Student Workbook for
Introduction to Academic Reading II
English 190

3 units                    Prof. Dennis Doyle
office: LB203             818-240-1000, ext. 5343
ddoyle@glendale.edu       http://moodle.glendale.edu
updated June 2016

Texts  
An Introduction to Critical Reading by Leah McCraney, 7th edition  
English 190 Syllabus/Workbook 

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 and not keeping up with your online lab work. Lab work is monitored by the professor each week.

Expectations
That you attend class, pass the 2 big tests, complete the lab work, finish a book report, finish assigned work in the syllabus, and show improvement in your reading. You cannot pass if you miss more than four classes, fail the tests or fail to complete 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 unplug from 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#. Your first password is your birthday (as a six digit number like 070476). 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 copying text from the Internet or out of books and magazines without proper citation, copying from other student's work or tests, having someone else do lab assignments or papers for you, or any other misrepresentation of other people's work as if it were your own. Do not copy text directly from the Internet or other sources when doing class work. Incidents of academic dishonesty will result in an "F" grade for the class and referral to campus authorities.

Electronic 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. You may buy or rent electronic versions of various class texts and outside reading books, but everyone MUST buy and use and actual paper copy of the class syllabus book (the “green book”). 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 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 the link that says (login) on the upper right corner. Your username is your GCC ID#. Your first password is your birthday (as a six digit number like 070476. The first thing you do when you get into the program is to CHANGE your password to a personal password. If you had a Moodle password last semester, it might still work but is likely that it has been reset and you need to go through the process again to set up your new personal 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, usually the links in the white space. Finish each week before Sunday evening when your professor will look over the lab work. Most of the remaining 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 (it has a red check) 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.

**The “Syllabus” 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. **Do not copy directly from some other person's work** (like Wikipedia or Google). **Do not** turn in an old book report from a previous class.

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 form 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” of “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/\text{“a”}) ________
c. Count the number of words with three or more syllables: ________
d. Add “\text{b}” + “\text{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.

This information will be needed for a Moodle Forum during Week 4 of the class. You will need to provide the name of the book, the author and this readability number.
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 a joined together and form one new sound, they are a consonant digraph. They count as one sound and one letter and are never separated.
Examples: "ch,sh,th,ph and wh".
The Vowel Rules:

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

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

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

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

10. When a vowel is followed by an "r" in the same syllable, that vowel is "r-controlled". It is 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 a together in a syllable)
   ---subtract one vowel from every dipthong, (diphthongs only count as one vowel sound.)
   ---the number of vowels sounds left is the same as the number of syllables.

The number of syllables that you hear when you pronounce a word is the same as the number of vowels sounds heard. For example:
The word "came" has 2 vowels, but the "e" is silent, leaving one vowel sound and one syllable.
The word "outside" has 4 vowels, but the "e" is silent and the "ou" is a diphthong which counts as only one sound, so this word has only two vowels sounds and therefore, two syllables.

2. Divide between two middle consonants.
Split up words that have two middle consonants. For example:
hap/pen, bas/ket, let/ter, sup/per, din/ner, and Den/nis. The only exceptions are the consonant digraphs. Never split up consonant digraphs as they really represent only one sound. The exceptions are "th", "sh", "ph", "th", "ch", and "wh".
3. **Usually divide before a single middle consonant.**
   When there is only one syllable, you usually divide in front of it, as in: "o/pen", "i/tem", "e/vil", and "re/port". The only exceptions are those times when the first syllable has an obvious short sound, as in "cab/in".

4. **Divide before the consonant before an "-le" syllable.**
   When you have a word that has the old-style spelling in which the "-le" sounds like "-el", divide before the consonant before the "-le". For example: "a/ble", "fum/ble", "rub/ble" "mum/ble" and "thi/stle". The only exception to this are "ckle" words like "Tick/le".

