

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.