**Lesson 2**

# Once Upon a Time

*Vocabulary*

All the words in this lesson may be associated with narratives and storytelling.

**allusion** (uh LOO zhuhn)  N.  indirect reference that does not specifically name its subject and which is used to heighten the effect of a work of literature  *(Eve made an allusion to Lincoln in her story about John Kennedy.)*

**analogy** (uh NAL uh jee)  N.  similarity in some special qualities between things otherwise unlike  *(Raoul drew an analogy between an artist's use of color and a writer's use of adjectives.)*

**anonymous** (uh NAHN uh muhs)  ADJ.  not known or identified  *(The magazine would not publish the story, as it was submitted by an anonymous author.)*

**anticipation** (an TIS uh PAY shuhn)  N.  the act of looking forward to  *(Kristin waited for the beginning of the poetry reading with great anticipation.)*

**deviate** (DEE vee AYT)  V.  to turn away or stray from the usual course or way  *(Thomas's plays are notable for the way they deviate from usual dramatic plot structure.)*

**edition** (i DISH uhn)  N.  particular version or form of a publication  *(Four fables were included in the second edition.)*

**eerie** (EER ee)  ADJ.  mysterious; causing fear or awe  *(Yolanda likes the eerie atmosphere in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.)*

**enigma** (i NIG muh)  N.  baffling situation, circumstance, or event; puzzling speech or writing  *(The lost colony of Roanoke will forever remain a fascinating enigma.)*

**fictitious** (fik TISH uhs)  ADJ.  not real; made-up  *(Nell reassured her friends that all the characters in her novel were fictitious.)*

**implication** (IM pli KAY shuhn)  N.  something suggested or expressed indirectly  *(Ron did not like the implication that his favorite character was dishonest.)*

**lapse** (laps)  N.  an interval or passage of time  *(After a lapse of nearly ten years, Janet published her second novel.)*

**narrate** (NAR AYT)  V.  to tell a story; to relate an account of  *(Professional storytellers must learn to use a great range of expression to narrate their tales.)*

**pictorial** (pik TOR ee uhl)  ADJ.  having to do with pictures; expressed in pictures  *(This pictorial history of the world tells much more than plain text can.)*

**pivotal** (PIV uh tuhl)  ADJ. crucial; extremely important  *(The audience groaned when the play was interrupted at the pivotal point.)*

**poignant** (POYN yuhnt)  ADJ.  painful or piercing; keenly stimulating to the emotion  *(Not an eye was dry when the dying heroine delivered her last poignant speech.)*

**prose** (prohz)  N.  ordinary spoken or written language; not verse  *(Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote some poetry, but he is better known for his prose.)*

**pseudonym** (SOOD uhn IM)  N.  assumed or fictitious name used by an author  *(I use my real name for my poetry, but a pseudonym for my detective thrillers.)*

**recurrent** (ri KUR uhnt)  ADJ.  repeated; happening time after time  *(How people get, keep, and use power is a recurrent theme in Shakespeare's history plays.)*

**reminiscence** (REM uh NIS uhns)  N.  a remembering or recounting of past events or people  *(The old General's published war reminiscence was met with great acclaim.)*

**visualize** (VIZH oo uh LYZ)  V.  to make a mental picture of  *(This author's vivid description helps readers clearly visualize his novel's setting.)*

**Lesson 2**

## Exercise 1                                    *Vocabulary*

Choose the letter of the word that best completes the sentence.

**1.** The use of historical ---- is essential to the theme of this novel.
   **A.** lapse          **B.** anticipation     **C.** enigma          **D.** allusion

**2.** It was a(n) ---- night filled with haunting winds, black clouds, and violent claps of thunder.
   **F.** anonymous      **G.** eerie           **H.** fictitious      **J.** pictorial

**3.** The first ---- of Jorge's latest novel sold out quickly.
   **A.** analogy        **B.** edition         **C.** enigma          **D.** reminiscence

**4.** The death scene of *Romeo and Juliet* is especially ----, often causing some members of the audience to cry.
   **F.** fictitious     **G.** recurrent       **H.** poignant        **J.** pictorial

**5.** My best friend likes to read and write poetry, but I prefer ----.
   **A.** prose          **B.** allusion        **C.** analogy         **D.** edition

**6.** The novel *The Scarlet Letter* is supposed to be ----, but some readers wonder if it is not modelled on real people and events.
   **F.** pictorial      **G.** poignant        **H.** fictitious      **J.** pivotal

**7.** You cannot cut that paragraph from the story—it is ---- for understanding the character's motives.
   **A.** pictorial      **B.** poignant        **C.** eerie           **D.** pivotal

**8.** Onstage, the narrator explained the ---- of time that had occurred between the action of act 1 and that of act 2.
   **F.** enigma         **G.** prose           **H.** lapse           **J.** anticipation

**9.** ---- images of death and dying are found throughout much of Sylvia Plath's poetry.
   **A.** Pivotol        **B.** Anonymous       **C.** Recurrent       **D.** Fictitious

**10.** I was always glad to listen to my grandmother's ---- of her girlhood.
   **F.** implication    **G.** pseudonym       **H.** anticipation    **J.** reminiscence

**Exercise 1**
1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
2 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
4 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
6 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
8 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ

**Exercise 2**
11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
16 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
18 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
20 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ

## Exercise 2

Choose the letter of the word that most nearly has the *same* meaning as the word in capital letters.

**11.** NARRATE
   **A.** recount        **C.** remember
   **B.** judge          **D.** apply

**12.** PICTORIAL
   **F.** written        **H.** picked
   **G.** illustrated    **J.** understood

**13.** ENIGMA
   **A.** ending         **C.** riddle
   **B.** play           **D.** character

**14.** PSEUDONYM
   **F.** alias          **H.** act
   **G.** author         **J.** script

**15.** VISUALIZE
   **A.** predict        **C.** relate
   **B.** create         **D.** imagine

**16.** ANONYMOUS
   **F.** identifiable   **H.** nameless
   **G.** unpleasant     **J.** forgotten

**17.** IMPLICATION
   **A.** illustration   **C.** loss
   **B.** hint           **D.** definition

**18.** ANTICIPATION
   **F.** theft          **H.** expectation
   **G.** puzzle         **J.** rumor

**19.** ANALOGY
   **A.** comparison     **C.** secret
   **B.** argument       **D.** lesson

**20.** DEVIATE
   **F.** attempt        **H.** wander
   **G.** release        **J.** persist

SECTION 1