip / stripe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Syllables Practice
Divide and mark each word

| bonbons | anthems | tulips | railway |
| vestal  | steamheat | protest | female | speechless plastic |
| cowboy  | mislaid | surreality | madness |
| immigrant | hundred | matter | eternal |
| wily | implement | propping |
| outstretch | downcast | singing | waiting |
| rebirth | symbolic | exchange | channel |
| number | without | reclaim | devised |
| native | desegregate | retrograde |
| disarm | junkman | newspaper | Sterno | underground |
| papers | graveyard | number | without | reclaim |
| subway | unleash | mayor |
| befuddle | streetcorner | mayor |
| hotdogs | unknown | briskly |
| gambling | murder | weakness |
| terrorize | ruthless | stalemate |
| establishment | stabbing | Glendale |
| reduce | apply | chancellor |
| vulcan | | | |

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# Syllables Practice
Divide and mark each word

| ernest | ander | fojo | balcer | franco | lee | bate |
| frost  | brenner | gerz | carroll | jones |
| luu    | burney | irwin | lugo | duncan |
| kibler | malkin | eddy | kenney | maccon |
| keegan | nell | klemter | mackenzee | jeffrey |
| moreno | lopez | miller | bello | gillooly |
| lorenzo | monk | bray | easley | mackey |
| monroe | brown | dof | makwel | morris |

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**Accent Rules**

When a word has more than one syllable, one of the syllables is always a little louder than the others. The syllable with the louder stress is the accented syllable. It may seem that the placement of accents in words is often random or accidental, but these are some rules that usually work. (This won't be on the test)

1. Accents are often on the first syllable. Examples: ba/sic, pro/gram.

2. In words that have suffixes or prefixes, the accent is usually on the main root word. Examples: box/es, un/tie'.

3. If de-, re-, ex-, in-, po-, pro-, or a- is the first syllable in a word, it is usually not accented. Examples: de/lay', ex/plore'.

4. Two vowel letters together in the last syllable of a word often indicates an accented last syllable. Examples: com/plain', con/ceal'.

5. When there are two like consonant letters within a word, the syllable before the double consonants is usually accented. Examples: be/gin'ner, let'ter.

6. The accent is usually on the syllable before the suffixes -ion, ity, -ic, -ical, -ian, -ial, or -ious, and on the second syllable before the suffix -ate. Examples: af/fec/ta'/tion, dif/fer/en'/ti/ate.

7. In words of three or more syllables, one of the first two syllables is usually accented. Examples: ac'/ci/dent, de/ter'/mine.
Roots from Greek and Latin

numbers
uni
mono
bi
du
twa, twi
tri
quad
quint
pent
sex, hex
sept
oct
nov
dec
cent
mil
kil
semi
hemi
poly
multi
prepositions, direction, time or place
ab, a-
ad
anti
contra
de
dis
inter
intra
epi
pro
re
sub
super
trans
hyper
hypo
ob, op
non
un
extra
counter
in, im, il-
nouns and verbs
aqua
aud
chron
cogn
scio
cred
dent
mort
ped, pod
port
rupt
spect
somn
scrib, script
mis
bio
circu
homo (Latin)
homo (Greek)
hetero
auto
astro
naut
theo
phobia
glot
anthro
gamy
vis, vid
hydr
biblio
phil
mal
Match the Words with the Definitions  

