Quizlet

1. Go to quizlet.com/p/wordlywise3000.
2. Click on the workbook you need, and then click the lesson you are studying.
3. Enter this access code:
4. Click on the “More” icon, represented by three dots.
5. Then click “Bookmark folder” to save your workbook.

Notes & Tips:
- Once you’ve created an account, you can bookmark workbooks to access them more easily. Here’s how in 3 steps:

Book 5 Word List
(Numbers in parentheses refer to the lesson in which the word appears. Academic words are underlined.)

abdicat (16) | abolish (6)
---------------|------------------
combine (2) | colonel (7)
---------------|------------------
abandon (9) | compete for high scores, and track your own progress.
---------------|------------------
companion (1) | track your own progress.
---------------|------------------
compatible (1) | Study with Quizlet’s fun learning activities and games,
---------------|------------------
accelerate (11) | Enter this access code:
---------------|------------------
compassion (20) | 3.
---------------|------------------
compliment (9) | 3. Then click “Bookmark folder” to save your workbook.
---------------|------------------
comprehend (6) | 2. Click on the “More” icon, represented by three dots.
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accuracy (4) | 1. Find your workbook.
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conceal (13) | Code invalid 24 months after “Printed in … ” date on copyright page.
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aggressively (13) | • Want to know more about Quizlet or have a question about using the
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Direct Academic Vocabulary Instruction

Fourth Edition

Kenneth Hodkinson • Sandra Adams • Erika Hodkinson
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Welcome to Wordly Wise 3000®

You’ve been learning words since you were a tiny baby. At first, you learned them only by hearing other people talk. Now that you are a reader, you have another way to learn words.

Obviously, it’s important to know what words mean, but lots of times, we think we can get away without knowing some of them as we read. This could cause a problem. Say you are reading the directions for a new game. You know most of the words in the sentence you’re reading. Then you stop for a word you don’t recognize:

Please do not touch the blegmy or your score will be lost.

You ask yourself, “What is a blegmy?” At first you think, “Well, it’s only one word.” But then you think, “What is it that I’m not supposed to touch?” All of a sudden, knowing what that one word means is important!

Clearly, the more words you know, the better your understanding of everything you read. Wordly Wise 3000 will help you learn a lot of words, but it can’t teach you all the words you’ll ever need. It can, however, help guide your learning of new words on your own.

How Do You Learn What Words Mean?

There are two main ways you learn what words mean: directly and indirectly.

You have to learn some words directly. You may study them for a class, look them up in a dictionary or glossary, or ask someone what they mean. You also learn word meanings indirectly by hearing and reading the words. In fact, the more you listen and read, the more words you’ll learn. Reading books, magazines, and online can help build your vocabulary.

At school, you learn a lot of words directly. If you’re using this book, you are learning words directly. You are reading the words, learning what they mean, and studying them. Then you are practicing them as you do the activities. Finally, you might even use them in your own writing or conversations. There is an old saying: “Use a word three times and it’s yours.” Three times might not be enough, of course, but the idea is right. The more you practice using a word, the better you understand it.
What Is “School Language”?

School language—or school words—are the words you find in the books you read, from novels to textbooks, and on tests. You read them online as you look up information. Your teacher uses these words to explain an important concept about math or reading. Some have to do with a particular topic, such as the building of the Great Pyramid in Egypt. Others are words for tasks you are being asked to do, such as summarize. These words are different from the kinds of words you use when you’re hanging out with your friends or talking casually with your family. That’s why you often need to study such words directly. In this book, these important words are underlined to help you focus on them.

Wordly Wise 3000 is designed to teach you some of the words you need to do well in school and on tests—and later on in your jobs. It will also help you learn how to learn more words. Remember, there is no single thing that will help you understand what you read as much as knowing word meanings will.

How Do You Figure Out Word Meanings?

What should you do when you come to a word and you think you don’t know what it means?

Say It
First, say it to yourself. Maybe once you do this, it will sound like a word you do know. Sometimes you know a word in your head without knowing what it looks like in print. So if you match up what you know and what you read—you have the word!

Use Context
If this doesn’t work, take the next step: look at the context of the word—the other words and sentences around it. Sometimes these can give you a clue to the word’s meaning. Here’s an example:

*M. Huerta had great respect for his opponent.*
Say that you don’t know what *opponent* means. Does Mr. Huerta have respect for his teacher? His mother? Then you read on:

*The two players sat across from each other in the warm room. The chessboard was between them. Both looked as if they were concentrating very hard.*

Now you see that Mr. Huerta is taking part in a chess game. You know that in a chess game, one person plays another. So his *opponent* must be the person he is playing against. You reread the sentence using that meaning. Yes, that works. In this sentence, *opponent* means “someone you play against, or compete with.”

**Use Word Parts**

If the context doesn’t help, look at the parts of the word. Does it have any prefixes you know? How about suffixes? Or roots? These can help you figure out what it means. Look at this sentence:

*Shania had the misfortune to hurt her arm right before the swim meet.*

If you don’t know the meaning of *misfortune*, try looking at parts of the word. You might know that *fortune* means “luck.” Maybe *mis-* is a prefix. You could look it up, or maybe you remember its meaning from studying prefixes in school. The prefix *mis-* means a few different things, but one of them is “bad.” You try it out and reread the sentence using that meaning. It would certainly be bad luck, or a *misfortune*, to hurt your arm before a swim meet.

**Look It Up**

If saying the word or using context and word parts don’t work, you can look it up in a dictionary—either a book or online reference—or a glossary.

Nobody knows the meaning of every word, but good readers know how to use these strategies to figure out words they don’t know. Get into the habit of using them as you read, and you may be surprised at how automatic it becomes!
How Well Do You Know a Word?

It's important to know many words and to keep on learning more. But it's also important to know them well. In fact, some experts say that there are four levels of knowing a word:

1. I never saw/heard it before.
2. I’ve heard/seen it, but I don't know what it means.
3. I think it has something to do with…
4. I know it.*

Just because you can read a word and have memorized its definition, it doesn't mean that you know that word well. You want to know it so well that you know when to use it and when to use another word instead. One way to help deepen your knowledge of a word is to use a graphic organizer like the one below that tells about the word *portion*.

Concept of Definition Map

- **What is this?**
  - a part or share of the whole

- **Examples**
  - section, share, serving

- **Non-examples**
  - whole, something complete

- **portion**

- **What is it like?**
  - a part of something larger may be one person’s share

If you can fill in all the parts of this graphic organizer, you are well on your way to really knowing the word *portion*.

Lesson 1

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**accustom**  
adj. To make familiar.  
Every fall the students **accustom** themselves to the new schedule.  

**accustomed**  
adj.  
1. Usual.  
We sat in our **accustomed** places.  
2. Used to.  
My eyes soon became **accustomed** to the dark.

Talk to your partner about something at school you had to become **accustomed** to.

**alert**  
adj. Watchful; wide-awake.  
The shortstop was not **alert** and missed the catch.  

v. To warn to be ready.  
A sign **alerted** drivers to the flooded road ahead.  
n. A warning signal.  
Because of the forest fires, the nearby towns have a fire **alert**.

**assign**  
adj.  
1. To select for a position or for what has to be done.  
For this year’s basketball team, the coach **assigned** me to play as a forward.  
2. To give out, as a piece of work to be done.  
Our science teacher usually **assigns** two chapters a week as homework.

**assignment**  
n. Whatever is given out as work to be done.  
What was the **assignment** for tomorrow’s history class?

Tell your partner about the teacher you were **assigned** to last year.

**budge**  
adj. To move or shift.  
The old metal trunk was so heavy we could not **budge** it.

**burly**  
adj. Big and strongly built.  
Most football players are quite **burly**.

**companion**  
n. One who spends time with or does things with another.  
My grandmother was always an interesting **companion** when we went to the city for the day.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>compatible</strong></th>
<th>adj. Getting along well together. Julie and I didn’t mind sharing a room, because we were so <strong>compatible</strong>.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>concept</strong></td>
<td>n. A general idea or thought about something. For our project, we started with the <strong>concept</strong> of helping our community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss with your partner your concept of the perfect day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>distract</strong></td>
<td>v. To draw one’s thoughts or attention away from the subject at hand. The police sirens <strong>distracted</strong> me, so I didn’t hear what you said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>distraction</strong> n. Something that draws one’s thoughts or attention away. I do my homework during study period when there are no <strong>distractions</strong>.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Talk to your partner about how to handle distractions when you need to do schoolwork.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jostle</strong></td>
<td>v. To push or shove. I dropped my phone when someone in the crowd <strong>jostled</strong> me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obedient</strong></td>
<td>adj. Doing what one is asked or told. When giving orders, my mother expects all of us to be <strong>obedient</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>obedience</strong> n. The state or condition of doing what one is told. We are trying to teach <strong>obedience</strong> to our new puppy.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tell your partner what might happen if you are not <strong>obedient in school</strong>.</td>
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<td><strong>obstacle</strong></td>
<td>n. Something that prevents one from moving forward. The <strong>obstacle</strong> holding up traffic was a tree blown over by last night’s storm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>patient</strong></td>
<td>adj. Willing to wait without complaining. The audience was very <strong>patient</strong> even though the show started thirty minutes late.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n. A person in a doctor’s care. The <strong>patients</strong> in this part of the hospital are recovering from operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>patience</strong> n. A willingness to wait for someone or something without complaining.</td>
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<td>Having to stand in line for an hour to buy tickets really tested my <strong>patience</strong>.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Tell your partner why it’s important to have <strong>patience</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pedestrian</strong></td>
<td>n. A person who is walking; someone traveling on foot. <strong>Pedestrians</strong> should use the crosswalk to avoid accidents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Lesson 1
1A

Finding Meanings
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 1. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) become familiar with it. (c) To accustom oneself to something is to
(b) do it carefully. (d) To distract oneself by doing something is to

2. (a) is under a doctor’s care. (c) A companion is one who
(b) A patient is a person who (d) gives hope to others.

3. (a) An assignment is (c) a general idea about something.
(b) A concept is (d) something that stands in the way.

4. (a) has traveled a lot. (c) spends time with another person.
(b) A pedestrian is someone who (d) A companion is someone who
### Lesson 1

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<td><strong>5.</strong> (a) An alert is work given out to be done.</td>
<td>(c) work given out to be done.</td>
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<td>(b) a meeting arranged in advance.</td>
<td>(d) An assignment is</td>
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<td><strong>6.</strong> (a) Patience is help and support given to another.</td>
<td>(c) help and support given to another.</td>
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<td>(b) Obedience is the willingness to wait without complaining.</td>
<td>(d) the willingness to wait without complaining.</td>
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<td><strong>7.</strong> (a) is big and strong.</td>
<td>(c) An alert person is one who</td>
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<td>(b) gets along with others.</td>
<td>(d) A burly person is one who</td>
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<td><strong>8.</strong> (a) Obedience is a drawing away of one’s attention.</td>
<td>(c) a drawing away of one’s attention.</td>
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<td>(b) Retirement is a time when one no longer works.</td>
<td>(d) a time when one no longer works.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9.</strong> (a) To jostle someone is to warn the person of danger.</td>
<td>(c) To distract someone is to bump up against that person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) to warn the person of danger.</td>
<td>(d) to bump up against that person.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong> (a) go to bed.</td>
<td>(c) To retire is to do as one is told.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) To budge is to do as one is told.</td>
<td>(d) do as one is told.</td>
</tr>
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**Vocabulary:**
- accustom
- alert
- assign
- budge
- burly
- companion
- compatible
- concept
- distract
- jostle
- obedient
- obstacle
- patient
- pedestrian
- retire
1. They expected their children to be **willing to do as they were told**.

2. My grandparents plan to travel to other countries when they **give up working at their jobs**.

3. They refused to **make the slightest move** even though we pleaded with them to step aside.

4. If you and your roommate are not **able to get along**, you should split up.

5. Elido sounded the **signal that warned of danger** when he saw smoke.

6. We made our way around the **objects that were blocking our way** and continued on our journey.

7. A buzzing mosquito can be a **thing that draws your attention away** when you are trying to read.

8. The camp director **gave out jobs and sent** us to the kitchen crew.

9. You see very few **people out walking** this early in the morning.

10. My sister is more **willing to accept delays without complaining** than I am.
Applying Meanings
Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following could be an obstacle?
   (a) lack of money
   (b) a fallen tree
   (c) poor eyesight
   (d) a pleasant voice

2. In which of the following places would a pedestrian be?
   (a) on the sidewalk
   (b) inside a car
   (c) in a favorite armchair
   (d) on a plane

3. Which of the following could distract someone?
   (a) loud noises
   (b) whispering
   (c) dreams
   (d) the radio

4. Which of the following usually learn obedience?
   (a) dogs
   (b) soldiers
   (c) raccoons
   (d) children

5. Which of the following must be alert?
   (a) a watchman
   (b) a babysitter
   (c) a driver
   (d) a pilot

6. Which of the following would you expect to be compatible?
   (a) friends
   (b) partners
   (c) enemies
   (d) teammates

7. Which of the following could be assigned?
   (a) jobs
   (b) rooms
   (c) seats
   (d) birthdays

8. Which of the following might make a good companion?
   (a) a dog
   (b) a canoe
   (c) a friend
   (d) a meal
Word Study: Synonyms and Antonyms

Circle the two synonyms in each group of four words.

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings. *Vanish* and *disappear* are synonyms. Both words have to do with passing out of sight.

1. budge  warn  shift  accustom
2. distract  return  retire  quit
3. concept  barrier  venture  obstacle
4. warning  light  sound  alert
5. jostle  shove  assign  choose

Circle the two antonyms in each group of four words.

Antonyms are words that have opposite or nearly opposite meanings. *Rise* and *fall* are antonyms. Both words have to do with movement, but in different directions.

6. alert  drowsy  compatible  patient
7. familiar  slight  alert  burly
8. precious  dreary  unfamiliar  accustomed
9. unsteady  obedient  defiant  watchful
10. assign  retire  jostle  arise
Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

**Friends for Life**

The concept that trained dogs could act as eyes for visually disabled people developed at the beginning of the twentieth century in Germany at a remarkable school. The pupils were not humans; they were dogs who learned how to lead people who were blind. The notion caught on quickly. Guide dogs, or Seeing Eye dogs as they are also known, began to be trained in many countries. They are now a familiar sight. These patient and loyal animals lead their companions everywhere they go. They enable their owners to make their way in the world almost as well as sighted persons.

Not every breed of dog has the exceptional qualities that make a good guide. Seeing Eye dogs must be alert at all times, so dogs that are easily distracted are not suitable candidates for this exacting job. Labrador retrievers, German shepherds, and boxers make excellent guides. They are smart and easy to train, and they usually get along with people. During its training, the dog is escorted to many kinds of busy places. This is to get it accustomed to anything that might occur. A dog is trained in large stores, noisy airports, and crowded restaurants. It rides on buses and in taxis. It is pushed and poked. It learns to disregard anything that might cause its attention to wander.

The Seeing Eye dog is responsible for steering its owner with the utmost care past any obstacles. On busy sidewalks, the dog must skillfully weave its way around other pedestrians. This is to ensure that its owner doesn’t get jostled. A guide dog is trained to come to a stop just before it reaches a curb; this is the way it informs its owner to take a step up or down. A guide dog learns to be obedient, of course. But it is also taught that there may be situations where it must disobey. For example, say its owner tells it to cross a street when a car is coming. It won’t budge until it determines that it is safe to cross. While it is being trained, a guide dog is never punished for making a mistake; on the contrary, it is encouraged to do better by being rewarded with praise.

When the training is complete, a guide dog is assigned to its new owner. The two of them need to be compatible; they will be together for a long time. The size, weight, and nature of both are taken into consideration. A burly person might be more comfortable with a large dog. A person who
spends most of the day inside probably will not want to be matched with an energetic dog that needs plenty of exercise. From the beginning, a strong connection needs to form between the dog and the owner.

