

defining twilight

About the Author

Brian Leaf, M.A., is the author of the four-book SAT and ACT test-prep series *McGraw-Hill's Top 50 Skills*. He is Director of the New Leaf Learning Center in Massachusetts, and has provided SAT, ACT, GED, SSAT, and GRE preparation to thousands of students throughout the United States. Brian also works with the Georgetown University Office of Undergraduate Admissions as an alumni interviewer, and is a certified yoga instructor and avid meditator. For more information, visit his Web site at www.brianleaf.com.

How to Use This Book

This workbook contains 40 groups of vocabulary words selected from *Twilight*. Many of these words will show up on your SAT, ACT, GED, or SSAT. Beginning at Group 1, refer to the *Twilight* page where each vocabulary word appears. Read the word in context and come up with a definition. Then check your definitions against those provided in this workbook and make corrections. I'll also show you synonyms, word parts, and memorization tools. Read these over a few times, and then complete the drills. Do that for all 40 groups. There's no easier or more fun way to learn 600 vocabulary words! By the end of this book, your vocabulary will be larger, your test scores will be higher, and you'll be a *Twilight* scholar!

Group 1

Noble Death?



Find each of the following words on the *Twilight* page number provided. Based on the way each word is used in the book, guess at its definition.

1. **Noble** (p. 1) might mean _____

2. **Sauntered** (p. 1) might mean _____

3. **Inconsequential** (p. 3) might mean _____

4. **Omnipresent** (p. 3) might mean _____

5. **Exiled** (p. 4) might mean _____

6. **Detested** (p. 4) might mean _____

7. **Erratic** (p. 4) might mean _____

8. **Permanence** (p. 5) might mean _____

- 2 Let's see how you did. Check your answers, write the exact definitions, and reread the sentences in *Twilight* where each word appears. Then complete the drills on the next page.

1. **Noble** (p. 1) means *dignified* or *honorable*, like a king . . . or a “vegetarian” vampire.
2. **Sauntered** (p. 1) means *walked in a slow and leisurely manner*. The word even sounds slow and relaxed.
3. **Inconsequential** (p. 3) means *not important*. This is a cool word to break apart. *In-* means *not*, as in *inconsistent* or *ineffective*, and *consequential* means *having consequences*. That's why *inconsequential* means *not having consequences—unimportant*.
4. **Omnipresent** (p. 3) means *present in all places* or *common*. This is another great word to break apart. *Omni-* means *all* or *everywhere*, as in *omnipotent*, which means *all powerful*. Synonym: ubiquitous.
5. **Exiled** (p. 4) means *sent away* or *banished*. Pretty much anytime you see a word that starts with *ex-*, it has to do with being released or going away, as in *exit*, *excursion*, *ex-boyfriend*, and *exception*.
6. **Detested** (p. 4) means *hated a lot*. You could say that Edward detested James, though even that is an understatement.
7. **Erratic** (p. 4) means *inconsistent* or *unpredictable*. Synonyms: arbitrary, capricious, fickle, impetuous, sporadic, whimsical.
8. **Permanence** (p. 5) means *lastingness* or *the state of remaining the same*. Synonyms: eternalness, intransience. You can see that *permanence* means *lastingness* by reading the sentence that follows it in *Twilight*—Charlie registered Bella for school, so she must be staying for a while. Using context is a great skill for the SAT, ACT, GED, SSAT, or any standardized test.

Synonyms: Select the word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1. NOBLE

- A. inconsequential
- B. omnipresent
- C. permanent
- D. regal
- E. intransient

3. UBIQUITOUS

- A. all-present
- B. exiled
- C. irregular
- D. inconsequential
- E. relaxed

2. SAUNTER

- A. detest
- B. amble
- C. fly
- D. run
- E. rush

4. DETEST

- A. love
- B. regret
- C. hate
- D. lament
- E. respect

Analogies: Select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

5. Inconsequential is to insignificant as

- A. saunter is to run
- B. exile is to welcome
- C. permanence is to stability
- D. noble is to indecent
- E. omnipresent is to hateful

6. Banished is to hailed as

- A. eternal is to permanent
- B. omnipotent is to feeble
- C. hated is to detested
- D. erratic is to pale
- E. noble is to honorable

Sentence Completions: Choose the word or phrase that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

