

APPENDIX

Training Session

Today we are going to play games with words. First I want to show you that you know how to change words.

Take the word to agree. When two people agree to solve a problem, it means that they decide to solve it so that it pleases them both. Let's pretend that your mother and father agree to sell their house. What do they make? We can add this ending (-ment card) onto the word "agree" and then we make a new word telling what they do when they agree to something. When they agree to something, they make an . . .

(if the child has trouble creating agreement, then go through the same ritual using words like treat-treatment, improve-improvement, encourage-encouragement)

That was very good. Now let's play the game with another word. You know the word explode. (Let the child tell you that explode means to blow up etc.). Now I can say a bomb can explode. You could ask me "What kind of a bomb is it?" and I would tell you that this bomb can explode so the bomb is – add -ive to explode . . .

(If the child has trouble creating explosive from explode + -ive, give him another try with exclude-exclusive: Mary decided to exclude Jane from her game. What kind of an act did Mary do? Add -ive to exclude and we say that Mary did an . . . act to Jane.) Be certain that he hears at least one sample in which the final consonant is changed.

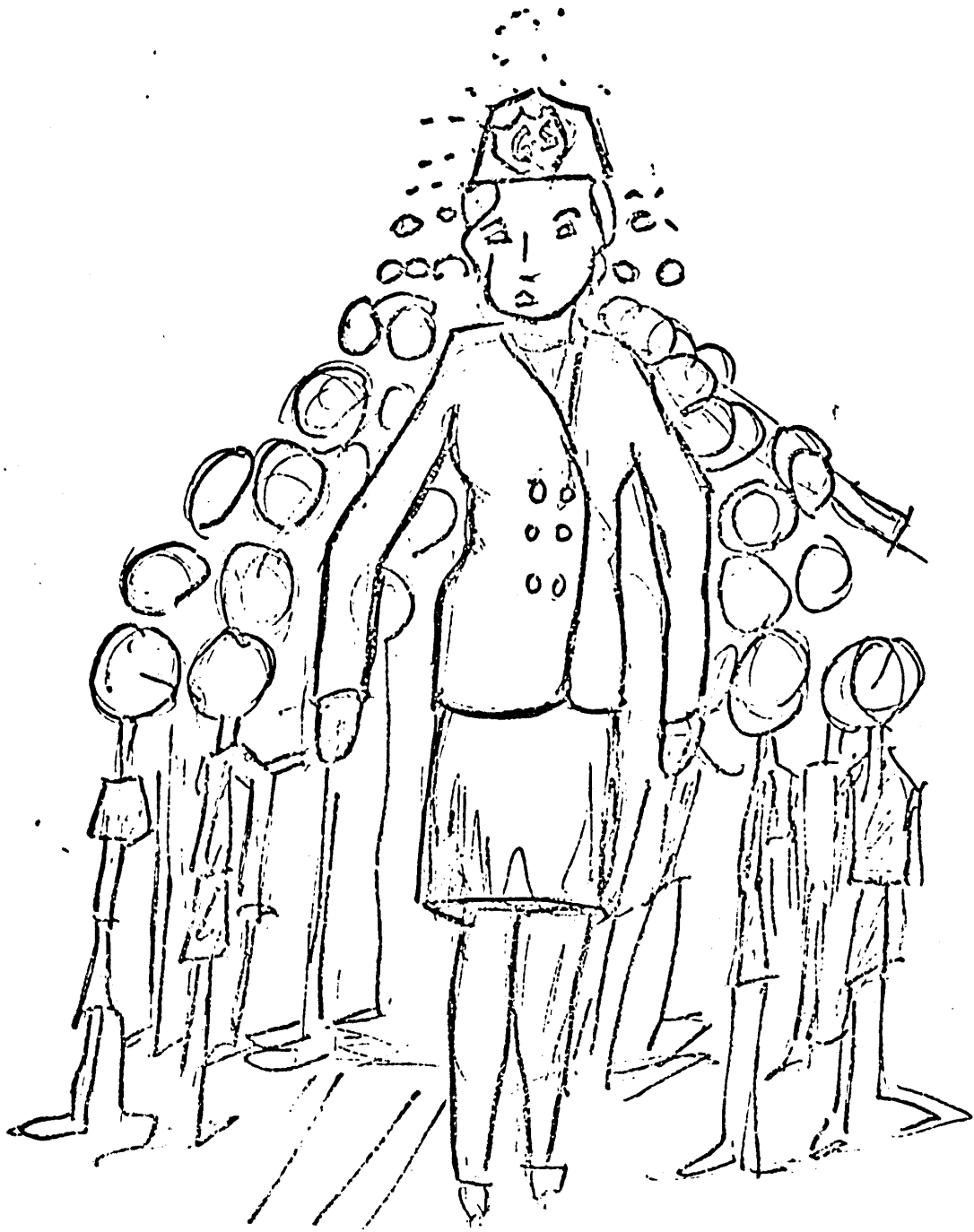
If you do not get him to say explosive you say it and try just one more token. Then go on.

Those were all words that you already knew. Now we are going to play some games using words that I have created for my game. Again we shall take a word and add an ending to it in order to make a new word. I shall help you as we play this new word game.

Production

1. The first new word is derave. A derave person is one who is good at leading others. Mrs. Jones is a derave lady. She is taking good care of her Girl Scout Troup. We can add e-t-y to derave and make a new word meaning leadership ability, what Mrs. Jones has a lot of. Mrs. Jones is a good leader. Mrs. Jones is a derave lady; she has a lot of . . .
(picture p iv)
2. loet. A loet is a person who is a very good rock climber. John is a loet; John is good at climbing rocks. We can add i-c-a-l to loet to make a new word which tells us what kind of acts John likes to do. John is a loet. What kind of acts does John like to do? He likes to do . . . acts.
(picture p v)
3. glete. A glete is a kind of cactus. If you touch the thorns on a glete, you get a prickly sore feeling. We add i-c-a-l to glete to make a new word which tells how it feels if you touch a glete's thorns. If you touch the thorns on a glete, what kind of a feeling do you get? You get a . . . feeling.
(picture p vi)
4. invode. It invode means to use good common sense. Joan invodes well. She uses good sense in solving problems. Add I-o-n to invode to make a new word meaning common sense, what Joan has a lot of. Joan invodes well; she has a lot of . . .
(picture p vii)
5. plort. To plort means to travel in this zigzag path. The plane has windows only on the sides so the pilot has to plort the plane for the take off. Add i-o-n to plort to make a new word which tells what the plane does when it plorts on the field. When the plane plorts, what does it make? It makes a . . .
(picture p viii)
6. perble. Perble means angry. Mrs. Jack is a perble lady. She is an angry lady. Add i-t-y to perble to make a new word which means anger, what Mrs. Jack has a lot of. Mrs. Jack is a perble lady; she is an angry lady. She has a lot of . . .
(picture p ix)
7. glane. Glane means lazy or bored. Joan is glane; Joan is lazy. Add i-t-y to glane to make a new word which means laziness, what Joan has a lot of. Joan is a glane girl. Joan is a lazy girl. Joan has a lot of . . .
(picture p x)
8. belē'ter. A belē'ter is a joke or a funny saying. Bill is always telling belē'ters; Bill is always telling jokes. Add i-c-a-l to belē'ter and make a new word telling what kind of a way Bill talks. Bill is always telling a belē'ter so he talks in what kind of a way? In a . . . kind of a way.
(picture p xi)

