

Student Workbook for Introduction to Academic Reading II English 190

3 units Prof. Dennis Doyle
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Texts An Introduction to Critical Reading by Leah McCraney, 7th or 6th edition
English 190 Syllabus/Workbook
a pocket English Dictionary
also needed: Scantron answer sheets, and notebook. You also need a current GCC
picture student identification to use GCC computer labs.

English 190 is a reading class designed for students who are generally good readers, but who wish to improve their vocabulary and comprehension of academic reading. It also meets the prerequisite for English 191. Various word attack skills are covered including phonics, word analysis through the study of prefixes and word roots, and the use of context clues, but the emphasis of this class is in improving comprehension. There is extensive use of computer assisted instruction to drill vocabulary and to practice skills covered in class.

Topics Covered

Phonics, word attack skills: including review of phonics, Greek & Latin roots, use of context clues, comprehension improvement including: drawing conclusions, finding main ideas, detection of bias, propaganda, advertising and media criticism.

Registration and Drops

It is your responsibility to see that you are officially registered, added, 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 2 big tests, complete the required 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 on time to every class unless you are seriously ill, 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. Please turn off cell phones

and music players while in class. 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 190 page. Your username is your GCC ID#. Mr. Doyle will tell you your password. 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

Final Exam - 35%

Midterm Exam - 25%

Participation -demonstrated by:

-completing syllabus book - 10%

-finishing lab work - 10%

Book Report/Review - 15%

General Reading Level Improvement (measured by standardized tests) - 5%

Students may schedule makeup tests if they get a D or F on the midterm, 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. Besides tests, lab work, use of the syllabus (the "Green" book), and all other assignments contribute to your final grade. Students are expected to do all assigned work and to attend all classes; irregular class attendance and/or frequent tardiness may result in being dropped. Students are also required to be respectful of the learning environment and to avoid disrupting class by arriving late, engaging in personal conversation, or leaving class before the assigned dismissal time. Because of the length of some classes, there may be a short break in the middle of a class period; students not returning at the assigned time will be marked absent. The book reports are due on the last day of class. The date of the final is listed on the class web page and in the college schedule.

Student Learning Outcomes

Apply knowledge of textbook strategies to preview and scan texts for main ideas. Discriminate between primary and subordinate statements in a paragraph and create and follow an outline. Discriminate between fact and opinion statements and recognize and determine the mode of propaganda in a text.

Define and use at least 100 Greek or Latin roots and over 300 words based on those roots.

Write a book review which shows ability to analyze, synthesize, and think critically about a text.

Students with Disabilities

Mr. Doyle and GCC 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 plagiarism. Incidents of academic dishonesty will be referred to the Vice-President of Instruction's office.

Electronic device policy

Generally, cell phones, iPods, and other electronic devices should be turned off when class begins to avoid disrupting class. Students may not text-message or make or receive calls during class. However, students may use laptops and iPads in class to take notes or to access the class web page or the online syllabus. Abuse of this privilege may result in its revocation. Students with disabilities may use any necessary electronic accommodating device.

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. It may be changed also during short semesters. In addition to these subjects, we will be doing additional outside readings from current magazines, newspapers and materials from the internet.

- Week 1. Introduction, diagnostic testing, lab work orientation
- Week 2. Begin lab work, review phonics skills and syllabication, study skills
- Week 3. Study skills: improving memory, SQ3R
- Week 4. Using the context, and explain book reports.
- Week 5. begin prefixes and roots assign
- Week 6. More prefixes and roots
- Week 7. More prefixes and roots
- Week 8. Review prefixes and roots
- Week 9. Test on text Vocabulary
- Week 10. Begin basic comprehension, outlining from lists of objects, outlining from paragraphs
- Week 11. General vs. specific, topic sentences, main idea

- Week 12. Drawing conclusions, inferences
- Week 13. Review, begin analogies
- Week 14. Critical reading: bias, author's purpose, considering sources.
Fact vs. opinion, begin propaganda and critique of advertising.
- Week 15. Review for final exam.
- Week 16. book report due on day of final exam

See the web page for last minute changes.

How to Do the Lab Work

Go to <http://moodle.glendale.edu>.

Tap on this link and login to the Moodle program. Mr. Doyle will give you your first login and password. The first thing you do when you get into the program is to CHANGE your password to a personal password. If you had a WebCT, BlackBoard or Moodle password last semester, it has been reset and you need to go through the process again to set up your new password.

Follow the links to the page which reads:

My courses

Select the course that reads:

ENG 190 - Dennis Doyle

When you get into the program:

What follows on the page is a week-by-week listing of assignments that you should do in order each week. I update the page weekly; check the web page frequently for the current assignments. Do every assignment that has the words Lessons, Quiz, or Vocabulary. Finish each week by Saturday Night. 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.

The “Green” Book

There are 2 texts for the class: the “Introduction to Critical Reading” book and the inexpensive green syllabus book. The “green” book is for in-class work and will be collected at the end of the semester and graded. You should get this book immediately or download and print it free from our Moodle site. All of our worksheets are in the book for class work and you will frequently need the book. We may not have time to do all the pages in the green book. You are responsible only for the pages that we did together in class. The book is also available for sale in the GCC bookstore.

Study Skills Basics

If you are like most college students, you come to college with few organized study skills. What worked in high school, though, will not work in college, because there aren't that many adults hanging around nagging you to do what you should do to be successful. It is really up to you; you need find your own way. Here are some tips:

Manage Your Time

Get a calendar; fill in your class times. Never miss class casually. Fill in times for study, at least three hours a week to start. Mark down holidays. List when assignments are due as soon as you get them. Take advantage of field trips and extra credit events and schedule them in. Failing to plan is planning to fail. Don't wait to the last minute to work on long-term projects and term papers. Student who fail to keep track of assignments often drop out by the mid-term. That is a waste of everyone's time and your talent.

Find a Distraction-Free Place

Let's face it; almost anything is more interesting than studying. The bug crawling up the wall next to your desk suddenly fascinates your mind, rebelling like an undisciplined child. For the hundredth time, you gaze out the library window trying to spot that girl in your history class. You count the number of slats in the heating vent at your feet.

Don't cheat yourself. Get away from all the distractions. Establish a place that becomes your "territory" away from windows, noises, passing girls (or boys), and telephones. Make it a regular spot because if you study at the same place and at the same time each day, you "settle in" faster to the job of studying. You "condition" yourself to get down to business when you go there and become accustomed to the normal environmental distractions in the room. Be absolutely unavailable to visitors and phone calls during your study time and do not study in front of the television.

Light, Air, Temperature and Food

Some other problems should be taken into account also. How is the lighting? Too much bright light reflecting off of white pages will fatigue your eyes, give you a headache and cut your concentration. Not enough light can have the same effect. Do you study in a dark room with just a small intensity light over your work? Don't. The contrast between the dark room and the white pages is bad for your eyes. Is it too hot or too cold in the room? If it's too warm, you might fall asleep. Extreme cold inhibits memory, but it's best to keep the room on the cool side. Slight discomfort seems to help the mind concentrate. Is there enough fresh air in the room? Your poor brain is starved for oxygen in a stuffy room. You may not think you need air when you study, but have you ever felt "hung over" after a session of study? Not having enough air will dull your mind and put you to sleep.

Your mind is lodged in a body which must be considered in the study program.

Sufficient light, heat and fresh air are all necessary. How about the way you sit? Remember that if your body is relaxed and too comfortable, your mind dulls and sleep will likely result. So don't slouch at your desk; sit up straight. Avoid easy chairs. Somehow, a little discomfort seems just right for keeping the mind alert. Never read in bed. When a person gets into bed, the purpose usually is to go to sleep. Reading in bed and periodically falling asleep over a book will often condition a person to fall asleep whenever he is handling a book. Get your work done, and then go to bed.

