

16

HOW TO TALK ABOUT A VARIETY OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Sessions 45–46)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word, ending in *-ous*, describes someone who is:
fawning, servilely attentive, transparently self-ingratiating?
nagging, dissatisfied, complaining?
snobbish, haughtily contemptuous, arrogant?
noisily troublesome, unmanageable?
habitually short of cash?
attentive and courteous to women?
harmless?
fond of liquor?
pale, gaunt, haggard?
melancholy, sorrowful?

SESSION 45

There are thousands of English words that end in the letters *-ous*—a Latin suffix meaning *full of*.

The central theme about which the words in this chapter revolve is the idea of “fullness”—and as you will shortly see, you can be full of compliance and servility; full of complaints; full of snobbery; full of noise; full of no money; full of horsemanship; full of harmlessness; full of liquor; full of deathly pallor; and full of sorrows.

For each of these ideas English has a word—and the person with a rich vocabulary knows the exact word to describe what someone is full of.

IDEAS

1. compliance

The Latin root *sequor* means *to follow*—and those who follow rather than lead are usually in a menial, subordinate, or inferior position. People who engage in certain fields of endeavor—waiters, clerks, and servants, for example—are forced, often contrary to their natural temperaments, to act excessively courteous, pleasant, obliging, even subservient and humble. They must follow the lead of their customers or employers, bending their own wills according to the desires of those they serve. They are, etymologically, *full of following after*, or—

obsequious

RELATED WORDS:

1. *obsequies*—In a funeral cortege, the mourners *follow after* the corpse. Hence, *obsequies* are the burial ceremonies, the funeral rites.

2. *subsequent*—A *subsequent* letter, paragraph, time, etc. is one that *follows* another.

3. *sequel*—A *sequel* may be a literary work, such as a novel, that *follows* another, continuing the same subject, dealing with the same people or village, etc. or it may be an occurrence that grows out of or *follows* another, as in, “Just wait until you hear the *sequel* to the story!”

4. *sequence*—In order, one item *following* another, as in, “The *sequence* of events of the next few days left him breathless.”

Any other word containing the root *sequ-* is likely to have some relationship to the idea of *following*.

2. complaints

The Latin root *queror* means *to complain*—and anyone full of complaints, constantly nagging, harping, fretful, petulant, whining, never satisfied, may accordingly be called—

querulous

3. snobbery

The Latin root *cilium* means *eyelid*; *super* means *above*; and above the eyelid, as anyone can plainly see, is the eyebrow. Now there are certain obnoxious people who go around raising their eyebrows in contempt, disdain, and sneering arrogance at ordinary mortals like you and me. Such contemptuous, sneering, overbearing conceited people are called—

supercilious

4. noise

The Latin root *strepo* means *to make a noise*. Anyone who is unruly, boisterous, resistant to authority, unmanageable—and in a noisy, troublesome manner—is

obstreperous

5. moneyless

The Latin root *pecus* means *cattle*—and at one time in human history a person's wealth was measured not by stocks and bonds but by stocks of domestic animals, which was a lot more logical, since you get milk and leather and meat from cattle—true wealth—and all you get from the stock market is a headache.

Someone who had lots of *pecus*, then, was rich—someone without *pecus* was indigent, destitute, “broke.” And so today we call someone who is habitually without funds, who seems generally to be full of a complete lack of money—

impecunious

This word is not a synonym of *indigent*, *destitute*, or *poverty-stricken*; it does not necessarily imply living in reduced circumstances or want, but quite simply being short of cash—habitually.

RELATED WORD:

1. *pecuniary*—pertaining to money, as in, a *pecuniary* consideration, *pecuniary* affairs, etc.

6. horses

The French word *cheval* means *horse*; and in medieval times only gentlemen and knights rode on horses—common people walked. Traditionally (but not, I understand, actually) knights were courteous to women, attentive to female desires, and self-sacrificing when their own interests came in conflict with those of the fair sex.

Hence, we call a modern man who has a knightly attitude to women

chivalrous

RELATED WORD:

(*Cheval*, horse, comes from Latin *caballus*, an inferior horse. *Callabus* is found in English words in the spelling *caval*-.)

1. *cavalcade*—A procession of persons on horseback, as in a parade.