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

**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/ic, pro/gram.

2. **In words that have suffixes or prefixes, the accent is usually on the main root word.**
   Examples: box/er, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>root word</th>
<th>definition</th>
<th>examples</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ad-</td>
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<tr>
<td>amor-,amas,ama-</td>
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<td>anti-</td>
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<td>aud-</td>
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<td>anthro- (andro-)</td>
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<td>aqua-</td>
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<td>astro-</td>
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<td>cent-</td>
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<td>circum-,circu-</td>
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<td>chron-</td>
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<tr>
<td>cide-ciss-scis-</td>
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<td>clau-, claud, clud-</td>
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<tr>
<td>contra, counter-</td>
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<td>corp-</td>
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<td>cred-</td>
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<td>derm-</td>
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<td>deus, dios, de, div-</td>
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<td>dext-</td>
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<tr>
<td>di, du-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictat-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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-
pan-
panis-
pan-
pater-
ped-, pod-
pent-
phil-
phono-
photo-
phyte
poly-
port-
post-
pre-
pro-
quat, quad-
quint-
rupt-
scien-scio-
scib,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-
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a self-operating machine</td>
<td>_pentameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>something in one’s own handwriting</td>
<td>_aqueous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>sexually interested in both sexes</td>
<td>_inclusive language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>to part in two directions</td>
<td>_naval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>lasting two years</td>
<td>_audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>“farewell to meat” a festival before Lent</td>
<td>_aqua-fortis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>meat eating</td>
<td>_automaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>a stupid person</td>
<td>_hominid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>religion based on secret knowledge</td>
<td>_audible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>manslaughter</td>
<td>_autograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>a primate human</td>
<td>_Gnostic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>a verse of five meters</td>
<td>_nave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>fifty days after Passover</td>
<td>_bifurcated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>to stick to</td>
<td>_bisexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>to swear to</td>
<td>_ignoramus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>against Christ</td>
<td>_carnivorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>feeling strongly against</td>
<td>_seclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>can be heard</td>
<td>_adjure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>a hearing</td>
<td>_homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>“strong water” an alcoholic drink</td>
<td>_carnival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>watery substance</td>
<td>_biennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>belonging to ships</td>
<td>_antipathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>the body of a church, shaped like a ship</td>
<td>_antichrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>to shut away</td>
<td>_Pentecost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>genderless words for male words</td>
<td>_adhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 it 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 ___sinestrad
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 ___androgyrous
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 ___ monologue
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. a long speech ___ 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
16. the victim’s corpse in a murder ___anthropoid
17. “body of Christ”, a city in Texas ___Corpus Christi
18. the number and arrangement of teeth ___dentition
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>feeling against or uncaring</td>
<td>___immortal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>fear of closed-in spaces</td>
<td>___malevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>one who loves English things</td>
<td>___hyperbilirubinemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>one who hates English things</td>
<td>___antimatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>powerful, forceful</td>
<td>___pancreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>to mix carefully so there are no lumps</td>
<td>___euthanasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>medicine against living germs</td>
<td>___internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>physical, in the body</td>
<td>___omnipotent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>the opposite of matter</td>
<td>___anglophobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>mercy killing</td>
<td>___homogenize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>within the vein</td>
<td>___portmanteau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>it will never die</td>
<td>___antipathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>all powerful</td>
<td>___corporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>one who walks</td>
<td>___benevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>too much bile in the blood</td>
<td>___anglophile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>stamp collecting</td>
<td>___vita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>wishing bad on someone</td>
<td>___claustrophobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>“all fleshy” body organ</td>
<td>___dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>a network between computers</td>
<td>___antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>mistakes made by a professional</td>
<td>___malpractice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>a peaceable agreement</td>
<td>___toxicology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>wishing good</td>
<td>___pedestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>a resume or list of things in your life</td>
<td>___philately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>study of poisons</td>
<td>___pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>a leather suitcase, “coat carrier”</td>
<td>___intravenous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 and 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 ___ antidisestablishment
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
24. women's fraternity ___verbal
25. write in ___vital
Match the Words with the Definitions

