

## LESSONS 1 AND 2

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# Here and There

### Directions

1. Each KEY word is listed under a Greek or Latin root. Try to determine how the KEY word and the Familiar Words listed in the margin relate to the meaning of the root.
2. Determine the pronunciation of each KEY word and say it aloud. Refer to the inside front cover for a guide to the diacritical marks.
3. Learn the definition(s) of each KEY word. Observe how the word is used in the sample sentence(s). Notice that some words have both a concrete and a metaphorical use.
4. Notice whether the KEY word is used as another part of speech or if it has an antonym.
5. Add to your understanding of the KEY words by observing all the additional information: the Latin epigraphs (phrases at the beginning of each lesson), the Challenge Words, and the Nota Bene references.
6. Practice using the words by completing the exercises.

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## LESSON 1

*Requiescat in pace.*

May he or she rest in peace.\*

Key Words		
abstruse	interpolate	propinquity
acquiesce	interpose	quiescent
extrude	interregnum	rapprochement
interloper	juxtapose	requiem
internecine	obtrude	unrequited

\*The initials *R.I.P.* sometimes appear on gravestones.

**Familiar Words**

intercept  
interdict  
interest  
interfere  
interim  
interject  
interlude  
intermediary  
intermission  
internural  
international  
intersperse  
intervene

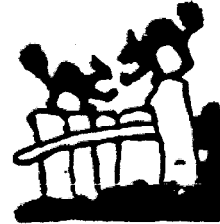
**Challenge Words**

intercede  
interfuse  
interlocutor  
intermezzo  
internuncio

**INTER** <L. "between"

1. **interloper** (in' tər lōp' ə) [*looper* <Dutch "runner"]  
*n.* One who intrudes by meddling or trespassing on the rights of others.

Mrs. Proudie, the bishop's wife, is such an officious **interloper** in church matters that people sarcastically refer to her as "the Bishop of Barchester."



**interlope**, *v.*

2. **internecine** (in tər nē' sēn, in tər nēs' ən, in tər nēs' ēn, in tər nē' sīn) [*necare* <L. "to slay"]  
*adj.* 1. Very destructive to both sides in a conflict; involving slaughter and carnage.  
The **internecine** cost of the victory of King Pyrrhus of Epirus over the Romans in 279 B.C. is remembered today in the phrase "Pyrrhic victory."  
2. Pertaining to struggle or conflict within a group, organization, or nation.

The **internecine** struggle of the American Civil War left the country devastated.

3. **interpolate** (in tūr' pə lāt') [*polire* <L. "to polish"]  
*tr. v.* 1. To insert or add something between other parts, especially in a text or written work.

For the music lesson scene in *The Barber of Seville*, the composer, Gioacchino Rossini, let every singer in the role of Rosina **interpolate** an aria of her choice.

2. To introduce material that severely alters a text or falsifies it.

Eighteenth-century acting companies freely **interpolated** new speeches, scenes, or denouements into plays they were performing, even works by Shakespeare.

**interpolation**, *n.*; **interpolative**, *adj.*

4. **interregnum** (in' tər rēg' nəm) [*regnum* <L. "reign"]  
*n.* 1. Any period of time when a state is without a ruler or has a provisional government, especially between the reign of a sovereign and a successor.

During the **interregnum** of 1649 to 1660, Oliver Cromwell and his Roundheads controlled the English government.

2. An interval between controlling elements; an interruption in an otherwise continuous function or process.

"The old is dying and the new cannot be born; in this **interregnum** there arises a great diversity of morbid symptoms."—Antonio Gramsci

#### Familiar Words

component  
composer  
dispose  
expose  
expound  
impostor  
opponent  
pose  
positive  
postpone  
proponent  
proposition  
purpose  
suppose  
transpose

### pono, ponere, posui, positum

<L. "to put," "to place"

5. **interpose** (in tər pōz') [*inter* <L. "between"]  
*tr. v.* and *intr. v.* 1. To insert between parts of something; to interject in a conversation.

The correction of the Julian calendar authorized by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 eliminated ten days and **interposed** an extra day every four years.

2. To apply pressure or influence; to meddle; to interfere.

When the vicar's bride arrives in Hatfield, she **interposes** herself as the arranger of entertainments, usurping the role that Emma Woodhouse has hitherto claimed as hers.

