

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

VOCABULARY BUILDING



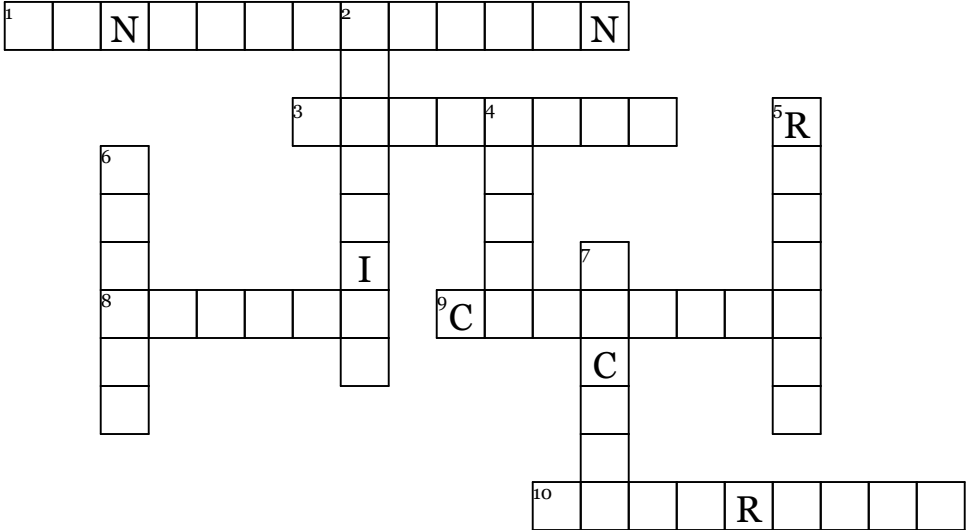
AN UNCOMMON COMMON LIQUID

And a review of 4 previous vocabulary building episodes

- PEAKS AND POLITICS
- CHARTING THE ELEMENTS
- WISDOM OF THE AGES
- THE MOCHE OF ANCIENT PERU

An Uncommon Common Liquid

Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.



ACROSS

1. A _____ is an arrangement of a group of things.
3. A _____ of a substance or object is the way in which it behaves in particular conditions.
8. If something _____s to something else, it sticks firmly to it.
9. If you describe someone or something as _____, you mean that they are intellectual rather than emotional.
10. If you _____ the truth about something, you find out what it is, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.

DOWN

2. To be _____ means to be made or become rarer or less dense, or to thin out.
4. If rock or soil _____s or is _____d by the weather, sea, or wind, it cracks and breaks so that it is gradually destroyed.
5. A _____ is a small stream.
6. When you _____ a subject, especially a sensitive one, you mention it in order to start a discussion on it.
7. A _____ is a small cavity or depression in a bodily organ, part, or structure.

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

1. ___ a. RIVULES b. RIVVULET c. RIVULET d. RIVULETE
bourn, brook, channel, creek
2. ___ a. CEREBRALL b. CEREBRAL c. CEREBRLE d. CEREBRL
analytical, intellectual, intelligent
3. ___ a. CENFIGURATIEN b. CONFIGURASION
c. CONFIGURATION d. KONFIGURATION
Stonehenge, in south-western England, is an ancient _____
of giant stones.
4. ___ a. BROACCH b. BRROACH c. BROACN d. BROACH
bring up, approach, introduce, mention
5. ___ a. RAREFIEDE b. RAREFYED c. RAREFEID
d. RAREFIED
The higher up the food chain a politician can get, the more
_____ and detached the atmosphere becomes.
6. ___ a. RECESSS b. RECESS c. RECES d. RECESSE
A _____ is a break between the periods of work of an
official body such as a committee, a court of law, or a
government.
7. ___ a. ADHR b. ADHEREE c. ADHIRE d. ADHERE
If you _____ to an opinion or belief, you support or hold it.
8. ___ a. ASERTAIN b. ASCERTAINNE c. ASCERTAIN
d. ASCERTTAIN
find out, learn, discover, determine

9. ___ a. PROPERTEE b. PROPERTY c. PROPIRTY
d. PROPERTE
quality, feature, characteristic, mark
10. ___ a. IRODE b. ROD c. ERODE d. EYODE
disintegrate, crumble, deteriorate, corrode

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

1. ___ Washington struck me as a precarious place from which to publish such a _____ newspaper.
a. ascertain b. rivulet c. cerebral d. configuration
e. broach
2. ___ The _____ of a computer system is the way in which all its parts, such as the hardware and software, are connected together in order for the computer to work.
a. erode b. rarefied c. property d. configuration e. recess
3. ___ If you _____ to a rule or agreement, you act in the way that it says you should.
a. broach b. erode c. adhere d. cerebral e. cerebral
4. ___ Sweat ran in a single _____ from the corner of the Garde's eye as if he was crying.
a. property b. ascertain c. recess d. rivulet
e. configuration
5. ___ It is always vital to _____ the cause of a continual headache.
a. adhere b. rarefied c. recess d. ascertain e. rivulet
6. ___ The key question has been how far the problems have spread beyond _____ banking circles.
a. configuration b. rivulet c. rarefied d. erode
e. ascertain
7. ___ The _____es of something or somewhere are the parts of it which are hard to see because light does not reach them or they are hidden from view.
a. cerebral b. recess c. adhere d. property e. broach
8. ___ Once exposed, soil is quickly _____d by wind and rain.
a. adhere b. ascertain c. erode d. rarefied
e. configuration