The Seeing Eye headquarters are located in Morristown, New Jersey. The Seeing Eye is the oldest school for guide dogs in the United States. Every year several hundred people who are blind spend a month there. They learn how to communicate with the dogs they have been matched with. Usually a guide dog stays with its owner for about ten years before it retires. Then it may go live with friends of the owner. The dog may remain with them as a traditional family pet for the remainder of its life.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What was the concept behind the Seeing Eye dog movement?

2. When does the relationship between guide dog and owner officially begin?

3. What sort of dog might a burly person be matched up with?

4. Why do you think a powerful dog would not be matched with someone who is not very strong?

5. Where are you most likely to see pedestrians?
6. **Obedience** is important in dogs kept as pets. Why is this not always true of guide dogs?

7. Why is pushing and poking a guide dog necessary during its training?

8. What is the meaning of **alert** as it is used in the passage?

9. How will a guide dog respond if it is ordered to cross a street with heavy traffic?

10. Why are guide dogs unlikely to get excited when another dog approaches?

11. What is the meaning of **patient** as it is used in the passage?

12. Name three **obstacles** that a guide dog might have to deal with on the street.

13. Why do guide dogs need to keep a watchful eye on other people in crowded places?
14. What is the meaning of **retires** as it is used in the passage?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

15. Why would it be somewhat surprising to see a guide dog without its owner?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- **Alert** comes from the Italian *all'erta*, which at one time meant “acting as a lookout on a watch-tower.” The person in the watch-tower had to be *alert* (adjective, meaning “watchful”); the person would *alert* the others in the event of danger (verb, meaning “to warn”) by sounding the alert (noun, meaning “warning signal”). To be *on the alert* means “to be watchful and ready.”

- A **pedestrian** is a person who gets around on foot. A **pedal** is a lever operated by the foot. A **quadruped** is a creature with four feet, while a **centipede** supposedly has 100 feet (it actually has about seventy). All these words come from the Latin **ped-**, whose meaning you can probably guess.
concept

*noun* An idea that shows how something is or how it should work.

**Academic Context**
In art, you will practice the *concept* of using different shades of color to produce different effects.

**Word Family**
*conception* (noun)
*conceptual* (adjective)

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**
Think about your science class. Describe a *concept* you learned about recently.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

   Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

   Be ready to share what you have written.
**Lesson 2**

**Word List**

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aroma</td>
<td><em>n.</em> A smell or odor, especially a pleasant one. The aroma of hot buttered popcorn made our mouths water.</td>
<td>The aroma of hot buttered popcorn made our mouths water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beverage</td>
<td><em>n.</em> A liquid used as a drink. When we ordered our beverages, I chose lemonade.</td>
<td>When we ordered our beverages, I chose lemonade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bland</td>
<td><em>adj.</em> 1. Lacking a strong flavor. I don’t really like bland foods, so I always have a bottle of hot sauce with me. 2. Not irritating, exciting, or disturbing. The doctor’s bland manner soon calmed the crying child.</td>
<td>Demonstrate for your partner how to speak in a very bland way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brittle</td>
<td><em>adj.</em> Easily broken; not flexible. Candy canes are brittle and should be handled with care.</td>
<td>Candy canes are brittle and should be handled with care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster</td>
<td><em>n.</em> A number of similar things grouped together. Clusters of brightly colored flowers grew along the side of the road. <em>v.</em> To gather or come together in a group. The children clustered around the storyteller.</td>
<td>Work with your partner to cluster all the books on your table or desk in one place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combine</td>
<td><em>v.</em> To join or bring together. We combine oil and vinegar to make the salad dressing. combination <em>n.</em> A joining or bringing together. Our team’s victory resulted from a combination of hard work and good luck.</td>
<td>We combine oil and vinegar to make the salad dressing. Our team’s victory resulted from a combination of hard work and good luck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consume</td>
<td><em>v.</em> 1. To use up. Piano practice consumes all of Alex’s free time. 2. To eat or drink. A horse consumes fifty pounds of hay a day. 3. To do away with or destroy. The forest fire consumed over two thousand acres in Oregon.</td>
<td>Piano practice consumes all of Alex’s free time. A horse consumes fifty pounds of hay a day. The forest fire consumed over two thousand acres in Oregon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell your partner about something that consumes your time after school.
**crave**

_v._ To have a strong desire for.  
When he was a teenager, Abraham Lincoln _craved_ knowledge so much that he would walk miles to borrow a book he had not read.  

**craving** _n._ A strong desire.  
After the hike, we all had a _craving_ for lots of cool water.

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**cultivate**

_v._ 1. To prepare land for the growing of crops.  
Before the spring planting, farmers _cultivate_ the soil.  
2. To grow or to help to grow.  
Ana _cultivates_ tomatoes every year in her garden.  
3. To encourage development by attention or study.  
Parents can _cultivate_ a love of nature in their children by taking them on hikes in the country.  

_{...}  
_Discuss with your partner how you could _cultivate_ in your friends an interest in a sport you love._

---

**equivalent**

_adj._ Equal to.  
Although the decimal 0.5 and the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ appear to be different, they are _equivalent_ amounts.  

_n._ That which is equal to.  
One year of a dog’s life is the _equivalent_ of seven human years.

_{...}  
_Tell your partner what number is equivalent to one dozen._

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**export**

_v._ To send goods to another country for sale.  
Colombia _exports_ coffee to countries all over the world.  

_n._ (eks’ port) Something exported.  
Grain is an important _export_ of the United States.

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**extract**

_v._ 1. To remove or take out.  
Dr. Bogasian will _extract_ my wisdom tooth next week.  
2. To obtain with an effort.  
I _extracted_ a promise from them to leave us alone.  

_n._ (eks’ trackt) Something removed or taken out.  
Vanilla _extract_ comes from the seedpods of vanilla plants.

_{...}  
_Try to _extract_ a secret from your partner._
**introduce**  
in trә dus´

_**v.**_ 1. To cause to know; to make known by name.  
Let me **introduce** you to my new friend, Manoj.

2. To bring to the attention of, especially for the first time.  
Our friends in Hawaii **introduced** us to scuba diving.

3. To bring into use.  
The invention of the airplane **introduced** a new way of traveling.

**introduction**  
_**n.**_ (in trә duk´ shәn ) 1. Something spoken or written before the main part.  
We read the **introduction** before going on to the rest of the book.

2. The act of being made known by name.  
After my **introduction** to the others in the room, I relaxed and enjoyed the party.

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**Discuss with your partner how cell phones have introduced many ways to share photos.**

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**purchase**  
pәr´ chәs

_**v.**_ To buy.  
My older brother is saving money to **purchase** a used car so he can get to his job more easily.

_**n.**_ 1. Something that is bought.  
My aunt came over to give us her **purchases** from the market for Sunday dinner.

2. The act of buying.  
I looked at and rode several bicycles before I made a **purchase**.

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**tropical**  
trәp´ i kәl

_**adj.**_ 1. Of, from, or similar to the regions near the equator.  
Ecuador, which lies on the equator, is a **tropical** country.

2. Hot and moist.  
In Miami, we have **tropical** weather even in the winter months.
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The **aroma** can be paddled by one person. ____
(b) The **aroma** of buttered popcorn is the best part of going to the movie theater. ____
(c) When we entered the restaurant, the **aroma** of freshly baked bread greeted us. ____
(d) The band played an **aroma** that I’d heard many times before. ____

2. (a) Maria pulled the **cluster** over herself and went to sleep. ____
(b) The grapes grow in **clusters** and are now ready to be picked. ____
(c) Penguins **cluster** in large numbers as a way to stay warm. ____
(d) We turned on the **cluster** to fill the sink with water. ____

3. (a) Are shoes one of your **purchases**? ____
(b) Alya **purchased** and hugged her mom before school. ____
(c) The climbers **purchased** their way up the precipice. ____
(d) The farmers **purchased** new tractors for the fields. ____

4. (a) Playing the video game was **consuming** too much of my time. ____
(b) A large python is able to **consume** an entire deer, horns and all. ____
(c) The fire quickly **consumed** the log cabin, but luckily no one was inside. ____
(d) I **consume** that you will be at school tomorrow. ____

5. (a) The book’s **introduction** tells why the book was written. ____
(b) Paper is **introduced** in bundles at the store. ____
(c) We **introduced** the soup with fresh basil and garlic. ____
(d) Rico was **introduced** to archery when he was five years old. ____

6. (a) The land in Pecos is too rocky to be **cultivated**. ____
(b) The tomato was first **cultivated** in Central America by the Aztecs. ____
(c) We believe that farmland in ancient Rome was first **cultivated** in the year 625 BCE. ____
(d) The two best friends **cultivated** a movie on the couch. ____
7. (a) Mercedes complains that her dad’s food is too **bland**. ____
(b) Spike prefers **bland** music when he’s falling asleep. ____
(c) The recipe said to **bland** the butter and eggs in the bowl. ____
(d) Viola’s **bland** manner hid the fact that she had a bad temper. ____

8. (a) The **combination** of oxygen and hydrogen makes water. ____
(b) We tried to **combine** the air, but it was too stinky. ____
(c) My favorite kind of book **combines** mystery with comedy. ____
(d) We were **combined** to stay away from the candy store by our parents. ____

9. (a) Tadita was **extracted** to hear her aunt was coming to visit. ____
(b) After the juice is **extracted**, the rest of the orange is thrown away. ____
(c) The drill **extracted** the oil from the earth. ____
(d) It was the climate that first **extracted** his family to southern California. ____

10. (a) Frigid temperatures are **tropical** of Alaskan winters. ____
(b) You don’t expect to see polar bears in a **tropical** country. ____
(c) The room was so hot and humid, it felt almost **tropical**. ____
(d) It was **tropical** of Sai to lose his backpack. ____
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with thirsty?
   (a) aroma    (b) cluster    (c) beverage    (d) brittle

2. Which word or words go with break?
   (a) tropical    (b) bland    (c) fragile    (d) brittle

3. Which word or words go with want very much?
   (a) consume    (b) desire    (c) cluster    (d) crave

4. Which word or words go with equal?
   (a) equipment    (b) equivalent    (c) combination    (d) introduction

5. Which word or words go with sell to another country?
   (a) exceed    (b) exclaim    (c) export    (d) extract

6. Which word or words go with dull?
   (a) bland    (b) dreary    (c) brittle    (d) drab

7. Which word or words go with get?
   (a) purchase    (b) introduce    (c) cluster    (d) obtain

8. Which word or words go with eat?
   (a) purchase    (b) consume    (c) digest    (d) combine

9. Which word or words go with grow?
   (a) mature    (b) elevate    (c) develop    (d) cultivate

10. Which word or words go with remove?
    (a) exceed    (b) extract    (c) expose    (d) exclaim
Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The beverage
   (a) was made from milk and strawberries.
   (b) of sand got all over the floor.
   (c) spun out of control when it hit a rock.
   (d) came with lunch in the cafeteria.

2. Clusters
   (a) of smoke rose from the chimney.
   (b) of rain came suddenly, so we ran inside.
   (c) of nuts were found in the tree near the squirrel’s nest.
   (d) of medals were worn proudly by the Olympians.

3. A craving
   (a) can be very strong and powerful.
   (b) for salty foods can be satisfied with pretzels.
   (c) broke, causing the bridge to collapse.
   (d) was included in Nany’s birthday present.

4. The introduction
   (a) of the airplane made long-distance travel much faster.
   (b) at the beginning of the book was boring.
   (c) in the engine needs gasoline.
   (d) of the new principal took place in the gym.

5. A tropical
   (a) island usually has beaches and palm trees.
   (b) breeze caressed us as we sat in the sun.
   (c) friend is one you can rely on.
   (d) mistake is one that could have been easily avoided.

6. We exported
   (a) grain to many different countries.
   (b) ourselves if we didn’t listen to others.
   (c) items only to places we trusted.
   (d) gifts with each other that we made ourselves.

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7. A combination of
   (a) leftovers was in one big container for Marisela’s lunch.
   (b) the flag was at the top of the flagpole.
   (c) friends and basketball makes for a great afternoon.
   (d) sleeping should be in bed.

8. A bland
   (a) was missing from the bookshelf.
   (b) textbook can make class boring.
   (c) food like mashed potatoes can still be delicious.
   (d) is easily mistaken for the real thing.

Completing Sentences

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. An example of a brittle food is _____________________________________________________.
2. If you combine black and white, you make the color _____________________________________.
3. If two things are equivalent, that means they are _________________________________________.
4. An example of something that cannot be purchased is _________________________________.
5. My favorite food to consume is _____________________________________________________.
6. If I were visiting a tropical country, I would _____________________________________________.
7. I introduce myself by saying _________________________________________________________.
8. The one thing I crave more than anything is _____________________________________________.

20 Lesson 2
9. If my family owned a lot of land, I would **cultivate**

10. My favorite **beverage** is

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**Vocabulary in Context**

Read the passage.

**When Money Grows on Trees**

Do you wish that chocolate grew on trees? Well, it does. The trees are cocoa trees that grow in tropical countries that are located both north and south of the equator. Of course, you wouldn't recognize the little pale-colored and bitter-tasting beans of the cocoa tree as chocolate. But those beans are the raw material and the main ingredient from which delicious chocolate bars are made.

Cocoa trees were originally cultivated in Central and South America. They are now grown in many other parts of the world, including West Africa, the Caribbean, and southern Asia. They thrive in areas with a year-round temperature of around eighty degrees and an annual rainfall of eighty inches or more. However, the young trees need protection from direct sunlight. Banana plants, which are considerably taller, are often interspersed between the rows of cocoa trees to provide the shade these trees need.

Pods as big as footballs grow from the branches and trunks of the cocoa trees. Inside each pod is a cluster of twenty to forty cocoa beans. Each bean is located inside its own thin shell. Workers cut the pods from the trees manually and split them open to remove the beans. The beans are then separated and stored in boxes for about a week. When the beans are brown and have developed a slight chocolate aroma, they are ready for the next phase—to be dried. After the drying is completed, the beans are put in sacks; these are then exported to other countries through a worldwide distribution network.

Now they are ready to be manufactured into chocolate. First, the beans are roasted. This makes the shells brittle and easy to separate from the beans. Next the beans are ground into a paste that contains a lot of fat. That
fat is called cocoa butter. The cocoa butter is extracted from the beans. What remains is the cocoa powder, which is utilized in the making of chocolate cakes, cookies, and puddings. Combining the cocoa powder with cocoa butter, sugar, and dried milk makes the soft, sweet chocolate in candy.

The Spanish explorers who traveled through Central and South America in the 1500s were the first to introduce chocolate into Europe. The Aztecs, who lived in what is now Mexico, ground up cocoa beans and made the paste into a cold beverage. They must have considered it bland; they mixed it with chili peppers and other fiery spices to give it more flavor. Not surprisingly, the name “chocolate” comes from an Aztec word meaning “bitter drink.” Montezuma, the Aztec king, appears to have had a craving for it. According to Aztec legends, he consumed up to fifty cups of chocolate a day!

The Aztecs also utilized cocoa beans as money. A rabbit cost ten beans, while an enslaved person could be purchased for a hundred. Sadly, that would have made the value of a human being equivalent to ten rabbits. This may seem surprising, but here is something else to think about: The Aztecs actually lived in a land where money grew on trees.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How can one satisfy a craving for chocolate?

2. What are two ways that cocoa is used today?

3. What is the meaning of cultivated as it is used in the passage?

4. Why do cocoa trees grow only in tropical countries?
5. To which countries are cocoa beans **exported**?

__________________________________________________________________________

6. In addition to using cocoa beans for a drink, in what other way did the Aztecs use them?

__________________________________________________________________________

7. How is chocolate candy made?

__________________________________________________________________________

8. What would you find if you split open a pod of the cocoa tree?

__________________________________________________________________________

9. How do workers know when the cocoa beans are ready to be dried?

__________________________________________________________________________

10. What is the meaning of **consumed** as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

11. When can the shells of cocoa beans be removed easily from the beans?

__________________________________________________________________________

12. How is ground cocoa-bean paste turned into cocoa powder?

__________________________________________________________________________

13. How and when did Europeans learn about chocolate?

__________________________________________________________________________
14. What is the meaning of **bland** as it is used in the passage?