9. gárony means the study of rocks. My friend is studying gárony at school; he is studying rocks at school. Add i-c-a-l to gárony and make a new word which tells us what kind of books he will buy. He is studying gárony so he will buy . . . books. (picture p xiii)
10. góral. Góral means nice. Louise is goral; Louise is nice. Add i-t-y to goral to make a new word meaning niceness, what Louise has a lot of. Louise is goral: Louise is nice. Louise has a lot of . . . (picture p xiii)





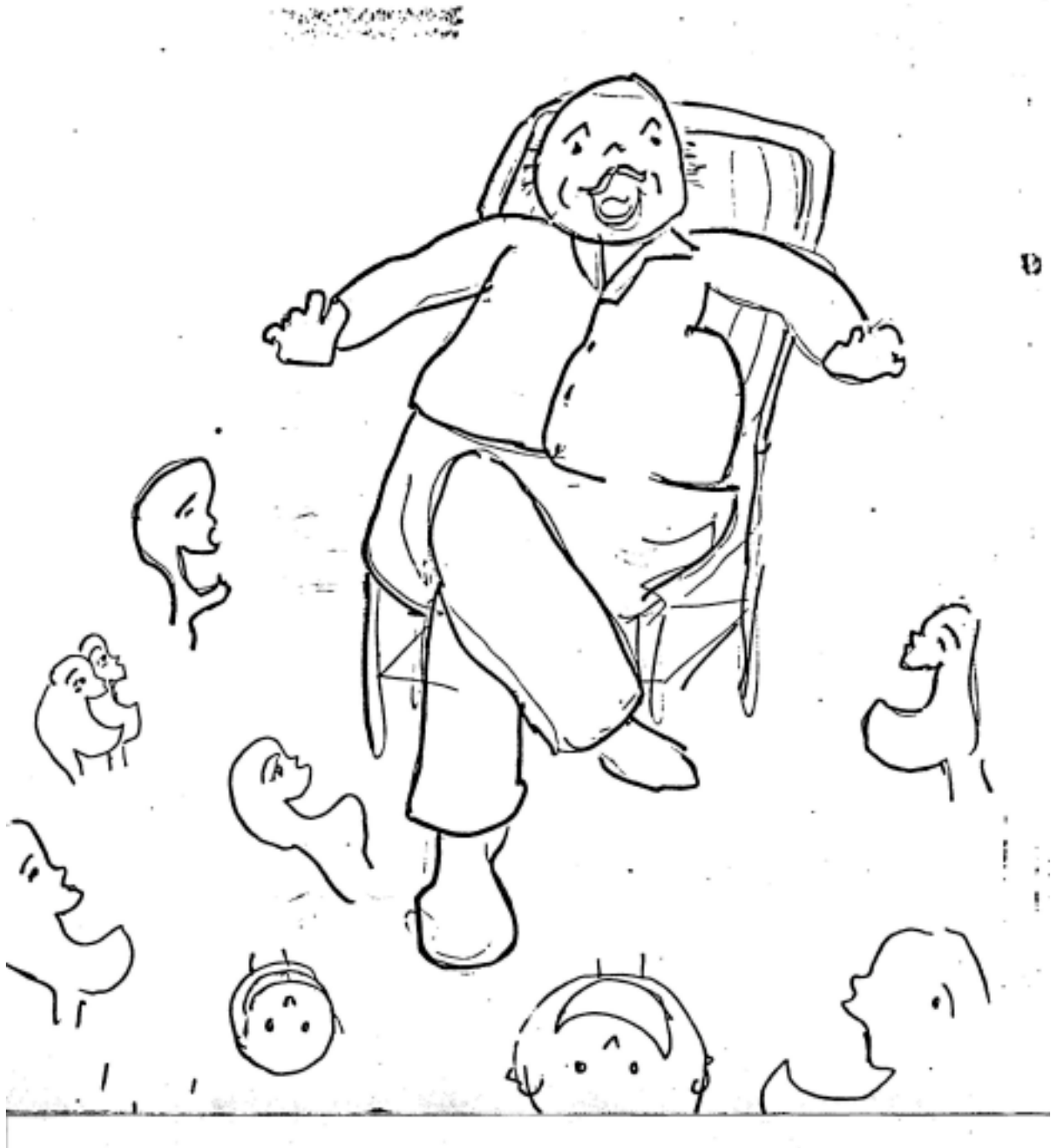


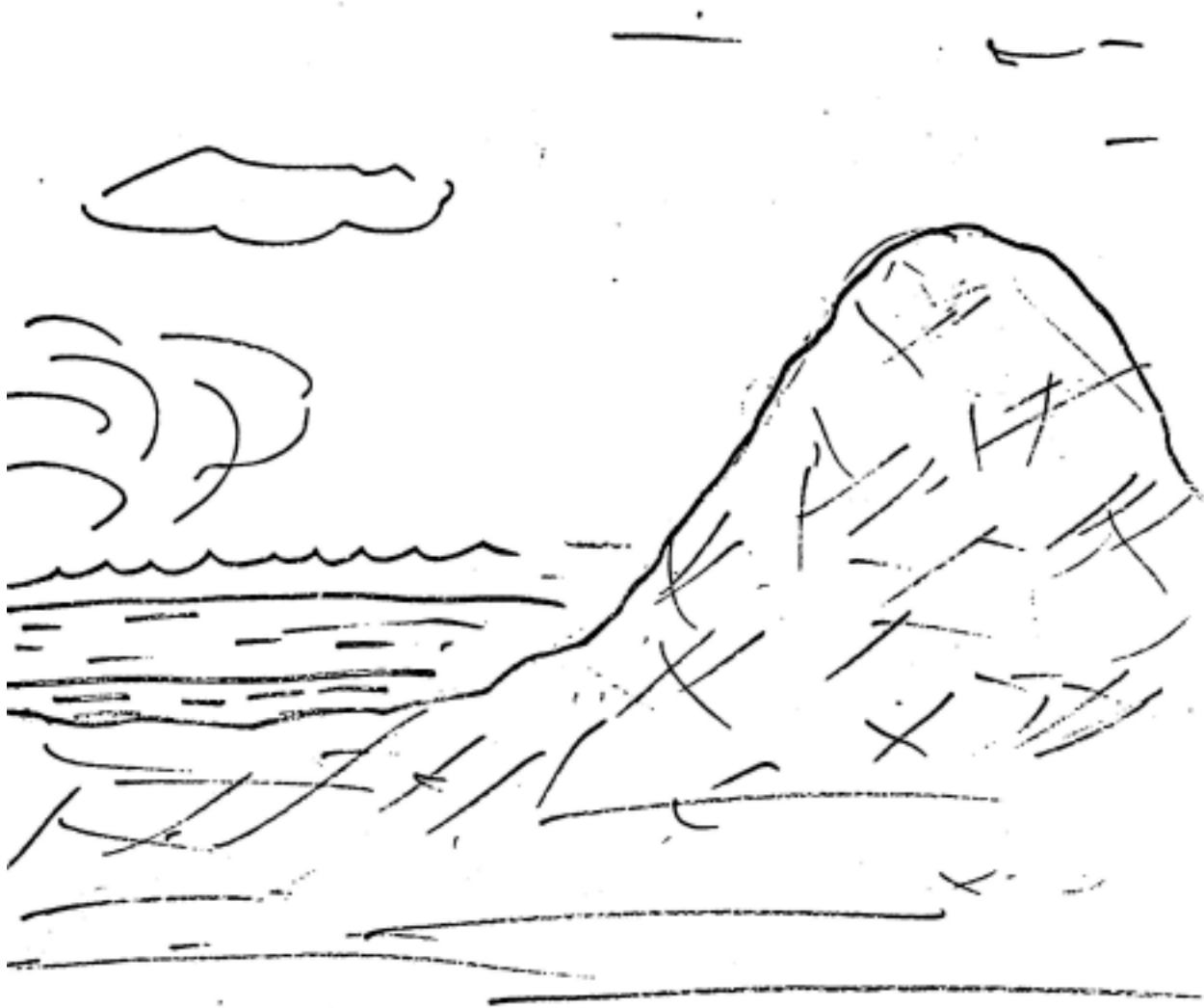














Conscious Judgments

This time I will give you a choice of two sentences. I will say the new word in two different ways and I want you to tell me which sounds better to you. If you are not certain which sounds better, I will repeat the sentences.

(NB If you repeat, start from the beginning of the entire ritual for the word)

1. lemáve. Lemáve means helpless. This Indian baby is lamáve, she is very helpless. Add i-t-y to lemáve and make a new word meaning helplessness.

(picture p xvii)

Which sounds better;

The baby is lemave; she has a lot of læmǣvity.

The baby is lamave; she has a lot of læmÉvity.

2. skane. Skane means colorful. The globe is skane. The globe is colorful. Add i-t-y to skane to make a new word meaning colorfulness, what the globe has a lot of.

(picture p xviii)

Which sounds better;

The globe is skane; it has a lot of skænity.

The globe is skane; it has a lot of skænity.

3. tónomy. Tónomy is the study of different religions. We can add i-c-a-l to tónomy to make a new word meaning religious.

(picture p xix)

Which sounds better;

She studies tónomy; her interests are tonómical.

She studies tónomy; her interests are tónomical.

4. depode. To depode means to make clean. Bill is depoding the room. Bill is cleaning the room. We can add i-o-n to depode to make a new word meaning cleanliness.

