Exercise 1  Completing Definitions

On the answer line, write the word from the vocabulary list that best completes each definition.

1. People who enjoy approval or favorable notice enjoy ___?.

2. If you are aware of or fully informed about something, you are ___? of it.

3. A critical analysis of the nature of something, such as a disease, is called a ___?.

4. An unreasonable or unjust action is ___?.

5. One who has total knowledge is ___?.

6. The prediction of a likely result is called a ___?.

7. If I am well qualified to judge things, especially in the arts, then I can be called a ___?.

8. People who do their work carefully and well are ___?.

9. When a criminal becomes well known, he achieves ___?.

10. Awareness of one's thoughts and perceptions is ___?.

Exercise 2  Using Words Correctly

Each of the following statements contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide whether the sentence is true or false, and write True or False on the answer line.

1. One who steals from others without feeling guilty commits an unconscionable act.

2. For messages, one should keep a notoriety next to the phone.

3. A doctor who is analyzing tissue taken from a diseased organ is making a diagnosis.

4. If one feels guilty, one has a bad consciousness.

5. If you enjoy public recognition, the best way to get it is to become a hermit.

6. The more cognizant you are of a situation, the more you are likely to handle it appropriately.

7. A doctor who informs you what is likely to happen to you during the course of an illness has given you his or her prognosis.

8. A person who cannot tell the difference between representational and abstract painting is a true connoisseur of art.

9. Conscientious effort usually produces good results.

10. If I can correctly answer any question anyone could ask me, I am omniscient.
Exercise 3  Choosing the Best Word

Decide which vocabulary word or related form best expresses the meaning of the italicized word or phrase in the sentence. On the answer line, write the letter of the correct choice.

1. Gangsters brought unfavorable fame to some places during the twenties.
   a. notoriety  b. connoisseur  c. recognition  d. diagnosis

2. Christina, my mechanic, has given me a critical analysis of the nature of the car's engine trouble.
   a. omniscience  b. prognosis  c. notoriety  d. diagnosis

3. Ebenezer Scrooge's methods of conducting his life and his business were not controlled by conscience.
   a. unconscionable  b. omniscient  c. recognizable  d. diagnostic

4. Because Genevieve was always aware and informed of her opponent's weaknesses, she usually won her tennis matches.
   a. prognosis  b. a connoisseur  c. cognizant  d. diagnostic

5. With The Thumb of Zeno, Jacqueline Potts has finally gained the attention that she deserves.
   a. omniscience  b. connoisseur  c. recognition  d. diagnosis

6. Because Henry is one knowledgeable in the arts, his friends took him along when they wanted to buy a Giacometti sculpture.
   a. a connoisseur  c. unconscionable  b. a prognosis  d. omniscient

7. Even though Joel is not all-knowing, he seems to us to be pretty close to it.
   a. conscious  b. diagnostic  c. cognizant  d. omniscient

8. Tamara's painstaking effort to learn the sonata paid off in a first-class performance.
   a. recognition  b. conscientious  c. cognizant  d. conscious

9. The dietician's forecast of a likely outcome was a ten-pound weight gain in six weeks.
   a. omniscience  b. prognosis  c. consciousness  d. diagnosis

10. Charlene temporarily lost awareness of everything when she reached 17,000 feet.
    a. diagnosis  c. omniscience  b. consciousness  d. conscientiousness

Exercise 4  Using Different Forms of Words

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

1. __________ of one's mistakes is the first step toward correcting them. (cognizant)

2. Remember the __________ saloon in old Dodge City? (notoriety)

3. On the first day of class, all students took a __________ test so that the teacher would know how much they already knew. (diagnosis)
4. Harriet studies fencing _?_. (conscientious)
5. Alan _?_ a friend from camp whom he had not seen in fifteen years. (recognition)
6. The judge sentenced the woman to life imprisonment for her _?_ act. (unconsciousable)
7. Should television networks continue to _?_ the outcome of elections prior to the closing of all polls? (prognosis)
8. Nell made a _?_ effort to speak slowly and clearly. (consciousness)
9. Let us try to look at the Bullocks Wilshire building as a _?_ of architecture would. (connoisseur)
10. The professor lectured _?_ about American literature of the 1840s. (omniscient)

Reading Comprehension

Each numbered sentence in the following passage contains an italicized vocabulary word. After you read the passage, you will complete an exercise.