1. abolish  _____ a major communicable disease.
2. admire  _____ a disease with one nucleus.
3. bilateral  _____ a four-sided area of land.
4. bilingual  _____ a group of five babies born at the same time.
5. centennial  _____ a group of six people, usually a music group.
6. contradict  _____ a little town nearby a large city.
7. decimate  _____ a period of 100 years.
8. dual  _____ a period of nine days of prayer.
9. duplicate  _____ a set of three quick notes in music.
10. epidemic  _____ a set of two babies born at the same time.
11. epitaph  _____ a set of two objects.
12. hemisphere  _____ able to speak two languages.
13. hypertension  _____ after a baby is born.
14. intravenous  _____ consisting of only one cell.
15. mononucleosis  _____ half of a globe or sphere.
16. monotone  _____ high blood pressure.
17. novena  _____ marriage to more than one person.
18. Pentecost  _____ one color or tone only.
19. polygamy  _____ one fourth of a gallon.
20. postpartum  _____ special because there is only one.
21. promote  _____ the fifty days after Easter.
22. quadrangle  _____ to look to in respect.
23. quart  _____ to make copies.
24. quintuplets  _____ to move forward or advance in rank.
25. sextet  _____ reduce by 1/10th, often losses in war.
26. suburb  _____ to speak against or in opposition.
27. triplet  _____ to take something away.
28. twin  _____ two sided
29. unicellular  _____ within the vein.
30. unique  _____ words written on a grave stone or marker.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extracurricular</td>
<td>hot water drips through coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterrevolutionary</td>
<td>false teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percolate</td>
<td>knowing all things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior</td>
<td>water carrier of the Zodiac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prenatal</td>
<td>out of correct time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>outside of regular classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audition</td>
<td>a hearing to sing, dance, or act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anachronism</td>
<td>dead are prepared here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognize</td>
<td>one who walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omniscient</td>
<td>what you sit on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentials</td>
<td>one who looks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentures</td>
<td>a rebel against a revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mortuary</td>
<td>before the birth of a baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedestrian</td>
<td>inability to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podiatrist</td>
<td>to write aimlessly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porter</td>
<td>one who carries things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rupture</td>
<td>to know someone or something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insomnia</td>
<td>to manage badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspector</td>
<td>an official license or paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scribble</td>
<td>easily broken down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mismanage</td>
<td>the distance around a circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biodegradable</td>
<td>to break or burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumference</td>
<td>a foot doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31.
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
<p>| | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Transposition</td>
<td>Evidence that indicates against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unicellular</td>
<td>A chemical agent that works against a toxin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Semiconscious</td>
<td>A three-headed muscle of the upper arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contraindication</td>
<td>Outside of the uterus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ante flexion</td>
<td>Placed across (to the other side)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hemiplegia</td>
<td>Outside of the liver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Extrauterine</td>
<td>After having eaten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Antitoxin</td>
<td>Relating to having a single cell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Prenatal</td>
<td>Bad or poor position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sub aural</td>
<td>Within the cranium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Triceps</td>
<td>Half or partially conscious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Postcibal</td>
<td>Free from association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Malposition</td>
<td>Coming before the operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Intracranial</td>
<td>Bending forward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Disassociate</td>
<td>Under the ear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Unilateral</td>
<td>Before birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Bilateral</td>
<td>The condition that a person is born with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Intravenous</td>
<td>Paralysis of half the body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Preoperative</td>
<td>Inability to sleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contraceptive</td>
<td>Relating to only one side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Incompetence</td>
<td>Half or part of a circle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Inframammary</td>
<td>Referring to under the breast bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Malnutrition</td>
<td>A condition of not being competent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Transfusion</td>
<td>Acting against a fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Extrahepatic</td>
<td>Passing blood from one person to another</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Antipyretic</td>
<td>Relating to only one side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Substernal</td>
<td>Within a vein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Semicircle</td>
<td>Under or below the mammary gland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Insomnia</td>
<td>Against fertilization of the ovum</td>
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### Roots Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
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over, above
carry
iron
end
break
brother
wife
begin, race
big
tongue
know
write
woman
half
liver
different
same
man
water
over
under
between
within
throw
thousand
side
tongue
speak
word, study
light
big
bad
order
crazy
hands
sea
mother
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meg
micro
mit, miss
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metro
micro
mil
mini
mis
extrahepatic
transfer
ferric
infinite
fragile
fraternal
polygamy
generation
gigabit
glossary
ignorant
paragraph
gynecology
hemisphere
hepatitis
heterosexual
homogenized
homicide
hydrogen
hyperactive
hypotension
international
intravenous
injection
kilowatt
unilateral
linguistics
eloquent
logic
lucid
magnify
malignant
mandatory
pyromaniac
manipulate
marine
maternal
megabyte
microbe
mission
malpractice
thermometer
metropolis
microcomputer
mile
minimum
misspell
miss, mit
mono
morph
mort
multi
nano
nat
naut, nav
nov, non
nova
ob, op,
oct
-ology,log
omni
ortho
pan (Latin)
pan (Greek)
pater
pax, pac
ped, pod
pen, pend
pent
petr
phil
phobia
phon
photo
phyte
polis
poly
port
poss, pon
post
pre
pro
pyr
quad
quint
rupt
scio
scope
scrib, script
seme
semi
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sinestra
soph
send
one
shape
death
many
dwarf
birth
sail
nine
new
not, from
eight
study of..., words
all
straight, correct
bread
all
father
peace
feet
tail
five
rock
love
fear
sound
light
little plant
city-state
many
carry
put, place
after
before
for, forward
fire
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write
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paternity
pacify
pedestrian
penile
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petrify
anglophile
claustrophobia
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neophyte
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portfolio
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<td>turn, twist</td>
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<tr>
<td>vita, viva</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>vital</td>
</tr>
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Sentence Comprehension
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? _____________________________________________
Outlines