9. _____ Eventually I _____ed the subject of her early life.
a. cerebral b. rivulet c. recess d. broach e. erode
10. _____ Someone's _____ is all the things that belong to them or something that belongs to them.
a. broach b. property c. cerebral d. recess e. rarefied

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. _____ and detergents are needed to break down the _____ tension, allowing the molecules of _____ to penetrate the _____ spaces between the threads in your _____.
- A. TIGHT B. WATER C. CLOTHES D. SOAPS E. SURFACE
2. You _____ see evidence of this tendency _____ place a drop of _____ on a smooth, flat surface.
- A. CAN B. YOU C. IF D. WATER
3. In any event, such nearly mythical topics _____ seldom _____ in _____ scientific discussions.
- A. BROACHED B. CEREBRAL C. ARE
4. It _____ one of a _____ few substances that exists as a solid, _____ liquid, and a gas within _____ temperature ranges.
- A. VERY B. A C. NORMAL D. IS
5. The search _____ a universal solvent has puzzled scientists _____ inspired _____ fiction writers for generations.
- A. FOR B. SCIENCE C. AND

6. You _____ it as a _____ in the form _____ ice and _____, as a liquid when _____ comes from the tap, and as a gas in the _____ of steam when _____ cook.
- A. SOLID B. SNOW C. YOU D. IT E. FORM F. OF G. SEE
7. Because water tends _____ stick to itself, it does _____ readily enter the tiny recesses found in _____ of fabrics.
- A. THE B. TO C. NOT D. FIBERS
8. Although water may not be a universal solvent, _____ depend _____ its _____ properties every day.
- A. ON B. WE C. UNUSUAL
9. If you look _____, you will see _____ does not spread out.
- A. CLOSELY B. IT C. THAT
10. _____, _____ an old _____ goes, the chemist who invents it will have a difficult _____ finding a container to hold it!
- A. JOKE B. AND C. AS D. TIME

In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Find the misspelled words and correct them.

An Uncomon Common Liquid

The search for a universal solvent haz puzzled scientists end inspired science fiction writers for generations. A magicle liquid that can dissolve al known substances will probably never be found or created. And, as an old joke goes, tha chemist who invents it wil have a difficult time finding a container to hold it! In any evant, such nearly mythical topics are sedom broached in cerebral scientifec discussions.

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2.

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10.

Even though there is little scientific interest in finding a universal solvent, we have something very close to such a solvent all around us. It is the most plentiful and commonplace of all liquids - water. Rivulets of this colorless, odorless liquid have cut canyons in the earth. Water's actions annually erode thousands of acres of land, dissolving and redistributing vital topsoil.

For all its power however, water is a deceptively simple compound. Each molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. Scientific studies have ascertained that the hydrogen atoms are positioned on roughly the same side of the oxygen atom. This configuration gives water a very interesting property. Because the positive hydrogen atoms are on one side of the molecule and the negative oxygen atom is on the other, water molecules tend to adhere to one another. You can see evidence of this tendency if you place a drop of water on a smooth, flat surface. If you look closely, you will see that it does not spread out. Instead it appears as a slightly flattened mound held together by a tight "skin." This skin, sometimes called surface tension, also exists on large bodies of water, such as lakes and ponds. Have you ever seen an insect walk across the surface of a pond? It can do that because the tension on the surface of the water is strong enough to support it.

While surface tension serves the spider well, it can pose a problem for us. Because water tends to stick to itself, it does not readily enter the tiny recesses found in the fibers of fabrics. Soaps and detergents are needed to break down the surface tension, allowing the molecules of water to penetrate the tiny spaces between the threads in your clothes.

Water possesses another most unusual

11. _____
12. _____
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42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

characteristic. It is won of a very few substances that exists as a solid, a liquid, end a gas within normal temperature ranger. You see it as a solid in the form of ice and snow, as an liquid when it comes from the tap, and az a gas in the form of steam when you cook. This quality of water iz of no small importance. The snow thet falls in the mountains, where the air is rarefied, melts into water that runs into streams and rivrs. Eventually the watre evaporates into a gas that condenses backe into snow or rain, and the cycle continues. This constant recycling of tha Earth's water supplee is essential to all life. Although water may not bee a universal solvent, we depend on its unusual properties every daye.

- 51. _____
- 52. _____
- 53. _____
- 54. _____
- 55. _____
- 56. _____
- 57. _____
- 58. _____
- 59. _____
- 60. _____
- 61. _____
- 62. _____
- 63. _____
- 64. _____
- 65. _____

Review of the Previous 4 Word Power Episodes

Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 23 numbered starting points for words. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbered squares are:

- 1: Row 1, Column 3 (Letter: F)
- 2: Row 1, Column 5
- 3: Row 2, Column 7
- 4: Row 3, Column 3
- 5: Row 3, Column 6
- 6: Row 4, Column 4 (Letter: F)
- 7: Row 4, Column 9 (Letter: R)
- 8: Row 5, Column 2
- 9: Row 5, Column 5 (Letter: E)
- 10: Row 6, Column 4
- 11: Row 6, Column 2 (Letter: A)
- 12: Row 7, Column 2 (Letter: I)
- 13: Row 7, Column 7
- 14: Row 8, Column 2
- 15: Row 8, Column 3
- 16: Row 8, Column 4 (Letter: L)
- 17: Row 8, Column 5 (Letter: O)
- 18: Row 9, Column 4 (Letter: L)
- 19: Row 9, Column 6
- 20: Row 10, Column 4
- 21: Row 10, Column 5 (Letter: O)
- 22: Row 10, Column 7
- 23: Row 11, Column 2

Other letters already present in the grid include: U (Row 8, Column 3), D (Row 8, Column 4), and E (Row 9, Column 6).

