

Read the following selection, taking note of the **boldface** words and their contexts. These words are among those you will be studying in Unit 13. As you complete the exercises in this unit, it may help to refer to the way the words are used below.

From Trash to Fabriquet

<Interview>

Interviewer: Sherlyntia Singh, as the owner of Frank's Fish Shop on Washington Avenue, what do you think is the most interesting development in your business today?

Singh: My father, who was a fisherman, used to say, "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." I think it's ironic that overfishing, the depleting of our fish stocks, is now a great challenge to us all. The oceans cannot produce fish ad infinitum. I have become fascinated by the rising interest in trash fish, which might help us to solve this problem.

Interviewer: What are trash fish?

Singh: Trash fish are fish that consumers don't like—they're not popular food sources, and they don't fetch high prices in the marketplace. Most commercial fishing operations target high-value fish, like tuna, salmon, or cod. Such operations use huge nets or long lines with hundreds of hooks to catch thousands of fish at a time. In the



These fish are the by-product of commercial shrimp-fishing.

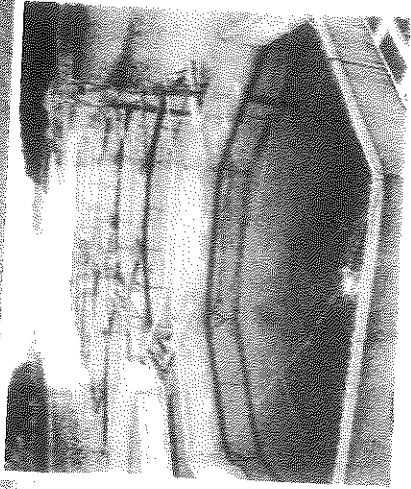
process, they pick up a lot of so-called trash fish. Once, these low-value fish were discarded, but now they are retained and processed for sale.

Interviewer: What changed people's minds about fish once considered trash?

Singh: Most experts would concede that the growth of fish-farming is a major factor. Since overfishing has caused wild populations of popular species to wane, more of the fish we eat comes from fish farms. Many fish farms raise high-value carnivorous species, like salmon and tuna, that require massive quantities of food. Increasingly, it's trash fish that are processed to make fish meal and fish oils used to feed farmed fish. Since fish-farming relies on wild-caught trash fish, overfishing our oceans is still a problem. But without trash fish, fish-farming would soon become untenable.

Interviewer: So, trash fish play an important role in fish-farming, but they aren't consumed by humans.

Singh: Actually, some trash fish does find its way to our dinner table. Small, family-run fishing enterprises are still common in developing countries, often operating in rather sordid conditions. Local fishermen apportion some of their catch—the low-value fish—for home consumption and sell the rest of their yield to others. In many countries, great quantities of fish we consider low-value are sold for human consumption. This is often a matter of local preferences. In much of East Asia, for example, a wide variety of low- and high-value fish are an important part of the traditional diet.



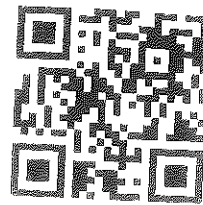
Saltwater salmon pens on a fish farm in the United States

Interviewer: It sounds as if determining whether or not a fish species is a trash fish might be a matter of opinion.

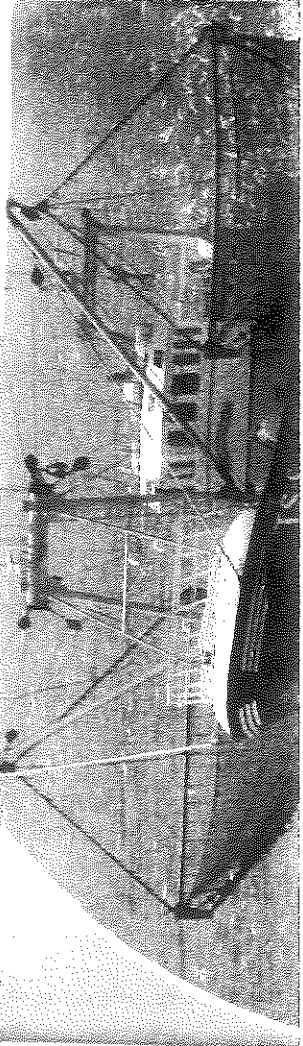
Singh: To some extent, that's true, but our taste for fish has changed as supplies have changed. When popular species become less common due to overfishing, environmental changes, or migration, local fisheries find new species to satisfy demand. Tuna is a classic example. In the days before refrigeration and canning, tuna flesh would quickly become rancid, so tuna was unpopular and usually discarded. That changed early in the 20th

