1. The main purpose of the passage is
   a. describe how the Inca built pyramids
   b. summarize the findings of ancient documents
   c. challenge scholars' theories about Native American structures
   d. explain why ancient Native American structures are still standing
   e. investigate why European buildings are superior to Native American structures

2. The meaning of citadels (line 3) is
   a. the secrets of building durable structures on unstable ground. Inca masons, for example, found a way to fit large blocks of stone together snugly to form walls
   b. that were both strong and flexible, able to withstand tremors and quakes. The tapered shape of the temple pyramids was also a contributing factor. Many early architects understood that the combination of oblique angles and straight, parallel lines gives a building stability.
   c. Comparison with European architecture provides another perspective. Unlike their European counterparts, Native American architects did not construct arches. The arch, widely used in European buildings to achieve height, is very vulnerable to stresses that can cause it to collapse. In contrast, most early Native American structures rose in height with the support of heavy, solid walls.
   d. These elements may explain why so many of these superb structures remain for us to appreciate today.

7. In paragraph 3 (lines 28-43), the author speculates on why ancient Native American structures have withstanded
   a. natural disasters
   b. hot, humid weather
   c. countless tribal wars
   d. snow, wind, and rain
   e. invasion by Europeans

8. From lines 28-43, you can infer that the type of natural disaster the Inca were most likely to experience was
3. Rubble (line 14) most nearly means
a. slums (debris)
c. ashes
d. nothing
e. building blocks

A. Longevity (line 15) is best defined as
a. long life
b. long halls
c. modern design
d. timeless beauty
e. lasting popularity

9. Oblique (line 41) most nearly means
a. wide
b. sharp
c. unusual
d. sloping
e. straight

10. Perspective (line 46) is best defined as
a. topic
b. viewpoint
c. argument
d. variation
e. theory

11. According to the author, Native American structures have all of the following architectural features EXCEPT
a. arches
b. stone walls
c. pyramid shapes
d. heavy, solid walls
e. angles and parallel lines
6. The meaning of **grapple with** (line 23) is
   a. doubt
   b. tackle
   c. ignore
   d. accept
   e. iron hook

12. The author's attitude toward ancient Native American builders is best described as one of
   a. criticism
   b. sympathy
   c. tolerance
   d. bewilderment
   e. admiration

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**Two-Word Completions**

*Select the pair of words that best completes the meaning of each of the following sentences.*

1. The TV marathon not only garnered _____ amounts of money for Africa's starving millions but also yielded an unexpectedly rich ______ of publicity for their plight.
   a. myriad . . . rubble
   b. legendary . . . allotment
   c. prodigious . . . bonanza
   d. bountiful . . . banter

2. "If he weren't so rude, I'd be glad to___ with him on the project," I said. "But I don't think I can work with someone who always behaves in such a ___ manner."
   a. wrangle . . . servile
   b. collaborate . . . churlish
   c. banter . . . relevant
   d. vie . . . congested

3. "A person has to expect a little accidental bumping and pushing in a crowded bus."
   I observed to my companion. "It's just not possible to avoid ___ another passenger when the center aisle is ___ with people."
   a. maiming . . . devoid
   b. grappling . . . elite
   c. minimizing . . . gluttoned
   d. jostling . . . congested
4. It isn't wise to give very young children toys that will break easily. They need playthings that are _____ because they haven't yet learned to handle fragile items _____.
   a. servile . . . churlishly  
   b. durable . . . gingerly  
   c. frugal . . . willfully  
   d. prodigious . . . wantonly

5. He was a man of great energy and _____. In no time at all, he rose from relatively humble beginnings to the very ____ of power.
   a. enterprise . . . citadels  
   b. compliance . . . perspectives  
   c. longevity . . . antics  
   d. audacity . . . durables

6. If you are careless with your money, you will always be penniless. But if you are __ you may be able to ____ a sizable personal fortune.
   a. bountiful . . . evolve  
   b. enterprising . . . maim  
   c. frugal . . . amass  
   d. audacious . . . preclude

7. The clownish ____ of cartoon characters, both animal and human, have won the hearts and ____ of many generations of delighted children.
   a. banter . . . bonanzas  
   b. antics . . . plaudits  
   c. adages . . . vigils  
   d. tethers . . . decrees
Idioms

In the passage about the World's Columbian Exposition (see pages 32-33), the writer states that at least one person viewed the choice of Chicago as the host city as "mad as a March hare."