1. abolish ______ a major communicable disease.
2. admire ______ a disease with one nucleus.
3. bilateral ______ a four sided area of land.
4. bilingual ______ a group of five babies born at the same time.
5. centennial ______ a group of six people, usually a music group.
6. contradict ______ a little town nearby a large city.
7. decimate ______ a period of 100 years.
8. dual ______ a period of nine days of prayer.
9. duplicate ______ a set of three quick notes in music.
10. epidemic ______ a set of two babies born at the same time.
11. epitaph ______ a set of two objects.
12. hemisphere ______ able to speak two languages.
13. hypertension ______ after a baby is born.
14. intravenous ______ consisting of only one cell.
15. mononucleosis ______ half of a globe or sphere.
16. monotone ______ high blood pressure.
17. novena ______ marriage to more than one person.
18. Pentecost ______ one color or tone only.
19. polygamy ______ one fourth of a gallon.
20. postpartum ______ special because there is only one.
21. promote ______ the fifty days after Easter.
22. quadrangle ______ to look to in respect.
23. quart ______ to make copies.
24. quintuplets ______ to move forward or advance in rank.
25. sextet ______ reduce by 1/10th, often losses in war.
26. suburb ______ to speak against or in opposition.
27. triplet ______ to take something away.
28. twin ______ two sided
29. unicellular ______ within the vein.
30. unique ______ words written on a grave stone or marker.
Match the Words with the Definitions #2

1. extracurricular _______ hot water drips through coffee
2. counterrevolutionary _______ false teeth
3. percolate _______ knowing all things
4. posterior _______ water carrier of the Zodiac
5. prenatal _______ out of correct time
6. Aquarius _______ outside of regular classes
7. audition _______ a hearing to sing, dance, or act
8. anachronism _______ dead are prepared here
9. recognize _______ one who walks
10. omniscient _______ what you sit on
11. credentials _______ one who looks
12. dentures _______ a rebel against a revolution
13. mortuary _______ before the birth of a baby
14. pedestrian _______ inability to sleep
15. podiatrist _______ to write aimlessly
16. porter _______ one who carries things
17. rupture _______ to know someone or something
18. inspector _______ to manage badly
19. insomnia _______ an official license or paper
20. scribble _______ easily broken down
21. mismanage _______ the distance around a circle
22. biodegradable _______ to break or burst
23. circumference _______ a foot doctor
Match the Words with the Definitions #3

1. homogenized _______ not getting enough to eat.
2. heterosexual _______ marriage to one person only
3. automatic _______ one who speaks many languages
4. astrology _______ the study of stars
5. nautical _______ having the same consistency
6. theology _______ a list of sources at the end of a paper or book
7. hydrophobia _______ magnetic tape for recording TV
8. polyglot _______ study of God
9. anthropology _______ false teeth
10. monogamy _______ self working machine
11. vision _______ reference to sailing
12. videotape _______ fear of water
13. hydrotherapy _______ a person who loves English things
14. dentures _______ study of human cultures
15. bibliography _______ reference to the act of seeing
16. anglophile _______ therapy by squirting water on you
17. malnutrition _______ sexually attracted to the opposite sex
Match the Words with the Definitions #5

1. Transposition ______ Evidence that indicates against
2. Unicellular ______ A medicine that works against a poison
3. Semiconscious ______ A three-headed muscle of the upper arm
4. Contraindication ______ Outside of the uterus
5. Ante flexion ______ Placed across (to the other side)
6. Hemiplegia ______ Outside of the liver
7. Extraterine ______ After having eaten
8. Antitoxin ______ Relating to having a single cell
9. Prenatal ______ Bad or poor position
10. Sub aural ______ Within the cranium
11. Triceps ______ Half or partially conscious
12. Postcibal ______ Free from association
13. Malposition ______ Coming before the operation
14. Intracranial ______ Bending forward
15. Disassociate ______ Under the ear
16. Unilateral ______ Before birth
17. Bilateral ______ The condition that a person is born with
18. Intravenous ______ Paralysis of half the body
19. Preoperative ______ Inability to sleep
20. Congenital ______ Relating to two sides
21. In competency ______ Half or part of a circle
22. Infra mammary ______ Referring to under the breast bone
23. Malnutrition ______ A condition of not being competent
24. Transfusion ______ Acting against a fever
25. Extra hepatic ______ Passing blood from one to another
26. Contraceptive ______ Relating to only one side
27. Antipyretic ______ A condition of poor nutrition
28. Substernal ______ Within a vein
29. Semicircle ______ Under or below the mammary gland
30. Insomnia ______ Against fertilization of the ovum
# Roots Dictionary