Let your physical needs help you get your work done. For example, if you are hungry for a cookie in the middle of a chapter, make a deal with yourself that you won't get the cookie until you've finished the chapter. Make up little rewards for yourself for finishing assignments. Promise yourself a soft drink for successfully finishing your lab work. Put off calling your girl/boy friend until you've reviewed your French conjugations. Having a tangible reward helps you to focus your attention on the subject and the quiet gnawing desire for the reward encourages you to go faster.

Organized?

Have everything you need in one place. This includes pens, pencils, reference books, paper, notes and the textbook. You'll break concentration if you keep jumping up to find the things you need. Also, keep your notes legible and organized. You don't get any points for having the neatest notebook on campus, but if your notebook consists of scrambled bits of paper and scrawled memos scratched on the back of receipts, you will end up spending as much time deciphering your notes as studying them.

When reading an assignment for class, don't just passively read over the pages and assume that you'll retain the information. Forgetting begins immediately after you close the book. Reading actively takes so little time yet pays big dividends in retention.

Make the Effort

Above all, make the effort to concentrate. We are all bombarded with a tremendous amount of information during the day and we have become adept at filtering out most of it. We are so skilled at this filtering process that many of us have a serious problem just paying attention. So make the effort to concentrate in class; make the effort to remember as you read your text; make the effort to take notes and study them. Make the effort the first time through and you will find that you are getting more out of your classes and actually need less time cramming before the final test.

SQ3R

SQ3R is a study method for reading textbooks and remembering what you read. Don't read in the same passive way that you watch television. Reading takes effort! You must pay a price or you get nothing out of it! SQ3R stands for:

S = Survey

Before you read anything, survey the passage first.

Take a few moments (30 seconds for a chapter, longer for an entire book). Look at the title, the pictures, and major headings. Read the first and last paragraph and skim through the text. Get a general idea what the whole thing is about. Remember that a real person actually wrote this passage that you are about to read. Disagree with the author. Get emotionally involved.

Q = Question

Close the book and ask yourself what you really know about the passage. Without looking, can you answer these questions?

What's the title? What mode of writing is it? If it's fiction, what are the characters? Can you outline the plot? If it's exposition, what is the main idea? How is it supported? If it is argumentative writing, what is the opinion that they are trying to express? How do they support it? Does it make sense to you?

R = Read

Now read the passage as if it matters. Read in a "questioning" way. Make up some questions in your mind which you'd want to ask the author as you go along in the reading. As you read, actively seek the answers to your questions. Look for things,- it almost doesn't matter what you are looking for. If you are looking for things, you will find them and remember everything better. Read for the big or main ideas. If you concentrate on the main ideas, the details will follow. See if you can visualize the concepts or the plot as you read.

R = Recite

Now close the book again and try to tell yourself what you know. If you know something well enough to teach it to someone else, then you really know it. It's okay to talk to yourself. See if you can put the concepts in the passage in your own words.

R = Review

Now go back to the text and look again for things that you missed, -the things that you couldn't explain in your own words. Get help with ideas that you don't understand. It's harder to remember things if you don't understand them.

Improving Your Memory

1. Make the effort to remember. Your memory improves if you pay attention to the task and concentrate on trying to remember something.
2. It must make sense to you. It is easier to remember something you understand. Try to understand a subject, formula, date or other facts before you try to memorize them. It is very hard to memorize and retain nonsense.
3. It is easier to remember something in context with other things you already know. Try to see how the information that you are trying to memorize fits in with other bits of information. Use outlines, or use mnemonic devices to help your recall of lists and dates.
4. Complete ideas are easier to recall than details. Main ideas are easier to remember than the parts. If you focus on the whole, the details will follow.
5. Your physical needs will affect your memory. You can actually make yourself stupid by not getting enough air, food, water, and sleep. A regular schedule beats a hectic unplanned, sleepless lifestyle while you are in school. Be aware of how drugs, prescribed or not, may affect your ability to pay attention or to remember things. Also, don't get too relaxed when you study. If your body is too comfortable, then your brain will soon follow.

Book Report

You are required to do a book report **due on the last day of the class**. Select a book of about 150 to 300 pages that you have not read before. The book may be fiction, nonfiction or whatever. Find something that you are interested in and that you are likely to finish in time. You should bring the book with you in class and be prepared to do some assignments based on the book.

Select a book from these suggested authors:

The listed authors are merely suggestions, with the listed books only their best-known. They are great books and most college educated people are familiar with them.

Tan	The Joy Luck Club, The Kitchen God's Wife
Erdrich	Love Medicine
Crichton	Jurassic Park, Terminal Man
Kingston	The Woman Warrior
Walker	The Color Purple
Terkel	Working, Hard Times
Bradbury	The Martian Chronicles, Fahrenheit 451
Christy	Easy to Kill, Mysterious Affair of Style
Clark	2001 a Space Odyssey, The Sentinel
Clavel	Shogun, Noble House
Crane	The Red Badge of Courage
Hesse	Siddhartha, Magister Ludi
Huxley	Brave New World
Katzanzakis	Zorba the Greek, Francis, The Last Temptation
Lamott	Bird by Bird, Traveling Mercies
Lee	To Kill a Mockingbird
L'Engle	A Wrinkle in Time
Lewis	Surprised by Joy, Chronicles of Narnia
London	The Call of the Wild, The Sea Wolf
McCaffrey	Dragonquest, Dragonsong
Miller	Canticle for Leibowitz
Orwell	1984, Animal Farm
Potok	The Chosen, My Name is Asher Lev
Salinger	Catcher in the Rye
Dickens	A Tale of Two Cities, A Christmas Carol
Doyle	The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Golding	Lord of the Flies
Graves	I, Claudius, Claudius the God
Heinlein	Stranger in a Strange Land
Heller	Catch 22
Hemingway	The Old Man and the Sea
Saroyan	Plays and Short Stories

Solzhenitsyn	A Day in the Life of....., Gulag Archipelago
Steinbeck	The Red Pony, the Grapes of Wrath
Swift	Gulliver's Travels
Tolkien	The Hobbit
Twain	Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn
Uris	Trinity, Exodus
Vonnegut	God Bless You Mr. Rosewater, Slaughterhouse Five
Wambaugh	The Blue Knight, The Choirboys
White	Once and Future King

How to do the Book Report (due on the last day of class)

Use this format for the book report. You may email the report to Mr. Doyle, or send it as an attachment to an email, or print out actual paper and hand it in.

The book report should be about 4 to 6 pages long and be written in a simple, concise, clear style. It may be shorter if your ideas are complete and longer if you are not too wordy. Don't simply copy pages out of the book or quotes from the cover as some students have in the past. I prefer the work to be typed, double-spaced with writing on only one side of the paper, but your neat handwriting or printing in black or blue ink is acceptable. You will get into trouble if you copy directly from some other person's work (like Wikipedia or Google).

You should thoroughly answer these questions:

1. **What is the name of the book?** Who is the author? Who is the publisher? How many pages are in the book? These questions should be answered in one or two complete sentences. You don't need to rewrite the question; simply number the answer.
2. **What kind of book is it?** Fiction? Nonfiction? Biography? Argumentation? This is a couple of sentences long. Say what makes it "fiction" or "nonfiction".
3. **How many days did it take you to read this book?** This is about one sentence.
4. **Who are the top three or four characters?** Tell me about them. Why are they important? List them and say a little about each one. This could be about a half a page to over a page long.
5. **Tell me what the book is about. Summarize the plot.** Use your own words and ideas to describe the story. If the book is a collection of short stories, pick the three best and explain their plots. If the book is not fiction, explain the main idea and the supporting details or arguments. If it is organized historically, give a list of the

important events in the text. This could run from one and a half page to several pages. Don't make it too long or too short; you don't need to explain every little detail in the plot).