Elizabeth Blackwell: America's First Woman Doctor

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first female doctor of medicine in the United States. Born in England in 1821, Blackwell came to the United States with her family when she was eleven. (1) Even at this early age, she was _cognizant_ of a strong and growing interest in the healing arts.

When Mr. Blackwell died, six years after the family arrived in America, Mrs. Blackwell and her nine children started a boarding school for girls. (2) Elizabeth taught some of the girls, and in what little free time she had remaining, she became a _connoisseur_ of medical textbooks, studying them carefully and mastering the information contained in them. (3) While she would not have claimed to be _omniscient_ in medical matters, she did feel she had learned much and that she should go to medical school to pursue her interests.

She sent off her medical school applications, and all she received in return were rejections. (4) These rejections were not due to any lack of intelligence or ability on her part but rather to the _notoriety_ attached to the idea of a woman's becoming a doctor in the mid-nineteenth century. (5) In the twentieth century, however, _consciousness_ about such matters has changed.

In 1847 the Medical College in Geneva, New York, admitted Elizabeth Blackwell. In two years she graduated and moved to Paris to work at La Maternité hospital. (6) This hospital made the _unconsciousable_ decision of refusing to recognize her medical degree and allowed her to work only as a midwife.

(7) The lack of _recognition_ did not discourage Dr. Blackwell. (8) She remained _conscientious_ in her duties. Several years later, she returned to New York, and again she was denied recognition by the medical establishment. She opened a clinic in the slums, and the poor and needy flocked to it. (9) After many a _diagnosis_ of tuberculosis and other ailments, Blackwell worked for the improvement of the wretched living conditions of slum dwellers. As a result of her efforts, great improvements were made in sanitation and the maintenance of crowded urban tenements.

In 1857 Blackwell founded the New York Infirmary, a hospital for poor women and children, staffed entirely by women. The Infirmary developed a nursing school and, by 1868, a women's medical college as well. (10) In the years that followed, the _prognosis_ for women entering the medical profession improved.

Please turn to the next page.
Reading Comprehension Exercise

Each of the following statements corresponds to a numbered sentence in the passage. Each statement contains a blank and is followed by four answer choices. Decide which choice fits best in the blank. The word or phrase that you choose must express roughly the same meaning as the italicized word in the passage. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. Even at eleven years old, Elizabeth Blackwell was  __?__ of an interest in the healing arts.
   a. scared   b. thinking   c. aware   d. in awe

2. The future doctor became  __?__ medical textbooks.
   a. an admirer of   c. one knowledgeable about
   b. a consumer of   d. a collector of

3. She would not have claimed to be  __?__.
   a. all-seeing   b. all-feeling   c. all-powerful   d. all-knowing

4.  __?__ was attached to the idea of a woman's becoming a doctor.

5. In the twentieth century,  __?__ changed.
   a. laws and regulations   c. sum and substance
   b. attitudes and feelings   d. customs and beliefs

6. The hospital in Paris made an  __?__ decision.
   a. admirable   b. unreasonable   c. irritating   d. unwitting

7. The lack of  __?__ did not discourage Dr. Blackwell.
   a. affection   b. protection   c. attention   d. money

8. She remained  __?__ her duties.
   a. careless in   b. busy with   c. painstaking in   d. unaware of
   Many a(n)  __?__ tuberculosis was made.
   a. analysis of   b. prediction of   c. cure of   d. recovery from

9. The  __?__ for women in medicine improved.
   a. pay   b. employment opportunities
   c. outlook   d. educational opportunities

Practice with Analogies

DIRECTIONS  On the answer line, write the vocabulary word that completes each analogy.

1. LUCK : MISFORTUNE : : fame :  __?__

2. POWER : OMNIPOTENT : : knowledge :  __?__

3. UNINFORMED : UNAWARE : :  __?__ : mindful

4. CARELESS : IRRESPONSIBLE : : careful :  __?__

5. FORECAST : SUNSHINE : :  __?__ : recovery

See page 79 for some strategies to use with analogies.