

HOW TO TALK ABOUT A VARIETY OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Sessions 45–46)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word, ending in -ous, describes someone who is:

- *fawning, servilely attentive, transparently self-ingratiating?*
 - *nagging, dissatisfied, complaining?*
 - *snobbish, haughtily contemptuous, arrogant?*
 - *noisily troublesome, unmanageable?*
 - *habitually short of cash?*
 - *attentive and courteous to women?*
 - *harmless?*
 - *fond of liquor?*
 - *pale, gaunt, haggard?*
 - *melancholy, sorrowful?*
-

SESSION 45

There are thousands of English words that end in the letters *-ous*—a Latin suffix meaning *full of*.

The central theme about which the words in this chapter revolve is the idea of “fullness”—and as you will shortly see, you can be full of compliance and servility; full of complaints; full of snobbery; full of noise; full of no money; full of horsemanship; full of harmlessness; full of liquor; full of deathly pallor; and full of sorrows.

For each of these ideas English has a word—and the person with a rich vocabulary knows the exact word to describe what someone is full of.

IDEAS

1. compliance

The Latin root *sequor* means *to follow*—and those who follow rather than lead are usually in a menial, subordinate, or inferior position. People who engage in certain fields of endeavor—waiters, clerks, and servants, for example—are forced, often contrary to their natural temperaments, to act excessively courteous, pleasant, obliging, even subservient and humble. They must follow the lead of their customers or employers, bending their own wills according to the desires of those they serve. They are, etymologically, *full of following after*, or—

obsequious

RELATED WORDS:

1. *obsequies*—In a funeral cortege, the mourners *follow after* the corpse. Hence, *obsequies* are the burial ceremonies, the funeral rites.

2. *subsequent*—A *subsequent* letter, paragraph, time, etc. is one that *follows* another.

3. *sequel*—A *sequel* may be a literary work, such as a novel, that *follows* another, continuing the same subject, dealing with the same people or village, etc. or it may be an occurrence that grows out of or *follows* another, as in, “Just wait until you hear the *sequel* to the story!”

4. *sequence*—In order, one item *following* another, as in, “The *sequence* of events of the next few days left him breathless.”

Any other word containing the root *sequ-* is likely to have some relationship to the idea of *following*.

2. complaints

The Latin root *queror* means *to complain*—and anyone full of complaints, constantly nagging, harping, fretful, petulant, whining, never satisfied, may accordingly be called—

querulous

3. snobbery

The Latin root *cilium* means *eyelid*; *super* means *above*; and above the eyelid, as anyone can plainly see, is the eyebrow. Now there are certain obnoxious people who go around raising their eyebrows in contempt, disdain, and sneering arrogance at ordinary mortals like you and me. Such contemptuous, sneering, overbearing conceited people are called—

supercilious

4. noise

The Latin root *strepo* means *to make a noise*. Anyone who is unruly, boisterous, resistant to authority, unmanageable—and in a noisy, troublesome manner—is

obstreperous

5. moneyless

The Latin root *pecus* means *cattle*—and at one time in human history a person's wealth was measured not by stocks and bonds but by stocks of domestic animals, which was a lot more logical, since you get milk and leather and meat from cattle—true wealth—and all you get from the stock market is a headache.

Someone who had lots of *pecus*, then, was rich—someone without *pecus* was indigent, destitute, “broke.” And so today we call someone who is habitually without funds, who seems generally to be full of a complete lack of money—

impecunious

This word is not a synonym of *indigent*, *destitute*, or *poverty-stricken*; it does not necessarily imply living in reduced circumstances or want, but quite simply being short of cash—habitually.

RELATED WORD:

1. *pecuniary*—pertaining to money, as in, a *pecuniary* consideration, *pecuniary* affairs, etc.

6. horses

The French word *cheval* means *horse*; and in medieval times only gentlemen and knights rode on horses—common people walked. Traditionally (but not, I understand, actually) knights were courteous to women, attentive to female desires, and self-sacrificing when their own interests came in conflict with those of the fair sex. Hence, we call a modern man who has a knightly attitude to women—

chivalrous

RELATED WORDS:

(*Cheval*, horse, comes from Latin *caballus*, an inferior horse. *Callabus* is found in English words in the spelling *caval*-.)