2. *cavalier*—As a noun, a *cavalier* was once a mounted soldier. As an adjective, *cavalier* describes actions and attitudes that are haughty, unmindful of others' feelings, too offhand, such attributes often being associated with people in power (the military being one of the powers-that-be). Thus, "He answered in a *cavalier* manner" would signify that he was arrogant in his answer, as if the questioner were taking a little too much privilege with him. Or, "After the *cavalier* treatment I received, I never wished to return," signifying that I was pretty much made to feel unimportant and inferior. Or, "After her *cavalier* refusal, I'll never invite her to another party," signifying that the refusal was, perhaps, curt, offhand, without any attempt at apology or courtesy.

3. *cavalry*—The mounted, or "horsed" part of an army.

4. *chivalry*—Noun form of *chivalrous*. Can you write the alternate noun form ending in *-ness*? _____

5. *chivalric*—Less commonly used adjective form, identical in meaning to *chivalrous*.

Another Latin root for *horse*, as you know, is *equus*, found in words we have already discussed:

1. *equestrian*—A horseman.

2. *equestrienne*—A horsewoman.

3. *equine*—Horselike.

7. no harm done

The latin root *noceo* means to *injure*; someone who need cause you no fear, so harmless is that person, so unable to interfere, so unlikely to get you into trouble, is called—

innocuous

RELATED WORDS:

1. *innocent*—Not guilty of crime or injury.
2. *noxious*—Harmful, poisonous; unwholesome.

8. alcoholic

The Latin root *bibo* means to *drink*; and one who is generally found with one foot up on the brass rail, who likes to tippie beyond the point of sobriety—who, in short, has an overfondness for drinks with a pronounced alcoholic content, is called, usually humorously—

bibulous

RELATED WORD:

1. *imbibe*—To drink in, soak up, absorb. If we use this verb without specifying what is drunk, as in, “He likes to *imbibe*,” the implication, of course, is always liquor; but *imbibe* may also be used in patterns like “*imbibe* learning” or “In early infancy she *imbibed* a respect for her parents.”

2. *bib*—Upper part of an apron, or an apronlike napkin tied around a child’s neck. In either case, the *bib* prevents what is drunk (or eaten) from spilling over, or dribbling down, on the wearer’s clothing.

9. like death itself

The Latin root *cado* means to *fall*—one’s final fall is of course always in death, and so someone who looks like a corpse (figuratively speaking), who is pale, gaunt, thin, haggard, eyes

deep-sunk, limbs wasted, in other words the extreme opposite of the picture of glowing health, is called—

cadaverous

RELATED WORD:

1. *cadaver*—A corpse, literally, especially one used for surgical dissection.

2. *decadent*—Etymologically, “*falling down*” (*de-* is a prefix one meaning of which is *down*, as in *descend*, climb down; *decline*, turn down; etc.). If something is in a *decadent* state, it is deteriorating, becoming corrupt or demoralized. *Decadence* is a state of decay. Generally *decadent* and *decadence* are used figuratively—they refer not to actual physical decay (as of a dead body), but to moral or spiritual decay.

10. pain and misery

The Latin root *doleo* means *to suffer* or *grieve*—one who is mournful and sad, whose melancholy comes from physical pain or mental distress, who seems to be suffering or grieving, is called—

dolorous

RELATED WORD:

1. *dolor*—A poetic synonym of *grief*.

2. *doleful*—A word referring somewhat humorously to exaggerated dismalness, sadness, or dreariness.

3. *condole*—Etymologically, to suffer or grieve with (Latin *con-*, with, together). *Condole* is a somewhat less commonly used synonym of *commiserate*, a verb we discussed in [Chapter 15](#). The noun *condolence* is much more frequently heard than the verb, as in, “Let me offer you my *condolences*,” usually said to someone mourning the death of a friend or relative. You have heard of *condolence* cards, and no doubt have sent your share of them. When you *condole* with somebody who has sustained a loss, usually by death, you are

saying, in effect, “I am suffering or grieving with you.”