6. **Now give me some analysis of the book.** Tell me why you liked or did not like it. Was it too hard or easy to understand? Was the vocabulary too hard? Would you recommend it to a friend? Did you see a movie or video of the book? How is it different from the real book? How would you judge the author? Was the story something you could relate to or was it not connected to your real life? This could be one to several pages. Don't forget this part. Most students do well on the summary of the book (question#5) but only write a few sentences for this question. Do a good analysis.

Gunning-Fog Readability Formula

To analyze your book report book or any text:

1. Open the book to any page with at least two paragraphs.
2. Count out a section of 100 words.
3. How many sentences are in the sample? Divide 100 by the number of sentences to get the average number of words per sentence.
4. Look over the sample again and count the number of words that have three or more syllables, but don't count words that make three syllables because of an additional "ing" or "ed".
5. Add the average number of words per sentence to the number of multi syllabic words.
6. Multiply this by .4
7. The number you have left is a rough "grade level" of this section of text.

1-6	elementary level
7-9	junior high
10-12	senior high
13-16	college
>17	graduate level

Worksheet:

- a. Count a 100 word sample. Write the number of sentences: _____
- b. Divide 100 by the number of sentences: $(100 \div a)$ _____
- c. Count the number of words with three or more syllables: _____
- d. Add "b" + "c": _____
- e. Multiply this by .4: _____ grade level: _____

Repeat this with another sample of the book. If you get a wide variation between samples, do it again in another section, and again if needed until you start to see a trend.

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 our 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.

There are books that have lists of common roots, prefixes and suffixes which some student find helpful. Be aware of 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 are 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 neither 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".

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 are together in a syllable)
 - subtract one vowel from every diphthong, (diphthongs only count as one vowel sound.)
 - the number of vowel 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 vowel 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 vowel 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".

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.

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.

Using the Context Tips

1. Use the syntax of the sentence to determine the unknown word's part of speech.

example: Fish _____ in the sea.

What is the part of speech of _____ the unknown word?

2. Look at the other verbs and modifiers to see how these words relate to your unknown word.

example: After the ferocious _____ ate the gazelle, he roared and rejoined the pride near the watering hole.

The words "ferocious", "roared" and "pride" are clues to the unknown word.

3. If the unknown word is part of a list, what characteristics does it share with the other items on the list?

example: My favorite colors are green, red, and a golden _____.

Since the other words on the list are colors, then the unknown word must be a color also.

4. See if the unknown word is in contrast to a known word in the sentence.

example: When I voted for the President, he appeared to be a liberal, but after he got in, his business policies became _____.

The unknown word must be the opposite of "liberal".

5. Often an author will define a word parenthetically, or in the previous or following sentences.

example: The cry "Slainté" could be heard all around the pub as the glasses were raised. ("Slainté" means "health" in Irish Gaelic).

English 190 Vocabulary Roots

root word

definition

examples

ad-

amor-,amas,ama-

anti-

aud-

anthro- (andro-)

aqua-

auto-

astro-

biblio-

bi-

bio-

cardia-

carni-

cent-

circum-,circu-

chron-

cide-ciss-scis-

claustr, claud, clud-

contra, counter-

corp-

cred-

cyber-

dec-

dent-

derm-

deus, dios, de, div-

dext-

di, du-

dictat-
dyna-
epi-
eu-
exo-, ex-
extra-
fin-
gamy-
gen-
gloss-, glot-
gno-
gyny-
hetero-
hemi-
hepatic-
hex-
homo-
homo-
hydro-
hyper-
hypo-
inter-
intra-
kil-
lingua-
logo-
luc, luke-lux-
mal-
mania-
manu- mar-

meter-
micro-
mil-
mis-
miss-, mit-
mono-
mot, mov-
mort-
multi-
nano-
naut-, nav-
nov-
oct-
omni-
pac-, pax-
panis-
pan-
pater-
ped-, pod-
pent-
phil-
phono-
photo-
phyte
poly-
port-
post-
pre-
pro- quat, quad-
quint-

rupt-
scien-scio-
scrib,script-
semi-
sept-
sex-
sinistr-
somnia-
sophi-
spect-
stell-
sub-
super-
taph, tab-
tele-
thanato-
theo-
tox-
trans-
tri-
vid-,vis-
vita,vida-
volo, volunt-
xeno-
zoa-

Roots Practice 1

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. a self-operating machine | ___pentameter |
| 2. something in one's own handwriting | ___aqueous |
| 3. sexually interested in both sexes | ___inclusive language |
| 4. to part in two directions | ___naval |
| 5. lasting two years | ___audit |
| 6. "farewell to meat" a festival before Lent | ___aqua-fortis |
| 7. meat eating | ___automaton |
| 8. a stupid person | ___hominid |
| 9. religion based on secret knowledge | ___audible |
| 10. manslaughter | ___autograph |
| 11. a primate human | ___Gnostic |
| 12. a verse of five meters | ___nave |
| 13. fifty days after Passover | ___bifurcated |
| 14. to stick to | ___bisexual |
| 15. to swear to | ___ignoramus |
| 16. against Christ | ___carnivorous |
| 17. feeling strongly against | ___seclude |
| 18. can be heard | ___adjure |
| 19. a hearing | ___homicide |
| 20. "strong water" an alcoholic drink | ___carnival |
| 21. watery substance | ___biennial |
| 22. belonging to ships | ___antipathy |
| 23. the body of a church, shaped like a ship | ___antichrist |
| 24. to shut away | ___Pentecost |
| 25. genderless words for male words | ___adhere |

Roots Practice 2

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. a right-handed person | ___ contraband |
| 2. "thick skinned" animal | ___ contravene |
| 3. from off the earth | ___ credulous |
| 4. active or powerful | ___ creed |
| 5. can't tell if it's a boy or a girl | ___ dermatitis |
| 6. to hinder; to go against | ___ pachyderm |
| 7. showing skill or "rightness" | ___ dexterity |
| 8. prohibited goods | ___ dextrad |
| 9. inflammation of the liver | ___ sinestrade |
| 10. marrying someone from outside your tribe | ___ sinister |
| 11. an attempt to kill everyone of a single race | ___ diction |
| 12. hatred of women | ___ indict |
| 13. a belief | ___ dynamic |
| 14. an element, the "source of water" | ___ dinosaur |
| 15. disease of the skin | ___ exorcism |
| 16. the first book of the Bible | ___ excise |
| 17. believing easily | ___ extraterrestrial |
| 18. evil or bad "wrong" | ___ exogamy |
| 19. to cut out | ___ bigamy |
| 20. correct speaking | ___ genocide |
| 21. thunder or powerful lizard | ___ hydrogen |
| 22. marriage to two people at the same time | ___ Genesis |
| 23. to cast out the devil | ___ androgynous |
| 24. to speak an accusation | ___ misogyny |
| 25. a left-handed person | ___ hepatitis |

Roots Practice 3

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. a women's doctor | ___hydrolysis |
| 2. inflammation of the liver | ___mortify |
| 3. decomposition of a chemical with water | ___intrauterine |
| 4. a large water spigot | ___heliomania |
| 5. "under the skin" needle | ___lucid |
| 6. lower part of the abdomen | ___microfilm |
| 7. "within the vein" needle | ___a long speech |
| 8. within the uterus | ___gynecologist |
| 9. a transparent acrylic resin | ___biodegradable |
| 10. clear, easily understood | ___hypodermic |
| 11. an insane person | ___circumlocution |
| 12. an exaggerated desire for sunbathing | ___hydrant |
| 13. a large dark area on the moon | ___dying soon |
| 14. a seaman | ___bibliographer |
| 15. one millionth of a meter | ___bibliophile |
| 16. a film in which documents are photographed greatly reduced in size. | ___hypogastric |
| 17. obsession with one idea | ___monomania |
| 18. monologue | ___intravenous |
| 19. to shame or humiliate | ___hepatitis |
| 20. moribund | ___mare |
| 21. a lover of books | ___biopsy |
| 22. one who writes bibliographies | ___mariner |
| 23. decomposed by natural living processes | ___Lucite |
| 24. examination of tissue from a living body | ___micron |
| 25. speaking in circles | ___maniac |