ACROSS

1. If one person refers to another as an _____, the first person is hostile towards the second person because that person has a different religion or has no religion.
6. If you say that something is _____, you mean that it is clearly true and that nobody would disagree with it if they saw it or considered it.
8. _____ things are clearly different from each other in quality or type.
10. Conditions that are _____ to something make it difficult for that thing to exist or do well.
11. An _____ remark, description, or choice is especially suitable.
12. Something that is an _____ part of something is an essential part of that thing.
17. If you describe something as _____, you mean it is bigger or more elaborate than necessary.
18. If you say that someone is _____ing a situation, you disapprove of them because they are using it to gain an advantage for themselves, rather than trying to help other people or do what is right.

DOWN

1. The _____ of a group of people consists of the symbols, pictures, and objects which represent their ideas and way of life.
2. If you _____ from known facts, you use them as a basis for general statements about a situation or about what is likely to happen in the future.
3. If you say that something is _____, you mean there is no point in doing it, usually because it has no chance of succeeding.
4. _____ is strong disagreement or fighting.
5. A _____ statement or comment is brief and unfriendly, but to the point.
6. If you describe something as _____, you approve of it for its good or worthwhile qualities.
7. If you _____ in a situation or experience, you enjoy it very much.
9. In linguistics, _____ means leaving out words rather than repeating them unnecessarily; for example, saying 'I want to go but I can't' instead of 'I want to go but I can't go'.
13. _____ things are very basic or simple and are therefore unsatisfactory.
14. To _____ is to shorten by cutting off a part, end, or top of something.

20. _____ was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages, which was concerned with trying to discover ways to change ordinary metals into gold.
21. When you consider something in _____, you think about it afterwards, and often have a different opinion about it from the one that you had at the time.
22. _____ is unselfish concern for other people's happiness and welfare.
23. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply.
15. If you describe a rumor, belief, or feeling as _____, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence.
16. People sometimes refer to a foreign language, especially one that they do not speak or understand, as a _____.
19. If something is _____d by something newer, it is replaced because it has become old-fashioned or unacceptable.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

1. _____ curt, abrupt, brusque, short
a. retrospect b. annex c. terse d. disparate e. exploit
2. _____ If you describe something as _____, you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply.
a. ascendancy b. sublime c. altruism d. lingo e. terse
3. _____ If one group has _____ over another group, it has more power or influence than the other group.
a. truncate b. vilification c. ascendancy d. wrought
e. aloof
4. _____ To sustain this _____ culture, they needed a diverse, thriving, and well-organized economy.
a. pithy b. apt c. grandiose d. infidel e. florescent
5. _____ to contemplate (anything past); look back on (something)
a. blazoned b. ostensible c. retrospect d. meritorious
e. integral

6. ___ to make foul or dirty; pollute
a. supersede b. meticulous c. defile d. extrapolate
e. futile
7. ___ If you describe something as _____, you approve of it for its good or worthwhile qualities.
a. deluge b. iconography c. tumult d. meritorious
e. inimical
8. ___ Most visitors to Wyoming who _____ in the mountains' beauty probably don't know that this small corner of the world was once the setting for political upheaval.
a. arid b. sporadic c. sublime d. strife e. revel
9. ___ In linguistics, _____ means leaving out words rather than repeating them unnecessarily; for example, saying 'I want to go but I can't' instead of 'I want to go but I can't go'.
a. florescent b. manifest c. ellipsis d. alchemy
e. unfounded
10. ___ essential, basic, fundamental, necessary
a. defile b. unfounded c. integral d. rudimentary
e. blazoned
11. ___ _____ is the power to change or create things in a way which seems mysterious and magical.
a. sporadic b. iconography c. apt d. alchemy e. disparate
12. ___ different, contrasting, unlike, contrary
a. ostensible b. disparate c. infidel d. altruism
e. sublime
13. ___ dry, desert, dried up, barren
a. terse b. exploit c. aloof d. integral e. arid
14. ___ Dobereiner's _____ observations set off a search for more relationships, and in 1866 an English chemist named Newlands proposed his law of octaves, which superseded Dobereiner's triads.
a. strife b. arid c. rudimentary d. ellipsis e. extrapolate
15. ___ disturbance, trouble, chaos, turmoil
a. ascendancy b. manifest c. futile d. tumult
e. vilification
16. ___ _____ is strong disagreement or fighting.
a. meritorious b. strife c. lingo d. rudimentary
e. retrospect

17. — Without resorting to scientific _____ or confusing mathematics, he devised a chart of the elements, arranged in order of weight, that could be understood by almost anyone.
a. tumult b. truncate c. deluge d. defile e. lingo
18. — The _____ of somebody happens when you say or write very unpleasant things about that person, so that people will have a lot of opinion of him/her.
a. florescent b. meticulous c. inimical d. vilification
e. grandiose
19. — These are but a few examples of the _____ treasure buried nearly 2,000 years ago by the Moche, a pre-Incan people who inhabited 250 miles of Peru's coast.
a. pithy b. grandiose c. revel d. annex e. supersede
20. — By the time the Spaniards arrived in the early sixteenth century, _____ deluges from the destructive weather of El Nino had over the years eroded the mudbrick pyramids and palaces.
a. wrought b. unfounded c. apt d. wrought e. sporadic
21. — Some old sayings, like "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," don't seem valid anymore. Yet in spite of the passing of time, many proverbs remain quite _____.
a. meritorious b. tumult c. apt d. truncate e. annex
22. — On a banner, _____ly wrought tiny golden human figures wear bracelets of minuscule turquoise beads, gilded copper chestpieces, and nose ornaments made of sheet gold.
a. sporadic b. manifest c. integral d. defile e. meticulous
23. — deduce, hypothesize, conclude, theorize
a. sublime b. strife c. extrapolate d. florescent
e. grandiose
24. — If something is _____ in a particular material or in a particular way, it has been created in that material or way.
a. revel b. wrought c. inimical d. blazoned e. retrospect
25. — This may explain the _____ folk wisdom of "Look before you leap" and "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
a. ascendancy b. arid c. disparate d. alchemy
e. ostensible