1. *cavalcade*—A procession of persons on horseback, as in a parade.

2. *cavalier*—As a noun, a *cavalier* was once a mounted soldier.

As an adjective, *cavalier* describes actions and attitudes that are haughty, unmindful of others' feelings, too offhand, such attributes often being associated with people in power (the military being one of the powers-that-be). Thus, "He answered in a *cavalier* manner" would signify that he was arrogant in his answer, as if the questioner were taking a little too much privilege with him. Or, "After the *cavalier* treatment I received, I never wished to return," signifying that I was pretty much made to feel unimportant and inferior. Or, "After her *cavalier* refusal, I'll never invite her to another party," signifying that the refusal was, perhaps, curt, offhand, without any attempt at apology or courtesy.

3. *cavalry*—The mounted, or "horsed" part of an army.

4. *chivalry*—Noun form of *chivalrous*. Can you write the alternate noun form ending in *-ness*? _____

5. *chivalric*—Less commonly used adjective form, identical in meaning to *chivalrous*.

Another Latin root for *horse*, as you know, is *equus*, found in words we have already discussed:

1. *equestrian*—A horseman.
2. *equestrienne*—A horsewoman.
3. *equine*—Horselike.

7. no harm done

The latin root *noceo* means to *injure*; someone who need cause you no fear, so harmless is that person, so unable to interfere, so unlikely to get you into trouble, is called—

innocuous

RELATED WORDS:

1. *innocent*—Not guilty of crime or injury.
2. *noxious*—Harmful, poisonous; unwholesome.

8. alcoholic

The Latin root *bibo* means to *drink*; and one who is generally found with one foot up on the brass rail, who likes to tipple be-

yond the point of sobriety—who, in short, has an overfondness for drinks with a pronounced alcoholic content, is called, usually humorously—

bibulous

RELATED WORDS:

1. *imbibe*—To drink in, soak up, absorb. If we use this verb without specifying what is drunk, as in, "He likes to *imbibe*," the implication, of course, is always liquor; but *imbibe* may also be used in patterns like "*imbibe* learning" or "In early infancy she *imbibed* a respect for her parents."

2. *bib*—Upper part of an apron, or an apronlike napkin tied around a child's neck. In either case, the *bib* prevents what is drunk (or eaten) from spilling over, or dribbling down, on the wearer's clothing.

9. like death itself

The Latin root *cado* means *to fall*—one's final fall is of course always in death, and so someone who looks like a corpse (figuratively speaking), who is pale, gaunt, thin, haggard, eyes deep-sunk, limbs wasted, in other words the extreme opposite of the picture of glowing health, is called—

cadaverous

RELATED WORDS:

1. *cadaver*—A corpse, literally, especially one used for surgical dissection.

2. *decadent*—Etymologically, "*falling down*" (*de-* is a prefix one meaning of which is *down*, as in *descend*, climb down; *decline*, turn down; etc.). If something is in a *decadent* state, it is deteriorating, becoming corrupt or demoralized. *Decadence* is a state of decay. Generally *decadent* and *decadence* are used figuratively—they refer not to actual physical decay (as of a dead body), but to moral or spiritual decay.

10. pain and misery

The Latin root *doleo* means *to suffer* or *grieve*—one who is

mournful and sad, whose melancholy comes from physical pain or mental distress, who seems to be suffering or grieving, is called—

dolorous

RELATED WORDS:

1. *dolor*—A poetic synonym of *grief*.
2. *doleful*—A word referring somewhat humorously to exaggerated dismalness, sadness, or dreariness.
3. *condole*—Etymologically, to suffer or grieve with (Latin *con-*, with, together). *Condole* is a somewhat less commonly used synonym of *commiserate*, a verb we discussed in Chapter 15. The noun *condolence* is much more frequently heard than the verb, as in, "Let me offer you my *condolences*," usually said to someone mourning the death of a friend or relative. You have heard of *condolence* cards, and no doubt have sent your share of them. When you *condole* with somebody who has sustained a loss, usually by death, you are saying, in effect, "I am suffering or grieving with you."