(picture p xx)

Which sounds better;

Bill is depoding the room; I like its depoDīan.

Bill is depoding the room; I like its depožæn.

5. dottle. Dottle means hungry. My dog is always dottle; my dog is always hungry. We can i-t-y to dottle to make a new word meaning hunger, what my dog has a lot of.

(picture p xxi)

Which sounds better;

My dog is dottle; she often has dóttality.

My dog is dottle; she often has dottálicity.

6. revéter. A revéter is a very strong person. Jane is a revéter. Jane is a very strong person. We add i-c-a-l to reveter to make a new word meaning strong.

(picture p xxii)

Which sounds better;

Jane is a reveter; she is a revétrical swimmer.

Jane is a reveter; she is a revìtrical swimmer.

7. dérród. A dérród is a wizened old man who lives on mountain tops and who shrieks at night. Add i-c-a-l to derrod to make a new word which means shrill, how the call of the dérród sounds.

(picture p xxiii)

Which sounds better;

The call of a dérród sounds derródicál.

The call of a dérród sounds dérródicál.

8. gemeet. A gemeet is a long narrow shaped container. Yesterday was my birthday. My present cam in a gemeet. We add i-c-a-l to gemeet to make a new word meaning having a long, narrow shape.

Which sounds better;

My gift came in a gemeet; its shape is gemétical.

My gift came in a gemeet; its shape is gemìtical.

9. to repate. To repate means to push away. The lady is repating the boy from the girl. The lady is pushing the boy away from the girl. We add i-o-n to repate to make a new word meaning a push.

(picture p xxv)

Which sounds better;

The lady repated the children; they did not like this repašən.

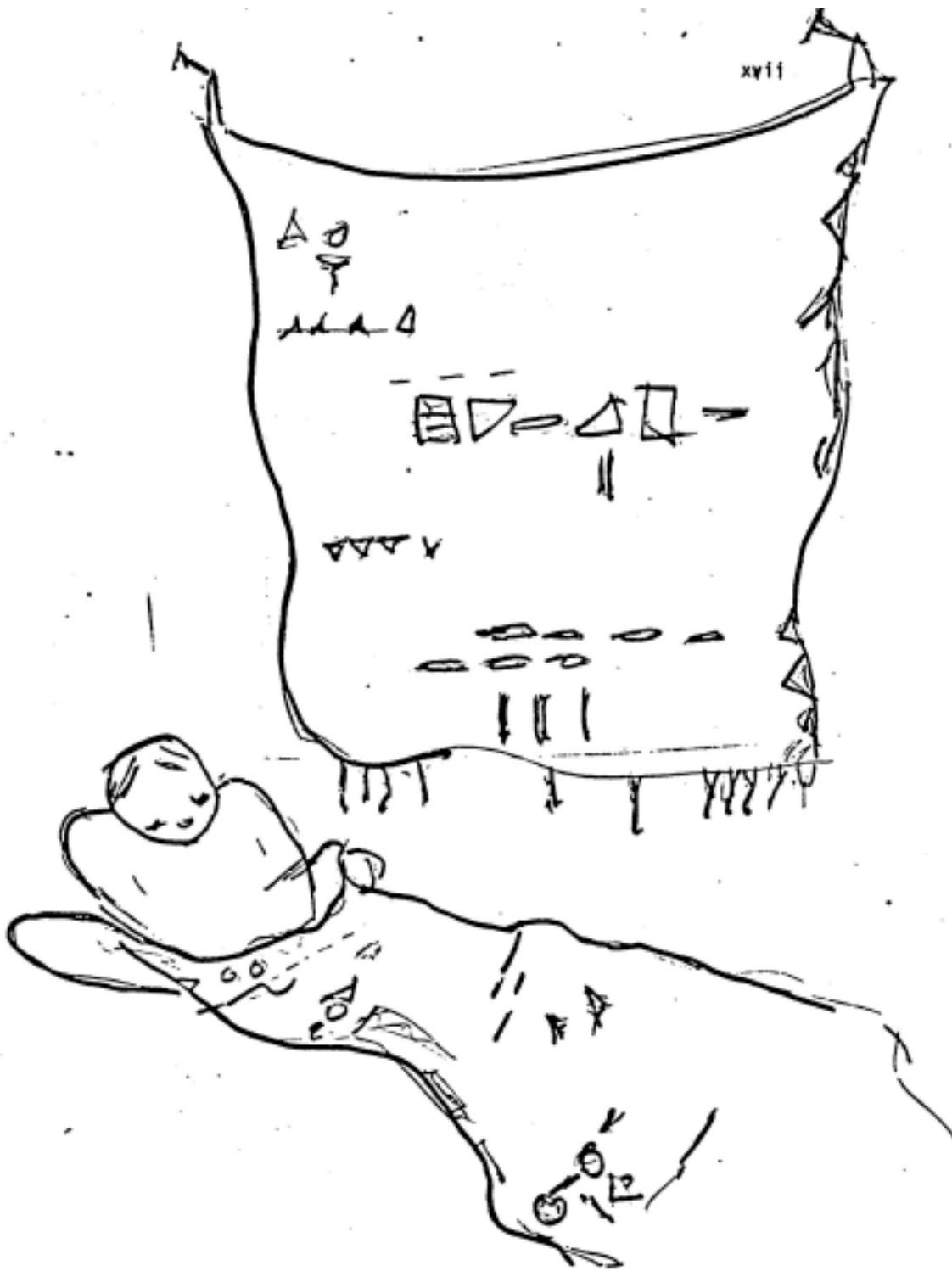
The lady repated the children; they did not like this repaDīan.