7. Katie _____ vampires, she feared and hated them and wrongly assumed that all were out to get her.

- A. comprehended
- B. appreciated
- C. preferred
- D. detested
- E. sought out

8. Si-Shen had grown to expect Jon's erratic and _____ mood swings.

- A. noble
- B. capricious
- C. permanent
- D. ubiquitous
- E. exiled



1. **D.** *Noble* means *dignified* or *royal*. The best answer is *regal*, which means *royal*. *Inconsequential* means *not important*, *omnipresent* means *present everywhere*, *permanent* means *lasting*, and *intransient* also means *lasting* (*in-* means *not*, and *trans-* means *across*, so *intransient* means *not across*, or *staying put—lasting!*).
2. **B.** *Saunter* means *stroll*. Use the process of elimination—cross out all choices that are **definitely** wrong. *Amble* also means *stroll* and is the best answer.
3. **A.** *Ubiquitous* means *present everywhere* or *all-present*, just like *omnipresent*.
4. **C.** *Detest* means *hate*. It's the opposite of love and respect. *Lament* means *regret* and is a bit closer, but choice C is certainly the best answer.
5. **C.** Make a sentence with the two words. For example, "Inconsequential means insignificant." Then, try your sentence for each pair of words.
 - A. Saunter (stroll) means run . . . no.
 - B. Exile (send away) means welcome . . . no.
 - C.** Permanence means stability . . . yep, *permanence* means *staying the same*.
 - D. Noble means indecent . . . no, it means the opposite.
 - E. Omnipresent (present everywhere) means hateful . . . no way, they are totally unrelated.
6. **B.** "Banished (sent away) is the opposite of hailed (called for—Angela *hailed* a cab in Seattle)."
 - A. Eternal is the opposite of permanent . . . no, they are synonyms.
 - B.** Omnipotent (all powerful) is the opposite of feeble (weak) . . . yes!
 - C. Hated is the opposite of detested . . . no, they are synonyms.
 - D. Erratic (inconsistent) is the opposite of pale . . . no, they are totally unrelated.
 - E. Noble is the opposite of honorable . . . no, they are synonyms.
7. **D.** Think of a word to fill the blank. Often you can borrow a word right out of the sentence. Then see which answer choice fits best:

"Katie feared/hated vampires, she feared and hated them and wrongly assumed that all were out to get her."

Use the process of elimination. Cross off answer choices that definitely do not work. You want a negative word, like "feared" or "hated." Only choice D (*detested*) works.

8. **B.** "Si-Shen had grown to expect Jon's erratic and *erratic* mood swings."

When trying to come up with a word to fill the blank, always look for evidence in the sentence. The words "erratic" and "mood swings" tell you what you need. *Capricious* works best; it is a synonym for *erratic* and refers to *sudden and unexpected changes*.

Group 2

A Pallid Reflection



Find each of the following words on the *Twilight* page number provided. Based on the way each word is used in the book, guess at its definition.

1. **Verbose** (p. 5) might mean _____

2. **Permeable** (p. 6) might mean _____

3. **Supplement** (p. 6) might mean _____

4. **Bulbous** (p. 8) might mean _____

5. **Stipulation** (p. 9) might mean _____

6. **Communal** (p. 10) might mean _____

7. **Translucent** (p. 10) might mean _____

8. **Pallid** (p. 10) might mean _____

6 Let's see how you did. Check your answers, write the exact definitions, and reread the sentence in *Twilight* where each word appears. Then complete the drills.

Definitions

1. **Verbose** (p. 5) means *wordy*, like a friend or teacher who talks too much. Basically, anytime you see *verb* in a word, it will have to do with words. That's why *verbal* means *pertaining to words*, and *verbatim* means *word for word*.
2. **Permeable** (p. 6) means *allowing liquids to pass through*. And, since the prefix *im-* means *not*, **impermeable** means **not** *allowing liquids to pass through*. In fact, *impermeable* means raincoat in French!
3. **Supplement** (p. 6) means *add something that completes*. That's why the vitamins that you take (for *complete* nutrition) are called supplements.
4. **Bulbous** (p. 8) means *rounded or bulging*. That's easy to remember since *bulbous* basically means *shaped like a bulb*.
5. **Stipulation** (p. 9) means *a requirement*, usually in a bargain. This word has a bizarre special use in professional wrestling, where the agreement before a match might *stipulate* that the loser is required to leave town, retire, or shave his or her head.
6. **Communal** (p. 10) means *shared*. The prefix *com-* means *with* or *together*. That makes sense for the words *community* (a group together), *communication* (interacting together), and *compilation* (songs grouped together). You can even use this prefix to get a challenging SAT word like *compendious*, which means *presenting lots of information together in one place*, like in a book.
7. **Translucent** (p. 10) means *semi-transparent*, like frosted glass. This is a cool word to break apart. *Trans-* means *through* or *across*, *luc* implies *light* (like *luz* in Spanish), and *-ent* can mean *occurrence*. That's why *translucent* means *the occurrence of light going through!*
8. **Pallid** (p. 10) means *pale*. A vampire's pale white skin is *pallid*. Enough said!