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>sequor</i>	to follow	_____
2. <i>queror</i>	to complain	_____
3. <i>cilium</i>	eyelid	_____
4. <i>super</i>	above	_____
5. <i>strepo</i>	to make a noise	_____
6. <i>pecus</i>	cattle	_____
7. <i>-ary</i>	adjective suffix	_____
8. <i>im- (in-)</i>	negative prefix	_____
9. <i>cheval</i>	horse	_____
10. <i>callabus (caval-)</i>	inferior horse	_____
11. <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
12. <i>-ic</i>	adjective suffix	_____
13. <i>equus</i>	horse	_____
14. <i>-ine</i>	like, similar to, characteristic of	_____

16. <i>im- (in-)</i>	in	_____
17. <i>cado</i>	to fall	_____
18. <i>de-</i>	down	_____
19. <i>-ent</i>	adjective suffix	_____
20. <i>-ence</i>	noun suffix	_____
21. <i>con-</i>	with, together	_____

USING THE WORDS

A. THE BASIC WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>obsequious</i> | ob-SEEK'-wee-əs |
| 2. <i>querulous</i> | KWAIR'-ə-ləs |
| 3. <i>supercilious</i> | sōō'-pər-SIL'-ee-əs |
| 4. <i>obstreperous</i> | əb-STREP'-ər-əs |
| 5. <i>impecunious</i> | im'-pə-KYŌŌ'-nee-əs |
| 6. <i>chivalrous</i> | SHIV'-əl-rəs |
| 7. <i>innocuous</i> | ə-NOK'-yōō-əs |
| 8. <i>bibulous</i> | BIB'-yə-ləs |
| 9. <i>cadaverous</i> | kə-DAV'-ər-əs |
| 10. <i>dolorous</i> | DOL'-ər-əs or DŌ'-lər-əs |

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. obsequious | a. snobbish |
| 2. querulous | b. harmless |
| 3. supercilious | c. gaunt |
| 4. obstreperous | d. short of funds |
| 5. impecunious | e. fawning; excessively, ingratiatingly, polite |
| 6. chivalrous | f. sorrowful |
| 7. innocuous | g. addicted to drink |
| 8. bibulous | h. courteous to women |

9. cadaverous
10. dolorous

- i. complaining
j. unmanageable

KEY: 1-e, 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-d, 6-h, 7-b, 8-g, 9-c, 10-f

Can you work with the words? (II)

Match each word in the first column with one from the second column that is *opposite* in meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. obsequious | a. content; uncomplaining; satisfied |
| 2. querulous | b. affluent |
| 3. supercilious | c. healthy |
| 4. obstreperous | d. rude |
| 5. impecunious | e. sober |
| 6. chivalrous | f. dangerous |
| 7. innocuous | g. humble |
| 8. bibulous | h. misogynous |
| 9. cadaverous | i. happy; cheerful |
| 10. dolorous | j. quiet |

KEY: 1-d, 2-a, 3-g, 4-j, 5-b, 6-h, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10-i

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Do <i>obsequious</i> people usually command our respect? | YES | NO |
| 2. Are <i>querulous</i> people satisfied? | YES | NO |
| 3. Are <i>supercilious</i> people usually popular? | YES | NO |
| 4. Is a person of affluence <i>impecunious</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 5. Do some women like <i>chivalrous</i> men? | YES | NO |

6. Are <i>innocuous</i> people dangerous?	YES	NO
7. Is a <i>bibulous</i> character a teetotaler?	YES	NO
8. Is a <i>cadaverous</i> -looking individual the picture of health?	YES	NO
9. Is a <i>dolorous</i> attitude characteristic of jovial people?	YES	NO
10. Is an <i>obstreperous</i> child difficult to manage?	YES	NO

KEY: 1-no, 2-no, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-no, 8-no, 9-no, 10-yes

Can you recall the words?