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nov, non  nine  novena

nova  new  novel

ob, op,  not, from  obstruct

cct  eight  octagon

-ology, log  study of..., words  logical

omni  all  omnipotent

ortho  straight, correct  orthodox

pan (Latin)  bread  companion

pan (Greek)  all  pancreas

pater  father  paternity

pax, pac  peace  pacify

ped, pod  feet  pedestrian

pent  tail  penile

pent  five  Pentecost

petr  rock  petrify

phil  love  anglophile

phobia  fear  claustrophobia

phon  sound  phonograph

photo  light  photography

phyte  little plant  neophyte

polis  city-state  politics

poly  many  polygon

port  carry  portfolio

poss, pon  put, place  impose

post  after  postpone

pre  before  prenatal

pro  for, forward  promote

pyr  fire  pyromaniac

quad  four  quadrangle

quint  five  quintuplets

rupt  break  rupture

scio  know  omniscient

scope  see  telescope

scrib, script  write  inscribe

seme  seed  seminar

semi  half  semester

sex  six  sextant

sinestra  left  sinister

soph  wise  philosophy

somn  sleep  insomnia

soror  sister  sorority

spect  look at  inspection

sta, sti, stu  stand  standard

stella  star  constellation

sub  under  submarine

super  over  superior

tact, tang  touch  tangent

taph  stone  table

tele  far away  telepathy

terr  earth  terrestrial

theo  God  theology
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Comprehension

Outlines
Create a standard outline of these items showing their order of importance.

1. ______ Apple Computers
   ______ microchips
   ______ Dell Computers
   ______ personal computers

2. ______ Nevada
   ______ United States
   ______ Arizona
   ______ Florida
   ______ Phoenix

3. ______ biology lab
   ______ learning center
   ______ Apple Computers
   ______ college
   ______ faculty computer center

4. ______ toe nail
   ______ foot
   ______ ankle
   ______ right leg
   ______ body

5. ______ people
   ______ old people
   ______ old crazy people with bad teeth
   ______ old crazy people

6. ______ The Diary of Anne Frank
   ______ The Catcher in the Rye
   ______ Huckleberry Finn
   ______ examples of great literature
   ______ Romeo and Juliet

7. ______ famous men
   ______ famous women
   ______ Anne Frank
   ______ Queen Elizabeth
   ______ John Kennedy
8. John Kennedy
    William Jefferson Clinton
    presidents
    dead presidents
    living presidents

9. Jurassic Park
    books
    books made into movies
    Little Women

10. ways to get good grades
    good class attendance
    doing assignments
    passing tests.
    finishing lab work

11. the West coast
    the Southern states.
    the Northeastern states
    the United States

12. Republicans
    Democrats
    political parties
    Communist

13. the Green Ranger
    the Red Ranger
    the Power Rangers
    the Blue Ranger

14. cassettes
    ways music is duplicated
    compact disks
    vinyl records
    downloads

15. biology lab
    learning center
    Apple Computers
    college
    faculty computer center
Sentence Comprehension

1. The school is in on the south side of San Antonio, in one of the city’s many barrios.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

2. If you have the need, we can usually provide peer tutors to work with your students.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

3. Shut up!
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

4. Sign up for free tutoring in any college subject.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

5. I went to Catholic schools, and at various times planned to be a chemist, a priest, and finally, a teacher.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

6. The Church of the Blessed Sacrament, together with the staff and children of the parish school, is a Catholic community.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

7. Accessing materials not related to the educational mission of Glendale College, for example, pornography, gambling, personal, and gaming sites violates the college acceptable use policy.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________

8. Personal use of campus computers is limited.
   Who or what?__________________________________________
   What about it?__________________________________________
9. Welcome to the Internet.
Who or what?_______________________________________________
What about it?_______________________________________________

10. In complete disregard for the law, the president arranged for arms to be delivered to the counterrevolutionaries.
Who or what?_______________________________________________
What about it?_______________________________________________

11. After feeling alone for many hours and finally eating his meager ration of dried crust and salami, Francisco, fearing the dark, cold night, went home.
Who or what?_______________________________________________
What about it?_______________________________________________

12. Bananas and apples have been both used in some specialty sausage mixes.
Who or what?_______________________________________________
What about it?_______________________________________________
General or Specific?