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

13. Macintosh Computers
    microchips
    Dell Computers
    personal computers

14. Nevada
    United States
    Arizona
    Florida
    Phoenix

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

16. toe nail
    foot
    ankle
    right leg
    body
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 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. Buildings 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.
    "Obsession" by Calvin Klein annoys him the most.

21. These are the suggestions of the new Speaker of the House...
    Send the children of unwed mothers to orphanages.

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

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

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

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

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

27. 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.

28. 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.
29. There are several reasons for his not going.  
   Lack of money is probably the most important.

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

31. The ancients Celts believed in many gods.  
   The god who sacrifices his life for the people each year is Lugh.

32. 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.

33. There are many odd beliefs held by people about the different races of the world.  
   One is that some races are inferior to others.

34. 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.

35. Many countries loaned money to India.  
   Many countries also contributed engineers and technicians.

36. Methods of uncovering crime have been greatly improved in recent years.  
   Probably one of the most effective techniques used so far has been the interception of phone conversations after a warrant has been obtained.

37. 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.

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

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

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

41. He cannot stand stupid expressions in texts and email.  
   'LOL' annoys him the most.
42. These are the suggestions of the President...
    An increase in the tax rate must be declared immediately.

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

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

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

Paragraphs usually have 2 types of sentences:

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

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

Look at this example paragraph:

There are many uses for Doyle Brand Peanut Butter. ---TOPIC SENTENCE

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

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

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

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

Rules for Finding the Topic Sentence

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

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

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

4. Most of the detail sentences support, give examples, prove, talk about, or point toward the topic in some way.
How can you be sure that you have a topic sentence? Try this trick:

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

**Where is the Topic Sentence?**

**Model 1.**

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

**Model 2.**

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

**Model 3.**

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

**Model 4.**

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

**Model 5.**

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

**advantages** = good things

**freedom of expression** = free speech and freedom of the press

**high standard of living** = comparable wealth
Where is the Topic Sentence?

Model 1= Topic is first, followed by details.
Model 2= Topic is last, details precede.
Model 3= Topic is first + last, or has two contrasting ideas
Model 4= Topic is hidden in the middle
Model 5= No stated topic sentence; If there is one, it is 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 "sióchán" in Irish. You can say the word for "peace" in many different ways and in many different languages.

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

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

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

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

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

8. The trees are green this time of year. The sky is blue. The ground is brown. My shoes are black.

9. Good friends are always willing to help you. If you need help with your car, they will help you fix it. If you need a ride to school, they'll bring you.

10. The following are some ways to help you understand what you read. First, look at the title and any pictures. Then skim through the text quickly to get a general idea of the contents. Next, go back and actually read the passage carefully, slowly, and attentively, as if it really matters. These things will probably help you understand the passage better.
11. When two vowels are together, the first is long and the second is silent. Silent "e" makes the other vowel long. When a syllable ends in a vowel and it is the only vowel, the vowel is usually long. All of these rules help you find a long vowel sound.