century, when a sudden drop in sardine populations prompted fisheries to start catching tuna off the California coast. Before long, tuna had become one of the most popular and versatile fish consumers in America, and it's now one of the most highly valued fish in the world. A single bluefin tuna can fetch \$150,000 in a Tokyo market today! That's quite a hefty sum. **Interviewer:** So, sellers and buyers alike are learning that yesterday's trash fish can become tomorrow's food fish.

Singh: It sounds perverse, but it's true. The fishing industry is rapidly changing due to environmental problems, overfishing, and innovations in fish-farming. People forget that many fish that are popular around the world today were perceived as "trash" not long ago: hake, tilapia, Chilean sea bass, pangasius, monkfish, and shark all fall into this category. For years, I predicted we would expand our seafood diet to include more overlooked species, and now that people have done so, I feel vindicated. It seems that, for many species, status as a trash fish is only a prelude to bona fide popularity.



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Definitions

Note the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the word in the blank spaces in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms.

1. **ad infinitum**
(ad in fə nī' təm)

(adv.) endlessly

Children who hear a favorite story read over and over _____ are learning about language.

SYNONYMS: forever, unceasingly, incessantly, ceaselessly
ANTONYMS: succinctly, concisely, tersely, briefly

2. **apportion**
(ə pōr' shən)

(v.) to divide and give out in shares

The aging king decided to _____ the lands of his vast kingdom among his three daughters.

SYNONYMS: distribute, allot, parcel out, allocate

3. **bona fide**
(bō' nə fīd)

(adj.) genuine; sincere

The appraiser studied the old book and declared it to be a _____ first edition of *Moby-Dick*.

SYNONYMS: authentic, indisputable, legitimate, certified
ANTONYMS: false, fake, bogus, spurious, counterfeit

4. **buoyant**
(boi' ənt)

(adj.) able to float easily; able to hold things up; cheerful, hopeful

We were weary and anxious to get home, but our friend's _____ spirits kept us going.

SYNONYMS: jaunty, lighthearted, animated
ANTONYMS: downcast, gloomy, morose

5. **clique**
(klēk; klīk)

(n.) a small, exclusive group of people

The queen was surrounded by a _____ of powerful nobles who actually ran the country.

SYNONYM: inner circle

6. **concede**
(kən sēd')

(v.) to admit as true; to yield, submit

Even though the votes were all in and counted, the losing candidate refused to _____ the election.

SYNONYMS: acknowledge, grant, allow, assent
ANTONYMS: contest, dispute, gainsay, challenge

7. **congenial**
(kən jēn' yəl)

(adj.) getting on well with others; agreeable, pleasant

I was relieved when my bunkmate at summer camp turned out to be considerate and _____.

SYNONYMS: sociable, amiable, compatible
ANTONYMS: disagreeable, cold, standoffish

8. **lofty**
(lōf' tē)

(adj.) very high; noble

My mentor maintains _____ standards and works hard to adhere to them.

SYNONYMS: elevated, exalted, grand
ANTONYMS: base, petty, low, sordid, despicable

9. **migration**
(mī grā' shən)

(n.) a movement from one country or region to another

_____ from north to south has contributed to the political clout of the Sun Belt.

SYNONYMS: population shift, mass movement

10. **perceive**
(pər sēv')

(v.) to be aware of through the senses, observe; to grasp mentally

I thought I _____ a flicker of guilt on my brother's face when I asked who ate my slice of pie.