10. nívil. Nívil means friendly. The twins are nívil; the twins are friendly to each other. We add i-t-y to nivil to make a new word meaning friendship, what the twins have a lot of for each other.
(picture p xxv)

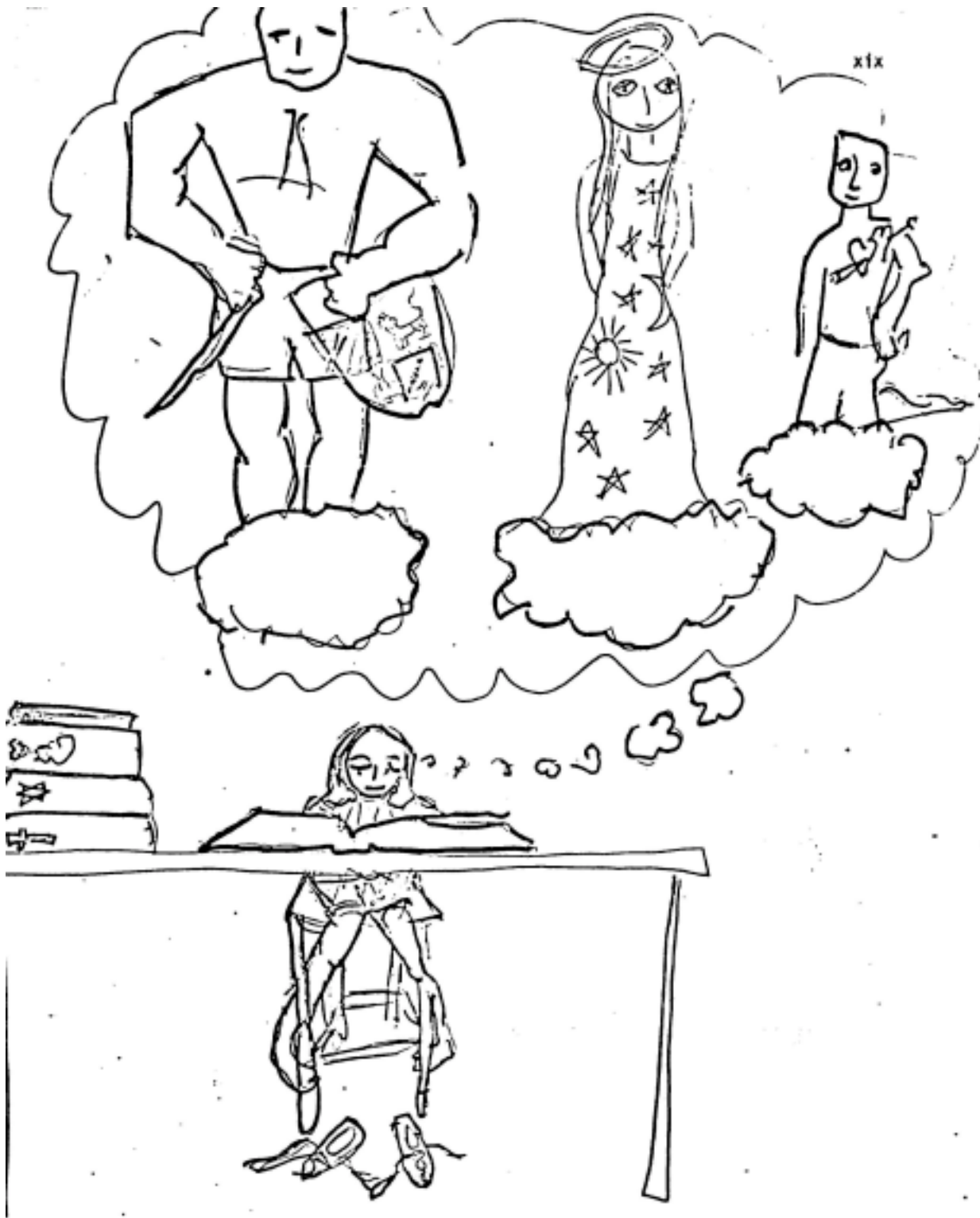
Which sounds better;

The twins are nívil; they have a lot of nívility.

The twins are nívil; they have a lot of nivíity.