26. ___ For example, "Spare the rod and spoil the child" implies that physical punishment builds good character in children. Yet research suggests that such discipline can cause children to be more _____ than their peers.
a. rudimentary b. exploit c. ostensible d. inimical
e. vilification
27. ___ If you say that someone is _____ing a situation, you disapprove of them because they are using it to gain an advantage for themselves, rather than trying to help other people or do what is right.
a. terse b. aloof c. pithy d. altruism e. exploit
28. ___ If you describe a rumor, belief, or feeling as _____, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence.
a. ellipsis b. meticulous c. deluge d. unfounded e. futile
29. ___ A _____ of things is a large number of them which arrive or happen at the same time.
a. lingo b. supersede c. infidel d. deluge e. iconography
30. ___ These _____ statements are examples of proverbs, often called the shortest art form. They use devices associated with poetry-rhythm, rhyme, and metaphor-to create vivid images that teach life's lessons.
a. altruism b. wrought c. manifest d. pithy e. terse
31. ___ In the fourth and fifth centuries, a peculiar combination of myth, magic, and science began to gain prominence. Developed by the Chinese and Egyptians, alchemy soon became popular in various parts of the world, although some Christians rejected it as the work of _____s.
a. defile b. infidel c. truncate d. ellipsis e. inimical
32. ___ selflessness, charity, consideration, goodwill
a. strife b. altruism c. annex d. supersede e. meritorious
33. ___ useless, vain, unsuccessful, pointless
a. exploit b. ostensible c. ascendancy d. grandiose
e. futile
34. ___ annul, overrule, supplant, usurp
a. meticulous b. supersede c. pithy d. florescent e. lingo
35. ___ To _____ is to shorten by cutting off a part, end, or top of something.
a. vilification b. truncate c. tumult d. integral e. sublime

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

F	J	D	E	D	N	U	O	F	N	U	M	I	N	I	M	I	C	A	L	Q	U	M	N	W
J	Z	U	X	B	R	X	E	Q	B	N	F	T	Z	B	Q	P	Z	A	R	I	D	H	V	L
O	P	K	Q	K	S	O	P	J	L	E	K	X	U	Q	M	D	I	O	L	D	U	W	G	Y
Q	M	E	T	I	C	U	L	O	U	S	G	E	I	V	A	U	E	R	S	T	R	I	F	E
K	E	D	E	S	R	E	P	U	S	U	J	T	J	H	V	R	A	P	T	U	M	U	L	T
Y	Y	I	D	E	N	O	Z	A	L	B	J	A	P	G	I	P	M	S	I	U	R	T	L	A
I	R	C	A	L	V	V	E	K	E	L	R	L	T	K	L	I	U	T	D	E	F	I	L	E
E	A	O	S	E	S	U	L	G	T	I	W	O	T	R	I	E	T	A	R	A	P	S	I	D
A	T	N	C	D	S	N	A	H	C	R	S	P	C	W	F	L	O	R	E	S	C	E	N	T
R	N	O	E	I	P	C	O	N	O	T	G	A	E	Y	I	I	T	S	E	F	I	N	A	M
C	E	G	N	F	U	B	Y	U	E	R	P	R	P	D	C	T	I	O	L	P	X	E	L	H
C	M	R	D	N	A	P	G	N	F	A	P	T	S	I	A	U	X	C	L	N	C	V	Y	Y
I	I	A	A	I	D	H	S	I	E	L	D	X	O	B	T	F	P	I	I	X	E	N	N	A
Z	D	P	N	E	T	I	I	T	G	O	N	E	R	S	I	H	G	D	P	P	A	K	I	C
T	U	H	C	N	B	O	K	L	Z	O	R	X	T	U	O	H	Y	A	S	U	C	Z	T	L
P	R	Y	Y	L	H	Q	Z	L	W	F	U	P	E	B	N	A	D	R	I	G	Z	I	E	T
E	S	R	E	T	C	Z	D	E	L	U	G	E	R	L	I	N	G	O	S	A	X	V	C	U
S	F	K	T	T	X	E	Y	M	E	H	C	L	A	I	L	E	H	P	E	C	E	I	Z	R
F	P	Q	O	N	G	R	A	N	D	I	O	S	E	M	N	M	T	S	K	R	H	L	C	G
O	X	I	N	T	E	G	R	A	L	H	X	Z	M	E	R	I	T	O	R	I	O	U	S	E

