Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**abundant**  
*a bun’ dant*  
adj. More than enough; plentiful.  
If good weather continues, farmers can expect an abundant harvest.  

**abundance**  
*n.* A great amount.  
Natural gas supplies an abundance of power to the entire country.

**arid**  
*år’ id*  
adj. Having little or no rainfall; very dry.  
Much of North Africa is arid land.

**distinct**  
*di stingkt’*  
adj. 1. Not the same; different or separate.  
Apples come in over two thousand distinct varieties.  
2. Unmistakable; definite.  
Chili peppers add a distinct flavor to this dish.

**graze**  
*gráz*  
v. 1. To feed on growing grass.  
A small herd of cows grazed in the meadow.  
2. To touch lightly in passing.  
The snowball grazed my cheek but didn’t hurt me.

**hectic**  
*hek’ tik*  
adj. Full of feverish activity, haste, or confusion.  
After a hectic week of sightseeing, the tourists were glad to go home and relax.

**horde**  
*hôrd*  
*n.* A large group or crowd, especially one on the move.  
Hordes of swimmers head for the pool in summer.

**humid**  
*hyôo’ mid*  
adj. Having a large amount of water or moisture in the air.  
Residents escape the hot, humid weather by going inside where it is cool and dry.  

**humidity**  
*n. (hyôo mid’ a të)* The amount of moisture in the air.  
The humidity was so high that the slightest activity made us sweat.

**incredible**  
*i n kred’ a bal*  
adj. Hard or impossible to believe.  
It seems incredible that no one was injured in such a bad accident.

**inhabit**  
*i n hab’ ıt*  
v. To live in or on.  
Millions of bison once inhabited the great plains of America.  

**inhabitant**  
*n. (i n hab’ ı tant)* A person or animal that lives in a certain place.  
Most of the inhabitants of California were born somewhere else.
**peninsula**

n. A piece of land, connected to a larger land mass, that juts out and is almost completely surrounded by water.

Bays along the Baja peninsula provide shelter for several kinds of whales.

**rural**

adj. Of or relating to the country and the people who live there.

The villagers believe that a shopping mall has no place in a rural area.

**sanctuary**

n. 1. A place of safety or shelter.

The temple was a sanctuary to those who were being persecuted.

2. Protection offered by such a place.

The shelter offers sanctuary to women fleeing violence in the home.

**splendor**

n. Magnificence; brilliance of appearance.

The splendor of the palace at Versailles took our breath away.

**splendid** adj. Very impressive; magnificent.

The exhibition of American sculpture includes several splendid statues by Harriet Hosmer.

**squalor**

n. Filth; misery.

People lived in squalor after their homes were destroyed by the hurricane.

**squalid** adj. Dirty and unfit for living, especially as a result of neglect.

The newly arrived immigrants worked long hours in squalid conditions for very low wages.

**terrain**

n. 1. An area of land; a region.

After hiking for several days we knew the terrain quite well.

2. The surface features of a region.

The mountainous terrain of western Colorado attracts skiers from all parts of the country.

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### 3A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 3. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) Squalid areas are those (b) with little rainfall. (c) Rural areas are those (d) away from large cities.
2. (a) a place where prisoners are held before trial. (c) A sanctuary is
   (b) land almost completely surrounded by water. (d) A peninsula is

3. (a) Something that is abundant is (c) Something that is incredible is
   (b) hard to understand. (d) hard to believe.

4. (a) dampness in the air. (c) Humidity is
   (b) Terrain is (d) the condition of being hot.

5. (a) A squalid building is (c) one that is not lived in.
   (b) A splendid building is (d) one that is dirty and neglected.

6. (a) A horde is (c) An abundance is
   (b) a place where one may find safety. (d) a large crowd on the move.

7. (a) A splendid change is (c) one that goes unnoticed.
   (b) A distinct change is (d) one that is unmistakable.

8. (a) Sanctuary is (c) Terrain is
   (b) the surface features of an area. (d) a lack of confidence in oneself.

abundant
arid
distinct
graze
hectic
horde
humid
incredible
inhabit
peninsula
rural
sanctuary
splendor
squalor
terrain
Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 3.