[picture of people walking near a large colorful globe]

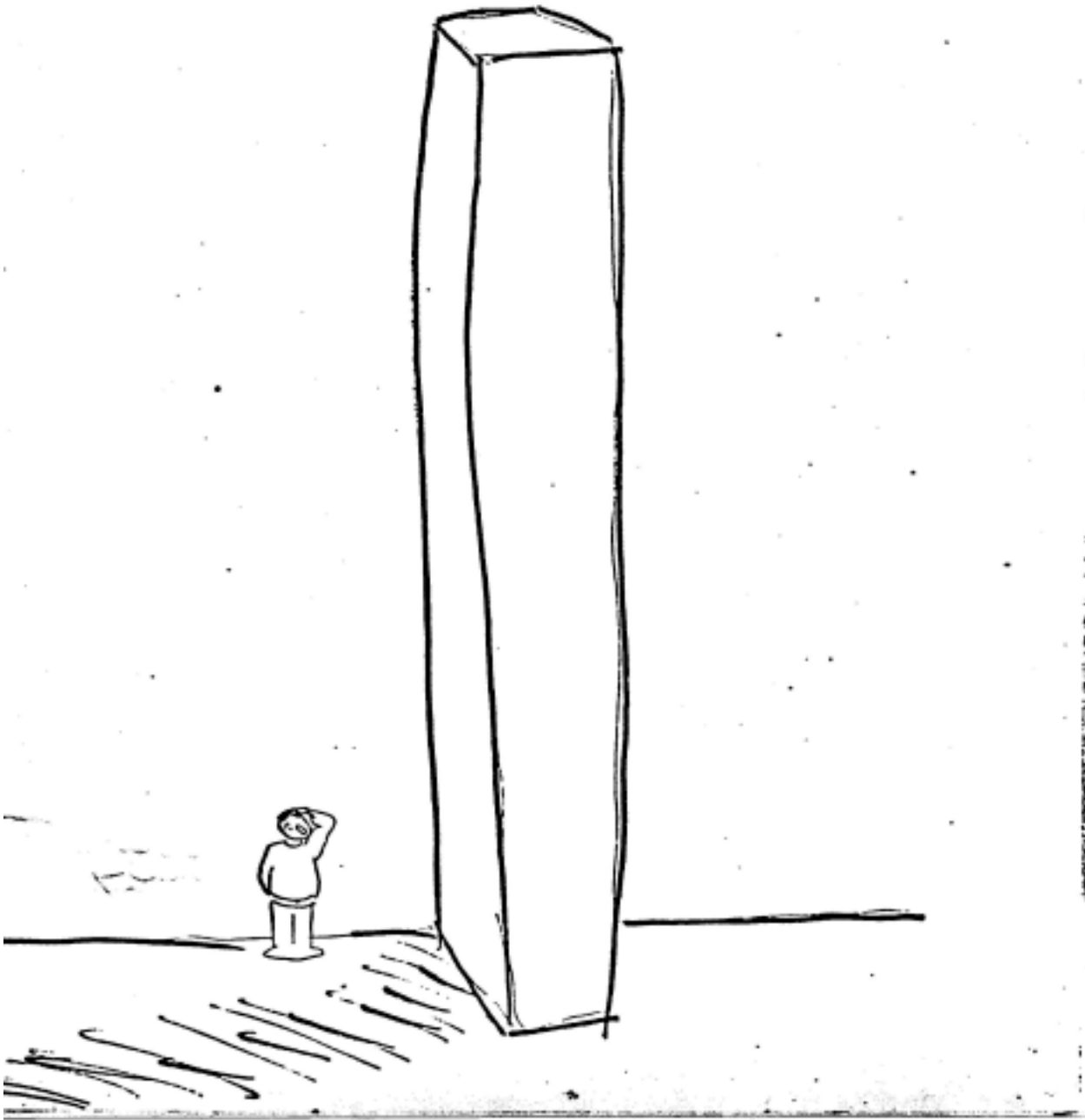


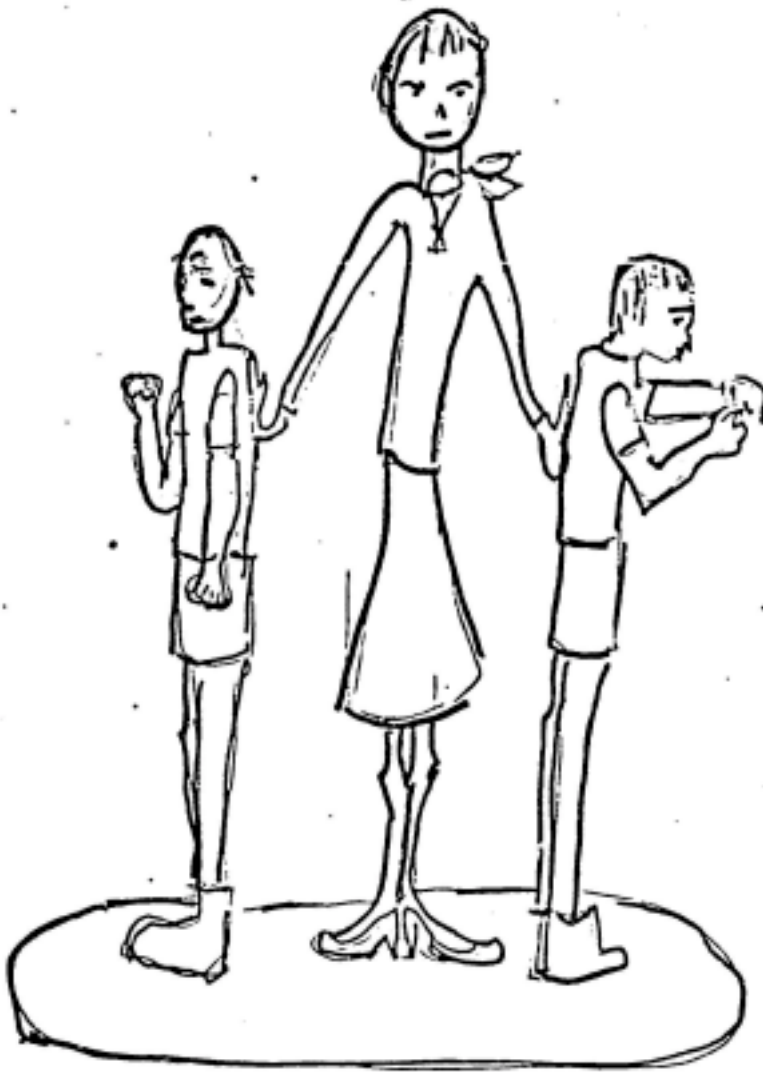


XX











Teaching Procedure for Word Recall Test

Version A

Now I am going to teach you some new words. I am teaching different people similar but slightly different words so do not compare your words with your friends. Anyway I really don't want you to think about the words after you see me. Each time we play my game, I will help you make the words. So don't worry about forgetting them. Everyone tells me they don't know them but they always do remember.

1. The first new word is túral. Túral means wise. The fortune tell is a túral man; he is a wise man; he can foretell the future. Now we add i-t-y to túral to make a new word meaning wisdom, what the túral man has a lot of. I'm going to tell you that the tural man has a lot of turálicity. The túral man has a lot of . . .(picture p xxxviii)
2. verane. Verane means late (or tardy). Bill is verane today; Bill is late today. Add i-t-y to verane to make a new word meaning lateness, what Bill often shows. Bill is verane; this man does not like Bill's verænicity. What does the man not like? This guy does not like Bill's . . . (picture p xxxix)
3. Majeet. A majeet is a sea worm. This is Ann. Ann is studying majeets. Ann is studying sea worms. Now we add i-c-a-l to majeet to make a new word meaning having to do with sea worms. Ann worked with majeets. People who work with majeets work with majitical things. What kind of things does Ann work with? People who work with majeets work with . . . things (picture p xl)

Review – Here just put the card on top of the picture.