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

| PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX | MEANING |
|---|------------------|
| 1. <i>sequor</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | to follow |
| 2. <i>queror</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | to complain |
| 3. <i>cilium</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | eyelid |
| 4. <i>super</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | above |
| 5. <i>strepo</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | to make a noise |
| 6. <i>pecus</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | cattle |
| 7. <i>-ary</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | adjective suffix |
| 8. <i>im- (in-)</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | negative prefix |
| 9. <i>cheval</i> ENGLISH WORD _____ | horse |
| 10. <i>callabus (caval-)</i> | inferior horse |

ENGLISH WORD _____

11. *-ous*

adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

12. *-ic*

adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

13. *equus*

horse

ENGLISH WORD _____

14. *-ine*

like, similar to, characteristic of

ENGLISH WORD _____

15. *bibo*

to drink

ENGLISH WORD _____

16. *im- (in-)*

in

ENGLISH WORD _____

17. *cado*

to fall

ENGLISH WORD _____

18. *de-*

down

ENGLISH WORD _____

19. *-ent*

adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

20. *-ence*

noun suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

21. *con-*

with, together

ENGLISH WORD _____

USING THE WORDS

A. THE BASIC WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>obsequious</i> | ob-SEEK'-wee-əs |
| 2. <i>querulous</i> | KWAIR'-ə-ləs |
| 3. <i>supercilious</i> | snoo'-pər-SIL'-ee-əs |
| 4. <i>obstreperous</i> | əb-STREP'-ər-əs |
| 5. <i>impecunious</i> | im'-pə-KYnoo'-nee-əs |
| 6. <i>chivalrous</i> | SHIV'-əl-rəs |
| 7. <i>innocuous</i> | ə-NOK'-yno-əs |
| 8. <i>bibulous</i> | BIB'-yə-ləs |
| 9. <i>cadaverous</i> | kə-DAV'-ər-əs |
| 10. <i>dolorous</i> | DOL'-ər-əs or DŌ'-lər-əs |

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. obsequious | a. snobbish |
| 2. querulous | b. harmless |
| 3. supercilious | c. gaunt |
| 4. obstreperous | d. short of funds |
| 5. impecunious | e. fawning; excessively, ingratiatingly, polite |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 6. chivalrous | f. sorrowful |
| 7. innocuous | g. addicted to drink |
| 8. bibulous | h. courteous to women |
| 9. cadaverous | i. complaining |
| 10. dolorous | j. unmanageable |

KEY: 1–e, 2–i, 3–a, 4–j, 5–d, 6–h, 7–b, 8–g, 9–c, 10–f

Can you work with the words? (II)

Match each word in the first column with one from the second column that is *opposite* in meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. obsequious | a. content; uncomplaining; satisfied |
| 2. querulous | b. affluent |
| 3. supercilious | c. healthy |
| 4. obstreperous | d. rude |
| 5. impecunious | e. sober |
| 6. chivalrous | f. dangerous |
| 7. innocuous | g. humble |
| 8. bibulous | h. misogynous |
| 9. cadaverous | i. happy; cheerful |
| 10. dolorous | j. quiet |

KEY: 1–d, 2–a, 3–g, 4–j, 5–b, 6–h, 7–f, 8–e, 9–c, 10–i

Do you understand the words?

Do *obsequious* people usually command our respect?

YES NO

Are *querulous* people satisfied?

YES NO

Are *supercilious* people usually popular?

YES NO

Is a person of affluence *impecunious*?

YES NO

Do some women like *chivalrous* men?

YES NO

Are *innocuous* people dangerous?

YES NO

Is a *bibulous* character a teetotaler?

YES NO

Is a *cadaverous-looking* individual the picture of health?

YES NO

Is a *dolorous* attitude characteristic of jovial people?

YES NO

Is an *obstreperous* child difficult to manage?