Roots Practice 4

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. a tooth with double-points | ___homograph |
| 2. time mechanism in living things | ___amatory |
| 3. cutting off of the foreskin | ___tachycardia |
| 4. around the moon | ___chronic |
| 5. molecule with many different atoms
joined in a ring | ___astronomical unit |
| 6. a word spelled the same as another, but with a
different meaning | ___bicuspid |
| 7. a speech or recitation about a trip | ___divination |
| 8. expressive of sexual love | ___biological clock |
| 9. rapid beating of the heart | ___circumcision |
| 10. human centered | ___episcopal |
| 11. resembling a man | ___corpus delicti |
| 12. distance between the earth and the sun | ___heterocyclic |
| 13. lingering, all the time | ___circumlunar |
| 14. inspired insight or intuition | ___travelogue |
| 15. bishops who "overlook" the Church | ___anthropocentric |
| the victim's corpse in a murder | ___anthropoid |
| "body of Christ", a city in Texas | ___dentition |
| 18. the number and arrangement of teeth | ___Corpus Christi |
| 19. "smart idiot" | ___genocide |
| 20. plausible but misleading arguments | ___glottis |
| 21. made up of two atoms | ___infinitesimal |
| 22. agreeable sounds | ___euphony |
| 23. immeasurably small | ___diatomic |
| 24. gap between the vocal chords & the larynx | ___sophistry |
| 25. systematic killing of a particular group | ___sophomore |

Roots Practice 5

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. feeling against or uncaring | ___ immortal |
| 2. fear of closed-in spaces | ___ malevolent |
| 3. one who loves English things | ___ hyperbilirubinemia |
| 4. one who hates English things | ___ antimatter |
| 5. powerful, forceful | ___ pancreas |
| 6. to mix carefully so there are no lumps | ___ euthanasia |
| 7. medicine against living germs | ___ internet |
| 8. physical, in the body | ___ omnipotent |
| 9. the opposite of matter | ___ anglophobe |
| 10. mercy killing | ___ homogenize |
| 11. within the vein | ___ portmanteau |
| 12. it will never die | ___ antipathy |
| 13. all powerful | ___ corporal |
| 14. one who walks | ___ benevolent |
| 15. too much bile in the blood | ___ anglophile |
| 16. stamp collecting | ___ vita |
| 17. wishing bad on someone | ___ claustrophobia |
| 18. "all fleshy" body organ | ___ dynamic |
| 19. a network between computers | ___ antibiotics |
| 20. mistakes made by a professional | ___ malpractice |
| 21. a peaceable agreement | ___ toxicology |
| 22. wishing good | ___ pedestrian |
| 23. a resume or list of things in your life | ___ philately |
| 24. study of poisons | ___ pact |
| 25. a leather suitcase, "coat carrier" | ___ intravenous |

Roots Practice 6

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. a body or collection of writings or laws | ___ aqueous humor |
| 2. an instrument to find a star's altitude | ___ ad hoc |
| 3. a legislative body with two houses | ___ android |
| 4. a rage for possessing books | ___ anthropomorphism |
| 5. a robot which is shaped like a human | ___ astrolabe |
| 6. acquainted with | ___ auditory |
| 7. against the removal of an established church | ___ bibliomania |
| 8. an instrument for recording the heart | ___ bibulous |
| 9. apt to believe without good evidence | ___ bicameral |
| 10. becoming pregnant, forming an idea | ___ biosphere |
| 11. fond of drinking alcohol | ___ caption |
| 12. "for this", temporary, for one occasion only | ___ cardiograph |
| 13. giving an animal human qualities | ___ cerebrum |
| 14. recurring frequently | ___ chromosphere |
| 15. related to hearing | ___ chronic |
| 16. to draw a line around | ___ circumscribe |
| 17. region around the earth which supports life | ___ cognizant |
| 18. the heading or title of an article or picture | ___ conception |
| 19. the main anterior part of the brain | ___ contravene |
| 20. the colored gas layer surrounding the sun | ___ corpus |
| 21. the watery fluid which fills part of the eye | ___ countermand |
| 22. to be in conflict with | ___ credulous |
| 23. to revoke a former command | ___ antisestablishment |

Roots Practice 7

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. a small space the size of a tooth | ___ ambidextrous |
| 2. a unit of measurement of force | ___ androgyny |
| 3. a woman married to many men | ___ bigamy |
| 4. able to use both hands well | ___ diction |
| 5. an instructor | ___ digraph |
| 6. brother killing brother | ___ diva |
| 7. correct speaking | ___ docent |
| 8. faithfulness | ___ dyne |
| 9. "happy death" | ___ epitaph |
| 10. having ambiguous sexuality | ___ eugenics |
| 11. holding correct beliefs | ___ euthanasia |
| 12. infection of the liver | ___ extraterrestrial |
| 13. marriage to one partner | ___ fidelity |
| 14. marriage to only two partners | ___ fratricide |
| 15. marriage to two or more people at once | ___ glossolalia |
| 16. outside of earth | ___ hemiplegia |
| 17. partial paralysis | ___ hepatitis |
| 18. rock drawing | ___ indentation |
| 19. "speaking in tongues" not learned | ___ infinite |
| 20. the science of improving a species | ___ monogamy |
| 21. the star opera singer | ___ orthodox |
| 22. two letters which together form a new sound | ___ petroglyph |
| 23. without an end | ___ polyandry |
| 24. words on a memorial marker | ___ polygamy |

Roots Practice 8

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a chemical with the water removed | ___anhydrous |
| 2. a projectile | ___companion |
| 3. bad smell | ___cosmonaut |
| 4. concerning both Americas | ___elucidate |
| 5. fatherhood | ___heterodox |
| 6. foot doctor | ___homicide |
| 7. holding different beliefs | ___homogeneous |
| 8. in many different languages | ___hyperbilirubinemia |
| 9. into the muscle | ___hypoglycemia |
| 10. killing a person | ___interregnums |
| 11. knowing all things | ___intramuscular |
| 12. low blood sugar | ___malodorous |
| 13. making peaceful | ___mariner |
| 14. of the same types | ___missile |
| 15. oil-based substance | ___mortician |
| 16. one who prepares the dead | ___multilingual |
| 17. one with whom you share bread | ___neurology |
| 18. sailor | ___omniscient |
| 19. sails the universe | ___pacification |
| 20. send back | ___Pan-American |
| 21. study of the nerves and the brain | ___paternity |
| 22. the foot of a statue | ___pedestal |
| 23. the time between regimes | ___petrochemical |
| 24. to make clear | ___podiatrist |
| 25. to make young again | ___rejuvenate |
| 26. too much bile in the blood | ___remit |

Roots Practice 9

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | a breaking out | ___acrophobia |
| 2. | a flat carrying case | ___agoraphobia |
| 3. | a math variable with many parts | ___constellation |
| 4. | a star system | ___eruption |
| 5. | after death | ___inscribe |
| 6. | belief in many gods | ___nontoxic |
| 7. | evil | ___philanthropy |
| 8. | fear of going outside | ___photosensitive |
| 9. | fear of high places | ___polynomial |
| 10. | knowing things before it happens | ___polytheism |
| 11. | living | ___portfolio |
| 12. | looking ahead | ___portmanteau |
| 13. | love of mankind | ___posthumous |
| 14. | not poisonous | ___prescient |
| 15. | oral | ___provision |
| 16. | partially dry | ___psycholinguistics |
| 17. | sensitive to light | ___scientology |
| 18. | sleep walking | ___semiarid |
| 19. | sophisticated | ___sinister |
| 20. | study of knowledge | ___somnambulism |
| 21. | reading is the mind's "guessing game" | ___sorority |
| 22. | to turn from under | ___subvert |
| 23. | travel bag | ___urbane |
| 25. | women's fraternity | ___verbal |
| 26. | write in | ___vital |