1. Túral means wise. This fortune teller is a tural man (put down ity card). He has a lot of . . . (if the subject does not say turálicity you say the word once).

2. Verane means late. Bill is verane. This guy does not like Bill's . . . (target word is verænity). Correct subject if he errs.
3. A majeet is a sea worm. Ann is studying majeets. People who work with majeets work with . . . things. (Target word is majitical)
4. trave. Trave means sharp. My fishing knife is trave; it is very sharp. We add i-t-y to make a new word meaning sharpness, what my knife has a lot of. My knife is trave; I like its trevity. What do I like about my knife? My knife is sharp, I like its . . . (picture p xli)
5. prezate. To prezate means to be able to change the color of the skin to match the background. Chameleons prezate; they change skin color to blend in with the background. This chamelion is on green grass; he is prezating green. Chameleons prezate. Add i-o-n to prezate to make a new word telling what a chameleon does when he prezates; he makes a presaşon. Whenever a chameleon prezates, he makes a . . . What does a chameleon do when he prezates? He makes a . . . (picture p xlii)
6. Néttory. A néttory is a story about animals. Jim is writing a nettory. His nettory is about dogs. Add i-c-a-l to nettory and make a new word meaning being about animals. Jim is writing a nettory. You could say to me, "What kind of a story is Jim writing", and I'd tell you, "The story is nétorical". What kind of a story is he writing? His story is . . . (picture p xliii)
7. dereeter. Dereeter means crazy courage. This is a picture of Eric. Eric has a lot of dereeter; Eric is patting the lion's head. Eric has a lot of crazy courage. Add i-c-a-l to dereeter and make a new word telling what kind of a person Eric is. Eric has a lot of dereeter; he is a derétrical person. What kind of a person is Eric? Eric is a . . . person. (picture p xliv)

Review – (Again be certain to put the correct ending card on the picture.)

4. Trave means sharp. My knife is trave. I like its . . . (target is trevity) –ity card..
5. prezate. To prezate means to be able to change the color of the skin to match the background. Chameleons prezate; whenever a chameleon prezates what does he make? He makes a . . . (Target word is presašən) –ion card.
6. néttory. A néttory is a story about animals. Jim is writing a nettory about dogs. What kind of a story is Jim writing? His story is . . . (Target word is nétorical).
7. Dereeter means crazy courage, what Eric has a lot of. So what kind of kid is Eric? Eric is a . . . person. (Target word is derétrical)
8. rómmel. Rómmel means dry. Deserts are rómmel places; deserts are very dry places. Now we add i-t-y to rómmel to make a new word meaning dryness, what deserts have a lot of. Rómmel places have a lot of róməlity. What do rómmel places have a lot of? Rómmel places have a lot of . . . (picture p xliv)
9. gáthod. A gáthod is a person who walks with a limp. Mr. Smith is a gáthod. Mr. Smith has to walk with a cane. Now add i-c-a-l to gáthod to make a new word meaning limpy, or how a gáthod walks. A gáthod walks in a gathódical way. How does a gáthod walk? A gáthod walks in a . . . way. (picture p xlvi)
10. delort. To delort means to attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. The lion is about to attack the pig. Now add i-o-n to delort to make a new word meaning attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. Whenever a lion delorts a pig, he makes a delorDian. What does a lion do when he delorts a pig? He makes a . . . (picture p xlvii)

Review – (Remember to place the correct suffix card on the picture as you ask for the word.).

8. Rómme places are very dry places. Deserts are rómme places; they have a lot . . . (Target word is rómme) + -ity card.
9. Mr. Smith is a gáthod; he walks with a limp. How does Mr. Smith walk? He walks in a . . . way. (Target word is gathódical) + -ical card.
10. delort means to attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. Whenever a lion delorts a pig, he makes a . . . (Target word is delorDian) + -ion card.

O.K. Now let us quickly review all the words. (Here go over each picture quickly use the review sections. If the subject says the wrong word (wrong being not what you taught him) just quietly correct him and go on to the next picture. Do not spend very long on the review as the subject has really already had enough of this word game).

Teaching Procedure for Word Recall Test

Version B

Now I am going to teach you some new words. I am teaching different people similar but slightly different words so do not compare your words with your friends. Anyway I really don't want you to think about the words after you see me. Each time we play my game, I will help you make the words. So don't worry about forgetting them. Everyone tells me they don't know them but they always do remember.

1. The first new word is túral. Túral means wise. The fortune tell is a túral man; he is a wise man; he can foretell the future. Now we add i-t-y to túral to make a new word meaning wisdom, what the túral man has a lot of. I'm going to tell you that the tural man has a lot of túrality. The túral man has a lot of . . .(picture p xxxviii)
2. verane. Verane means late (or tardy). Bill is verane today; Bill is late today. Add i-t-y to verane to make a new word meaning lateness, what Bill often shows. Bill is verane; this man does not like Bill's verenity. What does the man not like? This guy does not like Bill's . . . (picture p xxxix)
3. Majeet. A majeet is a sea worm. This is Ann. Ann is studying majeets. Ann is studying sea worms. Now we add i-c-a-l to majeet to make a new word meaning having to do with sea worms. Ann worked with majeets. People who work with majeets work with majetical things. What kind of things does Ann work with? People who work with majeets work with . . . things (picture p xl)

Review – Here just put the card on top of the picture.

1. Túral means wise. This fortune teller is a tural man (put down ity card). He has a lot of . . . (if the subject does not say túrality you say the word once).

2. Verane means late. Bill is verane. This guy does not like Bill's . . . (target word is verenity). Correct subject if he errs.
3. A majeet is a sea worm. Ann is studying majeets. People who work with majeets work with . . . things. (Target word is majetical)
4. trave. Trave means sharp. My fishing knife is trave; it is very sharp. We add i-t-y to make a new word meaning sharpness, what my knife has a lot of. My knife is trave; I like its trævity. What do I like about my knife? My knife is sharp, I like its . . . (picture p xli)
5. prezate. To prezate means to be able to change the color of the skin to match the background. Chameleons prezate; they change skin color to blend in with the background. This chameleon is on green grass; he is prezating green. Chameleons prezate. Add i-o-n to prezate to make a new word telling what a chameleon does when he prezates; he makes a prezaDian. Whenever a chameleon prezates, he makes a . . . What does a chameleon do when he prezates? He makes a . . . (picture p xlii)
6. Néttory. A néttory is a story about animals. Jim is writing a nettory. His nettory is about dogs. Add i-c-a-l to nettory and make a new word meaning being about animals. Jim is writing a nettory. You could say to me, "What kind of a story is Jim writing", and I'd tell you, "The story is nettórical". What kind of a story is he writing? His story is . . . (picture p xliii)
7. dereeter. Dereeter means crazy courage. This is a picture of Eric. Eric has a lot of dereeter; Eric is patting the lion's head. Eric has a lot of crazy courage. Add i-c-a-l to dereeter and make a new word telling what kind of a person Eric is. Eric has a lot of dereeter; he is a derítrical person. What kind of a person is Eric? Eric is a . . . person. (picture p xliv)

Review – (Again be certain to put the correct ending card on the picture.)