YES NO

KEY: 1–no, 2–no, 3–no, 4–no, 5–yes, 6–no, 7–no, 8–no, 9–no, 10–yes

Can you recall the words?

sorrowful

1. D _____

servilely attentive; overly polite

2. O _____

haggard; gaunt; pale

3. C _____

complaining; whining

4. Q _____

addicted to alcohol; likely to drink past the point of sobriety

5. B _____

arrogant; haughty

6. S _____

harmless

7. I _____

noisily unmanageable

8. O _____

attentive and courteous to women

9. C _____

short of money; without funds

10. I _____

KEY: 1–dolorous, 2–obsequious, 3–cadaverous, 4–querulous, 5–
bibulous, 6–supercilious, 7–innocuous, 8–obstreperous, 9–
chivalrous, 10–impecunious

(End of Session 45)

SESSION 46

B. RELATED WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>obsequies</i> | OB'-sə-kweez |
| 2. <i>subsequent</i> | SUB'-sə-kwənt |
| 3. <i>sequel</i> | SEE'-kwəl |
| 4. <i>sequence</i> | SEE'-kwəns |
| 5. <i>pecuniary</i> | pə-KYOO'-nee-air'-ee |
| 6. <i>noxious</i> | NOK'-shəs |
| 7. <i>imbibe</i> | im-BĪB' |
| 8. <i>dolor</i> | DŌ'-ler |
| 9. <i>doleful</i> | DŌL'-fəl |
| 10. <i>cavalcade</i> | KAV'-əl-kayd' |
| 11. <i>cavalier</i> (<i>adj.</i>) | kav-ə-LEER' |

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. <i>cavalry</i> | KAV'-əl-ree |
| 2. <i>chivalry</i> | SHIV'-əl-ree |
| 3. <i>chivalric</i> | shə-VAL'-rik |

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4. <i>condole</i> | kən-DŌL' |
| 5. <i>condolence</i> | kən-DŌ'-ləns |
| 6. <i>equestrian</i> | ə-KWES'-tree-ən |
| 7. <i>equestrienne</i> | ə-KWES'-tree-en' |
| 8. <i>equine</i> | EE'-kwīn' |
| 9. <i>cadaver</i> | kə-DAV'-ər <i>or</i> kə-DAY'-vər |
| 10. <i>decadent</i> | DEK'-ə-dənt <i>or</i> də-KAY'-dənt |
| 11. <i>decadence</i> | DEK'-ə-dəns <i>or</i> də-KAY'-dəns |

Can you work with the words?

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. obsequies | a. proper order |
| 2. subsequent | b. drink; absorb; take in |
| 3. sequel | c. harmful, poisonous |
| 4. sequence | d. pain, sorrow (<i>poetic</i>) |
| 5. pecuniary | e. coming later or afterward |
| 6. noxious | f. procession of mounted riders |
| 7. imbibe | g. offhand, haughty |
| 8. dolor | h. a following event or literary work |
| 9. doleful | i. horsewoman |
| 10. cavalcade | j. pertaining to money |
| 11. cavalier (<i>adj.</i>) | k. mounted military division; soldiers on horseback |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 12. cavalry | l. funeral rites |
| 13. equestrian | m. exaggeratedly sorrowful |
| 14. equestrienne | n. horselike |
| 15. equine | o. horseman |
| 16. cadaver | P. spiritual decline |
| 17. decadent | q. morally decaying |
| 18. decadence | r. corpse |
| 19. chivalry | s. expression of sympathy |
| 20. condolence | t. gallant courtesy to women |

KEY: 1-l, 2-e, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-m, 10-f, 11-g, 12-k,
13-o, 14-i 15-n, 16-r, 17-q, 18-p, 19-t, 20-s

Do you understand the words? (I)

Are speeches usually made during *obsequies*?

YES NO

Did Margaret Mitchell write a *sequel* to *Gone with the Wind*?

YES NO

Are these numbers in *sequence*: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11?

YES NO

Do banks often handle the *pecuniary* details of an estate?

YES NO

Is arsenic a *noxious* chemical?

YES NO

Do children sometimes *imbibe* wisdom from their parents?

YES NO

If a song is sung in tones of *dolor*, is it a happy song?

YES NO

Is a *doleful* countenance a happy one?

YES NO

Does a *cavalcade* contain horses?

YES NO

Does a *cavalier* attitude show a spirit of humility?

YES NO

KEY: 1–yes, 2–no, 3–yes, 4–yes, 5–yes, 6–yes, 7–no, 8–no, 9–yes,
10–no

Do you understand the words? (II)

Is a *cavalry* officer usually a good horseman?

YES NO

Would an *equestrian* statue of General Grant show him with or on a horse?

YES NO

Is an *equestrienne* a man?

