

## UNIT THREE

### HIB/HAB

Latin HABERE, HABITUM “to have, hold”

III Prohibition is the name given to the period during which alcohol was banned in the United States. The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution prohibited commercial trade in alcohol; the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment repealed the 18<sup>th</sup>.

**PROHIBIT** (prō hib' it) v. To stop one from doing something; prevent

L. pro, “in front of,” + habitum = *to hold in front of*

If the law did not *prohibit* speeding, there would be far more traffic accidents.

*ant:* allow

**INHIBIT** (in hib' it) v. To get in the way of; hinder

L. in, “in,” + habitum = *to hold in*

Jenny decided she wouldn't let nervousness *inhibit* her success in the swim meet.

*ant:* aid

### FUS/FOUND

Latin FUNDERE, FUSUM “to pour out”

**SUFFUSE** (sə fyōōz') v. To fill up from within; to spread throughout

L. sub, “beneath,” + fusum = *to pour from beneath*

The light of inner peace seemed to *suffuse* the monk's face as he spoke to us.

**CONFOUND** (kən fownd') v. To confuse and frustrate

L. con, “together,” + fundere = *to pour together*

Although the twins sometimes *confound* me with their tricks and secret language, we usually get along pretty well.

**INFUSE** (in fyōōz') v. To inject; to fill something or someone with

L. in, “into,” + fusum = *to pour into*

After many losses, the basketball team needed someone to *infuse* it with pride and determination.

*ant:* empty, remove

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## TEN/TAIN/TIN

Latin TENERE, TENTUM, "to hold"

**SUSTAIN** (sə stān) v. To support for an extended period of time  
L. sub, "beneath," + tenere = *to hold (from) beneath*  
I am amazed that Jeff can *sustain* his family on the tiny amount of money he makes.

**ABSTAIN** (ab stān) v. To not do something; refrain  
L. ab, "away from," + tenere = *to hold away from*  
When I *abstained* from watching television, I found I had much more free time.  
*ant:* indulge

**TENACIOUS** (tən ā' shəs) adj. Stubbornly persistent; determined  
L. tenax, "holding fast, stubborn"  
Thanks to a *tenacious* group of citizens, the dangerous building was finally torn down.  
*syn:* steadfast



The octopus' **TENACIOUS** TENTACLES held fast to the object of his love.

**RETINUE** (ret' in ōō) n.  
A group that attends an important person  
L. re "back," + tenere = *that which is retained*  
Queen Elizabeth II always has a large *retinue* of ladies-in-waiting around her.  
*syn:* entourage

III The word *retain*, from *re* + *tenere*, means "to hold back" in the sense of "to keep." A *retinue* is a group of people kept by a figure of importance or authority.

## PLE

Latin PLERE, PLETUM, "to fill"

**REPLETE** (ri plēt') adj. Filled up with  
L. re, "again," + pletum = *to fill up again*  
The ship was *replete* with supplies for the month-long journey.  
*ant:* emptied

**IMPLEMENT** (im' plə mēnt) v. To put into action; execute  
L. in, intensifier, + pletum = *to fill*  
It took the company several days to *implement* the new billing system.

**DEplete** (dē plēt') v. To use up; waste  
L. de, "down," + pletum = *to go down from the full*  
The desert travelers were careful not to *deplete* their precious supply of water.

III Be careful not to confuse *replete* with *complete*. *Replete* is used only as a synonym for "full" or "abundantly supplied."

**EXERCISES - UNIT THREE**

Exercise I. Complete the sentence in a way that shows you understand the meaning of the italicized vocabulary word.

1. Since laws *prohibit* the use of cellular phones on airplanes, Merle decided...
2. The sunlight probably *suffused* the room when...
3. If even one of the people who has pledged to vote for the Mayor decides to *abstain*, then...
4. The party table was *replete* with food, so I suspected that...
5. This scientific theory *confounds* George because...
6. Tony was able to *infuse* us with hope by...
7. Brandon was so *tenacious* in fighting the weeds that...
8. If we choose to *implement* a plan that makes sense...
9. The king always traveled with a large *retinue* because...
10. Because the sailors *depleted* their supply of water, they...
11. If it is heavily farmed, the land will probably be unable to *sustain*...
12. Rita was worried that her sore muscles would *inhibit* her ability to...

Exercise II. Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

abstained                  suffused                  prohibit                  retinue                  confound

1. After a long run, Sarah was \_\_\_\_\_ with a happy glow.
2. Julia's strict adherence to the rules of her religion does not \_\_\_\_\_ her from having fun.
3. Because I was trying to lose weight, I \_\_\_\_\_ from eating at fast food restaurants.
4. Although these math problems sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ Rick, most of the time he finds them enjoyable.

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Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

retinue      sustain      tenacious      replete      confound

5. Both wrestlers were talented, but the more \_\_\_\_\_ one held out longer.
6. The pioneer family's wagon was \_\_\_\_\_ with supplies they hoped would help them on their journey.
7. It was hard to believe how long the singer was able to \_\_\_\_\_ the note.
8. The wealthy corporate executive never traveled without ensuring that his \_\_\_\_\_ of secretaries and accountants knew his whereabouts.