**interposition**, *n.*

6. **juxtapose** (jŭk stə pōz')  
[*juxta* <L. "close together"]  
*tr. v.* To place side by side.

In the poem "Pied Beauty," Gerard Manley Hopkins **juxtaposes** contrasting words—"swift, slow; sweet, sour; adazzle, dim"—to illustrate the marvel of the world's diverse forms and textures.

**juxtaposition**, *n.*

#### Challenge Words

apposite  
deposition  
poseur  
posit  
suppositious

#### Familiar Words

approach  
approximate  
irreproachable  
proximity  
reproach

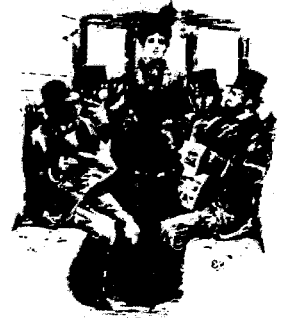
### PROPE <L. "near"

**PROPINQUUS** <L. "near"

7. **propinquity** (prō pīng' kwə tē) [*pro* <L. "forth"]  
*n.* 1. Nearness; proximity.

#### Propinquity

is the province of cats. Living by accident, . . . cats take their chances, love by need or nearness as long as the need lasts, as long as the nearness is near enough.—Alastair Reid



## 2. Kinship.

Although the tempestuous relationship of Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff is unfulfilled, it leads to the uneasy **propinquity** through marriage of her daughter and his son.

8. **rapprochement** (rà prôsh măn') [*ap* = *ad* <L. "to," "toward"]  
*n.* Reconciliation; restoration of cordial relations, especially between two countries.



After many centuries of conflict, the **rapprochement** of Israel and the Vatican occurred when formal relations were established in 1993.

## Familiar Words

acquit  
coy  
quiet  
quit  
tranquil

## Challenge Words

disquietude  
inquietude  
quietism

**QUIES, QUIETIS** <L. "quiet," "rest"  
**QUIESCO, QUIESCERE, QUIEVI, QUIETUM** <L. "to rest,"  
 "to remain quiet"

9. **quiescent** (kwī ēs' ənt, kwē ēs' ənt)  
*adj.* At rest; dormant; motionless.

Family members' emotions in China in the 1960s may have appeared **quiescent**, but Ting Ling describes conflicts churning beneath the calm exteriors.



**quiescence**, *n.*

10. **acquiesce** (āk' wē ēs') [*ac* = *ad* <L. "to," "toward"]  
*intr. v.* To agree or consent without any objection.

"If the changes that we fear [in language] be thus irresistible, what remains to **acquiesce** with silence. . .?"—Samuel Johnson, Preface to *A Dictionary of the English Language*

**acquiescence**, *n.*; **acquiescent**, *adj.*

11. **requiem** (rēk' wē əm, rē' kwē əm) [*re* <L. "back," "again"]  
*n.* A mass or service for the repose of departed souls; music, poetry, or other composition for the dead.

Hamlet learns of Ophelia's suicide when he hears the priest say, "We should profane the service of the dead, / To sing a **requiem**, and such rest to her / As to peace-parted souls."

12. **unrequited** (ūn' rī kwīt' əd) [*un* <Germanic "not"]  
*adj.* Not reciprocal; not given in payment or returned in kind.

In Arthurian legend, Elaine dies of a broken heart because of her **unrequited** love for Lancelot, who is devoted to Queen Guinevere.

**unrequitable**, *adj.*  
 Antonym: **requited**

**NOTA BENE:** Although frequently used, the word *unrequited* does not appear in most dictionaries; the meaning of the negative *un-* form is implied. The word usually appears in the context of a one-sided love relationship. However, *unrequited* can also mean "not avenged; without retaliation for a wrong or injury"; for example, Christian teaching advises letting a wrong go *unrequited* by "turning the other cheek." *Requite* rarely turns up in contemporary speech, but one might say that polite guests *requite* their host's hospitality with a thoughtful gift.

**Familiar Words**  
intrude  
protrude

**Challenge Word**  
detrude

### TRUDO, TRUDERE, TRUSI, TRUSUM <L. "to push">

13. **abstruse** (ăb strōōs') [*ab* <L. "away from"]  
*adj.* Difficult to understand; complex.

Without some background in physics, an audience would find a lecture on thermodynamics and entropy **abstruse**.