1. The Underground Railroad offered a place of shelter to slaves who were escaping to freedom.

2. The first ball from the pitcher just barely hit the batter's shoulder.

3. Large numbers of fans surrounded the stage door waiting for autographs.

4. Pitcairn Island has fewer than fifty people who make their homes there.

5. Her life was full of feverish activity because she worked at two full-time jobs.

6. Mark Twain wrote mostly about life away from the cities and towns of America.

7. The sounds of a flute and a trombone are quite different from each other so you can easily tell them apart.

8. Few crops can be grown where the land is very dry and gets little rain.

9. Monet's later paintings capture the magnificent appearance of his garden at Giverny.

10. Italy is a large country that is almost completely surrounded by water.

11. The rough surface features of the land made travel difficult.

12. Crops grow in quantities that provide more than is needed in such fertile soil.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following animals **graze**?
   (a) crocodiles       (c) horses
   (b) sheep            (d) cats

2. Which of the following would you find in an **arid** region?
   (a) ponds           (c) snow
   (b) streams         (d) cactus plants

3. Which of the following are **abundant**?
   (a) fish in the sea  (c) food at a feast
   (b) water in the desert  (d) trees in a forest

4. Which of the following might be found in **hordes**?
   (a) tourists          (c) eagles
   (b) ants               (d) trees

5. Which of the following might live in **splendor**?
   (a) a supreme ruler   (c) a coal miner
   (b) a famous movie star  (d) a person in custody

6. Which of the following places might be **hectic**?
   (a) a restaurant's kitchen  (c) an airport over a holiday
   (b) backstage on opening night  (d) a mall on a day in December

7. Which of the following might **inhabit** a tropical island?
   (a) Inuits          (c) polar bears
   (b) penguins        (d) monkeys

8. Which of the following could cause one to seek **sanctuary**?
   (a) fear            (c) hunger
   (b) danger          (d) thirst
Word Study

Anallogies test your understanding of the relationship between pairs of words. Example:

HOT : COLD ::
(a) hungry : tired
(b) light : heavy
(c) soaked : wet
(d) blue : yellow

When we read the analogy we say, "Hot is to cold as _________ is to _________ ."

The relationship between HOT and COLD is that they are opposites, or antonyms. So to find the answer, look for a pair of words that are also opposites. Light and heavy are opposites. None of the other pairs of words have this relationship. So the correct answer is (b).

Select the pair of words that most nearly expresses the relationship of the pair of words in capital letters. Circle the letter in front of the pair you choose.

HINT! Keep antonyms in mind as you do this exercise.

1. HUMID : ARID ::
(a) square : round
(b) sloppy : careless
(c) thirsty : hungry
(d) wet : dry

2. SPLENDID : SQUALID ::
(a) attractive : ugly
(b) loud : noisy
(c) lofty : towering
(d) lonely : alone

3. POVERTY : WEALTH ::
(a) love : marriage
(b) sickness : health
(c) age : beauty
(d) affection : friend

4. ARROGANT : HUMBLE ::
(a) cruel : kind
(b) hectic : eloquent
(c) abundant : plentiful
(d) friendly : loving

5. AFFECTIONATE : HATEFUL ::
(a) loud : noisy
(b) colorful : bright
(c) afraid : terrified
(d) abundant : scarce

6. VACATE : OCCUPY ::
(a) release : detain
(b) graze : touch
(c) appeal : demand
(d) exhibit : show
Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

**Land of Contrasts**

Thailand is a country about the size of France, with a population of over sixty million people. About forty percent of the people live in rural areas, away from Bangkok, the nation's capital and its only major city. Tourism is the country's number one industry. Every year visitors from all over the world vacation in Bangkok, but most of them leave without seeing the rest of this fascinating country. This is a pity, for Thailand is a land of startling contrasts. It is made up of four distinct regions.

The northwestern region is the least accessible part of the country because of its mountainous terrain and many forests. Tigers, leopards, bears, and monkeys inhabit the more remote areas. Deer and buffalo graze on the grasslands that cover the lower slopes of the mountains. One of the world's great wildlife sanctuaries is located near Chiang Mai. This is the country's third largest city. Yet, its population is only one-fiftieth that of Bangkok's. The two most important industries in this part of the country are lumber and tin mining.