Fill in the blank with the best word from the choices below. One word will not be used.

implement      infuse      abstain      deplete      inhibit

9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ all of our natural resources, we will have a hard time surviving.
10. When the company decides to \_\_\_\_\_ the new schedule, my hours will probably change.
11. I am afraid that my lifelong fear of heights will severely \_\_\_\_\_ my enjoyment of the flight to Europe.
12. The glorious sunrise seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ Lonnie with hope and purpose.

Exercise III. Choose the set of words that best completes the sentence.

1. In order to \_\_\_\_\_ good working relationships between employees, companies often \_\_\_\_\_ office romances.  
A. sustain; infuse  
B. infuse; prohibit  
C. sustain; prohibit  
D. abstain; implement
2. The large \_\_\_\_\_ that followed the rock star could \_\_\_\_\_ him with a sense of personal strength and importance.  
A. implement; infuse  
B. abstain; suffuse  
C. retinue; infuse  
D. retinue; confound

3. Good animal trainers know that they can \_\_\_\_\_ rules that will not \_\_\_\_\_ an animal's personality.
- sustain; deplete
  - sustain; inhibit
  - suffuse; deplete
  - implement; inhibit
4. Because the policies of both candidates \_\_\_\_\_ Darah, she may \_\_\_\_\_ from voting in the next election.
- inhibit; deplete
  - confound; abstain
  - inhibit; sustain
  - confound; prohibit
5. At the sight of an office \_\_\_\_\_ with medicines and medical instruments, the young country doctor was \_\_\_\_\_ with delight.
- replete; sustained
  - infused; implemented
  - infused; confounded
  - replete; suffused

**Exercise IV. Complete the sentence by drawing an inference about the italicized word.**

- If Muhammed is known to be a *tenacious* fighter, in his upcoming match he may...
- If Gloria has decided to *abstain* from smoking, it is likely that...
- If you *implement* a regular schedule for your homework, you will probably find that...

**Exercise V. Fill in the blank with the word from the Unit that best completes the sentence, using the root we supply as a clue. Then, answer the questions that follow the paragraphs.**

At the end of World War II, the industrial and military machine that had been Germany lay in ruins. In the 1930's, Germany consisted not only of its present lands, but also of about 1/3 of present-day Poland, as well as a province near what are now the Baltic states—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. During the war, Adolf Hitler's dream of world domination had brought him about half of France, most of southern and eastern Europe, and parts of the Soviet Union. The determination of the Allies, combined with a lack of supplies, however, had ended the German command. Post-war Germany was a wasteland plagued by looting and rioting, and it had the sort of black market economy found today only in the poorest nations.

Adding to this problem was the German refugee situation. Hitler had claimed that his invasion of Czechoslovakia was prompted by the large German population in the Sudeten region of that country. After the war ended,

Czechoslovakia expelled this population—about 12 million citizens of German descent. Poland drove out its citizens of German descent as well.

Germany was also separated into four occupation zones by the victorious Allies: France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Each of the four Allies was allowed to dismantle factories and take the equipment and raw materials to compensate for the costs of fighting Germany. The Western countries—France, Great Britain, and the United States—did this for only a short time, because it quickly became obvious that this process would create starvation and famine for the remaining Germans.

The Soviet Union, however, was more \_\_\_\_\_ (TEN) in its removal of assets from its part of the former Germany. The desperate poverty of the remaining people in East Germany did little to \_\_\_\_\_ (HIB) the greed of some of the Soviet victors.

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The zones of Germany occupied by the Western allies eventually became West Germany. Under the leadership of its first prime minister, Konrad Adenauer, and with the help of such foreign assistance as the American Marshall Plan, West Germany quickly rebuilt its economy, and its citizens began to prosper fairly quickly. The Soviet-occupied zone became known as East Germany, and its citizens continued

to suffer significant levels of poverty as resources were \_\_\_\_\_ (PLE) by the Soviet Union. This inequality persisted until the reunification of Germany in 1991. Forty-six years after the end of World War II, a unified Germany was at last given the task of becoming a responsible member of the fellowship of nations.

- Which of the following can be *inferred* from the second paragraph?
  - Hitler used the presence of German citizens to justify his invasion of Poland.
  - Czechoslovakia maintained a large German population well after the end of World War II.
  - The Germans always justified invasion by citing the presence of people of non-German descent in other countries.
  - none of the above
- According to the passage, the Western Allies stopped removing resources from Germany because
  - they realized that the German resources were not profitable.
  - they realized that such removal would have a drastic effect on Germany.
  - they sold their rights to the resources to the Soviet Union.
  - they disliked the idea of importing resources from a former enemy.
- Which of the following was NOT a reason for Germany's poverty after World War II?
  - the attempt by the Allies to invade Czechoslovakia
  - the expulsion of people of German ancestry from other countries
  - the removal of German assets by the victorious nations
  - all of the above

**Exercise VI. Drawing on your knowledge of roots and words in context, read the following selection and define the words. If you cannot figure out the meaning of the words on your own, look them up in a dictionary. Note that \_\_\_\_\_ means "away from" and \_\_\_\_\_ means "forth."**

The governor called upon National Guard troops last week in an effort to *defuse* the tensions that arose from a dispute between striking factory workers and their replacements. The troops were called in to protect the replacement workers from the violence that had rocked the small town of Manglostone in recent weeks. Following a twelve-hour standoff, the striking workers finally gave way to troops and returned to their more peaceful ways of protesting. Factory owners and local townspeople were *profuse* in their praise of the governor's decision.