

LESSON **36**

# Social Rebels

## Target Words

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. adolescent  | 6. hedonistic     |
| 2. cause       | 7. hypocritically |
| 3. conflict    | 8. manipulation   |
| 4. delinquency | 9. rebel          |
| 5. fringe      | 10. status quo    |

## Definitions and Samples

1. **adolescent** *adj.* Characteristic of a teenager; not fully grown up

In policy meetings, George refuses to reason with anyone and just scowls in an **adolescent** way.

**Parts of speech** adolescent *n*, adolescence *n*

2. **cause** *n.* A political or social goal that one believes is right and works to achieve

Our river cleanup effort would be more effective if someone famous spoke out for the **cause**.

3. **conflict** *v.* To fit so poorly together that the differences cause a problem

A teenager's need for security can **conflict** with his desire for independence from his family.

**Parts of speech** conflict *n*

4. **delinquency** *n.* Serious misbehavior; not doing what one should do

Because of his laziness and **delinquency**, Lefty was an unreliable friend.

**Usage tips** A common combination is *juvenile delinquency*, meaning "criminal behavior by a teenager."

**Parts of speech** delinquent *n*, delinquent *adj*

5. **fringe** *n.* Edge; in social contexts, parts of society that look or act very different from most people

Punk music got its start at the **fringe** of London's rock music culture.

**Usage tips** *Fringe* implies an edge that is uneven and not very solid.

**Parts of speech** fringy *adj*

6. **hedonistic** *adj.* Excessively interested in seeking pleasure

Suddenly wealthy, Allen fell into a **hedonistic** life of parties, expensive dinners, and heavy drinking.

**Usage tips** *Hedonistic* usually implies that the pleasures are wrong.

**Parts of speech** *hedonist* *n*, *hedonism* *n*, *hedonistically* *adv*

7. **hypocritically** *adv.* In a way that accuses other people of weaknesses that the speaker also possesses

Henry spent \$2,500 on a new suit and then **hypocritically** accused me of spending too much on clothes.

**Parts of speech** *hypocrite* *n*, *hypocrisy* *n*, *hypocritical* *adj*

8. **manipulation** *n.* Quietly moving or influencing people or things in order to get what you want

Bob's **manipulation** of the boss's feelings led to his promotion.

**Parts of speech** *manipulate* *v*, *manipulator* *n*, *manipulative* *adj*

9. **rebel** *v.* To go against an established system or authority

The people of Ghurdia **rebelled** against the dictator and set up a new government.

**Usage tips** *Rebel* works well in political contexts and in contexts of personal relationships.

**Parts of speech** *rebel* *n*, *rebellion* *n*

10. **status quo** *n.* The systems and conditions that exist now

Let's just maintain the **status quo** until we can think of a better way.

**TOEFL Prep I** Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. adolescent  | (a) not doing what you're supposed to |
| _____ 2. conflict    | (b) clash; not fit together           |
| _____ 3. delinquency | (c) edge                              |
| _____ 4. fringe      | (d) like a teenager                   |
| _____ 5. status quo  | (e) current conditions                |

**TOEFL Prep II** Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

*cause*   *hedonistic*   *hypocritically*   *manipulation*   *rebel*

1. Senator Bond, who often lied to Congress, \_\_\_\_\_ called the president a liar.
2. Some monks criticized the well-fed, art-loving people of fifteenth-century Florence for being \_\_\_\_\_.
3. During the 1970s, college students fought for one \_\_\_\_\_ after another, from saving the whales to changing the government.

4. Even though it's illegal, \_\_\_\_\_ of lawmakers by rich companies is common.
5. It's natural for young people to \_\_\_\_\_ against society, but not with violence.

**TOEFL Success** Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Many *adolescents* and young adults go through a period when they *rebel* against what they perceive as an insincere world. Teens may take up *causes* such as radical environmentalism, protesting against the *status quo*. They may choose clothes that annoy their parents and associate with people from the *fringes* of society. This is a delicate period in a person's life, full of chances to make bad decisions that could lead to juvenile *delinquency* and even jail. Conversely, it can be a time of personal discovery that strengthens teens in a moral rejection of *hedonistic* lifestyles. At this age they may fearlessly speak up against *hypocritically* self-righteous authorities and against *manipulation* by the news media. These adolescent protests can lead to *conflicts* within families and communities, but stirring things up can also lead to serious reflection and positive change.

**Bonus Structure—**  
**Conversely means**  
“on the other  
hand.”

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
  - a. Teens are hedonistic and self-serving.
  - b. Many teenagers are radical environmentalists.
  - c. Adolescents often create conflicts in their communities.
  - d. Teenage rebellion can cause problems, but it can be positive too.
2. According to the reading, what is one possible positive effect of teen rebellion?
  - a. Adults might try to make positive changes.
  - b. Teens may get in trouble with the police.
  - c. Teens may become responsible adults later in life.
  - d. Adults might imitate teens and also rebel.