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

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

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

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

16. Everybody needs to be loved. Studies show that babies which are not handled often grow sick and die. Adults need support and affection from their family and friends. Older people live longer and have a better quality of life when surrounded by caring people.

17. My old Volkswagen van is a wreck. The tires are flat. The engine is shot. The battery is dead. Even the seats are torn-up. Everything on the car is messed-up.

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

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

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

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

22. My friend, Jack, was robbed last week. His apartment was emptied while he was at work. I had a stereo stolen out of my van last year. A month ago, someone stole my neighbor's car. Crime seems to be getting worse over the last few years.
23. San Francisco is famous for its great restaurants. The Golden Gate Bridge spans the gap between Marin County and San Francisco. San Francisco is one of the great cities in the world. It has an active fishing industry and is a center for banking and commerce.

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

25. The airplane over Hawaii lost the top part of its body on a flight from one island to another. Cracks had formed along the top of the plane where the bolts joined sections of the body together. The increase in air accidents has been alarming since deregulation.

26. Many factors contribute to a student's grade in a class. Faithful class attendance is quite important. Regularly turning in assignments is also important. You also can't pass without studying and passing tests. Tests can be very hard.

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

28. 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.

29. 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. The other house is the Senate in which are permitted two representatives from each state only. Barbara Boxer was is one of the senators from California.

30. 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.

31. There are many stringed instruments or zithers throughout history. For example, the triangular harp has been known to us since biblical times. A lyre is a type of square harp with no front pillar. Both these instruments have sound boxes which resonate the vibration of the strings as they are plucked. The strings are often made of hair or the gut of animals.
32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. Caligula's reign started well, but it soon became evident that he was crazy. He had a horse admitted as a member of the Roman Senate. He believed that he had been converted into a god and had temples built in his own honor. Since he was a "god" he thought it permissible to have incest with his sister as was done in ancient Greek and Egyptian mythology. Later, he reportedly killed his own sister when, thinking that she was pregnant, feared that she would give birth to a god who was greater than him as had happened in Greek mythology. Most of the rules of the Caesars started with peace and joy, but ended in innocent bloodshed, and finally, assassination.

36. 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.

37. 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 physical connection from your machine to the network. The server you are trying to connect to may itself be down or unavailable. These are the three most common reasons why your computer won't access a server.

38. If your lab work is not properly recorded on the Moodle grade book page, it could be that way for many reasons. First, have you been finishing the assigned work? If not, that could be a factor. Second, if you have been doing your lab work but it is not recorded, did you press "submit" each time? See if blue checks are appearing on your main page to indicate completion of the assignment. Are you "logging on" to Moodle correctly? The final reason it may not be working would be a glitch in the software. Make the professor aware if your Moodle work doesn't seem to be recorded.
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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.
21. 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.

22. 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.

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

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.
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.

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<td>feel: touch</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>enough:</td>
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<td>as</td>
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<td>as</td>
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<td>as</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>as</td>
<td>ribbon:</td>
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<td>shore: bank</td>
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<td>as</td>
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<td>as</td>
<td>one:</td>
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<td>glance: stare</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>wheel:</td>
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<td>as</td>
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<td>saw:</td>
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<td>morning:</td>
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<td>diffident:</td>
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<td>hound:</td>
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<td>air:</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>hundred: century</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>widow: widower</td>
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<td>witch:</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>baron:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>grumpy: happy</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>harsh:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Europe: euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>confess: deny</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>burnish:</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 type: _____________________
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 dollar
horn king princess drift almost keyboard
enmity shark colt 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. ___ Last Man Standing is a great TV show.
5. ___ Britney Spears is 32 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 “bestseller” 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 2016.
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 $15,400 per month.
26. ___ Glendale College has been in operation for over 55 years.
27. ___ Black shoes look better that 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 over 35,000 McDonald’s restaurants around the world.
39. The McDonald’s restaurant across the street from the college closed because the food was awful.
40. The show “Two and a Half Men” is not as good as when Charlie Sheen was on the show.
41. I think Donald Trump is in the news too much.
42. The TV show “Grey’s Anatomy” has been shown for 8 seasons.
43. The TV show “Grey’s Anatomy” shows a silly version of life among doctors.
44. You have a wonderful musical talent.
45. Her eyes are blue.
46. Beyoncé Knowles is 34 years old.
47. Beyoncé is a beautiful woman.
48. The Republican party works harder than the Democrats.
49. Virginia is east of Ohio.
50. Los Angeles police can earn over $100,000 a year after a few years of experience.
51. I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.
52. Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath.
53. Homes have been lost; jobs shed; businesses shuttered.
54. Our health care is too costly; our schools fail too many.
55. The 17 most-watched programs in TV history have all been Super Bowl games.
56. About one-third of the nation is expected to tune into the Super Bowl.
57. I love the crime show “Bones” which is on TV every afternoon.
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.