**abstruseness**, *n.*

14. **extrude** (ĭk strōōd') [*ex* <L. "from," "out of"]  
*tr. v.* To push or thrust out a liquid or malleable substance that retains or solidifies into a predetermined shape.

The chambered nautilus **extrudes** a nacreous substance that hardens into a shell of progressively larger chambers to accommodate the animal's growth.

**extrusion**, *n.*

15. **obtrude** (ōb trōōd') [*ob* <L. "off," "against"]  
*tr. v.* and *intr. v.* 1. To force one's ideas or oneself insistently upon others.

Pretending to be humble, Uriah Heep **obtrudes** in the business affairs of the Wickfields until David Copperfield's friends come to the rescue.

2. To thrust or push out; to protrude noticeably, often in an undesirable way.

During years when the water level of Mono Lake in California dropped, *tufas*, irregular knobbed and spired formations of calcium carbonate, began to **obtrude** above the surface.

**obtruder**, *n.*; **obtrusive**, *adj.*; **obtrusiveness**, *n.*;  
**obtrusion**, *n.*

## EXERCISE 1A

Circle the letter of the best SYNONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

1. A prolonged **interregnum** a. conspiracy b. continued reign  
c. break in continuity d. king's stand-in e. questioning
2. **abstruse** arguments a. clear b. confusing c. verbose  
d. important e. brief
3. **acquiescence** to the contract a. indifference b. objection  
c. reaction d. attention e. agreement
4. arrival of a(n) **interloper** a. impostor b. jogger c. intruder  
d. reporter e. interpreter
5. **extruded** into a plastic mold a. filtered b. leaked c. heated  
d. pressed e. blown
6. to distort by **interpolation** a. interpretation b. insertion  
c. misreading d. mediation e. elimination
7. **rapprochement** at the peace talks a. acquiescence b. discussion  
c. hostility d. reconciliation e. neighborliness
8. to **interpose** an irrelevant question a. obtrude b. extrude  
c. interject d. withdraw e. dispute
9. the **propinquity** of Minneapolis and St. Paul a. remoteness  
b. nearness c. kinship d. separateness e. property laws

Circle the letter of the best ANTONYM for the word in bold-faced type.

10. to **juxtapose** contrasting colors a. separate b. project  
c. alternate d. relocate e. join
11. **obtrusive** freeway billboards a. unnecessary b. garish  
c. inconspicuous d. annoying e. excessive
12. a period of **quiescence** a. boredom b. rapprochement  
c. sleep d. animosity e. agitation
13. **unrequited** affections a. timeless b. spurned c. reciprocated  
d. tolerated e. unavenged

## EXERCISE 1B

Circle the letter of the sentence in which the word in bold-faced type is used incorrectly.

1. a. The death of the Italian poet Alessandro Manzoni in 1873 stirred Guiseppe Verdi to complete his unfinished **Requiem**.  
b. After years of feuding, the reunion brought the family together in conviviality and **requiem**.  
c. The **requiem** mass for earthquake victims took place at the parish church.  
d. Yevgeny Yevtushenko's poem "Babi Yar" serves as a **requiem** mourning the massacre of 35,000 Ukrainian Jews outside Kiev.

2.
  - a. Although high tides during winter storms were a continuing threat, the beach cottage was appealing precisely because of its **propinquity** to the sea.
  - b. Accompanying her husband on the Lewis and Clark expedition to the West Coast, Sacajawea used her **propinquity** to the Shoshone people to secure safe passage through their territory.
  - c. Two important figures in Central American mythology—Quetzalcoatl, the plumed serpent god, and Topiltzin, the last king of the Toltecs—share an unlikely **propinquity**, even a single identity.
  - d. In the 1950s Amy Vanderbilt's book on etiquette, **propinquity**, and good manners was a best-seller.
3.
  - a. Because circumstances prevented the college of cardinals from electing a pope, a papal **interregnum** lasted from 1268 to 1271.
  - b. Innovations by four revolutionary governments significantly changed French politics during the **interregnum** between the execution of King Louis XVI in 1793 and the restoration of the monarchy with Louis XVIII in 1815.
  - c. Many parents plan an **interregnum** in their professional careers while their children are young.
  - d. Travelers often wait for airlines to offer bargain **interregnums** before planning holiday vacations.
4.
  - a. Family members in Louise Erdrich's novel *Tracks* keep **internecine** rivalry alive through trickery, thievery, and mayhem.
  - b. **Internecine** dissension developed within Japanese shogunates as military factions vied for power with imperial court factions.
  - c. Festivals featuring **internecine** traditions maintain harmony among ethnic groups throughout America.
  - d. Huck Finn sees no logic in the **internecine** feuding that leads to the death of his friend Buck.
5.
  - a. Now a revered landmark, the Eiffel Tower was once viewed as an **obtrusive** eyesore.
  - b. Some cities are in crisis because garbage dumps are **obtruding** too fast and too expansively.
  - c. Scavengers searching for sunken ships and their rich cargoes **obtrude** divers to explore wreckage on the ocean floor.
  - d. Environmentalists fear that the **obtrusion** of off-road vehicles driven recklessly through forests and deserts may permanently damage plant and animal life.
6.
  - a. Composed of diverse images from her reading and experience, Marianne Moore's poetry has the quality of a verbal collage that sometimes makes it difficult to **interpolate**.
  - b. After completion of his autobiographical poem *The Prelude*, William Wordsworth made many revisions and **interpolated** thirty-two lines honoring the British statesman Edmund Burke.