SYNONYMS: notice, discern, understand
ANTONYMS: miss, overlook, be blind to

11. **perverse**
(pər vɜrs')

(adj.) inclined to go against what is expected; stubborn; turned away from what is good and proper

Some teenagers get _____ pleasure from blasting music that their parents do not like.

SYNONYMS: obstinate, contrary, mulish
ANTONYMS: tractable, docile, amenable, yielding

12. **prelude**
(pre' lūd)

(n.) an introduction; that which comes before or leads off

The orchestral _____ to the new opera seemed more interesting to me than the opera itself.

SYNONYMS: preface, overture, prologue, "curtain-raiser"
ANTONYMS: epilogue, postlude, aftermath

13. **rancid**
(ran' sid)

(adj.) stale, spoiled

When he opened the door, there poured forth the unmistakably _____ odor of some ancient leftovers.

SYNONYMS: foul, rank, fetid, sour, rotten, putrid
ANTONYMS: wholesome, fresh

14. **rustic**
(ras' tik)

(adj.) country-like; simple, plain; awkward; (n.) one who lives in the country

We rented a _____ cabin, with no electricity or running water, twenty miles from the town.

On the trail we met an amiable old _____ carrying a fishing pole and a string of trout he'd caught.

SYNONYMS: (adj.) rough, unsophisticated, countrified
ANTONYMS: (adj.) urban, sophisticated

15. **sever**
(sev' er)

(v.) to separate, divide into parts

It was extreme of her to _____ ties with her former best friend, but that is what she did.

SYNONYMS: cut off, amputate, dissolve
ANTONYMS: unite, weld together

16. **sordid**
(sôr' did)

(adj.) wretchedly poor; run-down; mean or selfish

Nineteenth-century reformers made people aware of just how _____ conditions were in city slums.

SYNONYMS: filthy, squalid, base, vile, seedy, sleazy
ANTONYMS: pure, noble, opulent, lavish

17. **untenable**
(en ten' a bel)

(adj.) not capable of being held or defended; impossible to maintain

Minutes into the debate she had a sinking feeling that her position was completely _____.

SYNONYMS: indefensible, insupportable
ANTONYMS: irrefutable, impregnable, incontestable

18. **versatile**
(var' sa tel)

(adj.) able to do many things well; capable of many uses

By moving from comedy to drama to musicals, he has shown himself to be a truly _____ actor.

SYNONYMS: adaptable, all-around, many-sided
ANTONYMS: limited, specialized, restricted

19. **vindicate**
(vin' da kat)

(v.) to clear from hint or charge of wrongdoing; to defend successfully against opposition; to justify

Though the accused was _____ in the end, his career was all but ruined by the allegations.

SYNONYMS: acquit, absolve, exonerate, advocate
ANTONYMS: implicate, incriminate, condemn, convict

20. **wane**
(wân)

(v.) to lose size, strength, or power

As the moon _____, the nights grew darker; we could hardly see our way along the forest trails.

SYNONYMS: diminish, decline, subside
ANTONYMS: grow, wax, amplify, balloon, increase

Choosing the Right Word

Select the **boldface** word that better completes each sentence. You might refer to the selection on pages 164-165 to see how most of these words are used in context.

1. Leonardo da Vinci was a (**versatile**, **buoyant**) genius who excelled in many different fields of art and science.

2. American society has been deeply affected by the steady (**migration**, **clique**) from the inner city to the suburbs.

3. Because our tank forces had been destroyed, the position of the ground troops proved (**congenial**, **untenable**).

4. One of the aims of education is to enable us to (**perceive**, **sever**) the difference between what is truly excellent and what is second-rate.

5. The fatty layer beneath their skin not only enables seals to be naturally (**buoyant**, **versatile**), but it also helps them to store energy and conserve their body heat.