Synonyms: Select the word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters. 7

1. BULBOUS

- A. shared
- B. transparent
- C. rounded
- D. stipulated
- E. lucid

3. VERBATIM

- A. sprawled
- B. literally
- C. erratically
- D. genuinely
- E. permissive

2. PALLOR

- A. noble behavior
- B. compendious
- C. pale appearance
- D. omnipresent
- E. lucidity

4. PERMEABLE

- A. supplementary
- B. vigorous
- C. harebrained
- D. inconsequential
- E. leaky

Analogies: Select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

5. Stipulate is to demand as

- A. supplement is to add
- B. transpire is to elucidate
- C. agree is to dispute
- D. pallid is to vampire
- E. commune is to solo

6. Verbose is to brief as

- A. compelled is to suspicious
- B. transparent is to translucent
- C. bulbous is to flat
- D. verbal is to spoken
- E. permissive is to unstipulated

Sentence Completions: Choose the word that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

7. Some of the articles found in academic journals are characterized by _____ language and could be made much shorter.

- A. brief
- B. verbose
- C. supplementary
- D. omniscient
- E. compelling

8. Simone was nauseous, and her face had such a _____ tone that the nurse decided to send her home.

- A. pallid
- B. opaque
- C. compendious
- D. transcending
- E. vigorous



1. **C.** *Bulbous* means *rounded*.
2. **C.** *Pallor* means *a pale appearance*, like that of a vampire. Group 1 told you that choice A, *noble*, means *royal* or *of high principles*, and yes, a vampire might be noble, but that's too much of a leap of logic to be the right answer. Also, recall from Group 1 that *omnipresent* means *very widespread*.
3. **B.** *Verbatim* means *word for word* or *exactly*. That's also what *literally* means. In fact, the Latin word *littera* means *letter*, which is awfully close to *word*, the meaning of the Latin *verbum*.
4. **E.** *Permeable* means *allowing liquid through*, so *leaky* is the best choice. *Vigorous* means *energetic*, and *inconsequential* means *not consequential* or *not meaningful*.
5. **A.** Make a sentence with the two words. For example, "When you stipulate, you demand something." Then, try your sentence for each pair of words.
 - (A.) When you supplement, you add something . . . yes!
 - B. When you transpire, you elucidate something . . . no, *transpire* means *occur* or *water flowing through the stoma of a plant*, and *elucidate* means *shed light on* or *explain*.
 - C. When you agree, you dispute something . . . no.
 - D. When you pallid, you vampire something . . . no way, vampires are pale, but this sentence makes no sense!
 - E. When you commune (join together), you solo something . . . no, the opposite.
6. **C.** "Verbose is the opposite of brief."
 - A. Compelled (forced) is the opposite of suspicious . . . no.
 - B. Transparent is the opposite of translucent . . . no, they are slightly different, but not opposites.
 - (C.) Bulbous is the opposite of flat . . . yes!
 - D. Verbal is the opposite of spoken . . . no.
 - E. Permissive (lenient) is the opposite of unstipulated (unrequired) . . . no.
7. **B.** Think of a word to fill the blank and then see which answer choice fits best:

"Some of the articles found in academic journals are characterized by *not short* language and could be made much shorter."

Verbose means *wordy* or *not short*. *Compelling* means *convincing* and might seem to fit, but does not relate to "be made much shorter."

8. **A.** "Simone was nauseous, and her face had such a *nauseous/pale* tone that the nurse decided to send her home."

Choice A, *pallid*, means *pale* and works best. *Opaque* means *solid*, *compendious* means *presenting lots of information together in one place*, and *transcending* means *going beyond*.