SUBLIME

SPORADIC

DEFILE

LINGO

APT

INTEGRAL

EXPLOIT

FUTILE

MANIFEST

ARID

FLORESCENT

REVEL

BLAZONED

INIMICAL

ALCHEMY

DELUGE

MERITORIOUS

OSTENSIBLE

INFIDEL

GRANDIOSE

UNFOUNDED

WROUGHT

RUDIMENTARY

METICULOUS

RETROSPECT

ASCENDANCY

DISPARATE

ICONOGRAPHY

TERSE

STRIFE

VILIFICATION

ALTRUISM

ELLIPSIS

SUPERSEDE

PITHY

TUMULT

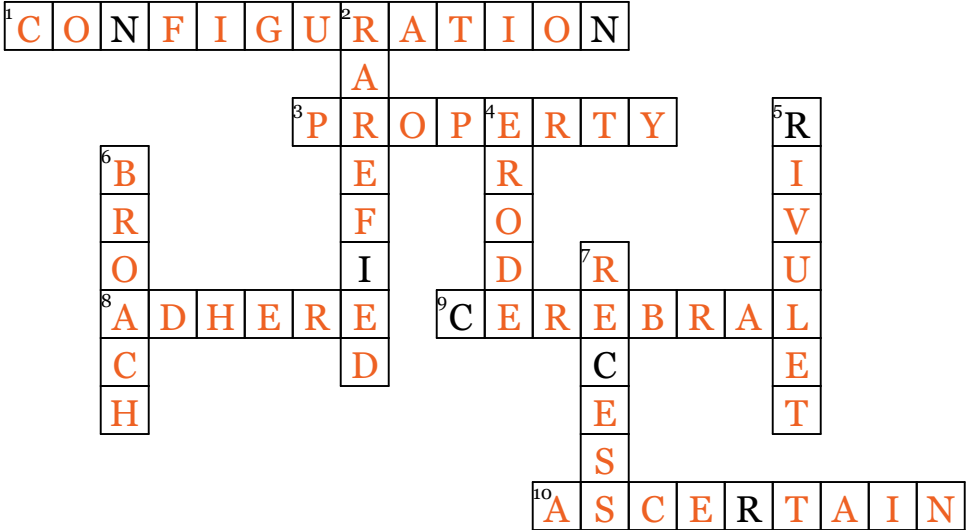
ALOOF

EXTRAPOLATE

ANNEX

An Uncommon Common Liquid

Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.



ACROSS

1. A _____ is an arrangement of a group of things.
3. A _____ of a substance or object is the way in which it behaves in particular conditions.
8. If something _____s to something else, it sticks firmly to it.
9. If you describe someone or something as _____, you mean that they are intellectual rather than emotional.
10. If you _____ the truth about something, you find out what it is, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.

DOWN

2. To be _____ means to be made or become rarer or less dense, or to thin out.
4. If rock or soil _____s or is _____d by the weather, sea, or wind, it cracks and breaks so that it is gradually destroyed.
5. A _____ is a small stream.
6. When you _____ a subject, especially a sensitive one, you mention it in order to start a discussion on it.
7. A _____ is a small cavity or depression in a bodily organ, part, or structure.

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

1. c a. RIVULES b. RIVVULET c. RIVULET d. RIVULETE
bourn, brook, channel, creek
2. b a. CEREBRALL b. CEREBRAL c. CEREBRLE d. CEREBRL
analytical, intellectual, intelligent
3. c a. CENFIGURATIEN b. CONFIGURASION
c. CONFIGURATION d. KONFIGURATION
Stonehenge, in south-western England, is an ancient _____
of giant stones.
4. d a. BROACCH b. BRROACH c. BROACN d. BROACH
bring up, approach, introduce, mention
5. d a. RAREFIEDE b. RAREFYED c. RAREFEID
d. RAREFIED
The higher up the food chain a politician can get, the more
_____ and detached the atmosphere becomes.
6. b a. RECESSS b. RECESS c. RECES d. RECESSE
A _____ is a break between the periods of work of an
official body such as a committee, a court of law, or a
government.
7. d a. ADHR b. ADHEREE c. ADHIRE d. ADHERE
If you _____ to an opinion or belief, you support or hold it.
8. c a. ASERTAIN b. ASCERTAINNE c. ASCERTAIN
d. ASCERTTAIN
find out, learn, discover, determine

9. b a. PROPERTEE b. PROPERTY c. PROPIRTY
d. PROPERTE
quality, feature, characteristic, mark
10. c a. IRODE b. ROD c. ERODE d. EYODE
disintegrate, crumble, deteriorate, corrode

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

1. c Washington struck me as a precarious place from which to publish such a _____ newspaper.
a. ascertain b. rivulet c. cerebral d. configuration
e. broach
2. d The _____ of a computer system is the way in which all its parts, such as the hardware and software, are connected together in order for the computer to work.
a. erode b. rarefied c. property d. configuration e. recess
3. c If you _____ to a rule or agreement, you act in the way that it says you should.
a. broach b. erode c. adhere d. cerebral e. cerebral
4. d Sweat ran in a single _____ from the corner of the Garde's eye as if he was crying.
a. property b. ascertain c. recess d. rivulet
e. configuration
5. d It is always vital to _____ the cause of a continual headache.
a. adhere b. rarefied c. recess d. ascertain e. rivulet
6. c The key question has been how far the problems have spread beyond _____ banking circles.
a. configuration b. rivulet c. rarefied d. erode
e. ascertain
7. b The _____es of something or somewhere are the parts of it which are hard to see because light does not reach them or they are hidden from view.
a. cerebral b. recess c. adhere d. property e. broach
8. c Once exposed, soil is quickly _____d by wind and rain.
a. adhere b. ascertain c. erode d. rarefied
e. configuration

9. d Eventually I _____ed the subject of her early life.
a. cerebral b. rivulet c. recess d. broach e. erode
10. b Someone's _____ is all the things that belong to them or something that belongs to them.
a. broach b. property c. cerebral d. recess e. rarefied