6. They will not be allowed to vote in the election because they are not considered (**ad infinitum**, **bona fide**) residents of the community.

7. The psychologist said that troubled young people often have a (**perverse**, **rancid**) impulse to do exactly what will be most injurious to them.

8. The atmosphere in the tiny, airless cell soon grew as (**buoyant**, **rancid**) as the foul-smelling soup that the prisoner was fed every night.

9. The long range of (**buoyant**, **lofty**) mountains was dramatically silhouetted against the glowing purple, red, and pink sunset.

10. He talks a great game of tennis, but I (**wane**, **concede**) nothing to him until he has shown that he can beat me on the court.

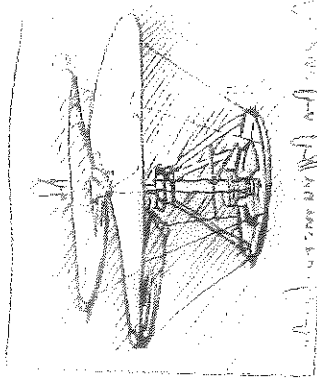
11. When he came home from college for Thanksgiving break, he treated us "high school kids" with (**sordid**, **lofty**) scorn.

12. They claimed to be unselfish patriots, but we knew that, in reality, they were acting from the most (**untenable**, **sordid**) motives.

13. Our team was more than just (**sordid**, **congenial**); our friendships were meaningful and deep, and we were very involved in one another's lives.

14. This (**versatile**, **untenable**) new kitchen tool can chop, slice, and blend. I wish it could do the cooking, too!

15. I appreciate her interest in me, but I am annoyed by her tendency to offer criticism and advice (**bona fide**, **ad infinitum**).



Leonardo da Vinci conceived of a flying machine hundreds of years before the first airplane was invented.

16. I could tell from his animated expression and his sprightly step that he was in a (buoyant, versatile) mood.
17. You are at a stage of life when you should begin to (wane, sever) the apron strings that tie you to your mother.
18. Our problem now is not to (sever, apportion) blame for our failures, but to find a way to achieve success.
19. There are more than 100 members in the state legislature, but the real power is held by a small (clique, prelude) of insiders.
20. The general's army was in full retreat, and he was forced to (vindicate, concede) that his nation had lost the war.
21. The successful invasion of France in June 1944 was only a (prelude, migration) to the great Allied victories that ended the war in Europe.
22. Good citizens should not sit idly by while the vitality of their community (wanes, concedes).
23. A good politician must appear (sordid, congenial) even when he or she is feeling cross and unsociable.
24. Shakespeare's clowns are often simple (cliques, rustics) who are trying to behave like sophisticated men of the world.
25. My faith in that seemingly ordinary young girl was entirely (vindicated, perceived).

SYNONYMS

Choose the word from this unit that is the same or most nearly the same in meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. the **towering** mountain peaks _____
2. a kind and **friendly** host _____
3. her elevated mood and **blithe** spirit _____
4. a **coterie** of influential donors _____
5. shocked by their **wayward** behavior _____
6. watched the initial enthusiasm **dwindle** _____
7. ridiculously **groundless** reasons _____
8. a **handy** gadget with many uses _____
9. a charming **rural** scene _____
10. a move to **break off** relations with that country _____

ANTONYMS

Choose the word from this unit that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the phrase. Write that word on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. a **depressed** mood _____
2. an **inclusive** organization in the community _____
3. able to **join** the two _____
4. a **civilized** gentleman _____
5. a **surlly** answer _____

COMPLETING THE SENTENCE

From the words in this unit, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided.