Match the Words with the Definitions 10

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|
| 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 #11

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 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 #12

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 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 | _____ of the same type, standardized |
| 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 #13

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Transposition | _____ Evidence that indicates against |
| 2. Unicellular | _____ A chemical agent that works against a toxin |
| 3. Semiconscious | _____ A three-headed muscle of the upper arm |
| 4. Contraindication | _____ Outside of the uterus |
| 5. Anteflexion | _____ Placed across (to the other side) |
| 6. Hemiplegia | _____ Outside of the liver |
| 7. Extrauterine | _____ After having eaten |
| 8. Antitoxin | _____ Relating to having a single cell |
| 9. Prenatal | _____ Bad or poor position |
| 10. Subaural | _____ 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. Incompetency | _____ Half or part of a circle |
| 22. Inframammary | _____ Referring to under the breast bone |
| 23. Malnutrition | _____ A condition of not being competent |
| 24. Transfusion | _____ acting against a fever |
| 25. Extrahepatic | _____ Passing blood from one person 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

Roots	Definitions	Examples
ab,a	not, from	abnormal
acro	high	acrophobia
ad,ac,ap	to, toward	admit
agri, agor, acr	field	agoraphobia
ambi	both, two	ambidextrous
ambl	walk	somnambulism
amo,am	love	amiable
anthro	man	anthropology
anti	against	antimatter
arch	high	archbishop
aqua	water	aquarium
astro	star	astronaut
aud	hear	audience
bene, bonu	well, good	benefit, bonus
bi, du, di, twa, twi	two	bisexual
bib, bev	drink	imbibe
biblio	book	bibliophile
bio	life	antibiotics
camera	room	bicameral
can, ken, cyn	dog	canine
capt	head	decapitate
card	heart	cardiac
cent	hundred	century
chrom	color	pan chromatic
chron	time	chronic
cid, ciss	kill, cut	suicide
circu	around	circumference
clud, clos	closed	exclude
cogn	know	recognize
contra	against	contradict
corp	body	corpse
counter	against	counterrevolutionary
cred	believe	credit
cyn	dog	cynic
dec	ten	decade
dent	teeth	dentist
derm	skin	epidermis
deus	God	divine
dextra	right	dexterity
dict	speak	dictionary
doc, dox	teach	docent
dyn	power	dynamic

epi	on top	epitaph
eu	happy, good	euthanasia
extra	over, above	extrahepatic
fer	carry	transfer
ferr	iron	ferric
fin	end	infinite
frac, frag	break	fragile
frat	brother	fraternal
gamy	wife	polygamy
gen	begin, race	generation
gig, gia	big	gigabit
glot, gloss	tongue	glossary
gno	know	ignorant
graph, gram	write	paragraph
gyny	woman	gynecology
hemi	half	hemisphere
hep	liver	hepatitis
hetero	different	heterosexual
homo	same	homogenized
homo	man	homicide
hydr	water	hydrogen
hyper	over	hyperactive
hypo	under	hypotension
inter	between	international
intra	within	intravenous
ject, jac	throw	injection
kil	thousand	kilowatt
lat	side	unilateral
ling	tongue	linguistics
locu, loq	speak	eloquent
log	word, study	logic
lux, luc	light	lucid
magna	big	magnify
mal	bad	malignant
mand	order	mandatory
mania	crazy	pyromaniac
manu	hands	manipulate
mar	sea	marine
mater	mother	maternal
meg	big	megabyte
micro	very small	microbe
mit, miss	send	mission
mal	bad	malpractice
meter	measure	thermometer
metro	city	metropolis

micro	small	microcomputer
mil	thousand	mile
mini	small	minimum
mis	wrong	misspell
miss, mit	send	mission
mono	one	monopoly
morph	shape	morphology
mort	death	immortal
multi	many	multitude
nano	dwarf	nanotechnology
nat	birth	natural
naut, nav	sail	navy
nov, non	nine	novena
nova	new	novel
ob, op,	not, from	obstruct
oct	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
pen, pend	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
seme
semi
sex
sinestra
soph
sogn
soror
spect
sta,sti,stu
stella
sub
super
tact, tang
taph
tele
terr
theo
tele
tort
tox
trans
tri
twe,twi
uni
urb
ven
verb
vert
vis,vid
vita,viva

write
seed
half
six
left
wise
sleep
sister
look at
stand
star
under
over
touch
stone
far away
earth
God
far away
twist
poison
across
three
two
one
city
go, come
word
turn, twist
see
life

inscribe
seminar
semester
sextant
sinister
philosophy
insomnia
sorority
inspection
standard
constellation
submarine
superior
tangent
table
telepathy
terrestrial
theology
telescope
torture
toxic
transfusion
triple
twice
unique
suburb
intervene
verbal
pervert
video
vital

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 the press

freedom of expression= free speech and

high standard of living= comparable wealth

General & Specific

(Lab Work Assignment: Topic Sentences on the Apple Computers)

Number the items in the order of importance.

1. people
 old people
 old crazy people with bad teeth
 old crazy people

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

3. famous men
 famous women
 Anne Frank
 Queen Elizabeth
 John Kennedy

4. John Kennedy
 William Jefferson Clinton
 presidents
 dead presidents
 living presidents

5. Jurassic Park
 books
 books made into movies
 Little Women

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

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

8. Republicans
 Democrats
 Peace & Freedom
 Communist
9. Congress is bicameral, which means it is made up of two houses.
 One of the houses is the House of Representatives
 Barbara Boxer is a senator from California
 The other house is the Senate
10. Democrats
 political parties
 Republicans
 Peace & Freedom
11. the Green Ranger
 the Red Ranger
 the Power Rangers
 the Blue Ranger
12. cassettes
 ways music is duplicated
 compact disks
 records

General & Specific

Directions: In the paired sentences that follow, mark "G" for general statements, "S" for specific statements and "E" if they are equal.

1. ___ There are several uses for popcorn.
___ One is that you can eat it.
2. ___ The purposes of oil are many
___ Lubrication of machinery is first on the list.
3. ___ Asia has the coldest and hottest countries.
___ It also has the wettest and driest lands.
4. ___ Higher student fees has probably been the one which has caused the most discussion.
___ Significant changes in college policy have been introduced.
5. ___ The youngest student in Glendale College is 16.
___ The oldest student in Glendale College is 93.
6. ___ The main reason has been found to be not brushing the teeth.
___ The causes of tooth loss can be traced to many factors.
7. ___ Working at McDonalds is hard, laborious work.
___ Workers spend long shifts cooking, and serving food to unfriendly people.
8. ___ There are several reasons for his heart attack.
___ Never exercising is probably the most important.
9. ___ We have now covered three important idea.
___ The first of these principles is to find a quiet place to study.
10. ___ The U.S. Senate approves a treaties.
___ The House of Representative authorizes the spending of money.
11. ___ There are many lessons that all of us need to learn in life.
___ Perhaps the most important one is the need to plan ahead.
12. ___ There are many beliefs held by people in the world.
___ One of those is Christianity.
13. ___ Workers in this corporation get many benefits.
___ One of those benefits is paid vacations.