_____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________

15. Why could an Aztec receive five rabbits in exchange for fifty cocoa beans?

_____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________

**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- **Aroma** once meant “a spice.” Spices have strong and pleasant smells, and in time the meaning of the word changed. An aroma became the pleasant smell of the spice rather than the spice itself. Later the word came to mean any smell, but especially one that is pleasant.

- The word **export** is formed from the Latin prefix *ex-*, meaning “out,” and the Latin root *port*, meaning “carry.” Goods being exported are carried by boat or plane out of the country. The antonym of export is import. To import goods is to bring them into a country. (The United States imports many cars from Japan.)

- The Latin *tractus* means “drawn” or “pulled” and forms the root of several English words. A tractor is a vehicle used to pull farm machinery. A *protracted* explanation is one that is drawn out and goes on too long. This root joins with the Latin prefix *ex-*, meaning “out,” to form the word **extract**.

- The adjective **tropical** is formed from the word *tropic*. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are two imaginary lines going around the earth, north and south of the equator. They are three thousand miles apart, and the area of the world between them is called the tropics. Most of Africa and Central and South America and parts of Asia are in the tropics.
**Vocabulary Extension**

**extract**

*verb* To remove; to take out.

*noun* Something that has been removed or taken out.

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**Word Family**

**extracted** (verb)

**extraction** (noun)

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**Context Clues**

These sentences give clues to the meaning of *extracted*.

*The dentist extracted Stephanie’s painful tooth.*

*Marcus extracted the coins from his pocket to pay for the orange juice.*

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**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

If your baseball rolled under a thorny bush, how would you *extract* it?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

---

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

---

Be ready to share what you have written.
Lesson 3

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**ancestor**

*n.* 1. A person from whom one is descended.

*My ancestors* came from Congo.

2. An early kind of animal from which later ones have developed; a forerunner.

The dog-sized mesohippus is the *ancestor* of the modern horse.

**carnivore**

*n.* A flesh-eating animal.

*Carnivores* have sharp, pointed teeth that enable them to tear the meat they eat.

**carnivorous**

*adj.* (kär niv´ər əs ) Flesh-eating. Although dogs are *carnivorous*, they will often eat other foods besides meat.

**comprehend**

*v.* To understand.

If you don’t *comprehend* the question, I will word it differently.

**comprehension**

*n.* The act of understanding; the ability to understand.

Pawel cannot speak Spanish very well, but his *comprehension* is quite good.

Show your partner what you look like if you don’t comprehend something.

**duration**

*n.* The time during which something lasts or continues.

We stayed in our house for the *duration* of the heavy rainstorm.

**evident**

*adj.* Easy to see and understand; obvious, clear.

It is *evident* from your manner that you are not happy to see me.

Make a face at your partner that makes your feelings evident, and then ask your partner to guess your feelings.

**extinct**

*adj.* 1. No longer existing or living.

The giant woolly mammoth went *extinct* about ten thousand years ago.

2. No longer active.

Mount Saint Helens was believed to be an *extinct* volcano until it suddenly became active in 1980.
| **ferocious** | adj. Savage; fierce. Doberman pinschers make **ferocious** guard dogs. |
| **fә r ә´ shәs** | |
| **ferocity** | n. (fә r ә´ s´ ә t ә) The state or quality of being fierce. The **ferocity** of the storm surprised us. |
| **Show your partner what you look like if you act with ferocity.** |
| **gigantic** | adj. Very large; like a giant in size. The **Spruce Goose** was a **gigantic** airplane that made only one flight. |
| **ji gan´ tik** | |
| **obscure** | v. To cover up or keep from being seen. Clouds **obscured** the moon. |
| **әb skyoor´** | adj. 1. Hard to see; hidden. The boat was an **obscure** shape in the mist. 2. Not easy to understand. The story was full of **obscure** words like “cauldron” and “phoenix.” |
| **Tell your partner what you think is the most obscure thing your teacher has said this week.** |
| **option** | n. Choice, or something that is available as a choice. We had the **option** of practicing soccer during the lunch break or after school. |
| **әp´ shәn** | **optional** adj. Left to choice. Papi said we had to go to Tia Maria’s house for lunch, but staying for dinner was **optional.** |
| **Discuss with your partner whether going to school should be optional.** |
| **premature** | adj. Too early; happening or arriving before the proper time. **Premature** babies require special care before they are allowed to leave the hospital. |
| **prә machoor´** | |
| **preserve** | v. 1. To save; to keep from harm; to protect. This law will help **preserve** the old forests in the national parks. 2. To keep from rotting or spoiling. Steve and Martha **preserve** the peaches from their orchard by canning them. |
| **pre´ zәrv´** | |
Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 3. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) it is easy to see.  
   (b) If something is evident,  
   (c) If something is premature,  
   (d) it has lasted for a long time.

_____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________

Tell your partner how an animal might avoid becoming prey.

prey  
prā  
n. 1. An animal that is hunted for food.  
Chickens are the natural prey of foxes.  
2. One that is helpless or unable to resist attack; a victim.  
Be alert when you travel so that you will not be prey to thieves.  
v. 1. To hunt (animals) for food.  
Wolves prey on the weakest deer in the herd.  
2. To take from or rob using violence or trickery.  
The pickpockets preyed on people whose arms were full of shopping bags.

puny  
pyō´ nē  
adj. 1. Weak.  
Lifting weights can change puny muscles into powerful ones.  
2. Lacking in size, strength, or power.  
My offering of one dollar seemed puny compared to what others gave.

survive  
sәr vīv´  
v. 1. To stay alive where there is a chance of dying or being killed.  
Only three passengers survived the plane crash.  
2. To continue living or existing through a threatening situation.  
Only two of the eight maple trees in our yard survived the hurricane.

survivor  
n. One who stays alive in a situation where others die.  
Survivors of the shipwreck floated on life rafts until the helicopter could pick them up.

Talk to your partner about how you would survive if you were alone on an island.
2. (a) from whom one is descended.  (c) An ancestor is someone
(b) who does not eat meat.  (d) A survivor is someone

3. (a) To prey on wildlife is to (c) keep it from harm.
(b) To preserve wildlife is to (d) have a complete understanding of it.

4. (a) A gigantic volcano is one that (c) is no longer active.
(b) An extinct volcano is one that (d) is hidden from view.

5. (a) is to let it get away. (c) To prey on something
(b) To obscure something (d) is to hunt it for food.

6. (a) The comprehension of something is (c) the length of time it is delayed.
(b) the length of time that it lasts. (d) The duration of something is

7. (a) that is very big. (c) A puny figure is one
(b) that is well known. (d) A gigantic figure is one

8. (a) is one that has not died out. (c) A practice that is optional
(b) is one that seems strange. (d) A practice that survives
9. (a) one that leaves nothing out.  (b) A premature report is
    (c) An obscure report is  (d) one that is hard to understand.

10. (a) A ferocious creature is  (b) one that has died out.
    (c) An extinct creature is  (d) one that eats only meat.

3B

Just the Right Word

Replace each phrase in bold with a single word (or form of the word) from the word list.

1. The house was hidden from view by a thick hedge.

2. My two-horsepower engine is lacking in power compared to the fifty-horsepower one in your boat.

3. It is easy to see from the dishes in the sink that someone has already eaten lunch.

4. The film captures the fierce behavior of a mother tiger defending her cubs.

5. The pirate Blackbeard attacked and robbed the people on ships in the Caribbean.

6. To announce the holiday schedule now would be to do so before the time is right.

7. After the flood, the people who remained alive returned to their homes to clean away the mud.

8. Alberto had no other choice available but to take the test on Friday, even though he was still sick.
9. We did not stay for the **entire time** of the concert because Madeleine was too tired.

10. Lions and tigers are **animals that eat meat**.

### Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is **optional** on most bikes?
   - (a) brakes
   - (b) tires
   - (c) basket
   - (d) bike lock

2. Which of the following can be **preserved**?
   - (a) freedom
   - (b) fruit
   - (c) letters
   - (d) clouds

3. Which of the following can become **extinct**?
   - (a) languages
   - (b) volcanoes
   - (c) plants
   - (d) animals

4. Which of the following is an **ancestor**?
   - (a) your brother
   - (b) your daughter
   - (c) your great-grandmother
   - (d) your grandson

5. Which of the following are **carnivorous**?
   - (a) wolves
   - (b) horses
   - (c) cows
   - (d) bees

6. Which of the following can be **premature**?
   - (a) a death
   - (b) a holiday
   - (c) an announcement
   - (d) a baby

7. Which of the following might be **ferocious**?
   - (a) a polar bear
   - (b) a teddy bear
   - (c) a hungry dog
   - (d) a hungry baby
8. Which of the following might be hard to comprehend?
   (a) a computer game  (c) a foreign language
   (b) a shopping list    (d) a card game

Word Study: Latin Roots
In each space, write the Latin word forming the root of each English word, together with its meaning. Choose from the ten Latin words shown.

Many English words come from Latin roots. The word liberty, for example, is formed from the Latin word liber, meaning “free.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Latin Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. not fully formed</td>
<td>premature</td>
<td>prae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to stay alive</td>
<td>survive</td>
<td>trahere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. meat-eating</td>
<td>carnivore</td>
<td>ferox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. with great savagery</td>
<td>ferocious</td>
<td>vivere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. one who goes on foot</td>
<td>pedestrian</td>
<td>pedester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to till or work the soil</td>
<td>cultivate</td>
<td>durare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ancestor
carnivore
comprehend
duration
evident
extinct
ferocious
gigantic
obscure
option
premature
preserve
prey
puny
survive

Lesson 3
Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The Last Dinosaurs

When people think of dinosaurs, the one that comes to mind most frequently is Tyrannosaurus rex. This gigantic monster was almost fifty feet in length and weighed five tons. Tyrannosaurus rex had curved eight-inch talons on its feet. It also had a huge jaw lined with teeth as long and as sharp as steak knives. It was thought to have been the most terrifying of all the carnivorous dinosaurs. Imagine the surprise, then, of some scientists who were digging in eastern Utah in 1992. They found preserved in the rock the remains of a dinosaur. Not just any dinosaur, but one that could well have been a match for Tyrannosaurus rex.

Named Utahraptor, this ferocious creature was “only” twenty feet long. But it had twelve-inch hooked claws on each of its hind legs. Unlike Tyrannosaurus rex, which had surprisingly short and puny forelimbs, Utahraptor had large, powerful arms equipped with ten-inch claws. With these it could grasp its prey and bring its victim down. Then it could slash with the terrible claws on its hind feet. Flight was not an option for an animal being attacked. The Utahraptor had sturdy back legs. It could probably outrun any other creature. But a contest between these two powerful creatures of the dinosaur world was not to be. It never took place,
for one reason: All of the Utahraptors had been dead for fifty million years before Tyrannosaurus rex ever appeared.

It is difficult to comprehend the vast stretch of time that dinosaurs lived on Earth. They lasted well over a hundred and fifty million years. Tyrannosaurus rex was among the last of the dinosaurs; it died out sixty-five million years ago. Human beings have been around for only two or three million years. It will be a long time before we equal the duration of the dinosaurs’ stay on Earth.

No one knows why these creatures became extinct. But it seems evident from the record left in Earth’s crust that it happened fairly suddenly. We know that a meteorite, a large mass of rock or metal from outer space, once hit Earth. This was in what is now Mexico about sixty-five million years ago. The meteorite made a crater almost two hundred miles across. Dust from such an impact would have obscured the light from the sun for many weeks. The result would have been freezing temperatures. Much of Earth’s plant life would have died. That would have made it difficult for many animals to survive.

However, it would be premature to say for certain that this was what brought an end to the dinosaurs; scientists are still studying the subject. Indeed, scientists in China have discovered the bones of Sinornis, a feathered dinosaur that perched and flew. This has led some to claim that this creature may be the ancestor of today’s birds. If this turns out to be true, then it would be possible to say that the dinosaurs never died out at all.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How do scientists know that *Utahraptor* ever lived?

2. What was the duration of the age of the dinosaurs?

3. When did the last of the dinosaurs die out?
4. What are some things scientists now comprehend about *Utahraptor*?

5. What is the meaning of *prey* as it is used in the passage?

6. How did *Tyrannosaurus rex* compare in size to *Utahraptor*?

7. What is the meaning of *survive* as it is used in the passage?

8. What were the *options* of a creature attacked by *Utahraptor*?

9. Were the forelimbs of *Tyrannosaurus rex* as powerful as those of *Utahraptor*? Why or why not?

10. Why is it *premature* to say for certain what brought an end to the dinosaurs?

11. Did the dinosaurs die out over a long period of time?

12. Why would a meteorite crashing into Earth affect the sunlight?
13. Why do some scientists say a dinosaur may be the *ancestor* of birds?

14. How would you describe the eating habits of *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Utahraptor*?

15. Why would other creatures probably try to avoid *Utahraptor*?

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**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- A **carnivore** is a meat-eating animal, especially a mammal that hunts for its food. Certain plants that eat insects, such as the Venus flytrap, are also *carnivorous*. The word comes from the Latin *carn*, which means “meat” or “flesh.” *Chili con carne* is a Spanish phrase in which the word *carne* comes from the same Latin word; the phrase means “chili with meat.”

- **Prey** and **pray** are homophones, words that sound alike but have different meanings and spellings. To pray means “to ask, request, or plead for help, or to offer praise or thanks.”

- The Latin phrase **puis ne** means “born afterward” and was applied to Roman children of noble birth who followed the firstborn. Because Roman titles and property passed to the oldest, the other children, those who were *puis ne*, were considered to be less powerful. The phrase passed into English as our adjective **puny**.

- Things that are hard, such as stone, iron, or bones, are slow to decay or wear away, so they last a long time. The Romans saw how these two qualities, of being hard and lasting a long time, were related. The Latin words *durus* “hard,” and *durare*, “to last a long time” show this connection and form the root of several English words. In addition to **duration**, there is **endure**, which means “to last a long time.” In the United States, the separation of church and state is a concept that has **endured** for more than two centuries. **Durable** goods are items such as cars and refrigerators that are expected to last a long time.
**Vocabulary Extension**

**evident**

*adjective* Easy to see and understand; clear.

---

**Word Family**

evidence (noun)
evidently (adverb)

---

**Synonyms and Antonyms**

Synonyms: obvious, clear
Antonyms: mysterious, unclear

---

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

*There was evidence that an animal had been in our garden. We could see footprints, and our tomatoes were gone.*

After reading these sentences, what do you think *evidence* means?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

  Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

  Be ready to share what you have written.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**accurate**  
*adj.* 1. Able to give a correct reading or measurement.  
This clock is so **accurate** that it gains less than one second a year.  
2. Without mistakes or errors in facts.  
In science class we make **accurate** drawings of the plants we study.  

**accuracy**  
*n.* Correctness, exactness.  
I question the **accuracy** of your report because others have described the accident quite differently.

*Look around and give your partner an accurate count of the number of people in the room.*

**approximate**  
*adj.* Not exact, but close enough to be reasonably correct.  
The **approximate** weight of the puppy was ten pounds.

*Without looking, tell your partner the approximate number of desks in the room.*

**course**  
*n.* 1. The path over which something moves.  
The spaceship is now on a **course** for Mars.  
2. A way of acting or behaving.  
Because it is raining so hard, our best **course** is to wait in the car until the storm ends.  
3. A subject or set of subjects to be studied.  
The high school science **course** includes several field trips.

*Talk to your partner about the best course of action if there is a tornado warning.*

**depart**  
*v.* To leave; to go away from a place.  
The bus for Detroit **departs** at ten o'clock.  

**departure**  
*n.* The act of leaving.  
We were sad after the **departure** of our friends.

**despair**  
*v.* To lose hope.  
When neither the library nor the bookstore had it, I **despaired** of ever finding the book I wanted.  