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. Soaps _____ and detergents are needed to break down the surface _____ tension, allowing the molecules of water _____ to penetrate the tight _____ spaces between the threads in your clothes _____ .
A. TIGHT B. WATER C. CLOTHES D. SOAPS E. SURFACE
2. You can _____ see evidence of this tendency if _____ you _____ place a drop of water _____ on a smooth, flat surface.
A. CAN B. YOU C. IF D. WATER
3. In any event, such nearly mythical topics are _____ seldom broached _____ in cerebral _____ scientific discussions.
A. BROACHED B. CEREBRAL C. ARE
4. It is _____ one of a very _____ few substances that exists as a solid, a _____ liquid, and a gas within normal _____ temperature ranges.
A. VERY B. A C. NORMAL D. IS
5. The search for _____ a universal solvent has puzzled scientists and _____ inspired science _____ fiction writers for generations.
A. FOR B. SCIENCE C. AND

6. You **see** _____ it as a **solid** _____ in the form of _____ ice and **snow** _____, as a liquid when **it** _____ comes from the tap, and as a gas in the **form** _____ of steam when **you** _____ cook.
- A. SOLID B. SNOW C. YOU D. IT E. FORM F. OF G. SEE
7. Because water tends **to** _____ stick to itself, it does **not** _____ readily enter the tiny recesses found in **the** _____ **fibers** _____ of fabrics.
- A. THE B. TO C. NOT D. FIBERS
8. Although water may not be a universal solvent, **we** _____ depend **on** _____ its **unusual** _____ properties every day.
- A. ON B. WE C. UNUSUAL
9. If you look **closely** _____, you will see **that** _____ **it** _____ does not spread out.
- A. CLOSELY B. IT C. THAT
10. **And** _____, **as** _____ an old **joke** _____ goes, the chemist who invents it will have a difficult **time** _____ finding a container to hold it!
- A. JOKE B. AND C. AS D. TIME

In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Find the misspelled words and correct them.

An **Uncomon** Common Liquid

The search for a universal solvent **haz** puzzled scientists **end** inspired science fiction writers for generations. A **magicle** liquid that can dissolve **al** known substances will probably never be found or created. And, as an old joke goes, **tha** chemist who invents it **wil** have a difficult time finding a container to hold it! In any **evant**, such nearly mythical topics are **sedom** broached in cerebral **scientifec** discussions.

1. **Uncommon**

2. **has**

3. **and**

4. **magical**

5. **all**

6. **the**

7. **will**

8. **event**

9. **seldom**

10. **scientific**

Even **though** there is little scientific interest in finding a universal solvent, we **hav** something very close to such a solvent all around us. **At** is the most plentiful **end** commonplace of all liquids - water. Rivulets of **thes** colorless, odorless liquid **hav** cut canyons in the earth. Water's actions annually **irode** thousands of acres of land, dissolving **end** redistributing vital **topsoill**.

Fer all its power however, water is a deceptively simple compound. Each molecule of **watre** consists of two **atoms** of hydrogen and one atom of **oxygin**. Scientific studies have ascertained that the **hidrogen** atoms are positioned on roughly the same **syde** of the oxygen atom. This configuration gives water a **veree** interesting property. Because the positive **hidrogen** atoms are on one side of **tha** molecule and the negative oxygen atom is on the **othre**, water molecules tend to **adhr** to one another. You can see evidence of this tendency if you place **an** drop of water on a smooth, **flate** surface. If you look closely, you will see that it does not **spreid** out. Instead it appears **az** a slightly flattened mound **hed** together by a tight "skin." This skin, **somefimes** called surface tension, also exists on **larg** bodies of water, such as lakes and ponds. Have you ever seen an insect **whalk** across the surface of a **ponnd**? It can do that because the tension on the surface of the water **iz** strong **enough** to support it.

While surface tension serves the **spidir** well, it can pose a **problem** for us. Because water tends **too** stick to itself, it does not readily enter the tiny recesses found in the fibers of fabrics. Soaps **end** detergents are needed to break **down** the surface tension, allowing the molecules **off** water to penetrate the **tit** spaces between the threads in your **clothese**.

Watir possesses another most unusual

11. **though**
12. **have**
13. **It**
14. **and**
15. **this**
16. **have**
17. **erode**
18. **and**
19. **topsoil**
20. **For**
21. **water**
22. **atoms**
23. **oxygen**
24. **hydrogen**
25. **side**
26. **very**
27. **hydrogen**
28. **the**
29. **other**
30. **adhere**
31. **a**
32. **flat**
33. **spread**
34. **as**
35. **held**
36. **sometimes**
37. **large**
38. **walk**
39. **pond**
40. **is**
41. **enough**
42. **spider**
43. **problem**
44. **to**
45. **and**
46. **down**
47. **of**
48. **tight**
49. **clothes**
50. **Water**

characteristic. It is **won** of a very few substances that exists as a solid, a liquid, **end** a gas within normal temperature **ranger**. You see it as a solid in the form of ice and snow, as **an** liquid when it comes from the tap, and **az** a gas in the form of steam when you cook. This quality of water **iz** of no small importance. The snow **thet** falls in the mountains, where the air is rarefied, melts **intwo** water that runs into streams and **rivr**s. Eventually the **watre** evaporates into a gas that condenses **backe** into snow or rain, and the cycle continues. This constant recycling of **tha** Earth's water **supplee** is essential to all life. Although water may not **bee** a universal solvent, we depend on its unusual properties every **daye**.

