

# PB VOCAB #1

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions.** Scan the definitions in Column A. Then think about how the boldface words are used in the sentences in Column B. To complete the exercise, match each definition in Column A with the correct vocabulary word from Column B. Write the letter of your choice on the line provided; then write the vocabulary word on the line preceding the definition.

## COLUMN A

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*n.* the farthest or outermost point or part; the greatest degree; grave danger, necessity, or distress; an extreme measure

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*n.* a long poem about the adventures of a great hero; *adj.* impressive; grand in scope

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*v.* to refill or resupply; restore; nourish

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*v.* to settle by discussing; to arrange an agreement

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*adj.* attracting little attention; not readily noticeable; ordinary

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*adj.* whole, with no part missing; undamaged

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*v.* to undermine the confidence of a person or group; discourage; dishearten

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*v.* to break up and scatter; to cause to vanish or disappear; to spread or distribute widely

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*adj.* surrounded by land; cut off from the sea

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. word: \_\_\_\_\_

*n.* chronological records; historical accounts

## COLUMN B

- (A) The Spanish have an **epic** poem that tells the story of the 11th-century adventures of a great hero, Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, commonly referred to as The Cid.
- (B) Only one early manuscript of the *Poema del Cid*—the song of The Cid—survived after the fourteenth century, but it was not **intact**. Several pages of text were missing.
- (C) It was clear even in his childhood that the young Rodrigo Díaz would not be a quiet, **inconspicuous** citizen. From the beginning he had the makings of a great knight.
- (D) The Cid fights to destroy the power of the Moors in Spain and to **disperse** their armies.
- (E) The Moors had gained power in Spain partly because they had easy access to it from the sea. If Spain had been **landlocked**, then the story of Rodrigo Díaz might have been quite different.
- (F) King Alfonso VI, of Castile, was not happy with The Cid and banished him, but that did not **demoralize** The Cid.
- (G) A brave citizen of Burgos risks his life to **replenish** the dwindling supplies of The Cid and his men after they are condemned by Alfonso.
- (H) After a period of exile, The Cid is able to **negotiate** with Alfonso, and after the two discuss their differences, Alfonso welcomes The Cid back.
- (I) In the face of any **extremity**, The Cid was always brave. He never seemed fearful, even in the most dangerous circumstances.
- (J) Stories of a real-life Rodrigo Díaz, who is the model for the epic hero, are recorded in the **annals** of Spanish history.

1. **annals** → You probably won't find the Greek hero Odysseus in the **annals** of history, but this legendary character appears frequently in the pages of ancient Greek mythology and literature.
2. **epic** → The *Odyssey*, which tells the story of Odysseus' journey home after the fall of Troy, is a famous Greek **epic**. The Greeks also had another famous poem, the *Iliad*, about the adventures of great heroes.
3. **extremity** → Although Odysseus attempts to chart a course directly home following the Trojan War, his adventures take him to the **extremities** of the Mediterranean world.
4. **intact** → When Odysseus leaves Troy, he hopes to arrive home safely with his ship and his crew **intact**, but both are broken up and many men are lost.
5. **demoralize** → No disaster could **demoralize** Odysseus. He always remained spirited and determined to make his way home.
6. **disperse** → A threatening crowd greets Odysseus and his crew when they arrive on one of the islands. The crew kills many of these men and **dispersed** the rest, but those who are scattered quickly return with reinforcements.
7. **replenish** → Odysseus' wife, Penelope, has suitors who refuse to leave the palace and who demand that she provide them with hospitality. With so many hungry men around, she has to **replenish** the supplies of food and drink constantly.
8. **inconspicuous** → When Odysseus returns home, Athena disguises him as a beggar so the hero can remain **inconspicuous** while he investigates what has happened in his absence.
9. **landlocked** → Odysseus was an able sailor who felt at ease at sea. It is interesting to consider how different his story might have been if he had lived in a **landlocked** country.
10. **negotiate** → Odysseus' life might have been very different if the Greeks and the Trojans had decided to **negotiate** their differences. By trying to compromise, they might have avoided the Trojan War.