*n.* A total lack of hope.  
The look of **despair** on their faces told me that the situation was worse than I had feared.
| **destination**<br>des tan-ə’ shən | **n.** The place to which something or someone is going.  
Tell the clerk your **destination** when you buy your ticket. |
|---|---|
| **deteriorate**<br>dē tir’ ē ər ā t | **v.** To make or become worse.  
The sidewalks in our neighborhood have **deteriorated** because the city has not taken care of them.  
**Tell your partner how you would feel if your relationship with your best friend were to deteriorate.** |
| **gale**<br>gāl | **n.** 1. A very strong wind.  
Last night’s **gale** tore several tiles off the roof.  
2. A loud outburst.  
We heard **gales** of laughter coming from the party. |
| **horizon**<br>hŏr ī’ zan | **n.** The apparent line in the distance where the sky meets the sea or land.  
We watched the setting sun sink slowly over the **horizon**.  
**horizontal** *adj.* (hŏr i zàn’t ē ř) Going straight across from side to side.  
The shoeboxes were in a **horizontal** row at the back of the closet.  
**Show your partner how you can make your hands horizontal.** |
| **jubilation**<br>jōō bal-ə’ shən | **n.** A feeling or expression of great joy.  
There was jubilation among the fans when the team won the championship.  
**jubilant** *adj.* (jōō’ bal-ənt) Very happy.  
My family was **jubilant** when Aunt Fee survived the heart operation. |
| **navigate**<br>nav’ əgā t | **v.** To calculate or direct the movement of a ship or aircraft.  
Sailors **navigate** their ships into port when they need supplies.  
**navigation** *n.* The science or practice of navigating.  
Mark Twain learned **navigation** during his time on a boat on the Mississippi River. |
| **nostalgia**<br>nās tal’ ja | **n.** A longing for a certain time in the past.  
Seeing the photographs of my first dog filled me with **nostalgia**.  
**nostalgic** *adj.* Having feelings of nostalgia.  
I became **nostalgic** when I heard you playing the song my grandfather used to sing to me. |
Using Words in Context
Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) I checked the **accuracy** of my watch and found it was one minute slow. ____
   (b) Professional basketball players must be **accurate** with the ball. ____
   (c) As far as we can tell, what he says is **accurate**. ____
   (d) The weather turned **accurate**, so we left early. ____

2. (a) The first **voyage** of the **Titanic** ended in disaster when it hit an iceberg. ____
   (b) Ferdinand Magellan made the first **voyage** around the world in 1521. ____
   (c) The **voyage** reached for the coat at the back of the closet. ____
   (d) We decided to **voyage** by train even though it took longer. ____
3. (a) The course the boat is on is toward the first city north of us. 
(b) Marvin is taking a course on math for extra credit. 
(c) Your best course if a tornado strikes is to head for the basement. 
(d) The recipe calls for a tablespoon of course salt.

4. (a) There were times when we despaired of winning the game. 
(b) The song is about the despair of someone who is alone. 
(c) I was too despaired to meet my sister for lunch. 
(d) I was despaired by the teacher for littering in the lunchroom.

5. (a) The jubilant look on his face told us he had won. 
(b) We heard cries of jubilation as we entered the stadium. 
(c) We put together a jubilation of our favorite songs. 
(d) Mansi picked up the jubilant and began to play.

6. (a) A marble will not roll on a horizontal surface. 
(b) The horizon was purple and pink during the sunset. 
(c) I looked through the horizon, but it was too foggy to see anything. 
(d) The line drawn from left to right in the picture represents the horizon.

7. (a) When reminded of her old friend, Jacquetta becomes nostalgic. 
(b) Sal caught nostalgia after being bitten by a bug. 
(c) Ten thousand dollars is a really nostalgic amount of money. 
(d) The place I feel most nostalgic is my old preschool.

8. (a) The batter severed the ball into the bleachers. 
(b) Luna severed the tree limb with one swing of her ax. 
(c) If you are banished, you must sever all ties with your country. 
(d) Mari severed the pizza into six equal slices.

9. (a) Sheila revived her friendship with Santiago by loaning him her football. 
(b) The space program was revived with plans for a trip to Mars. 
(c) The music revives like nothing but drums. 
(d) The smell of garlic revives me of spaghetti.

10. (a) The school bus departs in ten minutes. 
(b) The coach’s sudden departure from the rules shocked everyone. 
(c) Natalia and I departed but promised to get together again soon. 
(d) He softly departed on the bed and sighed.
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with wild animal?
   (a) accurate       (b) ferocious       (c) approximate       (d) horizontal

2. Which word or words go with not exact?
   (a) accurate       (b) equivalent       (c) approximate       (d) nostalgic

3. Which word or words go with travel?
   (a) depart       (b) deteriorate       (c) destination       (d) voyage

4. Which word or words go with worsen?
   (a) deteriorate       (b) navigate       (c) nostalgia       (d) obscure

5. Which word or words go with weather?
   (a) forecast       (b) climate       (c) bland       (d) gale

6. Which word or words go with feelings?
   (a) accuracy       (b) nostalgia       (c) jubilation       (d) departure

7. Which word or words go with measuring?
   (a) departure       (b) accurate       (c) approximate       (d) jubilation

8. Which word or words go with unhappiness?
   (a) misery       (b) jubilation       (c) combination       (d) despair

9. Which word or words go with straight?
   (a) bland       (b) horizontal       (c) nostalgic       (d) evident

10. Which word or words go with recover?
    (a) scurry       (b) deprive       (c) deteriorate       (d) revive

accurate
approximate
course
depart
despair
destination
deteriorate
gale
horizon
jubilation
navigate
nostalgia
revive
sever
voyage
Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The **gales**
   (a) were strong enough to blow roofs off.
   (b) blew open when the wind picked up.
   (c) drew a huge crowd on opening night.
   (d) of laughter during the movie were enormous.

2. You **revived**
   (a) a friendship that you miss.
   (b) hope in someone who was ready to give up.
   (c) an object that you lost.
   (d) old memories when you were talking with friends.

3. People study **navigation**
   (a) to learn more about earthquakes.
   (b) so pilots can safely fly airplanes.
   (c) so they can build stronger roads and bridges.
   (d) to become a ship’s captain.

4. Things **deteriorated**
   (a) in the oven and smelled delicious.
   (b) when they weren’t taken care of.
   (c) in clusters as they grew.
   (d) the more you took care of them.

5. The **destination**
   (a) of the *Mayflower* was Jamestown, but it landed on Cape Cod.
   (b) of falling rain felt good on my skin.
   (c) was caused by a fire in the attic.
   (d) was clearly marked on the front of the bus.

6. The **approximate**
   (a) distance between Earth and the sun is ninety-three million miles.
   (b) age of the Great Pyramid is fifty-five hundred years.
   (c) sound of the thunderstorm scared the dog.
   (d) facts in the article were absolutely true.
7. The **departure**
   (a) was signed by Benjamin Franklin, making it very valuable.
   (b) of the bus was ten minutes late.
   (c) was pulled by two horses.
   (d) in the phone broke when Kal dropped it.

8. The **despairing**
   (a) look in her eyes was easy to see.
   (b) coconuts grow only in tropical countries.
   (c) bus took off right on time.
   (d) howl of the dog when its owner left the house was sad to hear.

**Completing Sentences**

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. An example of something that can **deteriorate** is ________________________________________.

2. If I were caught in a **gale**, I would ________________________________________.

3. I sometimes feel **nostalgic** for ________________________________________.

4. I would love to take a **voyage** to ________________________________________.

5. An **accurate** description of me would be ________________________________________.

6. I would be **jubilant** if ________________________________________.

7. If something is **approximate**, that means it is ________________________________________.

8. If I’m at the park and it starts to rain, my best **course** would be to ________________________________________.
9. When a kind of clothing from the past is **revived**, that means it is
_____________________________________________________________.

10. If I had my own spaceship, my **destination** would be
_____________________________________________________________.

---

**Vocabulary in Context**

**Read the passage.**

**A Difficult Journey**

In England in the early seventeenth century, people were not permitted to worship as they pleased; this was a decision made for them by the government. Those who did not like these religious laws were free to emigrate. So, on September 6, 1620, a sailing ship called the Mayflower departed from Plymouth, England, with 102 passengers.

Many of those on board were leaving to be free to worship in their own way and follow their own religious and spiritual beliefs. Later, they were known as Pilgrims. That is the name for people who make long journeys because of a deep religious faith. Others on the ship were there in the expectation of making a new life for themselves in the new world of America. The passengers, however, did not want to sever all connections with England. They had to pay back the money they had borrowed to finance this journey. They intended to do this by engaging in commerce through trade with the old country.

The Mayflower’s destination was Virginia. Early pioneers from England had settled there thirteen years before. But getting there was no straightforward matter. In those days, when sailors were out of sight of land, they navigated by measuring the position of the sun and stars. When the sun’s position indicated that it was noon, the clocks on board the ship would show a different time, which depended on how far east or west they had traveled. The difference in time was used to calculate their position. But their timepieces and other nautical instruments were not very accurate. When clouds obscured the sun or stars, figuring out where they were and in what direction they were headed was not easy.
For the first couple of weeks of the Mayflower’s voyage, gentle breezes carried the ship along; the passengers sat on deck and enjoyed the sunshine. Later on, however, the weather abruptly deteriorated. Strong gales rocked the Mayflower and made life miserable for the passengers; many people became sick. One person developed a fever and died; he was buried at sea. A woman named Elizabeth Hopkins had a baby while the ship was still mid-ocean. She named the child Oceanus. Day after day, the Pilgrims stared forlornly at the horizon. They were hoping for a glimpse of land to revive their spirits. Day after day, all they saw was the endless sea and the vast sky. Many despaired of ever reaching America. Then at last, after sixty-five days, they observed land. That day there was great jubilation on board the Mayflower.

The Pilgrims soon determined, however, that they had been blown far off their proper course by exceptionally strong winds in the mid-Atlantic Ocean. Instead of landing in Virginia, their calculations revealed that they had landed on Cape Cod, approximately five hundred miles to the north. For several weeks they explored the coast of Cape Cod Bay, looking for a place to settle. They had precious little time to find a place to build their homes because the bitterly cold winter weather was almost upon them.

Finally, in late December, they discovered a suitable spot. The passengers were conveyed ashore to plan the new settlement and construct houses. The location they selected had been visited earlier by English explorers. The name the explorers had given it may have made some of the Pilgrims nostalgic; it was called Plymouth.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What option was open to people in England who wanted to practice their own religion?

2. What is the meaning of **sever** as it is used in the passage?
3. How long did it take the *Mayflower* to get from England to Cape Cod?

_____________________________________________________________

4. Where did those on board the *Mayflower* intend to land?

_____________________________________________________________

5. What is the meaning of **accurate** as it is used in the passage?

_____________________________________________________________

6. **Approximately** how many passengers were there on the *Mayflower*?

_____________________________________________________________

7. When did the weather start to get worse?

_____________________________________________________________

8. When might it have been dangerous for passengers to go on deck?

_____________________________________________________________

9. Why did many passengers **despair** of reaching America?

_____________________________________________________________

10. What problem would cloudy skies cause for the crew of the *Mayflower*?

_____________________________________________________________

11. Where did the passengers first see land?

_____________________________________________________________

12. What is the meaning of **revive** as it is used in the passage?

_____________________________________________________________
13. How might the religious Pilgrims have expressed their **jubilation** at seeing land?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

14. Name some of the things that the Pilgrims might have felt **nostalgia** for.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

15. What **course** was open to the Pilgrims when they found themselves on Cape Cod instead of in Virginia?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

---

**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- Don’t confuse **course**, a noun that has several meanings, with the adjective **coarse**, which means “rough to the touch; crude; not fine.” These two words are homophones; they are pronounced the same but have different meanings and spellings.

- Both **revive** and **survive** (Word List 3) come from the Latin word **vivus**, which means “living; alive.”

- Winds have different names, depending on the speed at which they blow. A **breeze** goes from 4 miles per hour (a light breeze) to 31 m.p.h. (a strong breeze). A **gale** has a wind speed of from 32 to 63 m.p.h. A **storm** is a wind blowing between 64 and 73 m.p.h. A **hurricane** has a wind speed of 74 m.p.h. and higher.
4 Vocabulary Extension

accurate

djective 1. Measured or calculated correctly.
2. Correct; without mistakes; true in every detail.

Academic Context
When doing a science experiment, you must make sure your measurements are accurate, or you may end up with an incorrect result.

Word Family
accuracy (noun)
accurately (adverb)

Discussion & Writing Prompt
How can you make sure that your spelling is accurate?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.
How can mail carriers tell how many letters there are in a mailbox without looking inside?

1. I don’t let anything _____ me while I’m working. (1)

2. A(n) _____ of mine fought in the Civil War. (3)
3. Cats _____ on mice, chipmunks, and birds. (3)

4. The bus’s _____ was New York City. (4)
5. The dog looks _____, but it’s quite harmless. (3)

6. Your eyes will soon _____ themselves to the dark. (1)
7. My parents hope to _____ a new car this year. (2)
8. The tires on the bulldozer were ______. (3)
9. We have no other _____ but to continue. (3)

10. The _____ was admitted to the hospital this morning. (1)

11. A(n) _____ dog does not have to be told twice. (1)
12. If I _____ this storm, I’m never going sailing again. (3)
13. Last night’s _____ blew several tiles off the roof. (4)
14. My _____ on the trip was my best friend. (1)
15. The speck on the _____ turned out to be an island. (4)
16. I refused to _____ when told to give up my seat. (1)
17. A drink and a short rest will soon _____ us. (4)
18. Give me the _____ day of your arrival. (4)
19. The teacher will _____ you to your new seat. (1)
20. Those trees _____ the view of the lake. (3)
21. Are you and your roommate _____? (1)
22. A large _____ of grapes hung from the vine. (2)
23. The _____ from Seattle to Sydney took a month. (4)
24. A single blow from an ax will _____ the rope. (4)
25. You can _____ mushrooms in any dark, damp place. (2)
26. We will _____ by the stars on our ocean crossing. (4)
27. I felt a sudden wave of _____ for the good old days. (4)
28. A driver needs to be _____ at all times. (1)
29. Do you _____ the meaning of the message? (3)
30. I plan to _____ early as I have to be up at six. (1)
31. Candy canes are very _____, so don’t drop any. (2)
32. The _____ we had to follow was laid out for us. (4)
33. I went up and said, “Allow me to _____ myself.” (2)
34. You can _____ peaches by canning them. (3)
Lessons 1–4 Review continued

35. The tiger is a(n) _____ and eats only meat. (3)

36. I’m trying to cut down on the sweets that I ______. (2)

37. The Rockies were a(n) _____ to those heading west. (1)

38. The _____ of popcorn made our mouths water. (2)

39. What is the _____ of a dollar in Mexican money? (2)

40. Wood will _____ if it is not properly cared for. (4)

41. I felt someone in the crowd _____ me. (1)

42. Two _____ men piled the wood in the truck. (1)

43. Sam cannot understand the _____ of how big the universe is. (1)

44. We _____ grain to many countries. (2)
Lesson 5

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**avalanche**  
*_n._ 1. A great mass of ice, earth, or snow mixed with rocks sliding down a mountain.  
The mountain climbers had a narrow escape when the **avalanche** swept over them.  
2. A great amount of something.  
The company had an **avalanche** of orders because of their online ad for the new game.

*Discuss with your partner how you handle an avalanche of homework.*

**blizzard**  
*_n._ A heavy snowstorm with strong winds.  
The Chicago airport had to close for two days because of the **blizzard**.

**challenge**  
*_v._ 1. To invite others to take part in a contest.  
I **challenged** my friend to a game of chess.  
2. To cause a person to use a lot of skill or effort.  
This trail **challenges** even the best hikers.  
3. To question or to argue against, especially when something is unfair or unjust.  
Very few scientists **challenge** the idea that a large meteorite killed off the last of the dinosaurs sixty-five million years ago.  

*_n._ 1. An interesting task or problem; something that takes skill or effort.  
Living out of our backpacks for a week on the mountain was a real **challenge**.  
2. A call to take part in a contest.  
I accepted the **challenge** to run in the marathon.