1. sorrowful	1. D_____
2. servilely attentive; overly polite	2. O_____
3. haggard; gaunt; pale	3. C_____
4. complaining; whining	4. Q_____
5. addicted to alcohol; likely to drink past the point of sobriety	5. B_____
6. arrogant; haughty	6. S_____
7. harmless	7. I_____
8. noisily unmanageable	8. O_____
9. attentive and courteous to women	9. C_____
10. short of money; without funds	10. I_____

KEY: 1-dolorous, 2-obsequious, 3-cadaverous, 4-querulous, 5-bibulous, 6-supercilious, 7-innocuous, 8-obstreperous, 9-chivalrous, 10-impecunious

(End of Session 45)

SESSION 46

B. RELATED WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>obsequies</i> | OB'-sə-kweez |
| 2. <i>subsequent</i> | SUB'-sə-kwənt |
| 3. <i>sequel</i> | SEE'-kwəl |
| 4. <i>sequence</i> | SEE'-kwəns |
| 5. <i>pecuniary</i> | pə-KYŌŌ'-nee-air'-ee |
| 6. <i>noxious</i> | NOK'-shəs |
| 7. <i>imbibe</i> | im-BĪB' |
| 8. <i>dolor</i> | DŌ'-lər |
| 9. <i>doleful</i> | DŌL'-fəl |
| 10. <i>cavalcade</i> | KAV'-əl-kayd' |
| 11. <i>cavalier (adj.)</i> | kāv-ə-LEER' |

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>cavalry</i> | KAV'-əl-ree |
| 2. <i>chivalry</i> | SHIV'-əl-ree |
| 3. <i>chivalric</i> | shə-VAL'-rik |
| 4. <i>condole</i> | kən-DŌL' |
| 5. <i>condolence</i> | kən-DŌ'-ləns |
| 6. <i>equestrian</i> | ə-KWES'-tree-ən |
| 7. <i>equestrienne</i> | ə-KWES'-tree-en' |
| 8. <i>equine</i> | EE'-kwīn' |
| 9. <i>cadaver</i> | kə-DAV'-ər or kə-DAY'-vər |
| 10. <i>decadent</i> | DEK'-ə-dənt or də-KAY'-dənt |
| 11. <i>decadence</i> | DEK'-ə-dəns or də-KAY'-dəns |

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>obsequies</i> | a. proper order |
| 2. <i>subsequent</i> | b. drink; absorb; take in |
| 3. <i>sequel</i> | c. harmful, poisonous |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 4. sequence | d. pain, sorrow (<i>poetic</i>) |
| 5. pecuniary | e. coming later or afterward |
| 6. noxious | f. procession of mounted riders |
| 7. imbibe | g. offhand, haughty |
| 8. dolor | h. a following event or literary work |
| 9. doleful | i. horsewoman |
| 10. cavalcade | j. pertaining to money |
| 11. cavalier (<i>adj.</i>) | k. mounted military division; soldiers on horseback |
| 12. cavalry | l. funeral rites |
| 13. equestrian | m. exaggeratedly sorrowful |
| 14. equestrienne | n. horselike |
| 15. equine | o. horseman |
| 16. cadaver | p. spiritual decline |
| 17. decadent | q. morally decaying |
| 18. decadence | r. corpse |
| 19. chivalry | s. expression of sympathy |
| 20. condolence | t. gallant courtesy to women |

KEY: 1-l, 2-e, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-m, 10-f, 11-g, 12-k, 13-o, 14-i, 15-n, 16-r, 17-q, 18-p, 19-t, 20-s

Do you understand the words? (I)

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Are speeches usually made during <i>obsequies</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 2. Did Margaret Mitchell write a <i>sequel</i> to <i>Gone with the Wind</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 3. Are these numbers in <i>sequence</i> : 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11? | YES | NO |
| 4. Do banks often handle the <i>pecuniary</i> details of an estate? | YES | NO |
| 5. Is arsenic a <i>noxious</i> chemical? | YES | NO |
| 6. Do children sometimes <i>imbibe</i> wisdom from their parents? | YES | NO |
| 7. If a song is sung in tones of <i>dolor</i> , is it a happy song? | YES | NO |

8. Is a <i>doleful</i> countenance a happy one?	YES	NO
9. Does a <i>cavalcade</i> contain horses?	YES	NO
10. Does a <i>cavalier</i> attitude show a spirit of humility?	YES	NO

KEY: 1—yes, 2—no, 3—yes, 4—yes, 5—yes, 6—yes, 7—no, 8—no, 9—yes, 10—no

Do you understand the words? (II)