YES NO

Do humans possess many *equine* characteristics?

YES NO

Is a *cadaver* alive?

YES NO

Is an iconoclast likely to consider religion a *decadent* institution?

YES NO

Is *decadence* a desirable quality?

YES NO

Is *chivalry* dead?

YES NO

Is it appropriate to *condole* with someone who has suffered a loss through death?

YES NO

Are *condolences* appropriate at a wedding ceremony?

YES NO

KEY: 1–yes, 2–yes, 3–no, 4–no, 5–no, 6–yes, 7–no, 8–yes, *or* no, depending on your point of view, 9–yes, 10–no (unless you’re misogynous)

Do you understand the words? (III)

obsequies—rites

SAME OPPOSITE

subsequent—preceding

SAME OPPOSITE

pecuniary—financial

SAME OPPOSITE

sequence—order

SAME OPPOSITE

noxious—harmful

SAME OPPOSITE

imbibe—drink

SAME OPPOSITE

dolor—delight

SAME OPPOSITE

doleful—merry

SAME OPPOSITE

cavalier—courteous

SAME OPPOSITE

cadaver—corpse

SAME OPPOSITE

decadent—resurgent

SAME OPPOSITE

chivalry—gallantry to women

SAME OPPOSITE

condolences—congratulations

SAME OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-S, 2-O, 3-S, 4-S, 5-S, 6-S, 7-O, 8-O, 9-O, 10-S, 11-O, 12-S, 13-O

Can you recall the words?

harmful

1. N_____

a literary work or an event that follows another

2. S_____

drink in

3. I_____

poetic word for sorrow

4. D_____

burial ceremonies

5. O_____

horseman

6. E_____

horsewoman

7. E_____

horselike

8. E_____

following (*adj.*)

9. S_____

relating to money (*adj.*)

10. P_____

exaggeratedly sad

11. D_____

proper order

12. S_____

parade of mounted riders

13. C _____
offhand; unmindful of another's feelings
14. C _____
mounted soldiers
15. C _____
a corpse
16. C _____
morally deteriorating (*adj.*)
17. D _____
spiritual decay
18. D _____
expression of sympathy
19. C _____
gallantry to women
20. C _____

KEY: 1–noxious, 2–sequel, 3–imbibe, 4–dolor, 5–obsequies, 6–equestrian, 7–equestrienne, 8–equine, 9–subsequent, 10–pecuniary, 11–doleful, 12–sequence, 13–cavalcade, 14–cavalier, 15–cavalry, 16–cadaver, 17–decadent, 18–decadence, 19–condolence, 20–chivalry *or* chivalrousness

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

Excessively polite and fawning:

(a) querulous, (b) obsequious, (c) supercilious

Noisily troublesome:

(a) querulous, (b) impecunious, (c) obstreperous

Courteous and attentive to women:

(a) querulous, (b) chivalrous, (c) supercilious

Complaining, nagging:

(a) querulous, (b) supercilious, (c) innocuous

Haughtily disdainful:

(a) supercilious, (b) bibulous, (c) dolorous

Gaunt, corpse-like:

(a) noxious, (b) cadaverous, (c) doleful

High-handed:

(a) supercilious, (b) cavalier, (c) decadent

Moral decay:

(a) decadence, (b) obsequies, (c) sequence

Expression of sympathy:

(a) bibulousness, (b) dolefulness, (c) condolence

Courtesy to women:

(a) dolor, (b) chivalry, (c) decadence

KEY: 1–b, 2–c, 3–b, 4–a, 5–a, 6–b, 7–b, 8–a, 9–c, 10–b

B. Can you recognize roots?

| ROOT | MEANING |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. <i>sequor</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE subsequent | |
| 2. <i>queror</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE querulous | |
| 3. <i>cilium</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE supercilious | |
| 4. <i>super</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE supervision | |
| 5. <i>strepo</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE obstreperous | |
| 6. <i>pecus</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE pecuniary | |
| 7. <i>cheval</i> | _____ |
| EXAMPLE chivalry | |
| 8. <i>caballus</i> (caval-) | _____ |
| EXAMPLE cavalier | |
| 9. <i>equus</i> | _____ |

EXAMPLE equine

10. *cado*

EXAMPLE decadence

KEY: 1–to follow, 2–to complain, 3–eyelid, 4–above, 5–to make a noise, 6–cattle, 7–horse, 8–(inferior) horse, 9–horse, 10–to fall

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. In logic, a conclusion not based on the evidence is called a *non sequitur*; by extension, the term is applied to any statement that appears to have no connection or relevance to what was said before. Knowing the root *sequor*, how would you define this term etymologically? _____.