*Tell your partner which subject challenges you more—reading or math.*

**conquer**  
*_v._ 1. To get the better of.  
Swimming lessons at the YMCA helped me **conquer** my fear of the water.  
2. To defeat.  
Our team **conquered** the visiting team, even though our two star players were benched.  

**conquest**  
*_n._ The act of defeating.  
The movie was about the **conquest** of Earth by creatures from another planet.

*Discuss with your partner how winning a sports event is like a conquest.*
| **crevice** | *n.* A deep, narrow opening in rock caused by a split or crack. The **crevice** had filled with soil in which a cluster of small red flowers was growing. |
| **foolhardy** | *adj.* Unwisely bold or daring. It would be **foolhardy** to go swimming during a gale. |
| **lure** | *v.* To tempt or attract with the promise of something good. In the early nineteenth century, the hope of owning land of their own **lured** many people to travel west to Ohio and Indiana.  
*n.* 1. Something that attracts. The **lure** of fresh air led us to the park for a walk.  
2. Artificial bait used for fishing. A large striped bass took the **lure,** and I hooked it. |
| **makeshift** | *n.* A temporary and usually less strong replacement. We used the camper as a **makeshift** while our house was being built.  
*adj.* Used as a temporary replacement. We use the cooler as a **makeshift** table when we have a picnic. |
| **optimist** | *n.* One who looks at things in the most positive way; a cheerful, hopeful person. Jade and Jean are **optimists** and so, of course, they believed the bus would not leave without us.  
**optimistic** *adj.* Cheerful; hopeful. In spite of the injuries to our best players, I am **optimistic** about our chances of winning the big game.  
**optimism** *n.* A feeling of hope or cheerfulness. The patients’ **optimism** helped them recover more quickly from their illnesses. |
| **previous** | *adj.* Earlier; happening before. Although I missed the last practice, I attended the two **previous** ones. |

*Talk to your partner about what could lure you to try a new vegetable.*

*Tell your partner if you feel optimistic about the future and why.*

*Ask your partner if he or she remembers the previous vocabulary word.*
### Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 5. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) the way to reach the top.  
   (b) a meeting of heads of state.  
   (c) A lure is  
   (d) A summit is

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

2. (a) An optimistic statement is one  
   (b) that is released to the public.  
   (c) A previous statement is one  
   (d) that was made earlier.

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________
3. (a) To lure someone is (c) to offer help or advice to that person.
   (b) To thwart someone is (d) to tempt that person with promises.

4. (a) an area assigned to a salesperson.
   (b) A crevice is
   (c) a payment for something done.
   (d) A route is

5. (a) To be thwarted is to be (c) prevented from carrying out one's plans.
   (b) To be challenged is to be (d) attracted by promises.

6. (a) An optimistic report is one (c) that is written out.
   (b) that is hopeful.
   (d) A terse report is one

7. (a) a call to take part in a contest. (c) A challenge is
   (b) a severe snowstorm with high winds.
   (d) An avalanche is

8. (a) A makeshift file is one that (c) stores things upright.
   (b) A vertical file is one that (d) gets narrower toward the top.

9. (a) A foolhardy remark is one (c) that sounds threatening.
   (b) that is short and to the point. (d) A terse remark is one
10. (a) a split or crack in rock. (c) A blizzard is
(b) a mass of falling rocks and snow. (d) An avalanche is

Just the Right Word

Replace each phrase in bold with a single word (or form of the word) from the word list.

1. Your **daring but unwise** leap off the boat almost cost you your life.

2. What kind of **artificial bait** is best for catching bluefish?

3. Being appointed chairman was the **highest point** of the general’s military career.

4. According to the radio, we can expect a **severe snowstorm with very strong winds** tonight.

5. I’m driving to Yellowstone this summer and wonder which would be the best **way to get there**.

6. The German army’s **defeat of the armed forces** of France in 1940 took less than four weeks.

7. A **deep, narrow opening made by a split in the rock** provided a toehold for the climbers making their way up the cliff face.

8. Swimming across the lake will be quite a **difficult task requiring great skill and effort**.

9. What is the reason for Andre’s **feeling that all will go well**?

10. Bruno didn’t have a pillow, so he used a rolled-up coat as a **temporary replacement for one** and slept quite soundly.
Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following might an **optimist** say?
   - (a) “Things could be a lot worse!”
   - (c) “What’s the use?”
   - (b) “Don’t count your chickens.”
   - (d) “I know we can do it.”

2. Which of the following might be a **lure** to a person?
   - (a) the Broadway stage
   - (c) an ocean voyage
   - (b) the presidency
   - (d) a tropical island

3. Which of the following might **challenge** a person?
   - (a) competing in the Olympics
   - (c) driving a racing car
   - (b) watching a TV show
   - (d) reading a comic book

4. Of which of the following could there be an **avalanche**?
   - (a) letters
   - (c) gales
   - (b) orders
   - (d) requests

5. Which of the following would you expect to be **vertical**?
   - (a) a sleeping person
   - (c) the horizon
   - (b) a front door
   - (d) a stairway

6. Which of the following might **thwart** someone?
   - (a) support from a friend
   - (c) a flat tire
   - (b) a sudden change in the weather
   - (d) lack of money

7. Which of the following is **foolhardy**?
   - (a) skating on thin ice
   - (c) losing your wallet
   - (b) riding a horse
   - (d) eating salad

8. Which of the following can be **terse**?
   - (a) a comment
   - (c) a phone conversation
   - (b) muscles
   - (d) an aroma
Word Study: Suffixes
Complete the questions below.

A prefix comes at the beginning of a word. The part that comes at the end is called a suffix. A suffix can change a word from one part of speech to another. The -ive ending changes the verb create into the adjective creative. The -or ending changes it into the noun creator. Notice that you may have to add, drop, or change some letters in the word before you add the suffix.

Turn the following verbs into nouns by adding the suffix -ment, -ion, -ing, or -or.

1. assign __________________________
2. distract __________________________
3. crave __________________________
4. survive __________________________

Turn the following nouns into adjectives by adding the suffix -ic, -al, or -ous.

5. optimist __________________________
6. horizon __________________________
7. nostalgia __________________________
8. carnivore __________________________

Turn the following adjectives into nouns by adding the suffix -cy, -(t)ion, or -ence.

9. accurate __________________________
10. jubilant __________________________
11. obedient __________________________
12. patient __________________________
On Top of the World

The world’s greatest climbers have always been drawn to Mount Everest. In trying to climb it, however, many have been lured to their deaths. Everest is located in Asia on the border of Nepal and Tibet. It is part of the Himalayan mountain chain north of India. It is just over twenty-nine thousand feet high. Other mountains are more difficult to climb and offer a greater challenge. But because it is the world’s highest mountain, Everest has a special place in our imaginations.

Every attempt to reach the top requires careful planning and can cost over a quarter of a million dollars. Often climbers hire Nepalese guides called Sherpas. Sherpas are skilled and experienced mountaineers. Together they work out the route to take and set up camps along the way.

Because the air is so thin near the top, climbers need to bring oxygen with them. This adds greatly to the weight that must be carried. In recent years, small groups of climbers have made attempts on Everest without oxygen and without relying on Sherpas. Their daring method has been to travel fast and light. They stay in temporary shelters as they make their way up and down.

Where the mountain rises vertically, climbers drive spikes into crevices in the rock. Then they pull each other up with ropes. They must be very careful. A loose stone or even a loud noise can start an avalanche. An avalanche can bury those caught in its path or sweep them to their deaths. In addition, climbers must be alert to the weather because it can change suddenly for the worse. Blizzards often strike with little warning. This forces climbers to scramble for makeshift shelter until the danger has passed.

The first people to reach the top of Mount Everest were Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay, his Sherpa guide, in 1953. Teams of mountaineers had made at least eight previous tries; but all of them had been thwarted in their attempts to stand on the highest spot on Earth. Some had been plagued by bad planning, some by bad weather, and some by bad luck. The first woman to conquer Mount Everest was Junko Tabei, of Japan, in 1975; the first American woman to do so was Stacy Allison, in 1988.
Mountaineers are by nature optimists. They want to believe they will be able to reach the top. At times, however, if either their physical condition or the weather is deteriorating, they are forced to ask themselves if it would be foolhardy to continue. Their state of mind plays a big part in this decision. They must sometimes decide when they are only a few hundred feet from the summit. Many have chosen to continue, a decision that cost them their lives.

By 2015, Mount Everest had been climbed more than seven thousand times. That year, twenty-two climbers lost their lives making the attempt, the highest ever for a single year. In all, more than 250 people have died trying to reach the top. Why do it if it is so difficult and so dangerous? Someone once put this question to the English climber George Mallory. Mallory had made several unsuccessful tries to climb Mount Everest. He died there with less than six hundred feet to go, in 1924. He had answered the question with the terse reply, “Because it’s there.”

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What would you think of someone who planned to climb Mount Everest alone?

2. What is the meaning of challenge as it is used in the passage?

3. Why would it be unwise to blow a trumpet while high up on Mount Everest?

4. Why would you expect conversations between climbers to be terse?
5. Why do climbers watch the weather carefully?

6. What weather conditions would make a mountain climber optimistic?

7. How are crevices useful to climbers?

8. What is the meaning of route as it is used in the passage?

9. What should people do if caught in bad weather while climbing a mountain?

10. When do climbers need to use ropes?

11. What would happen to a team of climbers who couldn’t raise enough money for an attempt on Mount Everest?

12. How did George Mallory explain the lure of Mount Everest?

13. Why would Mallory have been familiar with Everest on his last climb?
14. How do you suppose climbers know when they have reached the summit?

_____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________

15. Why would climbers feel jubilant while standing on the top of Everest?

_____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

• Until 1881, a **blizzard** was a loud noise or blast. In that year the *New York Nation* said: “The hard weather has called into use a word which promises to become a national Americanism, namely *blizzard*. It [is the word for] a storm of snow and wind which we cannot resist away from shelter.” That is how the word came to have its present meaning. To be called a blizzard, a storm must have winds above thirty-five miles an hour, a temperature close to zero, blowing snow that reduces visibility, and lasts at least three hours.

• The antonym of **optimist** is **pessimist**. Imagine two people looking at a glass of water. The *optimist* thinks the glass is half full; the *pessimist* thinks it is half empty.

• **Route** is sometimes pronounced ROOT and sometimes ROWT; both are correct. Don’t confuse this word with *rout*, also pronounced ROWT, which means “a total and complete defeat.” *Route* and *root* can be homophones (when both are pronounced ROOT), and so can *route* and *rout* (when both are pronounced ROWT).

• **Vertical** and **horizontal** (Word List 4) are antonyms. In a crossword puzzle, the **horizontal** answers must fit perfectly with the **vertical** answers.
**Vocabulary Extension**

**challenge**

*verb*  
1. To invite someone else to take part in a contest against you.  
2. To test the ability of a person.  

*noun*  
An interesting problem; something that tests strength or ability.

**Academic Context**  
In school, your teachers will challenge you to learn something new every day.

**Word Family**  
challenger (noun)  
challenging (adjective)

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**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Tell about a time when you challenged someone to a competition or when someone else challenged you.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.  
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.  

Be ready to share what you have written.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

abolish
v. To bring to an end; to do away with.
Some people support a plan to abolish violence in movies.

agonize
n. Great pain of mind or body; suffering.
The sprained ankle caused him agony for several weeks.
agonizing adj. (ag’əniz’iŋ) Very painful.
Watching their sick child in the hospital bed was agonizing to the parents.

Tell your partner about a time you were in agony when you got hurt.

catapult
n. A machine used in ancient wars that threw objects with great force.
Roman catapults could throw six-pound objects almost a third of a mile.
v. To move or be moved suddenly and with great force, as if by a catapult.
The Stones’ latest song catapulted them to the top of the music charts.

denounce
v. 1. To speak out against something; to criticize.
The principal denounced the students who acted out during the school assembly.
2. To accuse someone of doing wrong.
Carla denounced Victor, who sat next to her, for cheating on the test.

Talk to your partner about how you would feel if someone denounced you for something you didn’t do.

escalate
v. To go up or increase in size or scope.
If house prices continue to escalate, many people will be unable to afford to buy a home.
**grim**  
*adj.* 1. Cruel; fierce.  
There were many grim battles during the Civil War.  
2. Unfriendly or threatening; stern.  
The coach’s grim face expressed his displeasure at our team’s poor performance.  
3. Unpleasant; disturbing.  
We heard the grim news that our class hamster has gotten very sick.  

*Make a grim face at your partner.*

**harbor**  
*n.* A protected place along a seacoast where ships can find shelter.  
In the summer the harbor is busy with sailboats going in and out.  

*v.* 1. To give shelter to; to take care of by hiding.  
We harbored the injured baby rabbit in my sister’s room until our mother found it.  
2. To hold and nourish a thought or feeling in the mind.  
Try not to harbor anger against the person who stole your bike.

**inflict**  
*v.* To cause something painful to be felt.  
The hurricane inflicted severe damage on coastal areas.  

*Tell your partner what you would do if a storm inflicted damage on your home.*

**loathe**  
*v.* To hate or dislike greatly.  
Gandhi, the great Indian leader, loathed violence.  

*loathing*  
*n.* A feeling of hatred.  
Their loathing of cruelty to animals led them to set up a shelter for unwanted pets.  

*Discuss with your partner the type of weather you loathe.*

**meddle**  
*v.* To involve oneself in other people’s affairs without being asked.  
When my grandparents retired, they could have meddled in my parents’ lives, but they didn’t.  

*meddlesome*  
*adj.* Given to taking part in others’ affairs without being asked.  
If you think I am being meddlesome, just tell me to mind my own business.
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The eggs were abolished in the frying pan. _____
   (b) Slavery in the United States was abolished in 1863. _____
   (c) Ancient laws need to be looked at and, in some cases, abolished. _____
   (d) The old library was torn down, and a new one was abolished in its place. _____

2. (a) The novel was written in Spanish but has been translated into English. _____
   (b) He was translated across the street on his skateboard. _____
   (c) There's a place online where you can translate words. _____
   (d) Manuel had translated himself into someone we did not recognize. _____

monstrous

adj. 1. Causing shock; horrible; wicked.
Mikaela begged her parents not to carry out their monstrous plan to move her family to another country.
2. Extremely large.
A monstrous roller coaster was the most exciting ride at the fair.

rouse

v. 1. To awaken, to wake up.
The children were sleeping so soundly that it was difficult to rouse them.
2. To stir up; to excite.
Martin Luther King Jr. roused the American people with his 1963 speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

steadfast

adj. Unchanging; steady; loyal.
Rigo and Moni remained steadfast friends throughout their school years.

translate

v. To put into a different language.
The Little Prince, which was written in French, was translated into English by Katherine Woods.

Tell your partner a word or phrase you can translate from another language.
3. (a) The students harbored hopes of getting out of school early. 
   (b) The harbor was a safe place for boats to anchor. 
   (c) We harbored the baby bird until it was old enough to fly. 
   (d) Diego had worked as a harbor when he was younger.

4. (a) Who is your favorite cartoon character? 
   (b) Help me pry the character off this container. 
   (c) How you treat others shows your true character. 
   (d) I couldn’t read the tiny characters on the sign at the park.

5. (a) The grim look on the doctor’s face was not a good sign. 
   (b) Did you hear the grim news about my amazing new soccer ball? 
   (c) Bastian knew from the grim way his mother glared at him that he was in trouble. 
   (d) We always bring delicious grim food to our annual family reunion.

6. (a) The team roused all night to rest up for the game the next day. 
   (b) We were roused at four a.m. by the ringing of the alarm bell. 
   (c) The student roused the class with her speech. 
   (d) The volcano began to rouse yesterday morning.

7. (a) Shireen is trying to denounce her TV time so she can read more. 
   (b) My teacher denounces the idea that homework is a bad thing. 
   (c) Potato chips were denounced by the school parents as unhealthy. 
   (d) It was denounced over the speaker that the bus would depart.

8. (a) The statue has been strong and steadfast for many years. 
   (b) When the wind stopped, the boat was steadfast in the water. 
   (c) A dog can be a steadfast friend. 
   (d) This rain has been steadfast for five days now.