51. **one**

52. **and**

53. **ranges**

54. **a**

55. **as**

56. **is**

57. **that**

58. **into**

59. **rivers**

60. **water**

61. **back**

62. **the**

63. **supply**

64. **be**

65. **day**

ACROSS

1. If one person refers to another as an _____, the first person is hostile towards the second person because that person has a different religion or has no religion.
6. If you say that something is _____, you mean that it is clearly true and that nobody would disagree with it if they saw it or considered it.
8. _____ things are clearly different from each other in quality or type.
10. Conditions that are _____ to something make it difficult for that thing to exist or do well.
11. An _____ remark, description, or choice is especially suitable.
12. Something that is an _____ part of something is an essential part of that thing.
17. If you describe something as _____, you mean it is bigger or more elaborate than necessary.
18. If you say that someone is _____ing a situation, you disapprove of them because they are using it to gain an advantage for themselves, rather than trying to help other people or do what is right.

DOWN

1. The _____ of a group of people consists of the symbols, pictures, and objects which represent their ideas and way of life.
2. If you _____ from known facts, you use them as a basis for general statements about a situation or about what is likely to happen in the future.
3. If you say that something is _____, you mean there is no point in doing it, usually because it has no chance of succeeding.
4. _____ is strong disagreement or fighting.
5. A _____ statement or comment is brief and unfriendly, but to the point.
6. If you describe something as _____, you approve of it for its good or worthwhile qualities.
7. If you _____ in a situation or experience, you enjoy it very much.
9. In linguistics, _____ means leaving out words rather than repeating them unnecessarily; for example, saying 'I want to go but I can't' instead of 'I want to go but I can't go'.
13. _____ things are very basic or simple and are therefore unsatisfactory.
14. To _____ is to shorten by cutting off a part, end, or top of something.

20. _____ was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages, which was concerned with trying to discover ways to change ordinary metals into gold.
21. When you consider something in _____, you think about it afterwards, and often have a different opinion about it from the one that you had at the time.
22. _____ is unselfish concern for other people's happiness and welfare.
23. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply.
15. If you describe a rumor, belief, or feeling as _____, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence.
16. People sometimes refer to a foreign language, especially one that they do not speak or understand, as a _____.
19. If something is _____d by something newer, it is replaced because it has become old-fashioned or unacceptable.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

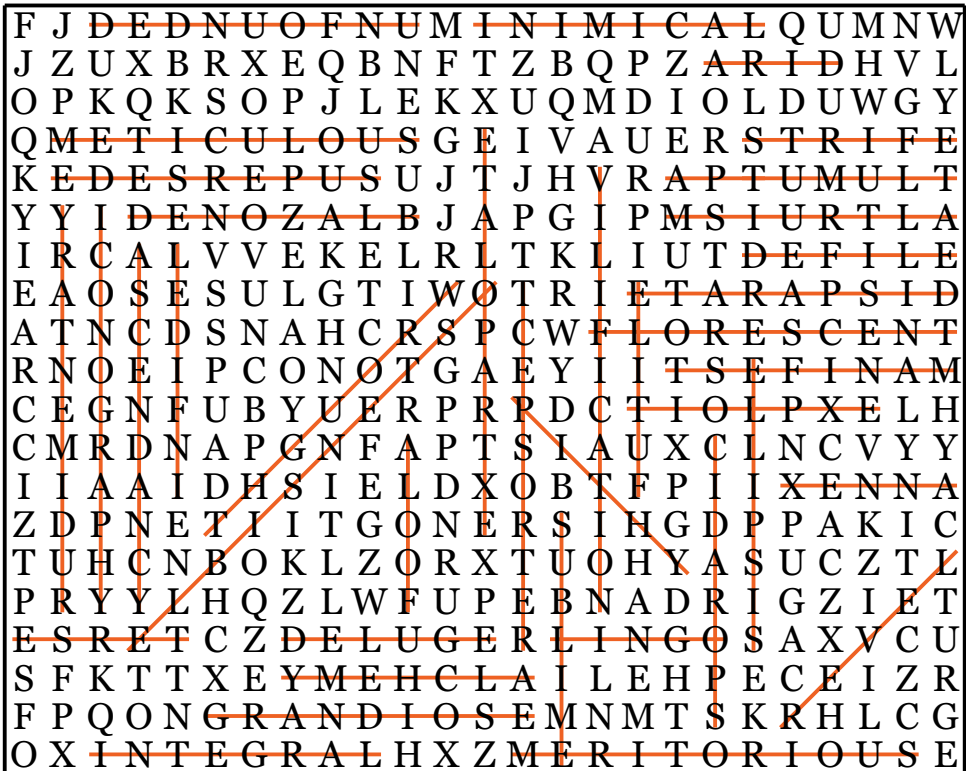
1. c curt, abrupt, brusque, short
a. retrospect b. annex c. terse d. disparate e. exploit
2. b If you describe something as _____, you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply.
a. ascendancy b. sublime c. altruism d. lingo e. terse
3. c If one group has _____ over another group, it has more power or influence than the other group.
a. truncate b. vilification c. ascendancy d. wrought e. aloof
4. e To sustain this _____ culture, they needed a diverse, thriving, and well-organized economy.
a. pithy b. apt c. grandiose d. infidel e. florescent
5. c to contemplate (anything past); look back on (something)
a. blazoned b. ostensible c. retrospect d. meritorious e. integral

