

5. bulwark
6. stamina
7. mettle
8. resilient
9. haven
10. stalwart

- e. pluck or daring
- f. a fortress or stronghold
- g. recovering strength or spirits quickly; springy
- h. unable to be defeated
- i. physically strong or sturdy
- j. a place of rest or refuge

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2 Using Words Correctly

Each of the following statements contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide whether the sentence is true or false, and write *True* or *False* on the answer line.

1. Because he tired so easily, the racehorse Rolling Thunder was known for his *stamina*. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A boxing champion who had won one hundred consecutive matches might be described as *invincible*. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. If caught in a heavy storm while mountain climbing, you might look for a *haven*. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Harold was quick to *assail* the bully by running in the opposite direction. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The cozy *citadel* in the middle of town offered tasty early-bird dinners. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. *Stalwart* people are not easily swayed from their convictions. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Most people avoided Jason because he always tried to *mettle* in their business. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Glass shatters when hit with a hammer because it is remarkably *resilient*. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The early Pilgrims needed great *fortitude* to endure their harsh living conditions. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Towering *bulwarks* are popular rides at amusement parks. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 3 Identifying Synonyms and Antonyms

9. STALWART (antonym):  
a. immobile    b. unending    c. enduring    d. weak
10. METTLE (antonym):  
a. gossip    b. spirit    c. weakness    d. strength

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 4 Using Different Forms of Words

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. The sheriff was successful in apprehending the masked _____. ( <i>assail</i> )  | 1. _____  |
| 2. The human body shows great _____ in healing itself after serious injury. ( <i>resilient</i> )   | 2. _____  |
| 3. One of the most grueling tests of _____ is the triathlon, which involves extensive swimming, bicycling, and running. ( <i>stamina</i> )         | 3. _____  |
| 4. Touring an old _____ was the first item on the tourist's itinerary. ( <i>citadel</i> )  | 4. _____  |
| 5. The bully's challenge tested Bobby's _____ as an athlete. ( <i>mettle</i> )   | 5. _____  |
| 6. To earn the Congressional Medal of Honor, a soldier must show great _____. ( <i>fortitude</i> )   | 6. _____  |
| 7. Belief in the _____ of the Spanish navy came to an abrupt end in 1588, when the British navy defeated the Spanish Armada. ( <i>invincible</i> ) | 7. _____  |
| 8. In the Netherlands dikes are frequently used as _____ against the sea. ( <i>bulwark</i> )   | 8. _____  |
| 9. The stray cat found a _____ in an abandoned shed. ( <i>haven</i> )  | 9. _____  |
| 10. The old automobile ran _____ for over one hundred thousand miles before the transmission died. ( <i>stalwart</i> )                             | 10. _____ |

hero Odysseus returned from the Trojan War, the Greeks did not win the war by *fortitude* alone. (2) Their victory depended upon the execution of a brilliant plan devised by their *invincible* leader Odysseus.

The Trojan War began as an indirect result of a beauty competition among three goddesses. The unfortunate judge, Paris of Troy, chose the goddess Aphrodite, who promised him that the fairest woman in the world would be his. The woman was Helen, wife of Menelaus, the king of Sparta.

At Aphrodite's suggestion, Paris wangled an invitation to Menelaus' palace. He then kidnapped Helen and took her to Troy. (3) Furious at Paris' treachery, Menelaus enlisted all the able-bodied men in Greece to form an army and to *assail* Troy. Their goal was to return Helen safely to Greece.

In addition to the Greek commander-in-chief, Agamemnon, Menelaus requested the services of two great warriors, Odysseus and Achilles. (4) For different reasons both were initially reluctant to show their *mettle* in this particular war. Odysseus did not believe in the cause, and Achilles was fated to die if he ever went to Troy. In the end both Achilles and Ody-

tory for either side impossible. The Greeks and the Trojans seemed to have reached a stalemate. (7) The Greeks could not enter Troy and storm the city because towering *bulwarks* protected it. (8) It was also at this point that the *stalwart* Greek leader Achilles was shot by an arrow and killed.

After the death of Achilles, the Greeks began to feel that they would never win the war. The course of the war changed entirely, however, when Odysseus devised the scheme of the Trojan horse. Odysseus knew that in order to defeat the Trojans, the Greek soldiers needed to get inside the city walls. To accomplish this goal, he instructed a worker to make a huge, hollow wooden horse that could hold a number of men. How to persuade the Trojans to take the horse inside the city gates was a difficult problem.

Finally, Odysseus asked one Greek soldier, Sinon, to stay behind and tell the Trojans a

city. Sinon claimed that the horse had been left behind to appease the angry gods, who were offended by the Greek theft of a sacred image of the goddess Pallas Athena from the city of Troy. Sinon went on to say that an oracle had advised the Greeks to give up the war and return to their homeland at once. As a gesture of atonement, they had left the wooden horse behind. (9) The deluded Trojans, rejoicing in their "victory," pushed the enormous horse past the *citadel* and inside the city walls.

Later that night, when all the Trojans were asleep, the hollow belly of the horse opened and out jumped a group of Greek soldiers. (10) They quickly signaled to the remaining Greek troops who, up until this point, had been hiding in the *haven* of a nearby island. In a short time, the powerful Greeks destroyed Troy, retrieved Helen, and at last sailed toward Greece, a land that they had not seen for many years.



4. Odysseus and Achilles hesitated to show their   ?   in the proposed war.  
a. cowardice    b. leadership    c. loyalty    d. daring    4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Before the war was over, the   ?   of both sides decreased.  
a. endurance    b. courage    c. supplies    d. determination    5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Both armies had an unusual   ?  , however.  
a. number of casualties    c. ability to recover quickly  
b. number of reserves    d. overconfidence    6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Troy was protected by tall   ?  .  
a. defensive walls    b. watery moats    c. cannons    d. trees    7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The   ?   Greek leader Achilles was killed.  
a. friendly    b. inspiring    c. resolute    d. headstrong    8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The Greeks tricked the Trojans into pulling the wooden horse past the   ?  .  
a. entrance    b. fortress    c. shipyard    d. arsenal    9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A nearby island had provided a(n)   ?   for the Greek troops.  
a. location    b. vacation    c. refuge    d. opportunity    10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing Assignment

In your study of history, you have probably learned about the warfare that has gone on between people throughout the ages. Take the point of view of a textbook writer and select a period of history that interests you. Find an important battle within this period. As concisely as you can, relate the highlights of this conflict. Use five words from this lesson and underline each one.

## Vocabulary Enrichment

*Stamina*, which appears in this lesson, is the plural of the Latin word