- c. The 1976 copyright law prohibits the **interpolation** of any words in a dramatic performance without the author's permission.
- d. When students' papers depend too heavily on unsupported generalizations, teachers are likely to recommend that the writers **interpolate** specific examples to defend their ideas.

### EXERCISE 1C

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from Lesson 1. Use a word or any of its forms only once.

1. When construction of a hydroelectric plant threatened to make a variety of snapdragon extinct, Kate Furbish, a botanist, \_\_\_\_\_ successfully to save the endangered flower.
2. Sir Walter Scott concludes his novel *The Talisman* with the \_\_\_\_\_ of two natural enemies when the Christian Crusader Richard Lionheart acknowledges that the code he follows is less honorable than that of the Muslim Saracen Saladin.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ persecution and genocide have decimated Cambodia.
4. A recent exhibition of seventeenth-century Dutch painters \_\_\_\_\_ portraits of a husband and wife whose likenesses had hung in separate museums for more than one hundred years.
5. Ibsen introduces conflict in *The Master Builder* with the sudden arrival of Hilda Wangel, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ who stirs old passions and domestic unrest.
6. The pastry cook's hand held steady as the pastry tube \_\_\_\_\_ an even rope of frosting.
7. Refusing to \_\_\_\_\_ to pressure from the white community, Autherine Lucy enrolled in 1956 at the University of Alabama, but threats and rioting forced her departure and expulsion a few days later.
8. Rod Serling's film \_\_\_\_\_ for a *Heavyweight* portrays the decline of a prizefighter who cannot accept the end of his days in the ring.
9. During their \_\_\_\_\_ months of winter sleep, polar bears recycle their body products, emerging thinner but strong and healthy, with no deterioration of bone.



10. Because of James Joyce's invented words, playful grammatical forms, parodies, riddles, and obscure allusions, many readers find his novels \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Oberon notices Helena's \_\_\_\_\_ love for Demetrius and sends his assistant Puck to correct the situation by placing a few magical drops in Demetrius's eyes, but Puck treats the wrong person.

### EXERCISE 1D

Replace the word or phrase in *italics* with a key word (or any of its forms) from Lesson 1.

Before the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917, political unrest was intense for several reasons. One was the (1) *existence side by side* of an impotent working class and an insensitive autocracy. Czarina Alexandra, wife of Czar Nicholas II, (2) *exerted forcible influence* in governmental affairs, often reproaching her husband for weakness; both depended upon the (3) *intruder* Rasputin, whom many believed to be not only (4) *insistently meddling*, but also corrupt. Other reasons for discontent were severe war losses, food shortages, the Czar's harsh response to a workers' strike, and the arbitrary dismissal of the legislative body, the Duma.

Refusing to be (5) *silent*, however, the Duma appointed a provisional government that forced Czar Nicholas to (6) *consent without objection* to abdication. The (7) *interruption in leadership* that followed brought months of (8) *fierce internal struggle* among the three main factions. A brief government headed by Aleksandr Kerenski was driven into an unsatisfactory (9) *reconciliation* with opponents, but in November 1917 Vladimir Lenin headed a new Bolshevik cabinet. At his direction members of the royal family were held captive following the Czar's abdication and were executed in 1918.

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|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ |          |