14. ___ Many countries loaned money to India.
___ The U.S.A. gave over three million.
15. ___ There are many methods of uncovering crime in recent years.
___ Probably one of the most effective ways has been the use of computers to read fingerprint records.
16. ___ There were numerous serious problems in Los Angeles.
___ Drug addiction is one of them.
17. ___ The lack of proper medical treatment was one reason.
___ The shortage of food was another reason.
18. ___ Building were damaged in the central part of the city.
___ The earthquake damaged a large part of the city.
19. ___ He loved nature and beauty.
___ He hated violence and oppression.
20. ___ He cannot stand strong perfume on women.
___ Chanel #5 annoys him the most.
21. ___ These are the suggestions of the new Speaker of the House...
___ Send the children of unwed mothers to orphanages.

Where is the Topic Sentence?

Model 1.

Model 2.

Model 3.

Model 4.

Model 5.

Model 1. Topic first, followed by details.

Model 2. Topic last, details precede.

Model 3. Topic first + last.

Model 4. Topic in the middle.

Model 5. Topic is not stated, but implied

1. _____ Sometimes the student acts like a fool. He keeps forgetting his books. He doesn't do the homework. Once, he even forgot to wear shoes to class.

2. _____ In Spanish, they say "muchacha". In Latin it is "puella". They say "cailín" in Irish. You can say the word for "girl" 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 Italian food. Others prefer Tai cooking. Many people like many different types of food. Some people will eat only American food.

6. _____ I like Mexican food. I eat burritos whenever I can. I like a good hot chile verde. I like to drink Dos Equis beer. Mexican 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 teachers really irritate me because I'm paying so much to be in school.

8. _____ Anait's are green. Brian's eyes are blue. Nadine's eyes are brown. Jose's eyes are light gray.

9. _____ Treat your friends like family: exploit them. If you need help with your car, get them to help you. If you need a ride to school, ask them to 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 you have two rabbits of different sexes together, then you'll soon have three, and then four, and then five. Always spay or neuter the animal that you don't want to reproduce.

12._____ Computers have many functions now. Most people use them as word processors. Some people get messages on their machine through e-mail. Others explore the Internet with them. I've seen people that write music on them.

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._____ Your computer's system software may not be configured to read the local area network. There might be a problem with the actual interface card or plug from your machine to the network. These are the two most common reasons why your computer won't access a server.

16._____ Everybody need 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 body is a wreck. My feet are flat. My ticker is shot. The battery is dead. My back aches. Everything falling apart.

18._____ I like to watch television. In the morning, they have the news. Later in the morning, there are all these great game shows. Later, they have the soap operas. In the evening, they have Star Trek on every night at 7PM.

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 ideas are old. Some ideas are new. Some ideas are completely stupid.

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._____ If your name is not on the teacher's lab work print-out, it could be that way for many reasons. First, have you been doing your lab work? If not, that could be the main reason. Second, if you have been doing your lab work but it is not recorded, did you sign-in and sign-out each time? Did you use your correct student identification? Did you give the official IBM number of the class when you first signed-in?

24._____ Never trust a teacher who acts friendly. I had Mr. Doyle for a class and he gave me a "D". Mr. Edelman is sort of nice also, and all I got were bad grades from him. Every teacher who acts friendly has given me a bad grade.

Underline the Topic Sentence

1. There are several different type of people who end up homeless. Some are people who are mentally ill with depression, schizophrenia or a similar ailment. Some are people who have been overwhelmed by debts and are jobless. A small percentage of homeless seem to prefer the life.
2. Keep your beeper set on silent when you are in class. Never bring your cellular phone with the ringer on. Laptop computers are permitted as are spelling computers, but may not be used during tests. There are many rules about the use of new technology in class.
3. Ten thousand ships sweep over thee every day. Thy waves, when stirred by an underground earthquake, may sweep away thousands of people. The sea is beautiful and powerful.
4. To some people, giving someone yellow roses might be a sign of love or respect. In other cultures, however, yellow roses signify death, almost like telling a person to "drop dead". Things that symbolize something in one culture might mean the direct opposite in another.
5. To some people, the rain is an enemy. It comes and floods the cities and destroys their homes. But to the farmer the rain is a friend because it nourishes his crops. 6. 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 or 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.
7. China today is the corporate businessman's dream. Millions of people there want to buy things. More than that, millions of people can afford them.
8. He was tall and powerfully built. He appeared to be about fifty years old. He had youthful blue eyes. Despite his dirty clothes, the homeless person was handsome and impressive.
9. We would bring in a feast to eat with turkey, potatoes, fresh greens and pie. Gifts abounded under the decorated tree. Christmas was all these joys to us and we looked forward to its coming.
10. The early inhabitants in California were the Chumash Indians. They were food gatherers. They also raised some crops and hunted for small game in the hills. The ones who lived close to the ocean also ate fish.

11. Microchips are built into all computers. Microchips are in cars and electronic musical instruments. Microchips are important parts in televisions, telephones, pagers, and radios.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.

Where is the Topic Sentence?

Model 1.	Model 2.	Model 3.	Model 4.	Model 5.
Topic is first, followed by details.	Topic is last, details precede.	Topic is first + last.	Topic in the middle.	Topic is not stated, but implied

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 "hóa bình". They say "pax" in Latin and "síochán" 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.

Outlines

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

1. ___ Apple Computers
 ___ microchips
 ___ Atari 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. ___ 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.

6. ___ 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.

7. ___ Gold was discovered in California in 1849 and this led 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.

8. ___Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, thus freeing all the slaves in the Southern states in rebellion against the Union.
___The move toward increased freedom and suffrage 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 right to vote in the early 20th century.

9. ___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.
___Alan Cranston was one of the senators from California.
___The other house is the Senate in which are permitted two representatives from each state only.

10. ___Sol, the nearest star to us is actually what we call the Sun.
___Another nearby star is thought to be Alpha Centauri, several light years away.
___There are many stars in our constellation.
___Our Sun is really quite a small and insignificant star.

11. ___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.

More Outlines

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

1. ___ 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 of the Roman emperors, Claudius was by far one of the most benign.

2. ___ 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.

3. ___ 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.

4. ___ Caligula's reign started benignly, 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.

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 principle 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 wire-tapping .

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.

Underline the Topic Sentence

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

Who or What is the Sentence About and What Does it Say About it?

1. The school is 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? _____

13. If they fix their behavior toward us, we will have a dialogue with them.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

14. Also known as avatars, the residents start up businesses, stage their own concerts, sell real estate and design fashion lines.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

15. The South African parliament passed legislation recognizing same-sex marriages Tuesday in an unprecedented move on a continent where homosexuality is taboo.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

16. Bill Gates, whose children are in private schools, said every state should require students to take three or four years of math and science to graduate from high school

