

LESSON 17 AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT

17

Within any group situation, people have a tendency to agree and disagree, as shown by the following example.

Members of the Hopkins Junior High School Student Council could not reach a decision about a forthcoming fund-raising project.

"I think we should have a car wash," Roger suggested.

"Good idea," Bob echoed.

"We can't have a car wash in January. We'd be up to our knees in snow!" Anne told Roger. "How about selling magazine subscriptions?"

Her suggestion was met by sighs of disapproval.

Agreement and disagreement are usually part of any discussion, be it a group discussion or just two people talking. The words in this lesson will help you to explain and to describe to what degree people are agreeing or disagreeing.

WORD LIST

conflict
consent
contrary
cooperative
corroborate
friction
negotiate
pact
rapport
rift

DEFINITIONS

After you have studied the definitions and example for each vocabulary word, write the word on the line to the right.

1. **conflict** (kɒn'flikt') *noun* a. A clash of opposing ideas or interests: *a personality conflict.* b. Prolonged fighting; warfare: *armed conflict.*
verb (kən-flɪkt') To be in opposition; differ.

Example Political parties are often in *conflict* over tax policy.

2. **consent** (kən-sɛnt') *noun* Agreement; acceptance; permission given.
verb To give permission; agree.

Example A parent or guardian's written *consent* is required.

3. **contrary** (kɒn'trɪr'ē) *adjective* a. Opposite in direction, character, or purpose; opposed; completely different: *a contrary opinion.* b. (kən-trâr'ē) Stubbornly opposed to others: *a contrary personality.* *noun* (kɒn'trɪr'ē) The opposite.

Related Word *contrariness noun*

Example The jury's verdict was *contrary* to our expectations.

1. _____

2. _____

USAGE NOTE: *Assent* is more formal than *consent*.
Dissent is an antonym.

3. _____

4. **cooperative** (kō-ōp'ər-ə-tīv) *adjective* a. Working willingly with others: *a cooperative patient.* b. Done along with others: *a cooperative effort.* c. Owned with others: *a cooperative store.* *noun* A business owned by the persons who use its products or services: *a food cooperative.*

Related Words *cooperate verb; cooperation noun; cooperatively adverb*

Example The *cooperative* students helped their teacher arrange the bulletin board.

4. _____

5. **corroborate** (kə-rōb'ə-rāt') *verb* To support by new facts; show the accuracy or truth of; confirm; help to prove.

Related Words *corroboration noun; corroborative adjective*

Example The witness's testimony *corroborated* Miller's alibi.

5. _____

6. **friction** (frīk'shən) *noun* a. A disagreement or clash, especially between persons of different opinions or interests. b. The rubbing of one surface against another.

Example Unkind remarks can cause *friction* between even the best of friends.

6. _____

7. **negotiate** (nĭ-gō'shē-āt') *verb* a. To confer or discuss (something) in order to come to terms: *to negotiate a peace treaty.* b. To transfer ownership of (something) for money: *negotiate a sale.* c. To succeed in accomplishing (something): *The car negotiated a difficult turn.*

Related Words *negotiable adjective; negotiation noun; negotiator noun*

Example The students successfully *negotiated* a bigger choice of lunches in the school cafeteria.

7. _____

8. **pact** (pākt) *noun* a. A formal agreement; treaty. b. Any serious agreement.

Example The *pact* between the two nations has been in force for ten years.

8. _____

9. **rapport** (ră-pôr') *noun* A relationship of shared trust and understanding; harmony.

Example As rehearsals progressed, cast members developed a warm *rapport*.

9. _____

10. **rift** (rĭft) *noun* a. A break in friendly relations; split. b. A break or crack in a rock. c. A narrow opening. *verb* To break or cause to break apart; split.

Example In the 1800s the issue of slavery caused a *rift* between the North and the South.

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. *Friction* is a category of literature that includes novels. 1. _____
2. If most of your test answers *conflict* with the teacher's, you will get a high grade. 2. _____
3. Close friendship is characterized by deep *rifts*. 3. _____
4. Someone who withholds permission does not give his or her *consent*. 4. _____
5. A front-page news story may also be called a special *rapport*. 5. _____
6. Fruit juice is often sold in *pacts* of six in the market. 6. _____
7. Lawyers need facts to *corroborate* witnesses' stories. 7. _____
8. Believing that the earth is flat is *contrary* to scientific fact. 8. _____
9. It is often difficult for countries that have been at war to *negotiate* peacefully. 9. _____
10. *Cooperative* behavior is necessary on a team. 10. _____

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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. It is the job of diplomats to bridge _____ between countries. (*rift*) 1. _____
2. Braking causes _____ between the brake pads and drums. (*friction*) 2. _____
3. Carlos is a natural _____; he gets what he wants. (*negotiate*) 3. _____
4. The government often made _____ with Native Americans. (*pact*) 4. _____
5. Because of Lee's _____, Anne refused to baby-sit again. (*contrary*) 5. _____
6. The two papers printed _____ reports on the fire. (*conflict*) 6. _____
7. The classes _____ in raising money for the trip. (*cooperative*) 7. _____
8. "For a report, get _____ of your facts." Mr. Kim said. (*corroborate*) 8. _____
9. Mrs. Swanson _____ to drive the children to a movie. (*consent*) 9. _____
10. To work with animals, photographers establish _____. (*rapport*) 10. _____