The northeastern part of Thailand is vastly different from the northwestern part. It is by far the poorest region. Few crops grow there because of its arid climate and barren soil. Poor highways and a lack of railroads add to its problems. This region has little industry, and most of its people live in poverty. Many have left the land hoping to find work in Bangkok.

The most prosperous region is the great central plain. There the soil is fertile and crops grow in abundance. Farmers produce enough rice to feed the people of Thailand and still have some for export. Other crops include cotton, sugar, corn, tobacco, and peanuts. Bangkok is located on the southern edge of the central plain. It is a modern city with huge luxury hotels that have sprung up in recent years to accommodate the ever-increasing hordes of tourists. Many of them visit Bangkok to explore its rich cultural history. Among the city's attractions are over four hundred Buddhist temples and numerous universities. There is also a huge Grand Palace where the rulers of Thailand once lived in luxury. Not all of the capital is splendid, though. Tourists seldom stray from the downtown area, with its many expensive shops and fine
restaurants. But not far off are the more squalid parts of Bangkok. There the city’s poor live in overcrowded conditions.

The fourth distinctive region is the southern part of the country. It reaches to the Malaysian peninsula, within five hundred miles of the equator. This part of Thailand is mostly tropical rainforest, with a humid climate and over two hundred inches of rain a year. It has an incredible variety of plant and animal life. For example, over five hundred different kinds of butterflies live there! It also has some of the finest beaches in the world to lure those tourists seeking a change from the hectic city life of Bangkok.

Visitors who spend a week or two in Bangkok may go home and tell their families and friends that they have seen Thailand. However, only those who have explored all four regions of the country can truly say, “I have seen Thailand.”

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

1. What is the meaning of terrain as it is used in the passage?

2. Why would many people in Thailand be unaccustomed to city life?

3. Which parts of Bangkok would not be shown in tourist brochures?

4. Why have so many large new hotels been built in Bangkok?

5. Why would you expect daily life in Bangkok to be more hectic than in Chiang Mai?
6. How can you tell that no one in Malaysia lives far from the sea?

7. What is one of the most splendid sights in Bangkok?

8. Why would Thailand's tropical rainforest be a good place to make a nature film?

9. What is the meaning of distinct as it is used in the passage?

10. Give an example of Thailand's abundance of animal life.

11. What is the meaning of sanctuary as it is used in the passage?

12. Which of the four regions of Thailand gets the least amount of rain? How do you know?

13. How many inhabitants does Thailand have?

14. Why would you be likely to sweat a lot in the rainforest?

15. What is the meaning of graze as it is used in the passage?
1. Most tourists to Thailand go first to Bangkok. After a ________________ few days in the nation's capital, many are eager to explore other parts of the country.

2. Bangkok's hotels and restaurants are major employers. Recently, ________________ of country people have found jobs there.

3. Overcrowding in Bangkok is a serious problem. Those leaving ________________ areas for the big city only add to the problem.

4. Like many major cities, Bangkok has its poorer sections. Many of the people there live in ________________, with little hope of escaping poverty.

5. Bangkok, with over six million people, is the country's largest city. It seems ________________ that the next largest city is only one fiftieth its size.

6. The name of Thailand's second largest city is Chiang Mai. It has about 165,000 ________________.

7. Chiang Mai is a popular destination for tourists. The wildlife ________________ there is world famous.

8. Thailand's mountainous northwest is home to tigers and other big cats. They hunt deer and other grass eaters that ________________ on the lower slopes.
9. The central part of the country is unlike the mountainous region in the northwest. Here the __________ is flat and suitable for farming.

10. Few crops grow in the northeastern part of Thailand. Low __________ and poor soil are the main reasons for this.

11. The southern part of Thailand is long and narrow. The __________ is only about fifty miles across at its widest part.

12. Much of the southern region is made up of tropical rain forest. The __________ of wildlife there is just one of the reasons to visit this part of the country.

13. A major attraction for visitors is the amazing variety of butterflies. Over five hundred __________ kinds have been identified.

14. Thailand's tropical rain forest gets over two hundred inches of rain a year. This contrasts with the __________ northeast where little rain falls.

15. The southernmost part of the country is popular with tourists. Many are drawn there by its sunshine and its __________ beaches.