## LESSON 37

# Painting and Sculpture

### Target Words

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. abstract     | 6. intrinsic   |
| 2. context      | 7. perspective |
| 3. depict       | 8. portrayal   |
| 4. dimension    | 9. realism     |
| 5. esthetically | 10. spectrum   |

## Definitions and Samples

1. **abstract** *adj.* Not concrete and realistic; not obviously related to everyday experience

Abstract painting became popular partly because early photography was very realistic.

*Parts of speech* abstraction *n*

2. **context** *n.* A larger environment that something fits into

In the **context** of Soviet Russia, public art had to be about the triumph of communism and its leaders.

*Usage tips* The preposition *in* often comes before *context*, and an *of* phrase often comes after it.

*Parts of speech* contextualize *v*, contextual *adj*

3. **depict** *v.* To show in pictures

Michelangelo's painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel **depicts** nine scenes from the Bible.

*Parts of speech* depiction *n*

4. **dimension** *n.* A direction or surface along which something can be measured; an aspect

The three **dimensions** of physical objects are length, width, and depth.

One **dimension** of the problem is their long history of competition.

*Parts of speech* dimensional *adj*

5. **esthetically** *adv.* In a way that relates to beauty or appearance

The outside of the office building is **esthetically** pleasing, but the inside is dark and unpleasant.

*Usage tips* *Esthetically* is often spelled with an "a" at the beginning: *aesthetically*.

*Parts of speech* esthetic *n*, esthete *n*, esthetic *adj*

6. **intrinsic** *adj.* Being part of the basic nature of something

Frequent elections are **intrinsic** to a democratic system.

*Parts of speech* intrinsically *adv*

7. **perspective** *n.* A way of seeing from a particular location; a way of thinking about something

From my **perspective**, the entire town can be seen through a set of large windows.

They held different **perspectives** on how to care for their aging parents.

8. **portrayal** *n.* A description or drawing that reflects a certain point of view

Most **portrayals** of Abraham Lincoln emphasize his sense of humor and his honesty.

**Usage tips** *Portrayal* is often followed by an *of* phrase to indicate what is being described.

**Parts of speech** portray *v*

9. **realism** *n.* A technique that tries to picture something as it really looks

Realism was popular among seventeenth-century Flemish painters like Rembrandt van Rijn.

**Parts of speech** realist *n*, realistic *adj*

10. **spectrum** *n.* A range of different things, usually colors

Bart's colorful designs include every color of the **spectrum**, from deep blue to vibrant red.

**Usage tips** The phrase *the spectrum* frequently means "the colors that the human eye can see."

**TOEFL Prep I** Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- |                       |                                                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. abstract     | (a) to show                                     |
| _____ 2. depict       | (b) depiction                                   |
| _____ 3. esthetically | (c) presenting an idea, not a realistic picture |
| _____ 4. perspective  | (d) in a way that relates to beauty             |
| _____ 5. portrayal    | (e) way of seeing things from a certain place   |

**TOEFL Prep II** Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The materials that go into a work of art usually have little (abstract / intrinsic) value.
2. In the 1970s, artists known as "the Boston School" revived (realism / context) by rejecting abstract techniques and trying to capture the actual appearance of their subjects.
3. The colors of light that we can see are known as the visible (spectrum / perspective).
4. Medieval artists did not try to use (context / perspective) to give a sense of depth to their paintings.
5. The small, separate strokes of impressionist paintings give the works a dreamlike (portrayal / dimension).

**TOEFL Success** Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Whether something is "art" is largely a matter of opinion. Art that most people consider to have no *intrinsic* value can contain a great treasure of ideas and invention to someone who sees something special in it. Styles in all the arts range over a wide *spectrum*. Some good art is

**Bonus Structure—**  
Totally means  
“completely” or “in  
every way.”

*esthetically* unchallenging and easy to understand. Other works are strange forms, **totally** out of *context* to everyone but the artist. One artist's *portrayal* of an everyday object, such as a bouquet of flowers, may be grounded in *realism* and easily recognizable. Another painter's *depiction* of the same bouquet may be very *abstract*, resembling flowers only in the artist's mind. Regardless of the artist's approach, the best art reveals new *dimensions* of experience and looks at the world from a fresh *perspective*.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
  - a. Styles of art have changed throughout history.
  - b. Realistic art has more meaning than abstract art.
  - c. Esthetically pleasing art is too simple to contain much meaning.
  - d. Works of art can mean different things, depending on one's perspective.
2. According to this reading, what is one big difference between abstract art and realistic art?
  - a. Abstract art is harder to sell.
  - b. Abstract art is harder to understand.
  - c. Abstract art is harder to produce.
  - d. Abstract art is harder to look at.