Directions: In the paired sentences that follow, write G for the more general statement and S for the more specific, or E if they are about equal.

1. _____ There are several uses for this product.
   _____ One is steam cleaning a motor.

2. _____ The purposes of this study are many
   _____ Determining the number of injuries is first on the list.

3. _____ This area has the coldest and hottest regions.
   _____ It also has the wettest and driest lands.

4. _____ Permissible length of hair has probably been the one which has caused the most discussion.
   _____ Significant changes in school policy have been introduced.

5. _____ One of the youngest countries is in the Near East.
   _____ One of the oldest countries is also to be found in the Near East.

6. _____ The principal cause has been found to be an improper diet.
   _____ The causes of poor health in this area can be traced to many factors.

7. _____ Working in the diamond mines is one of the chief occupations of the Africans in the area.
   _____ Workers are stripped and searched before they begin work and after they finish.

8. _____ There are several reasons for his not going.
   _____ Lack of money is probably the most important.

9. _____ We have now covered three basic principles.
   _____ The first of these principles involves the necessity to invert and multiply when dividing by a fraction.

10. _____ Only the Senate on the other hand, can approve a treaty.
    _____ All money bills must originate in the House of Representative.

11. _____ There are several important lessons that all of us need to learn in life.
    _____ Perhaps the most important one is the need to develop self-discipline.

12. _____ There are many incorrect beliefs held by people about the different races of the world.
    _____ One is that some races are basically inferior.
13. The management of this corporation has just issued new statements about fringe benefits.
   All who have been with the company two years or longer will have paid vacations.

14. Many countries loaned money to India.
   These same countries also contributed engineers and technicians.

15. Methods of uncovering crime have been greatly improved in recent years.
   Probably one of the most effective techniques used so far has been skillful wiretapping.

16. There were numerous areas of concern discussed in the last meeting.
   Most of the discussion however, centered on the problem of the increase in drug addiction.

17. The lack of proper medical treatment for the poor was studied in detail.
   The shortage of food was given special attention.

18. Signs of discontent were evident throughout the land.
   Repeated demonstrations by students were among the most obvious signs.

19. His love of nature and beauty showed in all of his songs.
   His hatred of violence and oppression was equally obvious.

20. He cannot stand trite expressions.
   'Pretty as a picture' annoys him the most.

21. These are the suggestions of the President...
   An increase in the tax rate must be declared immediately.

22. He instituted a post office system.
   He made many important changes.
Finding Main Ideas in Paragraphs

You can find the main ideas by looking at the way in which paragraphs are written:

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea.

Paragraphs usually have 2 types of sentences:

-----a topic sentence, which contains the main idea, and
-----one or more detail sentences which support, prove, provide more information, explain, or give examples.

You can only tell if you have a detail or topic sentence by comparing the sentences with each other. The only exception to this is if there is only one sentence in the paragraph. Then the one sentence is the topic sentence.

Look at this example paragraph:

There are many uses for this great product.  ---TOPIC SENTENCE

Some mix it with chocolate to make cake icing.  --DETAIL SENTENCE

It is the main ingredient in some milkshake mixes.  --DETAIL SENTENCE

It will also kill rats in small amounts.  --DETAIL SENTENCE

The first sentence introduces the main idea and the other sentences support and give the many uses for the product.

Rules for Finding the Topic Sentence

1. The topic sentence is usually first, but could be in any position in the paragraph.

2. A topic is usually more "general" than the other sentences, that is, it talks about many things and looks at the big picture. Sometimes it refers to more than one thing. Plurals and the words "many", "numerous", or "several" often signal a topic sentence.

3. Detail sentences are usually more "specific" than the topic, that is, they usually talk about one single or small part or side of an idea. Also, the words "for example", "i.e.", "that is", "first", "second", "third", etc., and "finally" often signal a detail.