6. c to make foul or dirty; pollute
a. supersede b. meticulous c. defile d. extrapolate
e. futile
7. d If you describe something as _____, you approve of it for its good or worthwhile qualities.
a. deluge b. iconography c. tumult d. meritorious
e. inimical
8. e Most visitors to Wyoming who _____ in the mountains' beauty probably don't know that this small corner of the world was once the setting for political upheaval.
a. arid b. sporadic c. sublime d. strife e. revel
9. c In linguistics, _____ means leaving out words rather than repeating them unnecessarily; for example, saying 'I want to go but I can't' instead of 'I want to go but I can't go'.
a. florescent b. manifest c. ellipsis d. alchemy
e. unfounded
10. c essential, basic, fundamental, necessary
a. defile b. unfounded c. integral d. rudimentary
e. blazoned
11. d _____ is the power to change or create things in a way which seems mysterious and magical.
a. sporadic b. iconography c. apt d. alchemy e. disparate
12. b different, contrasting, unlike, contrary
a. ostensible b. disparate c. infidel d. altruism
e. sublime
13. e dry, desert, dried up, barren
a. terse b. exploit c. aloof d. integral e. arid
14. c Dobereiner's _____ observations set off a search for more relationships, and in 1866 an English chemist named Newlands proposed his law of octaves, which superseded Dobereiner's triads.
a. strife b. arid c. rudimentary d. ellipsis e. extrapolate
15. d disturbance, trouble, chaos, turmoil
a. ascendancy b. manifest c. futile d. tumult
e. vilification
16. b _____ is strong disagreement or fighting.
a. meritorious b. strife c. lingo d. rudimentary
e. retrospect

17. e Without resorting to scientific _____ or confusing mathematics, he devised a chart of the elements, arranged in order of weight, that could be understood by almost anyone.
a. tumult b. truncate c. deluge d. defile e. lingo
18. d The _____ of somebody happens when you say or write very unpleasant things about that person, so that people will have a lot of opinion of him/her.
a. florescent b. meticulous c. inimical d. vilification e. grandiose
19. b These are but a few examples of the _____ treasure buried nearly 2,000 years ago by the Moche, a pre-Incan people who inhabited 250 miles of Peru's coast.
a. pithy b. grandiose c. revel d. annex e. supersede
20. e By the time the Spaniards arrived in the early sixteenth century, _____ deluges from the destructive weather of El Nino had over the years eroded the mudbrick pyramids and palaces.
a. wrought b. unfounded c. apt d. wrought e. sporadic
21. c Some old sayings, like "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," don't seem valid anymore. Yet in spite of the passing of time, many proverbs remain quite _____.
a. meritorious b. tumult c. apt d. truncate e. annex
22. e On a banner, _____ly wrought tiny golden human figures wear bracelets of minuscule turquoise beads, gilded copper chestpieces, and nose ornaments made of sheet gold.
a. sporadic b. manifest c. integral d. defile e. meticulous
23. c deduce, hypothesize, conclude, theorize
a. sublime b. strife c. extrapolate d. florescent e. grandiose
24. b If something is _____ in a particular material or in a particular way, it has been created in that material or way.
a. revel b. wrought c. inimical d. blazoned e. retrospect
25. e This may explain the _____ folk wisdom of "Look before you leap" and "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
a. ascendancy b. arid c. disparate d. alchemy e. ostensible

26. d For example, "Spare the rod and spoil the child" implies that physical punishment builds good character in children. Yet research suggests that such discipline can cause children to be more _____ than their peers.
a. rudimentary b. exploit c. ostensible d. inimical
e. vilification
27. e If you say that someone is _____ing a situation, you disapprove of them because they are using it to gain an advantage for themselves, rather than trying to help other people or do what is right.
a. terse b. aloof c. pithy d. altruism e. exploit
28. d If you describe a rumor, belief, or feeling as _____, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence.
a. ellipsis b. meticulous c. deluge d. unfounded e. futile
29. d A _____ of things is a large number of them which arrive or happen at the same time.
a. lingo b. supersede c. infidel d. deluge e. iconography
30. d These _____ statements are examples of proverbs, often called the shortest art form. They use devices associated with poetry-rhythm, rhyme, and metaphor-to create vivid images that teach life's lessons.
a. altruism b. wrought c. manifest d. pithy e. terse
31. b In the fourth and fifth centuries, a peculiar combination of myth, magic, and science began to gain prominence. Developed by the Chinese and Egyptians, alchemy soon became popular in various parts of the world, although some Christians rejected it as the work of _____s.
a. defile b. infidel c. truncate d. ellipsis e. inimical
32. b selflessness, charity, consideration, goodwill
a. strife b. altruism c. annex d. supersede e. meritorious
33. e useless, vain, unsuccessful, pointless
a. exploit b. ostensible c. ascendancy d. grandiose
e. futile
34. b annul, overrule, supplant, usurp
a. meticulous b. supersede c. pithy d. florescent e. lingo
35. b To _____ is to shorten by cutting off a part, end, or top of something.
a. vilification b. truncate c. tumult d. integral e. sublime

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.



SUBLIME

SPORADIC

DEFILE

LINGO

APT

INTEGRAL

EXPLOIT

FUTILE

MANIFEST

ARID

FLORESCENT

REVEL

BLAZONED

INIMICAL

ALCHEMY

DELUGE

MERITORIOUS

OSTENSIBLE

INFIDEL

GRANDIOSE

UNFOUNDED

WROUGHT

RUDIMENTARY

METICULOUS

RETROSPECT

ASCENDANCY

DISPARATE

ICONOGRAPHY

TERSE

STRIFE

VILIFICATION

ALTRUISM

ELLIPSIS

SUPERSEDE

PITHY

TUMULT

ALOOF

EXTRAPOLATE

ANNEX