1. I realize that I made a bad mistake, but at least I possess the strength of character to _____ that I was wrong and apologize.
2. In 1776 the Continental Congress moved to _____ all political connections between the colonies and Great Britain.
3. Isn't it boring when people go on and on about their looks, their clothes, and their popularity _____?
4. She's not really hungry; she's just being _____ in insisting on eating now.
5. The oil, which had been inadvertently stored in a heated room, soon began to exude a rank odor that told us it had turned _____.
6. The early cold spell proved to be a fitting _____ to one of the most severe winters of modern times.
7. It takes a really _____ athlete to win varsity letters in three different sports.
8. Although many of my friends seem to like him, I've never found him to be a particularly _____ companion.
9. Dismissing all his rivals as impostors, the undefeated heavyweight boxer pronounced himself the only _____ contender for the crown.
10. We found it easy to float in the lake because the high salt content makes the water extremely _____.

1. When the mayor failed to carry out his campaign promises, his popularity quickly _____, and he failed to win reelection.
2. New employees are assigned their duties by the office manager, who is responsible for _____ work among the staff.
3. The Declaration of Independence first set forth the _____ standards to which we as a nation have ever since aspired.
4. The accused clerk _____ himself by producing signed receipts for all the questioned items.
5. I am convinced that the Drama Club is run by a(n) _____ of students who reserve all the best roles for themselves.
6. The seasonal _____ of birds southward reminds us that we have come to the end of the summer vacation.
7. Who would believe that this peaceful, _____ hideaway is only twenty-five miles from the city?
8. We began to _____ the impact of the tornado only after viewing the flattened neighborhood and interviewing residents.
9. Since the theory is based on inaccurate and out-of-date information, it is clearly _____.
10. It is a regrettable fact of our history that several presidential administrations have been tainted by _____ scandals.

APPLY Words in Action

1. Look back at "From Trash to Tabletop" (pages 164–165). Why are certain fish formerly considered "trash" now being considered suitable for people to eat? Write an essay describing this transition. Use at least two details from the passage and three unit words to support your points.
2. As the world's population grows, so do concerns about Earth's ability to supply enough food to sustain billions of people. In addition to overfishing, what are some other problems that affect the global food supply? Think of one problem that needs to be addressed to assure that people have enough safe and nutritious food to eat. In a brief essay, describe this problem and explore one possible solution to the problem, citing specific examples from your observations, studies, reading (refer to pages 164–165), or personal experience. Write at least three paragraphs, and use three or more words from this unit.

Vocabulary in Context

The following excerpts are from Thomas Hardy's novel *The Woodlanders*. Some of the words you have studied in this unit appear in **boldface** type. Complete each statement below the excerpt by circling the letter of the correct answer.

1. There was no doubt that he had lost his houses by an accident which might easily have been circumvented if he had known the true conditions of his holding. The time for performance had now lapsed in strict law; but might not the intention be considered by the landholder when she became aware of the circumstances, and his moral right to retain the holdings for the term of his life be **conceded**?
If one's right to something has been **conceded**, it has been
a. revised c. ignored
b. disagreed with d. agreed to

2. Their way homeward ran along the crest of a lofty hill, whence on the right they beheld a wide valley....
A **lofty** hill is NOT
a. squat c. towering
b. high d. tall

3. "Nobody except our household knows that you have left home. Then why should you, by a piece of **perverseness**, bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave?"
Someone who is acting with **perverseness** is acting in a way that is
a. contrary c. well-meaning
b. careless d. cooperative

4. ...Dr. Jones went home and wrote to Mr. Melbury at the London address he had obtained from his wife. The gist of his communication was that Mrs. Fitzpiers should be assured as soon as possible that steps were being taken to **sever** the bond which was becoming a torture to her; that she would soon be free....
To **sever** is to
a. speak c. abuse
b. break d. give up

5. Day after day waxed and **waned**; the one or two woodmen who sawed, shaped, spokeshaved on her father's premises at this inactive season of the year, regularly came and unlocked the doors in the morning, locked them in the evening, supped, leaned over their garden-gates for a whiff of evening air....
Something that has **waned** has
a. echoed c. amplified
b. silenced d. lessened



Emily Woof plays Grace Melbury in the 1997 film *The Woodlanders*.



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