4. Most of the detail sentences support, give examples, prove, talk about, or point
toward the topic in some way.

How can you be sure that you have a topic sentence? Try this trick:

---Switch the sentence around into a question. If the other sentences seem to "answer" the question, then you've got it.

**Where is the Topic Sentence?**

Model 1.

Americans enjoy many advantages. They enjoy freedom of expression. They have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living.

Model 2.

Americans enjoy freedom of expression. They have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living. Certainly Americans enjoy many advantages.

Model 3.

Americans enjoy many advantages. Americans enjoy freedom of expression. Americans have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living. Americans are truly blessed in many ways.

Model 4.

The previous discussion has pointed out the duties and responsibilities of being an American citizen. Now let us turn to the many advantages that Americans enjoy. They have freedom of expression. They have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living.

Model 5.

Americans enjoy freedom of expression. Americans have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living.

advantages= good things  
freedom of expression= free speech and freedom of the press  
high standard of living= comparable wealth
**Where is the Topic Sentence?**

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<tbody>
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<td>Topic is first, followed by details.</td>
<td>Topic is last, details precede.</td>
<td>Topic is first + last.</td>
<td>Topic in the middle. implied</td>
<td>Topic is not stated, but implied</td>
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1. Sometimes the teacher acts like he is crazy. He keeps forgetting his student's names. He doesn't collect the homework sometimes. Once, he even forgot to wear shoes to class.

2. In Spanish, they say "paz". In Vietnamese it is "hòa bình". They say "pax" in Latin and "siochán" in Irish. You can say the word for "peace" in many different ways and in many different languages.

3. Some people use it to clean the paint from brushes. Others use it as a fuel in motor vehicles. It can be used to kill insects. It can sometimes be used to start a barbecue fire.

4. There are many ways to clean your car. Some people just wait until it rains. Others make their children do it at home. Some people drive down to a self-serve car wash. Some people pay others to do it for them.

5. Some like Mexican food. Others prefer Chinese cooking. Many people like many different types of food. Some people will eat only American food.

6. I like American food. I eat burgers whenever I can. I like to eat fries and onion rings. I like to drink cokes and milkshakes. American food is my favorite food.

7. Sometimes they're five minutes late. Sometimes they're ten minutes late. Some come as late as thirty minutes late. No matter how late they come, late students are missing class work and may miss important material.

8. The trees are green this time of year. The sky is blue. The ground is brown. My shoes are black.
9. Good friends are always willing to help you. If you need help with your car, they will help you fix it. If you need a ride to school, they'll bring you.

10. The following are some ways to help you understand what you read. First, look at the title and any pictures. Then skim through the text quickly to get a general idea of the contents. Next, go back and actually read the passage carefully, slowly, and attentively, as if it really matters. These things will probably help you understand the passage better.

11. When two vowels are together, the first is long and the second is silent. Silent "e" makes the other vowel long. When a syllable ends in a vowel and it is the only vowel, the vowel is usually long. All of these rules help you find a long vowel sound.

12. Digital watches have many functions now. Most tell the time and date. Some also show you the temperature. Some are really small computers which can hold an entire calendar and date book. I've seen one that plays music.

13. Some paragraphs have the topic first. Some paragraphs have the topic last. The topic, though, can be in any position in the paragraph. Sometimes the topic sentence is first and last together.

14. Some students take about six months to speak English well enough to participate in class. Some take about a year. Many need over two years to speak English well. Some students may never learn. Some learn very quickly.

15. You might mistake a little detail for the main idea. Sometimes a student might select an idea which is too general and confuse it with the main idea. These are the two most common errors in detecting main ideas.

16. Everybody needs to be loved. Studies show that babies which are not handled often grow sick and die. Adults need support and affection from their family and friends. Older people live longer and have a better quality of life when surrounded by caring people.
17. My old Volkswagen van is a wreck. The tires are flat. The engine is shot. The battery is dead. Even the seats are torn-up. Everything on the car is messed-up.