2. *Sequor*, like many other Latin verbs, has another form somewhat differently spelled. (Remember *verto*, *versus* and *loquor*, *locutus*?) The other form of *sequor* is *secutus*. Can you define the following words in terms of the root?

(a) second: _____

(b) consecutive: _____

(c) persecute: _____

(d) prosecute: _____

3. Latin *super*, above or over, is used as a prefix in hundreds of English words. Can you figure out the word starting with *super-* that fits each etymological definition?

(a) above others (in quality, position, etc.) _____

(b) above the surface; not in depth (*adj.*) _____

(c) (flowing) above what is necessary; more than needed (*adj.*) _____

(d) above (or beyond) the natural (*adj.*) _____

(e) to oversee; be in charge of (v.) _____

4. *Cado*, to fall, is found in the following English words (sometimes the root is spelled *-cid*). Can you define each word in terms of its etymological parts?

(a) cadence: _____

(b) occidental: _____

(c) deciduous: _____

(d) incident: _____

(e) accident: _____

(f) coincidence: _____

5. The negative prefix *in-* plus *doleo*, to suffer, forms an adjective that *etymologically* means *not suffering (pain)*, but *actually* means *idle; lazy; disliking effort or work*. Can you figure out the English word?
_____.

Can you write the noun form? _____.

6. What does the feminine name Dolores mean etymologically?
_____.

(End of Session 46)

—— *Brief Intermission Ten* ——

ANOTHER CHECK ON YOUR SPELLING

In each line you will find four words—one of them purposely, subtly, and perhaps unexpectedly misspelled. It's up to you to check the single error. If you can come out on top at least fifteen times out of twenty, you're probably a better speller than you realize.

1. (a) alright, (b) coolly, (c) supersede, (d) disappear
2. (a) inoculate, (b) definately, (c) irresistible, (d) recommend
3. (a) incidentally, (b) dissipate, (c) seperate, (d) balloon
4. (a) argument, (b) ecstasy, (c) occurance, (d) analyze
5. (a) sacrilegious, (b) weird, (c) pronunciation, (d) repitition
6. (a) drunkenness, (b) embarrassment, (c) weird, (d) irritable
7. (a) noticeable, (b) superintendant, (c) absence, (d) development
8. (a) vicious, (b) conscience, (c) panicy, (d) amount
9. (a) accessible, (b) pursue, (c) exhilarate, (d) insistant
10. (a) naïveté, (b) necessary, (c) catagory, (d) professor
11. (a) rhythmical, (b) sergeant, (c) vaccuum, (d) assassin
12. (a) benefitted, (b) allotted, (c) corroborate, (d) despair
13. (a) diphtheria, (b) grandeur, (c) rediculous, (d) license
14. (a) tranquillity, (b) symmetry, (c) occassionally, (d) privilege
15. (a) tarriff, (b) tyranny, (c) battalion, (d) archipelago
16. (a) bicycle, (b) geneology, (c) liquefy, (d) bettor
17. (a) defense, (b) batchelor, (c) stupefy, (d) parallel

18. (a) whisky, (b) likable, (c) bookkeeper, (d) accomodate
19. (a) comparative, (b) mayonnaise, (c) indispensable, (d) dexterous
20. (a) dictionary, (b) cantaloupe, (c) existence, (d) ukulele

KEY: 1-a (all right), 2-b (definitely), 3-c (separate), 4-c (occurrence), 5-d (repetition), 6-a (drunkenness), 7-b (superintendent), 8-c (panicky), 9-d (insistent), 10-c (category), 11-c (vacuum), 12-a (benefited), 13-c (ridiculous), 14-c (occasionally), 15-a (tariff), 16-b (genealogy), 17-b (bachelor), 18-d (accommodate), 19-a (comparative), 20-c (existence)