9. (a) Liam was awarded a meddle for first place. 
   (b) The room was such a meddle, it took us all day to clean up. 
   (c) I try never to meddle in other people’s lives. 
   (d) Meddlesome people do things without asking.

10. (a) The inflict caused by the tornado wasn’t too bad. 
    (b) The tornado inflicted damage on only a few buildings. 
    (c) I do not want to inflict my sickness onto others. 
    (d) I was inflicted with guilt because I didn’t help my best friend.
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with **suffering**?
   (a) character  (b) misery  (c) agony  (d) steadfast

2. Which word or words go with **weapon**?
   (a) beverage  (b) catapult  (c) harbor  (d) horizon

3. Which word or words go with **weather**?
   (a) gale  (b) character  (c) blizzard  (d) hail

4. Which word or words go with **move**?
   (a) elevate  (b) descend  (c) denounce  (d) escalate

5. Which word or words go with **hate**?
   (a) loathe  (b) abolish  (c) detest  (d) revive

6. Which word or words go with **size**?
   (a) meddlesome  (b) gigantic  (c) accurate  (d) monstrous

7. Which word or words go with **cause pain**?
   (a) escalate  (b) impose  (c) inflict  (d) abolish

8. Which word or words go with **sailing**?
   (a) navigate  (b) harbor  (c) voyage  (d) catapult

9. Which word or words go with **strong dislike**?
   (a) detest  (b) meddle  (c) loathe  (d) despise

10. Which word or words go with **imposing**?
    (a) sullen  (b) meddlesome  (c) obstinate  (d) stingy
Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. We roused our sisters
   (a) at seven in the morning.
   (b) in separate rooms.
   (c) into cleaning their rooms.
   (d) by telling them we were going to an amusement park.

2. You were inflicting
   (a) punishment on someone who had broken the rules.
   (b) harm even though you didn’t mean to.
   (c) your best friend in what you were doing.
   (d) the meaning of what I had said.

3. We loathed
   (a) the dishes until they were clean.
   (b) the idea of moving somewhere new.
   (c) leaving such a delightful spot, but we had to.
   (d) those scoundrels who tricked people.

4. Each character
   (a) in the movie has something to hide.
   (b) on the sign must be easy to see.
   (c) had room for just four people.
   (d) was mixed together to make green paint.

5. The astronauts were catapulted
   (a) into space aboard a rocket ship.
   (b) from the rocket into the ocean with a parachute.
   (c) food that didn’t taste very good.
   (d) a blanket when it got too cold.

6. His friends were steadfastly
   (a) loyal, even though he had let them down.
   (b) staying away from him until he apologized for his rude joke.
   (c) running and stopping because they didn’t know where to go.
   (d) changing their minds again and again.

abolish  agony  catapult  character  denounce  escalate  grim  harbor  inflict  loathe  meddle  monstrous  rouse  steadfast  translate
7. A monstrously (a) large whale surfaced on the water and then dove down again.  
(b) severe storm threatened to wreck dozens of boats.  
(c) false lie was told by Felix about the teacher.  
(d) white piece of paper was on the shelf.

8. Anger escalated when  
(a) the elevator got stuck.  
(b) the two best friends wouldn’t stop fighting.  
(c) everyone relaxed.  
(d) Tio Domingo accused Felipe of cheating.

Completing Sentences  
Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. It would be agonizing to __________________________________________.
2. My favorite fictional character is __________________________________________.
3. Something a steadfast friend might do is __________________________________________.
4. If I could, I would abolish __________________________________________.
5. I would denounce a friend if __________________________________________.
6. A grim face looks __________________________________________.
7. When an argument escalates, that means it __________________________________________.
8. I sometimes harbor thoughts about __________________________________________.
9. A food that I feel loathing for is _____________________________.

10. Right after I rouse myself in the morning, I _________________________________.

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The Pen Is Mightier Than the Sword

In the early nineteenth century, a number of Americans supported slavery, a practice that had been widely accepted since ancient times. Even people who loathed slavery, and there were a great many, thought that there was little that one person could do about it. They were wrong. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1811, was someone who caused important changes. She believed that slavery was a monstrous crime. While living in Ohio in the 1840s, she used her house to harbor enslaved people. These people had escaped from their Southern owners and were making their way north to freedom. In 1850, Harriet moved to Maine with her minister husband. There she wrote a novel called Uncle Tom’s Cabin. The book not only awakened people to the horrors of slavery but also catapulted her to world fame.

Her book painted a grim picture of enslaved life. Readers shared the agony that the enslaved mother Eliza felt when she accidentally overheard that her only child was to be sold to a slave trader. They eagerly followed Eliza’s adventures. First Eliza escaped with her child. Together they crossed the half-frozen Ohio River by jumping from one broken piece of ice to the next. Armed men and yelping dogs were close behind. Readers breathed a sigh of relief when Eliza and her child reached Canada and freedom.

Another character in the book is the wise and kindly enslaved man, Uncle Tom. He was sold to Simon Legree. Legree was a man who took pleasure in inflicting severe punishment on the people he enslaved. He ordered Uncle Tom to give a whipping to a sick and weak woman who had failed to pick enough cotton. Tom refused. So Legree had him whipped instead. Later, Uncle Tom steadfastly refused to tell Legree where two
runaway enslaved people were hiding. Legree had him beaten so severely that he died. Readers wept.

Uncle Tom’s Cabin sold millions of copies. It was translated into many different languages. It was also made into a stage play. The play was performed all over the world. The book helped rouse the people of America, especially those in the North, into demanding an end to slavery. Of course, not everyone looked with favor on Uncle Tom’s Cabin. It was banned in the South. Slave owners and their supporters accused Harriet Beecher Stowe of meddling in their lives. She ignored their protests; she continued to denounce slavery in speeches, articles, and books.

The quarrel between the North and the South over the question of slavery escalated. In 1863, in the middle of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln signed an order abolishing slavery in states then under Confederate control. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel played no small part in bringing about the war that ended slavery. Her life shows that just one determined person can make a difference.

► Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What differing views did Americans have of slavery?

2. What happened to the quarrel between the North and the South over slavery?

3. What event occurred thirteen years after Uncle Tom’s Cabin was written?

4. Why did Harriet Beecher Stowe suddenly become famous?
5. What did Harriet Beecher Stowe believe about slavery?  

_____________________________________________________________  

6. Why were some people who didn’t know English able to read *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?  

_____________________________________________________________  

7. Why is it inaccurate to describe Harriet Beecher Stowe as *meddlesome*?  

_____________________________________________________________  

8. How did Harriet Beecher Stowe stand up to the supporters of slavery?  

_____________________________________________________________  

9. What is the meaning of *character* as it is used in the passage?  

_____________________________________________________________  

10. Why do you think Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?  

_____________________________________________________________  

11. What is the meaning of *harbor* as it is used in the passage?  

_____________________________________________________________  

12. How would you say Eliza’s *agony* differed from Uncle Tom’s?  

_____________________________________________________________  

13. What is it about Simon Legree that makes him so unpleasant?  

_____________________________________________________________
14. How did Uncle Tom answer when Simon Legree demanded to know where the runaway enslaved people were hiding?

__________________________________________________________________________

15. What is the meaning of grim as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- Two nouns are formed from the verb abolish. Abolition is the act of abolishing or the state of being abolished. (It took the terrible Civil War to bring about the abolition of slavery in America.) An abolitionist is a person who worked to bring about an end to slavery. (William Lloyd Garrison was a famous abolitionist who, for thirty-five years, fought to end slavery in America.)

- Don’t confuse the verb loathe (with a final -e) with the adjective loath (without the final -e) which means “unwilling.” (We were having such a good time that we were loath to leave.) The th sound in loathe is pronounced as in then; the th sound in loath is pronounced as in thin.

- The homophones meddle and medal sound alike but have different meanings and spellings. A medal is a small, flat piece of metal given as an honor or to reward bravery.

- The Latin prefix trans- means “across” and helps form many English words. A transatlantic voyage is one made across the Atlantic Ocean. A radio or television tower transmits signals across the land to be picked up by radio and television sets.

- The Latin root latus means “to carry” or “to move.” It combines with the prefix trans- to form translate. To translate something is to “move it across” from one language to another.
**Vocabulary Extension**

**character**

*noun*
1. A person in a story, movie, or play.
2. The special qualities about a person or a place.
3. A letter, number, or symbol used in writing or printing.

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**Academic Context**

All fictional stories have a setting, a plot, and at least one **character**.

**Word Family**

- characteristic
- characteristically
- uncharacteristic
- uncharacteristically

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**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Who is your favorite **character** in the book, and why is this character your favorite?

1. **2 min.** Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. **3 min.** Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

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Be ready to share what you have written.

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Happy Learning Learning is more fun when you have a partner, so get one or two friends and work together. Remember to work on the exercises and to keep the definitions in mind as you read the text. Talk with your partner about the words and how they are used.

Lesson 7

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**colony**

*n.* 1. A group of people, animals, or plants living close together.
   We found a *colony* of ants in the yard.
   2. A group of people who settle in a new land and have legal ties to the country they came from.
   English people formed a *colony* at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

**compensate**

*v.* 1. To make up for, to be equivalent to.
   My parents gave me another bike to *compensate* for the one that was stolen.
   2. To pay for.
   Our student council voted to *compensate* the students who help clean up the lunchroom.

   **compensation**
   *n.* Payment to make up for something.
   Isa received ten thousand dollars as *compensation* for injuries she suffered when her bike fell apart.

   Discuss with your partner how someone might compensate you for returning a lost cell phone.

**deposit**

*v.* 1. To lay down.
   The hikers *deposited* their backpacks on the porch.
   2. To put money into a bank account or to give as partial payment.
   Sign your name on the back before you *deposit* the check.

   **deposit**
   *n.* 1. Something laid down.
   The flood left a *deposit* of stones on the riverbanks.
   2. Money put into a bank account or given as partial payment.
   For a $20 *deposit*, the store will hold the winter coat.

   Chat with your partner about how a deposit of snow overnight might mean school is cancelled.

**fascinate**

*v.* To attract; to strongly hold the interest of.
The circus clowns *fascinated* the children in the audience.

   **fascinating**
   *adj.* Extremely interesting.
   The museum has a *fascinating* display of Native American crafts.
feeble  *adj.* 1. Having little strength, weak.
Lions prey on the most feeble zebras in the herd.
2. Not very believable or satisfying.
Henry gave the teacher a feeble explanation for being late to class:
His watch was broken.

Tell your partner about a feeble excuse you tried to use to get out of doing chores.

formal  *adj.* 1. Following rules or customs, often in an exact and proper way.
The president gave a formal dinner at the White House.
2. Suitable for events where strict standards of dress and behavior are expected.
Ming wanted a formal dress for the fancy party.

frigid  *adj.* 1. Very cold.
The morning air was so frigid that her mom’s car would not start.
2. Lacking a warm manner; unfriendly.
The frigid greeting we received made it clear that we were not welcome.

harsh  *adj.* 1. Rough and unpleasant to the senses.
In a harsh tone of voice, the farmer ordered us to stay away from the cows.
2. Causing pain; cruel.
My brother’s harsh words hurt me deeply, and he later told me he was sorry.
3. Not suitable for living things; extremely uncomfortable.
Northern Canada’s harsh climate keeps people from settling there.

huddle  *v.* 1. To crowd together.
When the downpour began, we all huddled under one umbrella.
2. To curl one’s limbs up close to one’s body.
During their first night at camp, Alya and Inez huddled under their thin blankets to keep warm.

*n.* A closely packed group.
The players went into a huddle to plan the next play.
**remote**  
adj. 1. Far away in time or space.  
The trail took them through a remote region of the Amazon rainforest.  
2. Slight or faint.  
There was only a remote chance of reaching our destination on time.  
3. Controlled indirectly or from a distance.  
Dad told us to do a better job of sharing the television remote control.  
4. Distant in manner.  
The store clerk seemed very remote and hardly looked at us when we asked for help.

**resemble**  
v. To be like or similar to.  
The markings on the wings of the moth resemble the eyes of a small animal and help protect it from becoming prey.

**rigid**  
adj. 1. Stiff and unbending; not flexible.  
The frozen rope was as rigid as a stick.  
2. Strict; not easily changed.  
The school has a rigid rule that students must wear uniforms.

**solitary**  
adj. 1. Being alone; lacking the company of others.  
In the nineteenth century, lighthouse keepers often led solitary lives.  
2. Being the only one.  
A solitary elm grew in the middle of the field.

**substantial**  
adj. 1. Strong; solid.  
The chair is not substantial enough to support the weight of an adult.  
2. Great in value or size.  
I received a substantial increase in my allowance because I agreed to do more chores.
Finding Meanings
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 7. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) that is operated from a distance.  (c) A rigid control is one
   (b) that is easy to operate.  (d) A remote control is one
   ________________________________________________________________

2. (a) To waddle is to  (c) hold a person's interest or attention.
   (b) To huddle is to  (d) curl one's limbs up close to one's body.
   ________________________________________________________________

3. (a) A deposit is  (c) a group who settles in a new place.
   (b) A colony is  (d) a payment for a concert ticket.
   ________________________________________________________________

4. (a) To resemble someone  (c) To compensate someone
   (b) is to pay that person.  (d) is to apologize to that person.
   ________________________________________________________________

5. (a) one that goes on too long.  (c) one that is difficult to believe.
   (b) A formal apology is  (d) A feeble apology is
   ________________________________________________________________

waddle  wäd′ әl
v. To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side.
The duck left the pond and waddled toward us.

n. An awkward, clumsy walk.
The baby smiled excitedly as he ended his waddle across the room.
6. (a) is not changed easily. (b) A rigid attitude is one that (c) A frigid attitude is one that (d) is no longer practiced.

7. (a) is unpleasantly rough. (b) A harsh reply is one that (c) is too late to be useful. (d) A formal reply is one that

8. (a) A fascinating place is one (b) that is in the tropics. (c) A frigid place is one (d) that is very interesting.

9. (a) that is open to the public. (b) A solitary building is one (c) A substantial building is one (d) that has no others close to it.

10. (a) money given as a payment. (b) A deposit is (c) a path that one follows. (d) A waddle is
1. From a distance crocodiles **look almost the same as** alligators.

2. Sarita's wind-up toy **swayed from side to side as it took short steps** across the floor.

3. A life that is **lived apart from other people** need not be lonely as long as one has books to read.

4. A **very cold** mass of air from Canada caused this wintry weather.

5. The cast on your broken arm will keep it **in a fixed position and prevent it from bending**.

6. The most **strongly built** of the three houses was the one made of bricks.

7. These patients recovering from operations are so **lacking in strength** that they cannot walk.

8. Meetings with the emperor are very **carefully arranged so as to follow strict rules**.

9. In the **very distant** past all the continents were joined together.

10. After playing in the snow all day, we **crowded close together** around the fire to get warm.
### Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can be **compensated**?
   - (a) an injured person
   - (b) a worker
   - (c) a person suffering a loss
   - (d) a victim of a crime

2. Which of the following might be **formal**?
   - (a) a joke
   - (b) a dance
   - (c) a request
   - (d) a bow

3. Which of the following might be **substantial**?
   - (a) a meal
   - (b) the horizon
   - (c) a sum of money
   - (d) a purchase

4. Which of the following can be found in **colonies**?
   - (a) settlers
   - (b) islands
   - (c) ants
   - (d) mountains

5. Which of the following can be **deposited**?
   - (a) money in a bank
   - (b) eggs in a nest
   - (c) answers on a test
   - (d) books on a table

6. Which of the following **resembles** a horse?
   - (a) a zebra
   - (b) a giraffe
   - (c) a mule
   - (d) a donkey

7. Which of the following moves with a **waddle**?
   - (a) a snake
   - (b) a frog
   - (c) a duck
   - (d) an ostrich

8. Which of the following can be **harsh**?
   - (a) a climate
   - (b) a punishment
   - (c) a voice
   - (d) a reward
Word Study: Antonyms

Write the antonym of each of the words on the left in the space next to it. Choose from the words on the right, which are in a different order.