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

Analogies

Find the relationship between the first two words in each sentence. Try to find a matching relationship between the third word and a word from the list.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----|------------|-------|
| 1. | face: nose | as | foot: | _____ |
| 2. | brush: clean | as | knife: | _____ |
| 3. | feel: touch | as | enough: | _____ |
| 4. | clean: dirty | as | top: | _____ |
| 5. | stove: cook | as | ladder: | _____ |
| 6. | bug: crawl | as | sled: | _____ |
| 7. | drum :band | as | letter: | _____ |
| 8. | meet: met | as | hold: | _____ |
| 9. | daddy: father | as | mail: | _____ |
| 10. | corn: ear | as | banana: | _____ |
| 11. | bang: noise | as | flash: | _____ |
| 12. | cow: calf | as | queen: | _____ |
| 13. | right: wrong | as | edge: | _____ |
| 14. | stone: rock | as | watch: | _____ |
| 15. | throw: threw | as | wear: | _____ |
| 16. | circle: ring | as | hurry: | _____ |
| 17. | twin: two | as | alone: | _____ |
| 18. | pond: lake | as | hill: | _____ |
| 19. | trap: catch | as | ribbon: | _____ |
| 20. | shore: bank | as | nearly: | _____ |
| 21. | bite: bit | as | drink: | _____ |
| 22. | butterfly: insect | as | donkey: | _____ |
| 23. | inch: foot | as | one: | _____ |
| 24. | glance: stare | as | wheel: | _____ |
| 25. | horse: gallop | as | cloud: | _____ |
| 26. | twelve: eleven | as | winter: | _____ |
| 27. | turkey: bird | as | bee: | _____ |
| 28. | bee: hum | as | bird: | _____ |
| 29. | arrange: music | as | develop: | _____ |
| 30. | sock: stocking | as | knife: | _____ |
| 31. | bank: vault | as | saw: | _____ |
| 32. | milk: cows | as | honey: | _____ |
| 33. | Sunday: Saturday | as | morning: | _____ |
| 34. | amicable: hostile | as | diffident: | _____ |
| 35. | artist: studio | as | hound: | _____ |
| 36. | sleeve: vest | as | air: | _____ |
| 37. | hundred: century | as | twenty: | _____ |
| 38. | widow: widower | as | witch: | _____ |
| 39. | boar: bore | as | baron: | _____ |
| 40. | grumpy: happy | as | harsh: | _____ |

41.	hundred: century	as	twenty:	_____
42.	confess: deny	as	burnish:	_____
43.	ewe: lamb	as	mare:	_____
44.	meter: millimeter	as	gram:	_____
45.	three: triangle	as	four:	_____
46.	whale: wail	as	vein:	_____
47.	ink: blotter	as	water:	_____
48.	tusk: ivory	as	linen:	_____
49.	beat: drum	as	blow:	_____
50.	chicken: rooster	as	turkey:	_____
51.	speak: phone	as	write:	_____
52.	book: page	as	record:	_____
53.	justice: oppression	as	energy:	_____
54.	sight: television	as	hearing:	_____
55.	boy: masculine	as	girl:	_____
56.	cow: bovine	as	horse:	_____
57.	March: April	as	Wednesday:	_____
58.	disease: aids	as	fish:	_____
59.	charity: love	as	hatred:	_____
60.	hunter: quarry	as	lover:	_____

Word List

slide, climb, score, square, barren, equine, flax, fall, kennel, bottom, fatigue, mail, sponge, song, teeth, Tuesday, beast, one, rush, radio, chirp, clock, vain, cut, twelve, drank, snow, tarnish, vacuum, plenty, confident, mild, feminine, held, film, horn, king, princess, drift, almost, typewriter, enmity, shark, horse, mate, sword, wear, score, summer, bees, skin, lift, middle, time, gobbler, spin, Thursday, midnight, insect, wizard, milligram, toe, wore, light, close, bunch, mountain, post

Fact or Opinion

Facts are statements which can be tested for truth or falsehood.

Opinions are personal, subjective judgments or beliefs which cannot be tested for proof.

Facts are not necessarily better than opinions, but it is important to know the difference between them because we tend to read, understand and trust facts in a different way than opinions. We use the word "fact" in a slightly different way than the way the word is used in standard English. Our use of "fact" has it as a specific, concrete, testable statement. "Facts" may be false, yet still be "facts" if they can be tested. Read each sentence. Try to decide if each statement is "fact" or opinion.

1. Your face is beautiful.
2. My brush had 4 gray hairs in it this morning.
3. The daily edition of the Los Angeles Times costs 25¢
4. Star Trek is a great show.
5. Britney Spears is 28 years old.
6. Britney Spears is a beautiful woman.
7. The Republican party works harder than the Democrats.
8. Nevada is east of California
9. All wars are bad.
10. Corn is a grain.
11. Mr. Doyle is six foot, five inches tall.
12. Mr. Doyle is three foot, three inches tall.
13. Mr. Doyle is a good-looking teacher.
14. Most Communists are evil.
15. Most lawyers are bad.
16. God created whiskey so that the Irish wouldn't take over the world.
17. Maritime law is the law of the sea.
18. A "best-seller" is a book that sells at least 20,000 copies in a specified time period.
19. The Glendale College of 1993 is not the same as the Glendale College of 1952.
20. The United States is only justified in going to war when it is attacked.
21. Our next holiday is Thanksgiving Day.
22. Employment is valued by every member of society.
23. Cabbage tastes like boiled garbage.
24. New York was one of the original American colonies.
25. The base pay for an American general is \$43,026 a year

26. Glendale College has been in operation for over 55 years.
27. Black shoes look better than brown shoes.
28. The moon is made of green cheese.
29. The temperature was 83° in Glendale yesterday.
30. It was too cold in Glendale yesterday.
31. Glendale has a bad smell.
32. A mackerel is a type of fish.
33. The accused had a blood alcohol level which exceeded the legal limit.
34. A business partnership involves at least two people.
35. Three plus four equals seven.
36. Three plus six equals seven.
37. Thanksgiving is on November 24th.
38. There are 531 Block-Buster Music stores in North America.
39. Block-Buster should stay in the video business.
40. "ER" is one of the great television shows of all time.
41. I think Britney Spears is in the news too much.

What is the Bias of the Author?

Put "G" if you think that the author thinks the person is "good" or "B" if you think that the author thinks the person in "bad".

1. ___ He is a short, sweaty guy.
2. ___ He was about as smart as the steamroller he drove, and moved as quickly.
3. ___ He was fish-belly white.
4. ___ Although a big men, his voice was quite soft.
5. ___ He had darting eyes which didn't miss a thing.
6. ___ His quick glance took in the room.
7. ___ He pushed back from the table and got to his feet.
8. ___ She wore no makeup.
9. ___ The president's attempts to shape policy are pathetic now.
10. ___ The automobile growled into life.
11. ___ She tried to meet his gaze and failed.
12. ___ "Hello," he boomed.
13. ___ She glided into the room.
14. ___ It was Dr. Smith.
15. ___ It was Congressman Smith.
16. ___ It was Reverend Smith.
17. ___ It was Professor Smith.

18. ____ It was Homer Smith.
19. ____ She looked at him with frank approval.
20. ____ He looked at her with frank approval.
21. ____ The boy whined softly.
22. ____ The puppy whined softly.
23. ____ The boy cried softly.
24. ____ The room was yellow and white.
25. ____ The room was purple and orange.
26. ____ The room was paneled with oak wood.
27. ____ It was a solid old chest, scuffed and battered in its journey.
28. ____ He cleared his throat discreetly and spat into a handkerchief.
29. ____ He was clean.
30. ____ He was ragged and unshaven.
31. ____ He was ragged and unshaven, but he was clean.

Compare the Articles

Rosary ‘Pro-Life’ Action Gathers Hundreds

by Paula Doyle, The Tidings, Friday, November 29, 1991

A parade took place on a busy street in Glendale last Saturday morning. There weren't any floats, costumes or signs. The 400 participants carried rosaries; their destination was an abortion mill.

Though greeted by 10 chanting abortion advocates, the Helpers of God's Precious Infants gathered on the sidewalk outside the two-story brick building housing the Family Planning Associates Medical Group and patiently recited the Rosary led by Bishop Armando Ochoa.

According to a "regular" pro-life sidewalk counselor, it was a good day. Instead of the usual 30 to 40 individuals entering the building on Saturday for abortions, there was a handful. Cars cruised by, slowed down and drove on. Two couples came, saw the group and declined the offered escort by abortion advocates.

"It was fantastic," declared "Helpers" security organizer Al Wertz. "The Glendale Police Department was outstanding. They were fair, and they allowed both sides to express their opinions," said Wertz who is on the Board of Directors of the west coast "Helpers." The police described the demonstration as peaceful with no arrests.