Rate these from 1 to 5, with 1 as the most trustworthy and 5 the least:

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.

Rate these from 1 to 3, with 1 being the most preferred and 3 the least:

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.

Rate these from 1 to 3, with 1 being the most preferred and 3 the least:

29. He was clean.
30. He was ragged and unshaven.
31. He was ragged and unshaven, but he was clean.
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 7 AM. 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

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 antiabortion 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 antiabortion group was met by a line of pro-choice activists blocking the entrance.

The antiabortion 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.
Propaganda & Advertising

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." ie. to broadcast the information far and wide. Modern propagandists, advertisers, marketing agencies and groups similar seek to "spread the seed" of information, allegations or half truths with the purpose of forming mass opinion and changing your behavior, i.e. how you vote, what you buy, how you feel about political issues. The propagandist uses irrational appeals, i.e. he doesn't seek to bring assent using reason, but rather seeks to inhibit thinking.

Classic Methods of Propaganda

glittering generalities
-praising a product or a candidate. Mostly opinions.

name-calling
-which is criticism or the "putting down" or lying about the competition. Other names: trash-talk, mudslinging, “poisoning the well”.

bandwagon
-an appeal to join the group exploiting peer pressure. Do it because everybody’s doing it!"

plain folks
-an appeal to family or patriotic values. Appeals which show family dinners, weddings, American flags, cultural symbols, religious symbols.

card stacking
-manipulation of information to midinform, to make a product or a candidate appear better than it is. Other name: “putting lipstick on a pig”.

testimonial-a famous person endorses or recommends the product. Usually and actor or an athlete

transfer
-a psychological appeal in which the viewer is invited to "picture himself" in the image. “Imagine yourself in a new Chevy!”
Common variations on propaganda are:

- advertising  -  to sell products
- spin doctoring    -  to influence politics
- public relations -  to influence public opinion
- community relations  -  to influence public opinion about government institutions
- political handling -  carefully managing the access of a candidate to the media
- issue "framing" -  attempting to control discussion by limiting that discussion and the questions that may be asked.

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 unsupported 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 frequently cause trouble in Central America.

9. President Obama has endorsed Hillary Clinton for President.


11. Doctors recommend the main ingredient in Bufferin.


13. When he was a presidential candidate, Donald Trump posed for a picture wearing a worker's hard-hat. Politicians frequently play “dress-up”.

14. The White House today characterized the leaders of the ISIS as a "Nazi thugs.

15. An advertisement in a sports magazine shows a group of athletes hanging out, enjoying each other's company. They are all drinking Gatorade.


17. The Ocean Spray cranberry juice commercials advertisements feature two “farmers” who wear overalls and make jokes about the product. They are not actually farmers, but actors.

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."


21. In a McDonald’s commercial, a newly married bride and groom are leaving their party. In their car is a bag of McDonald’s food with a note from the bride’s father “There’s never time to eat at your own wedding. -Love, Dad"
22. In a commercial for car, you rarely actually see the person driving the car around beautiful places in Los Angeles.

23. Magna Cigarettes: two giant boxes of cigarettes suspended in space with lightening bolts striking the packages: MAGNA. GOOD SMOKE. GREAT PRICE.

24. Chevy S-10 small truck: a red truck being driven by a man in a cowboy hat over very rough country.

25. CANOE Cologne for Men: 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.

26. Jack Daniel's Whiskey: a family sitting down for Christmas dinner: 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