4. Trave means sharp. My knife is trave. I like its . . . (target is trævity) –ity card.
5. prezate. To prezate means to be able to change the color of the skin to match the background. Chameleons prezate; whenever a chameleon prezates what does he make? He makes a . . . (Target word is prezaDian) –ion card.

6. néttory. A néttory is a story about animals. Jim is writing a nettory about dogs. What kind of a story is Jim writing? His story is . . . (Target word is nettórical).
7. Dereeter means crazy courage, what Eric has a lot of. So what kind of kid is Eric? Eric is a . . . person. (Target word is derítrical)
8. rómmel. Rómmel means dry. Deserts are rómmel places; deserts are very dry places. Now we add i-t-y to rómmel to make a new word meaning dryness, what deserts have a lot of. Rómmel places have a lot of rommálicity. What do rómmel places have a lot of? Rómmel places have a lot of . . . (picture p xlv)
9. gáthod. A gáthod is a person who walks with a limp. Mr. Smith is a gáthod. Mr. Smith has to walk with a cane. Now add i-c-a-l to gáthod to make a new word meaning limpy, or how a gáthod walks. A gáthod walks in a gáthodical way. How does a gáthod walk? A gáthod walks in a . . . way. (picture p xlvi)
10. delort. To delort means to attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. The lion is about to attack the pig. Now add i-o-n to delort to make a new word meaning attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. Whenever a lion delorts a pig, he makes a delorðean. What does a lion do when he delorts a pig? He makes a . . . (picture p xlvii)

Review – (Remember to place the correct suffix card on the picture as you ask for the word.).

8. Rómmel places are very dry places. Deserts are rómmel places; they have a lot . . . (Target word is rómælicity) + -ity card.
9. Mr. Smith is a gáthod; he walks with a limp. How does Mr. Smith walk? He walks in a . . . way. (Target word is gáthodical) + -ical card.

10. delort means to attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. Whenever a lion delorts a pig, he makes a . . .
(Target word is deloršəan) + -ion card

O.K. Now let us quickly review all the words. (Here go over each picture quickly use the review sections. If the subject says the wrong word (wrong being not what you taught him) just quietly correct him and go on to the next picture. Do not spend very long on the review as the subject has really already had enough of this word game).

Word Recall Testing Procedure

Procedure for Recall I and Recall II

If the subject gives incorrect ending, say “OK that is a good ending but not the one I taught you. Can you remember the one I taught? If you can’t after we do all the words then I shall show to you the endings that you forgot.” Do not show target suffix cards in original 10 Word Recall Testing until the end of the testing.

Always use the picture with the story.

If the subject drops a syllable of the ending i.e. changes –ity to ty or if he changes gathod to gath, then say “That was good, but can you keep more of the suffix (or the base word)?”

In Recall III reverse the order so that word #1 is the last one tested. Nor corrections are made in Recall III.

1. The first new word is túral. Túral means wise. The fortune tell is a túral man; he is a wise man; he can foretell the future. Now we add an ending to túral to make a new word meaning wisdom, what the túral man has a lot of. The túral man has a lot of . . . (Target suffix is -ity)
2. Verane means late (or tardy). Bill is verane today; Bill is late today. Now we add a new ending to make a new word meaning lateness, what Bill often shows. Bill is verane today. This guy does not like Bill’s . . . (Target suffix is -ity)
3. Majeet. A majeet is a sea worm. This is Ann. Ann is studying majeets. Ann is studying sea worms. Now we added an ending to majeet to make a new word meaning having to do with sea worms. Ann worked with majeets. People who work with majeets work with . . . things (Target ending -ical)

4. Trave means sharp. My fishing knife is trave; it is very sharp. Now we added an ending to trave to make a new word meaning sharpness, what my knife has a lot of. My knife is trave; I like its . . . (Target ending – ity)
5. prezate. To prezate means to be able to change the color of the skin to match the background. Chameleons prezate; they change skin color to blend in with the background. This chameleon is on green grass; he is prezating green. Chameleons prezate. Now we added an ending to prezate to make a new word telling what a chameleon does when he prezates. What does a chameleon do when he prezates? He makes a . . . (Target ending -ion)
6. néttory. A néttory is a story about animals. Jim is writing a nettory. His nettory is about dogs. Now we added an ending to nettory to make a new word meaning being about animals. Jim is writing a nettory. You could say to me, “What kind of a story is Jim writing”, and I’d tell you that his story is . . . (Target ending -ical)
7. dereeter. Dereeter means crazy courage. This is a picture of Eric. Eric has a lot of dereeter; Eric is patting the lion’s head. Eric has a lot of crazy courage. Now we added an ending to dereeter to make a new word telling what kind of a person Eric is. Eric has a lot of dereeter so he is a . . . person. (Target ending is -ical)
8. rómmel means dry. Deserts are rómmel places; deserts are very dry places. Now we added an ending to rómmel to make a new word meaning dryness, what deserts have a lot of. What do rómmel places have a lot of? Rómmel places have a lot of . . . (Target ending -ity)

9. gáthod. A gáthod is a person who walks with a limp. Mr. Smith is a gáthod. Mr. Smith has to walk with a cane. Now we added an ending to gáthod to make a new word meaning limpy, or how a gáthod walks. A gáthod walks in a . . . way. (Target ending -ical)

10. To delort means to attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. The lion is about to attack the pig. Now we added an ending to delort to make a new word meaning attack. The lion is about to delort the pig. What does a lion do when he delorts a pig? He makes a . . . (Target ending -ion)