18. I like to listen to talk radio programs. In the morning, they have the news. Later in the morning, the announcer interviews famous people and lets people talk to them over the phone. Later, they have a conservative commentator with whom I like to argue. In the evening, they have a psychiatrist on who gives advice to callers.

19. Glendale College has students from Central and South America. They have students from Asia and Australia. There are students from every continent in the world. Some are from Europe. Quite a few are North Americans.

20. Some books are old. Some books are new. Some books are expensive.

21. Proposition 187 was a very controversial law. Some people say that undocumented workers have no right to basic government services. Others say that every human, documented or not, is entitled to basic health care and education out of simple humanity.

22. My friend, Jack, was robbed last week. His apartment was emptied while he was at work. I had a stereo stolen out of my van last year. A month ago, someone stole my neighbor's car. Crime seems to be getting worse over the last few years.

23. San Francisco is famous for its great restaurants. The Golden Gate bridge spans the gap between Marin County and San Francisco. San Francisco is one of the great cities in the world. It has an active fishing industry and is a center for banking and commerce.

24. Never trust a teacher with a beard. I had Mr. Doyle for a class and he gave me a "D". Mr. Edelman has a beard also, and all I got were bad grades from him. Every teacher with a beard has given me a bad grade.

25. The airplane over Hawaii lost the top part of its body on a flight from one island to another. Cracks had formed along the top of the plane where the bolts joined sections of the body together. The increase in air accidents has been alarming since deregulation.
26. Many factors contribute to a student's grade in a class. Faithful class attendance is quite important. Regularly turning in assignments is also important. You also can't pass without studying and passing tests. The tests can be very hard.

27. There are only four poisonous snakes native to the United States. Three of these are pit vipers: the rattlesnake, the copperhead, and the cottonmouth moccasin. The fourth is the brightly banded coral snake.

28. Keep your tree outdoors until the day before Christmas. Never use lighted candles. There are other suggestions, also, for avoiding the Christmas tree fire. Turn off the tree lights before you leave the house, and get rid of the tree by New Year's Day.

29. Ten thousand people huddle inside a wall which encircles flat-roofed houses built of baked mud. Dust, inches thick, is stirred up by the camels and donkeys as they move through the town. For six months in the year it never rains: 120 degrees in the shade is not uncommon.

30. A fiddler crab waves his brightly colored claws and dances for his lady. The penguin hunts a fine smooth stone and takes it as a gift to his lady. Gestures of courtship like these are common throughout the animal kingdom.

31. To some people, the flood is an enemy. It comes like a river to hit the city and destroy their homes. But to the farmer the water is a friend, even in cloudburst amounts.

32. The great house of yesterday looked to the street and to the people. It was "impressive." But the great house of tomorrow will face away from the street to a hedged-in yard and a private little world of its own.

33. Europe today is the auto maker's dream. Millions of people want cars. More than that, millions of people can afford them.

34. Tall and powerfully built, he appeared to be about fifty. He had youthful gray eyes, intensely blue. Despite his ragged clothes, there was a kind of shaggy nobility in his bearing.
35. We would bring in a full harvest of chestnuts and walnuts. The apples we stored in the cellar, and we sun-dried the other fruits. Autumn was all these joys to us and we looked forward to its coming.

36. The early settlers in South Carolina sought profit. They took to raising Indian corn, hogs, and cattle. Then they looked to the timber lands and the products of the forest.

37. Concrete went into the foundation of the new houses. It was used for streets and for sidewalks. Tall office buildings sprang up largely built of concrete, and concrete was used for aqueducts and dams.

38. The early trains were often fire hazards. The locomotives sent out showers of sparks, so that the passengers were kept busy putting out fires in their clothing. The sparks often set fire to the dry grass and then, in turn, to the farm buildings.

39. Unfortunately, there are no new lands to be discovered. Even the smallest islands can be seen clearly from the air. But there is much to be discovered about the oceans, and science is now exploring them.

40. Changes in temperature are sometimes the reasons for the movements of animals. Crabs and lobsters go into deep water in the winter, then return to shallow water in the spring. Birds and some bats go north or south, depending on the season.