1. harsh
2. agony
3. feeble
4. escalate
5. deposit
6. rigid
7. fascinating
8. frigid
9. steadfast
10. loathe

---

joy
tropical
love
disloyal
flexible
withdraw
fall
burly
gentle
boring

---

colony
compensate
deposit
fascinate
feeble
formal
frigid
harsh
huddle
remote
resemble
rigid
solitary
substantial
waddle
Birds in Tuxedos

What is a bird? A creature that flies, of course. And yet, penguins are birds, but they cannot fly. Their wings are too feeble to lift them off the ground. This was not always so. Scientists believe that penguins once flew just like other birds. At some time in the remote past, they migrated to Antarctica. That is the frozen land that surrounds the South Pole. The ice sheet there is two miles thick in places. The temperature varies between zero in summer and negative seventy degrees in winter. It is possible that penguins were the only creatures that could survive in such a harsh climate. Without enemies, they would have no need to use their wings, as other birds do, to escape attacks. Gradually, they would have lost the ability to fly.

Over many thousands of years, the wings of penguins became smaller and more rigid. To compensate for the loss, it seems, they became excellent swimmers. They use their wings as flippers. Their webbed feet help guide them through the water. They can dive to depths of seventy feet and often leap high out of the water for a breath of air. On land, they waddle awkwardly or slide along the ice on their stomachs. But under water they glide gracefully and effortlessly. Penguins spend a lot of time in the sea in a never-ending search for fish, lobster, crabs, and shrimp. These foods make up a substantial part of their diet.

There are several different kinds of penguins. The smallest is no bigger than a duck. The largest, called the Emperor penguin, is four feet tall and weighs up to ninety pounds. In addition to the shores of Antarctica, penguins make their homes farther north. They live on the coasts of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, or on the Pacific coast of South America.

Each year for several months, penguins come to land to make nests and lay their eggs. Along the shores of Antarctica, where no plants grow, the penguins gather stones for their nests. Females deposit the eggs, chalky white in color and usually no more than two, on the nest. Emperor penguins do not build nests. Instead, after an egg is laid, the male penguin holds it on his feet under a fold of stomach skin. This keeps the egg warm. The female Emperor penguin returns to the frigid waters to hunt for food for her family.

For two months, the baby penguins develop in the eggs. All that time the male Emperor penguins huddle close together in colonies of up to half
a million birds so that they can keep warm. A solitary penguin would soon lose its body heat and die in the freezing cold of the long Antarctic night. When the baby penguins break out of the shells, they are unable to see and are quite helpless. For several months they have to be fed by their parents before they are ready to take to the water to find their own food.

On land penguins are unlikely to be mistaken for any other kind of bird. With black feathers covering their backs and snowy white feathers running up their fronts, they resemble very short men wearing formal dress. Their appearance, combined with the way they walk, makes them look slightly comical. Perhaps this explains in part why we humans find them such fascinating creatures.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why are penguins a popular feature in aquariums and zoos?

2. What is the meaning of deposit as it is used in the passage?

3. In what way do penguins not resemble other kinds of birds?

4. What strikes some people as comical about a penguin’s appearance?

5. Why did penguins’ wings become so feeble?
6. How would you describe the summer temperatures of Antarctica?

7. In what way does the passage suggest that penguins were compensated for losing the ability to fly?

8. Where do penguins spend much of their time?

9. According to the passage, were penguins ever able to fly?

10. What is the meaning of rigid as it is used in the passage?

11. Which details in the passage illustrate the harsh climate of Antarctica?

12. Why do Emperor penguins gather in large colonies?

13. Describe the contrast between the way penguins move on land and in water.

14. What is the meaning of huddle as it is used in the passage?
15. What would happen to a penguin that wandered off by itself while on land?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- The adjective formed from colony is colonial. (Virginia was one of the thirteen American colonies that declared their independence from British rule in 1776. The town of Williamsburg, Virginia, re-creates life in colonial America.)

Note that colony can also refer to a group of people, especially artists and writers, who come together in a particular place. There they can meet and exchange ideas while working without distractions.

- Remote and distant are synonyms. Both words mean “far off in distance or time.” Remote, however, also suggests something cut off and out of the way. Tristan da Cunha, an island in the South Atlantic, and Tokyo, Japan, are each distant from New York. But Tokyo is not considered a remote city, because it is easy to get to by plane. Tristan da Cunha, however, is thought of as a remote island because it is difficult to get to.

- Solitary is formed from the Latin solus, which means “alone.” Several other words are formed from the same Latin root. Solitude is “the quality or state of being alone.” (Henry David Thoreau was seeking solitude when he lived alone in the woods near Walden Pond.) Isolated means “cut off from the company of others.” (We felt isolated when the blizzard kept us inside for three days.) Solitaire is a card game for just one person.
Vocabulary Extension

**rigid**

*adjective* 1. Not flexible.
2. Strict; not easily changed.

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**Context Clues**

These sentences give clues to the meaning of **rigid**.

- *We put the soft sandwiches in a hard-sided cooler. Its rigid sides would protect our lunch from getting squished.*
- *We have a rigid schedule each morning before school, but after school our schedule is more relaxed.*

**Synonyms and Antonyms**

*Synonyms: in fl exible, solid, stiff, strict*

*Antonyms: fl exible, soft, flop y, loose*

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**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Give an example of something on your desk or table that is **rigid** and something that is flexible.

**2 min.**

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

**3 min.**

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

- Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

- Be ready to share what you have written.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

<p>| <strong>assemble</strong>&lt;br&gt;assemble | v. 1. To bring together into a group; to gather.&lt;br&gt;At two o'clock we <strong>assembled</strong> at the door of the museum for a tour.&lt;br&gt;2. To put or fit together.&lt;br&gt;You need only a screwdriver to <strong>assemble</strong> the bookcase.&lt;br&gt;<strong>assembly</strong>&lt;br&gt;assembly n. 1. A group of people gathered for a certain purpose.&lt;br&gt;At the <strong>assembly</strong> this morning, the fire chief will talk to us about fire prevention.&lt;br&gt;2. The fitting together of various parts.&lt;br&gt;The <strong>assembly</strong> of the new desk took less than an hour.&lt;br&gt;Tell your partner about something you have seen assembled or helped to <strong>assemble</strong>, such as a bicycle. |
| <strong>banquet</strong>&lt;br&gt;banquet | n. A large meal for many people; a feast.&lt;br&gt;Fancy foods were served at the <strong>banquet</strong>, which was given in honor of the teachers who were retiring. |
| <strong>cargo</strong>&lt;br&gt;cargo | n. The load carried by a plane or ship.&lt;br&gt;The <strong>cargo</strong> going to Chile was put into containers and loaded onto the boat. |
| <strong>cask</strong>&lt;br&gt;cask | n. A barrel-shaped container, especially one for holding liquids.&lt;br&gt;In the 1800s, ships carried drinking water for the sailors in large <strong>casks</strong>. |
| <strong>celebrate</strong>&lt;br&gt;celebrate | v. To honor something in a special way.&lt;br&gt;Americans <strong>celebrate</strong> the signing of the Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July.&lt;br&gt;<strong>celebrated</strong> adj. Famous.&lt;br&gt;Marian Anderson, the <strong>celebrated</strong> African American singer, performed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.&lt;br&gt;Share with your partner a <strong>celebrated</strong> person you would like to meet. |
| <strong>decrease</strong>&lt;br&gt;decrease | v. To become smaller or less.&lt;br&gt;After June 22, the length of the day gradually <strong>decreases</strong>.&lt;br&gt;n. (dē krēs') The amount by which something becomes smaller.&lt;br&gt;An outbreak of flu caused a <strong>decrease</strong> in school attendance during January.&lt;br&gt;Tell your partner if you want to <strong>increase</strong> or <strong>decrease</strong> the amount of television you watch, and why. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>desperate</strong></td>
<td>1. Reckless because of feelings of despair. The action star in the movie jumped from a five-story building in a desperate attempt to escape her captors. 2. So serious as to be almost hopeless. The situation of the homeless in our big cities is becoming increasingly desperate.</td>
<td>Discuss with your partner how a desperate animal might act if it was trapped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **edible** | adj. Safe or fit to be eaten. Are you certain those mushrooms are edible?  
*n.* An item of food; anything that can be eaten. We’ll serve the beverages at this end of the table and the sandwiches and other edibles at the other end. | |
| **frivolous** | adj. Not serious or important; silly. Spending money on items like comic books seems frivolous.  
*frivolity*  
n. (friv ol it ē) Silly or lighthearted play. The giggling children had to be reminded that there is no place for frivolity during detention. | Talk to your partner about a frivolous way to spend your time on weekends. |
| **harvest** | *n.* 1. The gathering of ripe crops for a season. In Spain, the grape harvest begins in late summer.  
2. The quantity of crops gathered. Iowa’s corn harvest is the largest in years.  
v. To gather in the crops. We usually harvest the first peas in April. | |
| **hew** | *v.* 1. To chop down or cut with blows from an ax. Let’s hew these dead branches from the tree before they fall and cause damage.  
2. To cut or shape with blows of an ax or similar tool. The Tlingit of the Northwest hewed totem poles from tree trunks. | |
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) Each camper was given a **task** to perform. ____
   (b) When I had the flu, getting out of bed was a difficult **task**. ____
   (c) **Tasks** were easy for Theo, who was good at everything he tried. ____
   (d) I tried to brush the **task** every day. ____

**hostile**

*adj.* Unfriendly; of or like an enemy.

The **hostile** audience would not permit the speaker to finish the speech.

**hostility** *n.* The expression of unfriendly feelings.

The governor’s plan to close the neighborhood school met with so much **hostility** that it was quickly dropped.

Chat with your partner about the best way to react to someone who treats you with **hostility**.

**pledge**

*v.* To make a serious promise.

A dozen local store owners have **pledged** their support for the new arts program.

**pledge** *n.* A serious promise.

Our class signed a **pledge** to respect one another.

**prosper**

*v.* To succeed, especially in terms of money.

Alaska **prospered** when oil was found there.

**prosperous** *adj.* Enjoying growth and success.

The **prosperous** family always helps people who are having a tough time.

**task**

*n.* A piece of work that needs to be done.

Cutting our way through the jungle was a difficult **task**.

Talk to your partner about your least favorite task, such as doing the dishes or making your bed.
2. (a) The students will **assemble** in the hallway. ____
   (b) I was able to **assemble** the puzzle in less than ten minutes. ____
   (c) They tell me that I **assemble** my cousin because we both are blonde. ____
   (d) The **assembly** of new cars is done by machines. ____

3. (a) We **celebrate** the Fourth of July with fireworks. ____
   (b) I was feeling **celebrated**, so I lay down for a while. ____
   (c) We **celebrated** my new baby brother with a party. ____
   (d) Abraham Lincoln is a **celebrated** name in U.S. history. ____

4. (a) Apples are usually **harvested** in October. ____
   (b) This year’s **harvest** should be the biggest in years. ____
   (c) We found out that **harvests** like colored pencils and chalk. ____
   (d) I **harvested** the bed before I slept in it. ____

5. (a) The **cargo** is dragged into the truck every morning. ____
   (b) Each student is allowed to eat one **cargo**. ____
   (c) The **cargo** plane took off with a heavy load. ____
   (d) I need to be in the **cargo** by 7:30 a.m., or I will be late for school. ____

6. (a) The **decrease** in the number of monarch butterflies is sad. ____
   (b) If we **decrease** the price of apples, we expect to sell more. ____
   (c) The teacher **decreased** that the test was cancelled. ____
   (d) We need to **decrease** the number of balloons at the party. ____

7. (a) The **desperate** way I feel is very joyful. ____
   (b) The kitten that ran up the tree was **desperate** to be rescued. ____
   (c) After the earthquake, there was a **desperate** need for medical supplies. ____
   (d) Wes played a **desperate** amount of time at the park. ____

8. (a) The actress didn’t like to be asked **frivolous** questions. ____
   (b) The magazine was full of **frivolous** stories about movie stars. ____
   (c) Taking care of someone who is sick is very **frivolous**. ____
   (d) Certain vegetables are extremely **frivolous** and should not be eaten. ____
9. (a) Yesterday’s pizza is still **edible**, so go ahead and eat it. ____
   (b) These stories are **edible** for children under five years old. ____
   (c) Her story was too **inedible** to be true. ____
   (d) Horses like fresh grass, but they think hay is **edible** also. ____

10. (a) My little sister sometimes has a **hostile** attitude that is very unfriendly. ____
    (b) There was much **hostility** from the community when the government decided to close the park. ____
    (c) A **hostile** in the middle of the sidewalk blocked our bikes. ____
    (d) The **hostile** of the party made sure we had lots of food and drink. ____

### Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with **meals**?
   (a) banquet    (b) edible    (c) cargo    (d) beverage

2. Which word or words go with **container**?
   (a) pledge    (b) vessel    (c) cask    (d) harvest

3. Which word or words go with **weak**?
   (a) edible    (b) feeble    (c) hostile    (d) puny

4. Which word or words go with **cut**?
   (a) hew    (b) sever    (c) gash    (d) task

5. Which word or words go with **promise**?
   (a) celebrate    (b) assemble    (c) abolish    (d) pledge

6. Which word or words go with **do well**?
   (a) prosper    (b) decrease    (c) thrive    (d) denounce
7. Which word or words go with full of hate?
   (a) malicious    (b) edible    (c) frivolous    (d) hostile

8. Which word or words go with farm?
   (a) harvest     (b) meadow    (c) orchard     (d) cargo

9. Which word or words go with less?
   (a) decrease    (b) escalate  (c) reduce      (d) celebrate

10. Which word or words go with not serious?
    (a) fierce      (b) desperate  (c) prosperous  (d) frivolous

**Determining Meanings**

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The students are **assembling**
   (a) in the lunchroom.
   (b) the new table from the parts in the box.
   (c) what happened when the bus ran out of gas.
   (d) each other when they wear similar shirts.

2. The **casks**
   (a) are very heavy when they are full.
   (b) are worn on the head to protect the skull.
   (c) neared the finish line.
   (d) hold forty gallons of juice.

3. I **desperately**
   (a) cried for help when I almost dropped the heavy box.
   (b) swung the bat and ended up with a home run.
   (c) attempted to reach the pool before it closed.
   (d) yawned and lay down in bed slowly.
4. Let’s hew
   (a) the logs with axes so we can have a fire in the fireplace later.
   (b) two pieces of paper together with glue.
   (c) the books to get ready for the quiz.
   (d) our way to school every day.

5. Trevon pledged
   (a) up the hill.
   (b) that he would always be kind to his little sister.
   (c) the pencil to keep it sharp.
   (d) the note so he wouldn’t forget it.

6. I was tasked
   (a) with stretching after a nap.
   (b) with taking care of the class rabbit.
   (c) with hearing that they were laughing at what I had said.
   (d) with researching about animals that hibernate in the winter.

7. They frivolously
   (a) skipped around the track singing songs.
   (b) wrote a report about British authors.
   (c) smiled and passed notes across the table.
   (d) made sure the dog had enough food.

8. Our celebration
   (a) was for the firefighters who saved the school.
   (b) ended up lasting late into the night.
   (c) device kept us floating on the water.
   (d) machine was old and rusty.
Completing Sentences
Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. Something I have **prospered** at is ____________________________________________.
2. Something you might find at a **banquet** is ________________________________________.
3. A **celebrated** person I would like to meet is _____________________________________.
4. My favorite **edible** is ________________________________________________________.
5. An example of a **frivolous** remark might be ______________________________________.
6. An example of a **hostile** remark might be ________________________________________.
7. I **pledge** to _________________________________________________________________.
8. My most important **task** at home is ____________________________________________.
9. If you are **desperate** to eat something, that means you are ________________________.
10. The opposite of **decrease** is _________________________________________________.