On Saturday, the vigil began at 7a.m. with Mass at Incarnation Church followed by a two-block march down Brand Blvd. and a several-blocks walk down Arden Avenue to the corner location of the abortuary building. Event organizers estimated that about 600 people gathered for Mass concelebrated by 10 priests with Bishop Ochoa as principle celebrant...

Abortion Conflict Played Out in City

by Kay Fanslow, Glendale News Press, Monday, November 25, 1991

Hundreds of Southern California Catholics sparred with about 25 pro-choice activists at a Glendale family health clinic Saturday.

Aside from the occasional shouting match, Saturday's demonstration at the Family Planning Associates Medical Group was peaceful and the Glendale Police Departments reported no arrests.

Police estimated the crowd to be at about 400.

The demonstration was the second prayer vigil staged by the local Helpers of God's Precious Infants group. The first prayer vigil was held in Pacoima last summer.

The anti-abortion protesters met at the Church of the Incarnation for Mass before being led by Bishop Armando Ochoa on a procession to the clinic.

At the clinic, the anti-abortion group was met by a line of pro-choice activists blocking the entrance.

The anti-abortion group prayed and recited the rosary. Pro-choice activists locked arms and shouted slogans.

"We're trying to intercede with God so that these women can change their minds about their abortions." Helpers of God's Precious Infants volunteer Jackie Denny said.

"Virtually every Saturday, we try to have a presence here since this clinic is subject to regular anti-choice activities," Pat Devin, a Women's' Health Action & Mobilization (WHAM) volunteer, said.

Now you do your own comparisons:

Internet Research Project #2

Assignment:

Compare and detect the differences in bias and handling of the same incident or newsworthy story by different media outlets. Look up two or three different media outlets on the Internet. Find a big controversial story that is covered by all three outlets. Print out those stories and read them carefully. Write a compare and contrast essay covering these points:

What is the difference in the headlines?

What is the tone of each article?

What appears to be the bias of the author in each article? (Whose side is he on?)

List examples of particular words that show the bias.

How do the articles agree on basic facts? How do they disagree? State explicit examples.

Rate each article's objectivity. Is it relatively unbiased, somewhat biased, or very biased?

How to do it:

Find the online version of any national or international newspaper or magazine. Find similar articles about the same event or subject at each site. Scan the material carefully to see if the information is relevant and is talked about on at least three sites. If so, write down the URL address (it should be in the "Location" box above the buttons), and press the "Print" button and have the computer print the first few pages of the Internet site.

Write your essay answering the above questions. It should be about a page in length. Put your name on the paper and turn it in to Mr. Doyle.

About the word "Propaganda":

Propaganda is any attempt to persuade using irrational appeals.

An "appeal" is an argument. "Irrational" means "not thinking or not using reason". The word "propaganda" is related to the word "propagate". The root means "throwing seed." Imagine the way most third-world farmers plant crops. Farmers do not use machinery to plant crops nor do they plant seeds in neat rows. They walk into the field with a big bag of seed and take handfuls and toss the seed to the four corners of the wind. In the same way, modern propagandists "spread the seed" of information, allegations or half truths with the purpose of forming mass opinion. The propagandist uses irrational appeals, i.e. he doesn't seek to bring assent using reason, but rather seeks to inhibit thinking.

The classic methods of propaganda are:

transfer

-in which the viewer is invited to "picture himself" in the image.

glittering generalities

-which is the uncritical praising of a product.

name-calling

-which is criticism or the "putting down" of the competition.

bandwagon

-an appeal to join the group.

plain folks

-an appeal to average middle-class family or patriotic values.

card stacking

-the unfair manipulation of information to make your product appear better than it is.

testimonial-a famous person endorses or recommends the product.

Variations on propaganda are:

-advertising

-spin doctoring

- public relations
- community relations
- political handling
- issue "framing"

Examples

1.product: Seagram's 7

picture: a group of nice-looking people having fun putting up Christmas decorations.

text: Seagram's Seven Crown, America's Good Time Spirit.

2.product: Pontiac Grand Am LE (a car)

picture: a beautiful car is speeding along

text: Pontiac: We Build Excitement. Grand Am LE. Buying Power, á la Pontiac. You don't need a carload of cash to get an overload of performance from Grand Am LE. A hunger for excitement will do the same. etc...

3.product: Jack Daniel's Whiskey

picture: a family sitting down for Christmas dinner

text: Sit to Christmas dinner at Miss Mary Bobo's Boarding House in Lynchburg, Tennessee, and you're likely to be there a while..They'll be baked turkey with cornbread dressing, tipsy sweet potatoes, zucchini au gratin....Smooth sippin' Tennessee Whiskey

4.product: CANOE Cologne for Men

picture: a very sexy female face fills the picture and you can see the reflection of a very sexy man in her glasses.

text: C.A.N.O.E....CANOE? The Cologne for men. The message is clear.

5.product: Chevy S-10 small truck

picture: a red truck being driven by a man in a cowboy hat over very rough country.

text: YOU'RE ABOUT TO HAVE A CHANGE OF HEART. S-10 4•4 MORE AVAILABLE POWER THAN FORD. PLUS STANDARD INSTATRAC.

Let's throw some numbers at you:160 HP,230 pound of torque. Or 14% more horsepower, 35% more torque than Ranger can offer you. From the biggest engine with the most V6 horsepower....

6.product: Magna Cigarettes

picture: two giant boxes of cigarettes suspended in space with lightening bolts striking the packages.

text: MAGNA. GOOD SMOKE. GREAT PRICE.

7.product: Reincarnation, The Phoenix Fire Mystery (a book)

picture: just a picture of a book

text: BACK IN PRINT BY OVERWHELMING DEMAND. 84,000 SOLD.

"Wonderful material...I am a great admirer of the diligence, erudition, and good taste of the compilers"

Karl Menninger, M.D.

Propaganda Exercises

- a. Name-Calling
- b. Glittering Generalities
- c. Testimonial
- d. Plain Folks
- e. Card-Stacking
- f. Bandwagon
- g. Transfer

match the definition with the example.

1. _____ An appeal to do something or to buy something because everyone is doing it.
2. _____ An appeal to average middle-class political, social or religious values.
3. _____ An advertisement which invites you to identify with the persons in the picture and which pictures their product as a fulfillment of some emotional need.
4. _____ Advertising which tears down the opposition.
5. _____ An appeal made up mostly of general unprovable positive statements.
6. _____ An appeal which manipulates facts or make unfair comparisons in order to make a product appear better.
7. _____ An advertising which features the personal witness of a famous person.
8. _____ "Marxist terrorists are responsible for all the trouble in Central America."
9. _____ "President Clinton has endorsed Vice President Professor Doyle for President."

10._____ "Country-Time tastes just like good old fashioned lemonade ."

11._____ "Most Doctors surveyed tell their patients to use the main ingredient in Bufferin."

12._____ "Michael Jordan appears in a new series of commercials for Pepsi Cola."

13._____ "When presidential candidate Bush visited a factory in California recently, he wore a worker's hard-hat. When Jesse Jackson visited a farm in Ohio, he wore a farm hat and posed for pictures on a big piece of farm machinery."

14._____ "The White House today characterized the leaders of the Bosnian Serbs as a "Nazi thugs."

15._____ "The full page advertisement in a magazine shows a group of men and women enjoying each other's company. They are all drinking Seagram Wine Coolers."

16._____ "Jay Leno personally endorses Alpo Dog Food for your dog."

17._____ "The Bartles and James Wine Cooler advertisements feature two plain-looking unglamorous men who wear overalls and look like farmers."

18._____ "At Kentucky Fried Chicken, we do chicken right!"

19._____ "In the Pepsi television commercial, an entire beach-full of people climb over the hot sand in order to get a cup of Pepsi."

20._____ "The Pepsi Challenge features a blind taste-test between Pepsi Cola, and Coca Cola. The Pepsi Cola usually wins."