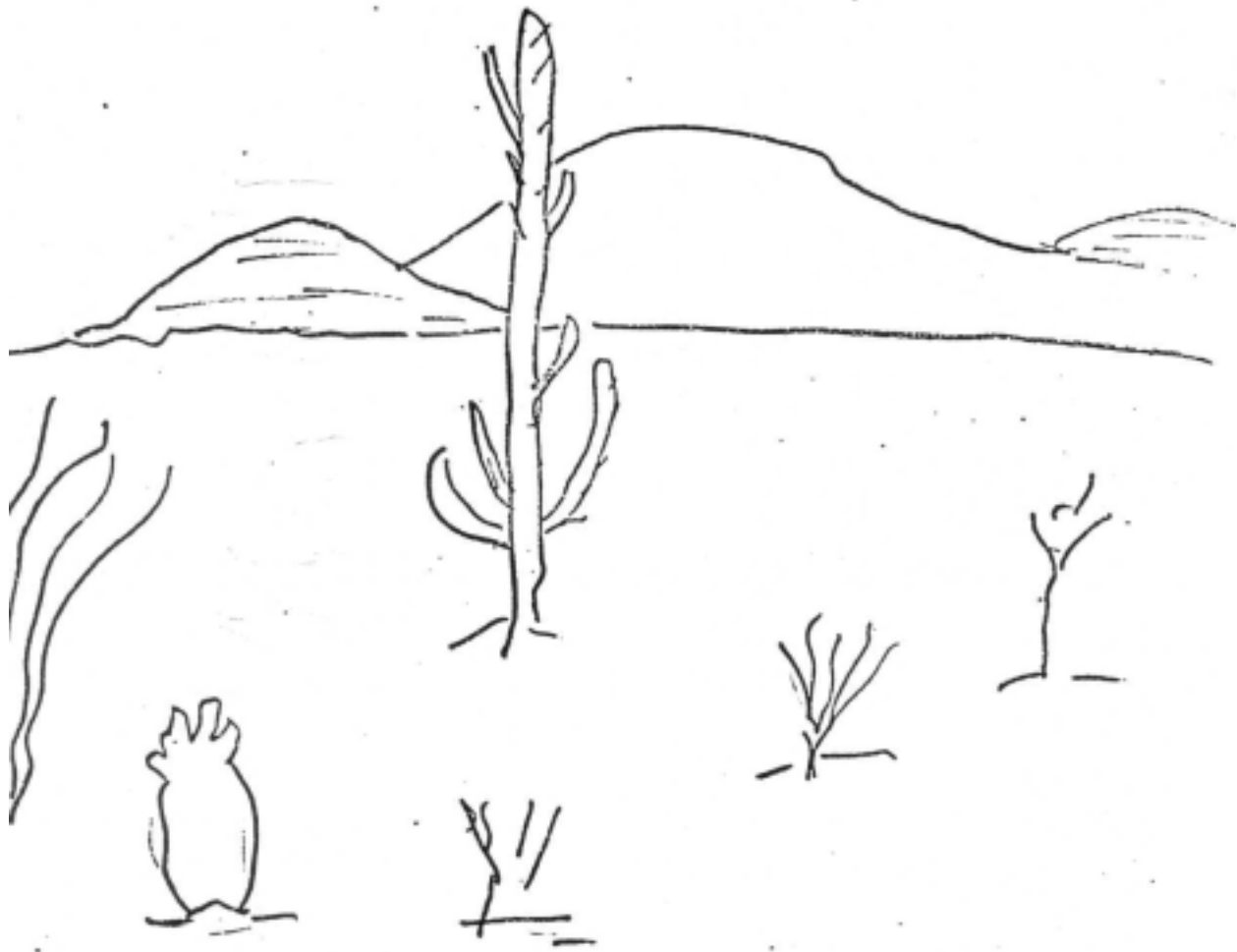








XLIV





xlvi



Peabody Picture Vocabulary List of Words

car	teacher	submarine
cow	building	thermos
baby	arrow	projector
girl	kangaroo	group
ball	accident	tackling
block	nest	transportation
clown	caboose	counter
key	envelope	ceremony
can	picking	pod
chicken	badge	bronco
blowing	goggles	directing
fan	peacock	funnel
digging	queen	delight
skirt	coach	lecturer
catching	whip	communication
drum	net	archer
leaf	freckle	stadium
tying	eagle	excavate
fence	twist	assaulting
bat	shining	stunt
bee	dial	meringue
bush	yawning	appliance
pouring	tumble	chemist
sewing	signal	arctic
wiener	capsule	destruction

Wide Range Achievement Test – List of Words

Level 1

cat	exhaust	coil
see	abuse	kayak
red	collapse	sentry
to	glutton	furrow
big	clarify	beam
work	recession	fragment
book	threshold	hovering
eat	horizon	bereavement
was	residence	crag
him	participate	tantrum
how	quarantine	submerge
then	luxurious	descent
open	rescinded	hassock
letter	emphasis	canine
jar	aeronautic	probing
deep	intrigue	angling
even	repugnant	appraising
spell	putative	confining
awake	endeavor	precipitation
block	heresy	gable
size	discretionary	amphibian
weather	persevere	graduated
should	anomaly	hieroglyphic
lip	rudimentary	orate
finger	miscreant	cascade
tray	usurp	illumination
felt	novice	nape
stalk	audacious	genealogist
cliff	mitosis	embossed
lame	seismograph	mercantile
struck	spurious	encumbered
approve	idiosyncrasy	entice
plot	itinerary	concentric
huge	pseudonym	vitreous
quality	aborigines	sibling
sour		machete
imply	porter	waif
humidity	coast	cornice
urge	hoisting	timorous
bulk	wailing	fettered

Peabody Picture Vocabulary List of Words (cont'd)

tartan	inclement	cravat
sulky	cupola	impale
obelisk	obliterate	marsupial
ellipse	burnishing	predatory
entomology	bovine	incertitude
bumptious	eminence	imbibe
dormer	legume	homunculus
coniferous	senile	cryptogram
consternation	deleterious	pensile
obese	raze	
gauntlet	ambulation	

Wide Range Achievement Test – List of Words

Level 2

milk	deny	soliloquize
city	rancid	longevity
in	humiliate	abysmal
tree	bibliography	ingratiating
animal	unanimous	oligarchy
himself	predatory	coercion
between	alcove	vehemence
chin	scald	sepulcher
split	mosaic	emaciated
form	municipal	evanescence
grunt	decisive	centrifugal
stretch	contemptuous	subtlety
theory	deteriorate	beautify
contagious	stratagem	succinct
grieve	benign	regicidal
toughen	desolate	schism
aboard	protuberance	ebullience
triumph	prevalence	misogyny
contemporary	regime	beneficent
escape	irascible	desuetude
eliminate	peculiarity	egregious
tranquility	pugilist	heinous
conspiracy	enigmatic	internecine
image	predilection	synecdoche
ethics	covetousness	

UNCLE JOHN

When I was a little child, I liked to have Uncle John visit us. Historically speaking, I could say that Uncle John wanted to act like Robin Hood. He was not athletic, but he did love humanity. He wished to take from the rich and to give to the poor. It was Uncle John's methodical distortion of reality that made him such a very good story teller.

Unfortunately Uncle John's morality was very questionable. In the first place, he lied, and in the second place, he would cheat. As a little child, I did not understand the gravity of things that Uncle John did. But when Uncle John lied to the Mayor in a business deal, this changed our relations with Uncle John. Our family saw the insanity of Uncle John's acts. The fact that Uncle John might go to jail made us all look at Uncle John in a diametrically opposite light.

29-Word List

station
ability
rummage
sanity
profanity
asphyxiation
workman
anchor
historic
static

tumult
morality
upstairs
relation
humidity
botanical
liberality
pugilist
electricity
gravity

heroic
nullification
phonics
methodical
question
athletics
interruption
anesthetic
serenity