41. The corner of the basement toward the tornado usually offers the greatest safety, particularly in frame houses. People in houses without basements can sometimes find protection by taking cover under heavy furniture against inside walls. Standing next to a wall on a lower floor is a good defensive tactic.

42. Everything was just getting settled after World War II. The Deep South had just begun to feel comfortable again. Then came the ants! Whole colonies of them had sprung into being almost over night. It seemed like an invasion from Mars or some other unearthly place. Agricultural experts were brought in to study the situation and to map strategy for defense.

43. There is much concern over accidents among children. In the age group from 15 to 24 years, pedestrian deaths constitute only twelve
percent of the total for the group. In the age group from 0 to 14 years, the 
percentage is over sixty. There are five times as many deaths among 
young children as among youth. Yet people 65 years of age or older suffer 
an even greater percentage of pedestrian deaths (sixty-six percent) than 
do children! Such facts are useful in indicating where accident-prevention 
efforts should be concentrated.

44. Finally, at some time or other, one will see a crowd of men, women, 
and children who seem to move together like a herd of sheep. They huddle 
together or they rush across the street in a mob. They gather in a group, 
shouting and jabbering. These are the new arrivals in the city. They have 
come to Calcutta because of famine, flood, drought, or other causes. They 
are homeless and hopeless when they reach the city. They get along in 
Calcutta as men have always managed in a new place.

45. Gold was discovered in California in 1849 and this lead to rapid 
building of the population on the West coast. The American civil war was 
fought mostly in the Southern and Southeastern states. The 
Northeastern areas of the American continent were heavily 
industrialized. Many events throughout the continental United States 
changed the character of the country forever.

46. Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all 
the slaves in the Southern states in rebellion against the Union. The move 
toward increased freedom and an extension of the right to vote grew 
rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A constitutional 
amendment forbidding slavery was soon passed after the end of the Civil 
war. Women were granted the vote in the early 20th century.

47. The legislative branch of the Federal government is bicameral, which 
means it is made up of two houses. One of the houses is the House of 
Representatives, in which congressmen are seated representing 
delegations of roughly the same populations from the various states. 
Barbara Boxer is one of the senators from California. The other house is 
the Senate in which are permitted two representatives from each state.

48. Sol, the nearest star to us is actually what we call the Sun. Another 
nearby star is Alpha Centauri, several light years away. There are many 
stars in our constellation. Our Sun is really quite a small compared to 
most stars.
49. There are many plucked-stringed instruments throughout history. The harp has been known to us since biblical times. The lyre is a type of square harp with no fore pillar. The strings were often made of hair or the gut of animals.

50. Claudius was the emperor who conquered the southern part of England. Claudius also introduced legislation to divide the Roman letter "V" into the vowel "U" and consonant "V". Everyone thought that he was crazy to introduce such an innovation with the alphabet. Of all the Roman emperors, Claudius was by far one of the most important.

51. Augustus Caesar, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero were the Roman emperors during the early part of the first century. Augustus' reign was marked by relative peace and prosperity for the empire. Livia, his wife, ended up poisoning Augustus when it appeared that he might change his will, leaving her son, Tiberius without the right to be the next emperor. She painted pieces of fruit with poison while they were on the tree, hoping her husband would pick the fruit for himself.

52. Because he had a limp and often stuttered, his family thought that Claudius was an idiot. His close friends recommended that he "play the fool". Claudius kept himself out of public display with his family's approval. Although he was actually quite an intelligent man, Claudius found ways so that no one would think to kill him for fear that he might have aspirations to be Caesar.

53. Caligula's reign started well, but it soon became evident that he was crazy. He had a horse admitted as a member of the Roman Senate. He believed that he had been converted into a god and had temples built in his own honor. Most of the rules of the Caesars started with peace and joy, but ended in innocent bloodshed, and finally, assassination. Caligula reportedly killed his own sister when, thinking that she was a god also, feared that she would give birth to a god who was greater than him.