

Circle the letter of each sentence that suggests the numbered bold vocabulary word. In each group, you may circle more than one letter or none at all.

1. **avocation**

- (a) Dr. Muramoto worked as a family physician in Tate County for over forty years.
- (b) Every winter we go to the Dominican Republic for two weeks.
- (c) Jay goes horseback riding every weekend.

2. **demeanor**

- (a) Ellie claimed that having to perform menial tasks was beneath her.
- (b) Everyone agreed that Warren Harding looked every inch a president.
- (c) Her mischievous expression told us that she had planned a surprise for us.

3. **militant**

- (a) The book gives a brief history of every war fought by China.
- (b) The O'Garas demanded unquestioned obedience from their children.
- (c) Many Serbs opposed any negotiations with the Bosnians.

4. **protégé(e)**

- (a) As game warden, Mr. Seavers was responsible for a thousand acres of woodland.
- (b) The FDA is an agency set up to monitor the safety of food and drugs.
- (c) Both her coach and her mother traveled with her to the ice-skating competitions.

5. **affront**

- (a) Aaron told Cheryl to her face that she was not welcome in his home.
- (b) As the hurricane swept up the Georgia coast it caused extensive damage.
- (c) Speaking in a hostile tone, one member of the Board of Trustees repeatedly challenged the honesty of the chairperson.

6. **crusade**

- (a) On January 1, Marcy resolved to get more exercise in the coming year.
- (b) Seven marching bands took part in the Fourth of July parade.
- (c) The library will not make you pay fines for overdue books returned in May.

7. **erudition**

- (a) Dr. Blair's translation of the Old Akkadian texts won him much praise.
- (b) My short story was rejected by the magazine without an explanation.
- (c) Bertrand Russell tried to show that mathematics could be derived from logic.

8. **tacit**

- (a) Tony and Daniel exchanged glances and knew at once what they had to do.
- (b) She signaled her approval of my action by giving me a wink.
- (c) The repair person told me there would be no charge, but nothing was put in writing.

adroit  
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avocation  
crusade  
definitive  
demeanor  
erudite  
induct  
lapse  
militant  
pariah  
prodigy  
protégé  
raucous  
tacit

9. **prodigy**

- (a) Heidi could see no way out of the predicament she now found herself in.
- (b) The Trojans stared in wonder at the enormous wooden horse at the gate.
- (c) By the age of four, Rajendra could speak several languages fluently.

10. **pariah**

- (a) When the Rogovins first moved to London, they had no friends.
- (b) No one would sit next to Tyrone in class when he was sneezing and coughing.
- (c) Gwen had lived in Paris for more than fifteen years.

8E

Passage

Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

### First Gentleman of Sports

The **raucous** boxing fans, gathered at Madison Square Garden in New York on February 6, 1993, **lapsed** into silence as the announcement came over the public address system. Tennis champion Arthur Ashe had just died of pneumonia. With their response, the crowd paid their respects to a man whose presence had been felt far beyond the world of tennis. His death, though shocking, was not entirely unexpected. A year earlier, knowing that newspapers were about to reveal the fact that he was suffering from AIDS, Ashe called a news conference to announce that he had contracted the disease from infected blood he had received during heart bypass surgery in 1983.

Arthur Ashe was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1943. When he was six, his mother died. His father, a parks policeman, was left to raise their two sons alone in a society where the races were legally segregated. Because of his father's occupation, Ashe was allowed on the whites-only city tennis courts. He began playing on these courts at the age of seven and demonstrated a natural ability for the game. At the age of ten, he met Dr. Walter Johnson, an African American physician whose **avocation** was assisting young black tennis players. "Dr. J." recognized the young boy as a tennis **prodigy** and took him under his wing. The doctor arranged for his **protégé** to attend tennis camps and to take part in competitions.

In 1955, when Ashe was thirteen, he tried to enter a tournament in his hometown of Richmond. He was rejected because of his race. This and other such **affronts** to his dignity led ultimately to his **crusade** to change the image of tennis as a white, middle-class game. His accomplishments in this area include starting tennis programs in five major cities and helping found the National Junior Tennis League. These acts were designed to open up the game to inner-city youth.