"Mad as a March hare" is an idiom that means "showing little reason" or "foolish." An idiom is a figure of speech; the words are not to be interpreted literally. Idioms are informal expressions that are unique to every language. Although idioms are colorful and expressive, they should be used sparingly in formal writing.

Choosing the Right Idiom

Read each sentence. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of each idiom in boldface print. Then write the letter of the definition for the idiom in the sentence.

1. Although Jack was in agonizing pain, he kept a stiff upper lip until the paramedics arrived._____
2. There were so many sales that I was able to buy this dress for a song____
3. The boss thinks Eddie is a bad egg, and she wants me to watch him closely____
4. I've gone over the house with a fine tooth comb, and I can't find my ring anywhere ____
5. Ms. Robins is one smart cookie, so she's not going to believe that the dog ate your homework. ___
6. My little nephews fight like cats and dogs, so I don't enjoy babysitting them. ____
7. Zander better expect to pony up if he wants to buy that fancy motorcycle. ______
8. The tutor was banging his head against the wall trying to explain algebra to me. ______
9. My best friend Brianna and I are always on the same wavelength ______
10. Unfortunately, the plans for the new pedestrian bridge have been put on ice. ______

a. someone who can't be trusted
b. frustrated after several unsuccessful attempts
c. at a low price; for very little
d. pay or contribute some money
e. in agreement
f. postponed
g. acted bravely or showed no fear
h. bicker; argue intensely
i. someone who is not easy to deceive
j. in great detail; thoroughly
Writing with Idioms

Find the meaning of each idiom. (Use a dictionary if necessary). Then write a sentence for each idiom.

1. get your feet wet Sample answer: You'll never know if you're any good at acting if you don't get your feet wet.
2. eat your heart out:
3. hit the roof:
4. keep a straight face:
5. throw in the towel:
6. iron in the fire:
7. pull yourself up by your own bootstraps:
8. make heads or tails of something:
9. got your number:
10. knock your socks off:
11. stick out your neck:
12. walk on clouds:
Expressing the Connotation

Read each sentence. Select the word in parentheses that better expresses the connotation (positive, negative, or neutral) given at the beginning of the sentence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>I consider myself to be a (frugal, stingy) shopper and buy most of my clothes off-season.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>People who had been waiting for hours were outraged when a man (brushed against, jostled) them on his way to the front of the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Given her (daring, audacious) approach to life, I'm not surprised she is always a topic of conversation!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Did you see that (veer, turn) into the other lane without signaling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Kathryn looks forward to book club meetings because she enjoys all the (banter, conversation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Aunt Maria was excited to meet the (legendary, well-known) movie star.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>My mother is one of three local citizens who are (vying, grasping) for a seat on the school board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>When you act like a (willful, rebellious) child, people will not react positively toward you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Classical Roots**  

*vers, vert—to turn*

This Latin root appears in *revert* (page 16), which means "to return, to go back to a previous, or lower, condition." Some other words based on the same root are listed below.

**Word Bank**

reversal traverse controversy conversant verse inverse pervert vertiginous

*From the list of words above, choose the one that corresponds to each of the brief definitions below. Write the word in the blank space in the illustrative sentence below the definition. Use a dictionary if necessary.*
1. familiar by use or study; acquainted ("turning with")

Before we remodeled our house, we sought expert advice from someone ________ with the town's building code.

2. to turn away from the right course; to lead astray, distort ("thoroughly, utterly turned")

The defendant was accused of paying bribes to try to ________ the justice system.

3. a lengthy dispute ("a turning against")

A new development in medical technology may spark a heated ___________ within the field.

4. to travel across; to cross and recross; to extend over

We plan to ________ the countryside by bicycle this summer.

5. whirling or spinning; tending to make dizzy; affected by or suffering from dizziness

The ___________ rides in amusement parks are popular with children of all ages.

6. turned upside down or inside out; referring to a relationship in which one item increases as the other decreases

Division is the ________ of multiplication.

7. a change or overthrow; a change of fortune (usually for the worse), setback

The press criticized the Supreme Court's ________ of the state court's decision.

8. a line of poetry; poetic writing ("a turning, as of a line")

The teacher asked each student to recite a __________ of a favorite poem.