1. Is a <i>cavalry</i> officer usually a good horseman?	YES	NO
2. Would an <i>equestrian</i> statue of General Grant show him with or on a horse?	YES	NO
3. Is an <i>equestrienne</i> a man?	YES	NO
4. Do humans possess many <i>equine</i> characteristics?	YES	NO
5. Is a <i>cadaver</i> alive?	YES	NO
6. Is an iconoclast likely to consider religion a <i>decadent</i> institution?	YES	NO
7. Is <i>decadence</i> a desirable quality?	YES	NO
8. Is <i>chivalry</i> dead?	YES	NO
9. Is it appropriate to <i>condole</i> with someone who has suffered a loss through death?	YES	NO
10. Are <i>condolences</i> appropriate at a wedding ceremony?	YES	NO

KEY: 1—yes, 2—yes, 3—no, 4—no, 5—no, 6—yes, 7—no, 8—yes, or no, depending on your point of view, 9—yes, 10—no (unless you're misogamous)

Do you understand the words? (III)

1. obsequies—rites	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. subsequent—preceding	SAME	OPPOSITE

3. pecuniary—financial	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. sequence—order	SAME	OPPOSITE
5. noxious—harmful	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. imbibe—drink	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. dolor—delight	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. doleful—merry	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. cavalier—courteous	SAME	OPPOSITE
10. cadaver—corpse	SAME	OPPOSITE
11. decadent—resurgent	SAME	OPPOSITE
12. chivalry—gallantry to women	SAME	OPPOSITE
13. condolences—congratulations	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-S, 2-O, 3-S, 4-S, 5-S, 6-S, 7-O, 8-O, 9-O, 10-S,
11-O, 12-S, 13-O

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. harmful | 1. N_____ |
| 2. a literary work or an event that follows another | 2. S_____ |
| 3. drink in | 3. I_____ |
| 4. poetic word for sorrow | 4. D_____ |
| 5. burial ceremonies | 5. O_____ |
| 6. horseman | 6. E_____ |
| 7. horsewoman | 7. E_____ |
| 8. horselike | 8. E_____ |
| 9. following (<i>adj.</i>) | 9. S_____ |
| 10. relating to money (<i>adj.</i>) | 10. P_____ |
| 11. exaggeratedly sad | 11. D_____ |
| 12. proper order | 12. S_____ |
| 13. parade of mounted riders | 13. C_____ |
| 14. offhand; unmindful of another's feelings | 14. C_____ |
| 15. mounted soldiers | 15. C_____ |
| 16. a corpse | 16. C_____ |
| 17. morally deteriorating (<i>adj.</i>) | 17. D_____ |
| 18. spiritual decay | 18. D_____ |
| 19. expression of sympathy | 19. C_____ |

KEY: 1-noxious, 2-sequel, 3-imbibe, 4-dolor, 5-obsequies, 6-equestrian, 7-equestrienne, 8-equine, 9-subsequent, 10-pecuniary, 11-doleful, 12-sequence, 13-cavalcade, 14-cavalier, 15-cavalry, 16-cadaver, 17-decadent, 18-decadence, 19-condolence, 20-chivalry or chivalrousness

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Excessively polite and fawning:
(a) querulous, (b) obsequious, (c) supercilious
2. Noisily troublesome:
(a) querulous, (b) impecunious, (c) obstreperous
3. Courteous and attentive to women:
(a) querulous, (b) chivalrous, (c) supercilious
4. Complaining, nagging:
(a) querulous, (b) supercilious, (c) innocuous
5. Haughtily disdainful:
(a) supercilious, (b) bibulous, (c) dolorous
6. Gaunt, corpse-like:
(a) noxious, (b) cadaverous, (c) doleful
7. High-handed:
(a) supercilious, (b) cavalier, (c) decadent
8. Moral decay:
(a) decadence, (b) obsequies, (c) sequence
9. Expression of sympathy:
(a) bibulousness, (b) dolefulness, (c) condolence
10. Courtesy to women:
(a) dolor, (b) chivalry, (c) decadence

KEY: 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-a, 6-b, 7-b, 8-a, 9-c, 10-b

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. <i>sequor</i>	_____	subsequent
2. <i>queror</i>	_____	querulous
3. <i>cilium</i>	_____	supercilious
4. <i>super</i>	_____	supervision
5. <i>strepo</i>	_____	obstreperous
6. <i>pecus</i>	_____	pecuniary
7. <i>cheval</i>	_____	chivalry
8. <i>caballus</i> (<i>caval-</i>)	_____	cavalier
9. <i>equus</i>	_____	equine
10. <i>cado</i>	_____	decadence