Ashe's calm **demeanor** on the tennis court earned him the respect of spectators everywhere. It was a **tacit** rebuke to his opponents, who often went out of their way to attract attention by hurling their rackets to the ground and engaging in other

tantrums. However, Ashe's placid manner never fooled anyone into thinking that he lacked fire. He intimidated his opponents with the ferocity of his play; his smashing serve and **adroit** placing of the ball (he developed sixteen variations of his backhand alone) were especially feared.

In 1968, Ashe won the U.S. Open and was ranked number 1 by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Two years later he won the Australian Open. In 1975, he reached what many consider the summit of tennis achievement by winning the men's singles title at Wimbledon. In 1980, he retired from active playing because of a heart condition, which indirectly caused his premature death. For the next five years, he captained the United States Davis Cup Team, and in 1985 he was **inducted** into the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

In his retirement, Ashe wanted to be more than a celebrity. He served as national chairman of the American Heart Association and also raised funds for AIDS research. He proved himself to be a graceful and **erudite** writer. His major work, *A Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-American Athlete*, published in 1988, is recognized as the **definitive** work on the subject.

In his memoir *Days of Grace*, published in 1993, Ashe says, "While blood was pouring in the streets of Birmingham, Memphis, and Biloxi . . . dressed in immaculate whites, I was elegantly stroking tennis balls in perfectly paved courts in California, New York, and Europe." As if to make up for his earlier detachment from the Civil Rights Movement, Ashe became increasingly **militant** in his later years. He marched in protests against South Africa's apartheid system. He protested the policy of the United States against Haitian refugees. On these and other occasions, he was arrested. Although in his memoir he writes, "I am with Thoreau, Gandhi, and Martin Luther King in their belief that violence achieves nothing but the destruction of the individual soul and the corruption of the state," he also expresses regret that he did not see things differently earlier in life.

The state of Virginia, which had treated him and so many others of his race as **pariahs**, honored Ashe in his death. His body lay in state in Virginia's capitol in Richmond as the world mourned.

► Answer each question in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a word from the lesson, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How did Ashe benefit from Dr. Johnson's **avocation**?

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2. Why did Dr. Johnson encourage and support Ashe's tennis playing?

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prodigy  
protégé  
raucous  
tacit

3. In what way was Ashe treated like a **pariah** in 1955?

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4. Why is it likely Ashe would have been **affronted** if the newspapers had revealed he had AIDS?

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5. What **definitive** proof is there of Ashe's paramount position in tennis?

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6. How did Ashe's manner on the court compare to the way he played?

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7. What is one example from the passage that shows that Ashe became more **militant** in expressing his values?

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8. What effect did growing up in a segregated community have on Ashe's life?

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9. What serves as an indication of Ashe's **erudition**?

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10. Why was announcing he had AIDS an **adroit** move on Ashe's part?

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11. What **lapse** in good medical practice led to Ashe's death? Do you think the same thing could happen today?

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12. What purpose was served by Ashe's calm manner on the court?

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## FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

- **Adroit**, meaning “skillful,” comes from the French phrase *a droit*, “to the right.” Its antonym, *gauche* (gōsh) is unchanged in form from the French word for “left” and means “clumsy.” The idea that the left side is inferior, even that there is something sinister about it, goes back to Roman times, when priests regarded signs from the left as indicators of misfortune. The word *sinister* itself comes from the Latin word for “left.”
- The Crusades were a series of attempts by European Christians to seize control of the Holy Land from Muslims. The first attempt took place at the end of the eleventh century;

the Crusades continued for the next two hundred years. In addition to bearing arms, the Christians also carried the cross, the Latin name for which is *crux*. This gave these ventures, all of which failed, their name. Today, a **crusade** (written with a small *c*) describes any campaign waged with great energy and enthusiasm on behalf of a cause.

- Historically, India has had a very rigid caste system. At the bottom were the *paraiyar*, also called “the untouchables.” The British, who ruled India for several centuries, brought the word into English as **pariah**, someone who is a social outcast.

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