KEY: 1—to follow, 2—to complain, 3—eyelid, 4—above, 5—to make a noise, 6—cattle, 7—horse, 8—(inferior) horse, 9—horse, 10—to fall

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. In logic, a conclusion not based on the evidence is called a *non sequitur*; by extension, the term is applied to any statement that appears to have no connection or relevance to what was said before. Knowing the root *sequor*, how would you define this term etymologically? _____

2. *Sequor*, like many other Latin verbs, has another form somewhat differently spelled. (Remember *verto*, *versus* and *loquor*, *locutus*?) The other form of *sequor* is *secutus*. Can you define the following words in terms of the root?

- (a) second: _____
- (b) consecutive: _____
- (c) persecute: _____
- (d) prosecute: _____

3. Latin *super*, above or over, is used as a prefix in hundreds of English words. Can you figure out the word starting with *super*- that fits each etymological definition?

(a) above others (in quality, position, etc.) _____

(b) above the surface; not in depth (*adj.*) _____

(c) (flowing) above what is necessary; more than needed (*adj.*) _____

(d) above (or beyond) the natural (*adj.*) _____

(e) to oversee; be in charge of (*v.*) _____

4. *Cado*, to fall, is found in the following English words (sometimes the root is spelled *-cid*). Can you define each word in terms of its etymological parts?

(a) cadence: _____

(b) occidental: _____

(c) deciduous: _____

(d) incident: _____

(e) accident: _____

(f) coincidence: _____

5. The negative prefix *in-* plus *doleo*, to suffer, forms an adjective that *etymologically* means *not suffering (pain)*, but *actually* means *idle; lazy; disliking effort or work*. Can you figure out the English word? _____

Can you write the noun form? _____

6. What does the feminine name Dolores mean etymologically?

(End of Session 46)

ANOTHER CHECK ON YOUR SPELLING

In each line you will find four words—one of them purposely, subtly, and perhaps unexpectedly misspelled. It's up to you to check the single error. If you can come out on top at least fifteen times out of twenty, you're probably a better speller than you realize.

1. (a) alright, (b) coolly, (c) supersede, (d) disappear
2. (a) inoculate, (b) definately, (c) irresistible,
(d) recommend
3. (a) incidentally, (b) dissipate, (c) seperate, (d) balloon
4. (a) argument, (b) ecstasy, (c) occurance, (d) analyze
5. (a) sacrilegious, (b) weird, (c) pronunciation, (d) repitition
6. (a) drunkenness, (b) embarrassment, (c) weird, (d) irritable
7. (a) noticeable, (b) superintendant, (c) absence,
(d) development
8. (a) vicious, (b) conscience, (c) panicy, (d) amount
9. (a) accessible, (b) pursue, (c) exhilarate, (d) insistant
10. (a) naïveté, (b) necessary, (c) catagory, (d) professor
11. (a) rhythmical, (b) sergeant, (c) vaccuum, (d) assassin
12. (a) benefitted, (b) allotted, (c) corroborate, (d) despair
13. (a) diphtheria, (b) grandeur, (c) rediculous, (d) license
14. (a) tranquillity, (b) symmetry, (c) occassionally,
(d) privilege

15. (a) tarriff, (b) tyranny, (c) battalion, (d) archipelago
 16. (a) bicycle, (b) geneology, (c) liquefy, (d) bettor
 17. (a) defense, (b) batchelor, (c) stupefy, (d) parallel
 18. (a) whisky, (b) likable, (c) bookkeeper, (d) accomodate
 19. (a) comparitive, (b) mayonnaise, (c) indispensable,
(d) dexterous
 20. (a) dictionary, (b) cantaloupe, (c) existance, (d) ukulele
-

KEY: 1-a (all right), 2-b (definitely), 3-c (separate), 4-c (occurrence), 5-d (repetition), 6-a (drunkenness), 7-b (superintendent), 8-c (panicky), 9-d (insistent), 10-c (category), 11-c (vacuum), 12-a (benefited), 13-c (ridiculous), 14-c (occasionally), 15-a (tariff), 16-b (genealogy), 17-b (bachelor), 18-d (accommodate), 19-a (comparative), 20-c (existence)