Wordly Wise 3000 • Book 5
Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The First Thanksgiving

The hundred or so Pilgrims and other passengers who left England in 1620 aboard the Mayflower arrived at Plymouth, in what is now Massachusetts. Before going ashore, the forty-one male passengers assembled in the ship's main cabin. There they wrote the Mayflower Compact. Under this agreement, everyone, Pilgrims and non-Pilgrims alike, would be governed by the same laws. All those present pledged to observe the Compact.

The Pilgrims had come ashore at the end of December. They had to work fast to prepare for winter. Their first task was to build shelter to keep themselves safe from animals and bad weather. Soon the sound of axes rang out as trees were chopped down and hewed into logs. Next, the Mayflower's cargo had to be unloaded. There were root vegetables and lemons in crates, sacks of sugar and flour, and cider in casks. Also onboard were slabs of salt pork and beef, and seeds for planting in the spring. There were small items of furniture, and chests packed with blankets, linens, and clothes. There were family Bibles and tools of all kinds. But there were no musical instruments—the Pilgrims considered music and dancing to be frivolous.

That first winter was a grim one. Food was scarce. Many people became sick and died. By the time the Mayflower sailed back to England in the early spring, the number of people remaining had decreased to fewer than sixty. Many of that group were too feeble to work. Those who had survived the winter were also worried that the Native Americans would be hostile toward them as new settlers.

One spring day they were very surprised when a Native American walked into their settlement and greeted them in English. His name was Samoset; he explained that he had learned English from sea captains who had earlier explored the Atlantic coast. He told them of another man, Squanto, who also spoke English. A week or so later he returned with Squanto and sixty Wampanoags, who lived nearby. The colonists were glad that their visitors were friendly. With their food almost gone, their situation was desperate.
Because of the help of these native people, the colonists quickly learned which berries and other fruits were edible. They learned where to catch fish, and the best way to grow corn, beans, and squash. When they needed to talk with other native people, Squanto often acted as their translator.

Later in 1621, after the first harvest, the colonists held a banquet and invited Massasoit, the leader of the Wampanoags, to bring his people to celebrate with them. This was the first Thanksgiving; it lasted three days. The worst was now over for the colonists. When the Mayflower returned in 1622, it brought more people to join the colony. It also carried precious supplies. More ships arrived in the following years; the Plymouth colony grew in size and began to prosper. Its future was no longer in doubt.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What do Americans today do to remember the large dinner that took place at Plymouth in 1621?

2. If the Pilgrims were alive today, what do you suppose they might think of rock concerts?

3. What did the Mayflower carry besides the passengers and crew?

4. What task did the forty-one male passengers complete before going ashore?

5. What is the meaning of assembled as it is used in the passage?
6. What valuable information did the Native Americans give the colonists?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

7. What is the meaning of **hewed** as it is used in the passage?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

8. Why was it likely that the colonists would obey the rules set out in the Mayflower Compact?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

9. What beverage might have been served at the **banquet**?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

10. What would happen to the contents of a **cask** if it got a hole in it?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

11. What might the colonists have **harvested** in 1621?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

12. In what way did the Native Americans surprise the colonists?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

13. How many colonists survived the first winter?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

14. Why might the survivors of the first winter have felt **desperate**?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

15. How do you think life in the colony changed as it **prospered**?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________
• The antonym of **edible** is **inedible**. (The food was so overcooked that it was *inedible.*) Another antonym is **poisonous**. (Cultivated mushrooms are **edible**, but some wild mushrooms are **poisonous**.)

• Don’t confuse **hew** with **hue**, which is a color or shade of color. (Aqua is a blue color with a greenish **hue**.) These two words are homophones; they are pronounced the same but have different meanings and spellings.

• **Pledge** and **promise** are synonyms, but a pledge is a serious promise, made concerning something important. You might **promise** to meet a friend after school; you **pledge** allegiance to the flag of the United States.
task
	noun  A piece of work that must be done.

ACADEMIC CONTEXT
In school, you will do many tasks each day, such as solving math problems, writing sentences, or taking care of the class pet.

SYNONYMS
chore, duty, job

DISCUSSION & WRITING PROMPT
Describe a few of the tasks you have to do at home.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.
Review
Crossword Puzzle  Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. The number after a clue is the lesson the word is from.

Clues Across
1. The highest part (5)
6. To become less or fewer (8)
7. Opposite of strong
9. Lacking strength (7)
10. The largest city in Nebraska
14. To put into a different language (6)
15. Short for “New York City”
18. A cheerful, hopeful person (5)
21. To hate or despise (6)
22. The way to get to a place (5)
23. To promise (8)
24. Safe to eat (8)
25. To gather in crops (8)

Clues Down
2. Used as a temporary replacement (5)
3. To cause to bear something painful (6)
4. Unpleasant; disturbing (6)
5. To chop or cut down with an ax (8)
8. Great pain and suffering (6)
11. Unfriendly (8)
12. Very wicked; terrible (6)
13. To succeed; to do well (8)
16. A deep narrow opening (5)
17. To walk with an awkward, swaying movement (7)
19. A large country in Asia
20. To tempt with a promise of something (5)
Lesson 9

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absurd</td>
<td>adj. So unreasonable as to be laughable; foolish or silly. You'd look absurd in a suit and tie at the beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accomplish</td>
<td>v. To do something by making an effort; to complete successfully. I know I will accomplish these errands by noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accomplishment</td>
<td>n. Something requiring skill and determination that is completed successfully. Anne Sullivan's great accomplishment was to teach a child who was deaf and blind to speak and to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascend</td>
<td>v. To rise, usually in a steady way. The rocket ascended to a height of five hundred feet before falling to Earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dense</td>
<td>adj. 1. Tightly packed; crowded close together. The tired explorers hacked their way through dense vines and bushes to reach the coast. 2. Thick; hard to see through. At the airport there was such dense fog that planes couldn't take off. 3. Stupid, thickheaded. I don't want to seem dense, but I don't understand your question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>n. A test to prove or discover something. The experiment shows that oxygen and hydrogen combine to form water. v. 1. To carry out experiments. Benjamin Franklin experimented with a kite to show that lightning was a form of electricity. 2. To try out new ideas or activities. A good cook experiments with different herbs and spices to create new dishes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell your partner an absurd idea, like an elephant riding a motorcycle or a cat becoming president.

Share with your partner something you want to accomplish this year.

Tell your partner how you feel when you are walking in a dense crowd of people.
flimsy  adj. 1. Easily damaged or broken; not strongly made. The cart was too flimsy to carry such a heavy load.  
2. Not believable. Saying you lost your pen is a flimsy excuse for not doing your homework.

heroic  adj. 1. Very brave; showing great courage. The teenager dove into the pond and made a heroic rescue of the child who couldn't swim.  
2. Showing great determination; requiring enormous effort. Firefighters made a heroic effort to put out the blaze.

lumber  n. Wood that has been sawed into boards. Have you ordered the lumber for the deck you are building?  
v. To move in a clumsy or heavy way. The old dog lumbered toward me.

mimic  v. 1. To copy or imitate closely. The parrot fascinated us because it could mimic human speech so well.  
2. To make fun of by imitating. I got upset when you mimicked my friend's singing.  
n. One who can imitate sounds, speech, or actions. A good mimic carefully studies the person being imitated.

significant  adj. Important; full of meaning. July 4, 1776, is a significant date in American history.  

significance  n. The quality of being important or of giving meaning. The significance of the Bill of Rights is that it spells out important freedoms that should be enjoyed by all Americans.  

soar  v. 1. To fly high in the sky. We watched the eagles soar until they were just specks in the sky.  
2. To rise suddenly and rapidly. The cost of a college education is expected to soar during the next few years.
Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 9. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) If you suspend something,  
(b) you make a copy of it.  
(c) you bring it to an end.  
(d) If you terminate something,

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

2. (a) is easily broken.  
(b) is tightly packed.  
(c) Something that is dense  
(d) Something that is unwieldy

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________
3. (a) To accomplish something is to raise it to a higher level.  
(b) is to complete it successfully.  
(d) To mimic something

4. (a) that ends quickly.  
(b) A heroic effort is one that shows great determination.  
(d) An absurd effort is one

5. (a) To ascend is to test or try out an idea.  
(b) To experiment is to increase in size or amount.

6. (a) A flimsy container is one that is not strongly made.  
(b) An unwieldy container is one that is meant to hold liquids.

7. (a) go to a higher level.  
(b) To ascend is to fall into a drowsy state.  
(d) To lumber is to

8. (a) someone who plays.  
(b) someone who watches.  
(d) A mimic is

9. (a) move in a clumsy way.  
(b) To lumber is to feel pain or discomfort.
10. (a) that is meaningful. (c) An absurd statement is one
(b) A significant statement is one (d) that goes on longer than necessary.

Just the Right Word
Replace each phrase in bold with a single word (or form of the word) from the word list.

1. The movie is about the very brave women and men who fight forest fires.

2. The bicyclists could not see through the very thick fog.

3. The comedian usually gets lots of laughs when he imitates the sound of the voices of famous movie stars.

4. Francine’s story about seeing a live dinosaur is too silly to be believed.

5. The Mayflower passengers’ spirits suddenly rose when they got their first sight of land.

6. Leave the box where it is if you think it is too large to be picked up and carried easily.

7. Coach Louis told us that any player who fails a course will be not allowed to take part in any games for the rest of the season.

8. My family’s visit to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., was especially full of meaning because my uncle’s name appears there.

9. The class’s carefully controlled attempt to discover if it was possible to create a tiny volcano was very successful.

10. The wood that has been sawed into boards is stacked outside so that it will dry.
Applying Meanings
Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can be dense?
   (a) a person  
   (b) a crowd  
   (c) a hole  
   (d) a forest

2. Which of the following can soar?
   (a) hopes  
   (b) cows  
   (c) prices  
   (d) birds

3. Which of the following would be an accomplishment?
   (a) going to the kitchen  
   (b) winning a gold medal  
   (c) cheating on a test  
   (d) eating a pizza

4. Which of the following can be suspended?
   (a) a bird feeder  
   (b) a mistake  
   (c) work  
   (d) a student

5. Which of the following would be unwieldy?
   (a) a piano  
   (b) a flute  
   (c) a 72-inch television set  
   (d) a sleep sofa

6. Which of the following could have significance?
   (a) a marriage  
   (b) a death  
   (c) a graduation  
   (d) a birth

7. Which of the following might you experiment with?
   (a) hair styles  
   (b) a chemistry set  
   (c) clothing  
   (d) food

8. Which of the following can be flimsy?
   (a) an aroma  
   (b) a task  
   (c) a shelter  
   (d) an excuse
Words that sound the same but have different meanings and/or spellings are called homophones. Here are five pairs of homophones:

prey/pray  course/coarse  route/root  hew/hue  soar/sore

1. We tried to get to the route of the problem. ____
2. The wolf seized its prey in its jaws. ____
3. I will prey for the safe return of those still missing. ____
4. The coastal root is the quickest way into town. ____
5. Mauricio’s manners are rather course. ____
6. We watched the rocket soar until it was out of sight. ____
7. We pray that we will get there on time. ____
8. A soar knee kept me from racing. ____
9. We left the harbor and set a coarse for Nantucket. ____
10. The route to the mountain summit is well marked. ____
11. Sharp tools were needed to hew the boat from a single log. ____
12. My job was to hue the branches from the tree. ____
13. The cost of living is expected to sore in the coming year. ____
14. Coarse salt is made up of larger grains. ____
15. The daffodils were a deep yellow hue. ____
The Sky’s the Limit

For as long as people have watched birds soar far above the earth, they have dreamed of being able to fly. The Montgolfier brothers of France, Jacques and Joseph, thought of a way this might be possible. In 1782, after observing smoke and hot air rising from a fire, they made a small cloth balloon and filled it with hot air. Then they watched it rise seventy feet. Hot air is less dense than cold air. This means that hot air is lighter. The warmer, lighter air inside the balloon caused it to rise.

The next year they built a balloon with a diameter of thirty-five feet. They filled this one with hot air also; they burned wool and straw on an iron grate that rested in a large basket suspended beneath the balloon. This one rose successfully, too. So, they built another balloon that was even bigger. In September 1783, the Montgolfier brothers gathered a large crowd, which included the French royal family. The brothers placed a sheep, a duck, and a rooster in the balloon’s basket and released it. The balloon ascended to a height of fifteen hundred feet. It stayed in the air for eight minutes.

A hot-air balloon rises because it is lighter than the air around it. But the idea that something heavier than air could ever get off the ground seemed absurd to most people. Not everyone thought so, however. By the late 1800s, after the invention of the steam engine and, later on, the much lighter gasoline engine, the first airplanes were being made. Some of these had movable wings to mimic the flapping of birds’ wings. These were too unwieldy to fly. Some were powered by steam engines. These were so heavy they couldn’t get off the ground. When the airplane’s frame was made lighter, the plane became flimsy. This was another big problem. Indeed, many early flights terminated in a crash. Some people believed that to fly in those days was almost a heroic act.

It took another pair of brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, to figure out how to build a machine that could stay up in the air. The Wright brothers made and repaired bicycles for a living at their shop in Dayton, Ohio. They were like many other people at the time; the idea of flying fascinated them. They spent some time experimenting with kites and gliders. Then they built a plane with rigid wings that was powered by a small gasoline engine. This was much lighter than a steam engine.
December 17, 1903, is a significant date in the history of flying. On that day in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the Wright brothers demonstrated that a heavier-than-air machine could successfully fly. Just a handful of spectators were there to watch. The plane, with Orville Wright at the controls, began to lumber across the grassy field. The people cheered as they saw the plane lift off the ground. It stayed in the air for twelve seconds before landing about 120 feet away.

That afternoon the Wright brothers made three more flights—the longest, lasting fifty-nine seconds, covered 852 feet. They had accomplished their goal. They had made it possible for humans to fulfill their dreams of flight. One hundred years later, an exact copy of the Wright brothers’ plane was built. To celebrate the one hundredth birthday of their achievement, it was supposed to make a flight in Kitty Hawk on December 17, 2003. It looked just like the Wright brothers’ plane, but sadly it failed to get off the ground. You can see the airplane the Wright brothers built at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why is a hot-air balloon able to rise?

2. Why is Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, significant in the history of flying?

3. Describe one accomplishment of the Montgolfier brothers.

4. How high did the Montgolfier brothers’ first balloon rise in 1782?
5. Why were the early airplanes with flapping wings unsuccessful? 

6. What is the meaning of **soar** as it is used in the passage? 

7. What important family saw the Montgolfiers' hot-air balloon in September 1783? 

8. What is the meaning of **suspended** as it is used in the passage? 

9. Why were injuries probably a common occurrence among the first fliers? 

10. Why did some early planes have movable wings? 

11. How did the Wright brothers test their ideas before building the first airplane? 

12. What is the meaning of **lumber** as it is used in the passage? 

13. What problem developed when airplane frames were made lighter?
14. What might an aircraft designer today think of the idea of using a steam engine to power an airplane?

15. Why is it not considered **heroic** to fly in today’s airplanes?

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**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- The noun formed from **ascend** is **ascent**, the act of rising or going higher. (Our ascent to the summit took four hours.) The antonyms of these words are **descend** and **descent**. Don’t confuse **ascent** with its homophone **assent**. Assent means “agreement.” (We cannot give our assent to the project until these changes are made.)

- **Soar** and **sore** are also homophones. A sore is a painful spot on the body, often with the skin broken. Sore is also an adjective and means “painful.”

- A **pendant** is something that hangs from a chain around a person’s neck. This word comes from the Latin **pendere**, which means “to hang.” **Suspend** comes from the same Latin root.

- **Spectator** is formed from the Latin **spectare**, which means “to see” or “to look at.” Two other words formed from this root are **inspect** and **spectacles**. When you inspect something, you look at it closely; spectacles, another word for **eyeglasses**, help a person see better.

- The Latin **terminus** means “end.” It provides the root for the verb **terminate**. Several other words are formed from this root. A **terminal** is the end of a bus or train line. Terminal means “of or relating to an end.” A **terminal** illness is one that ends in death. Something that is **interminable** seems to go on without an end. (After an interminable wait, we finally saw the doctor.)
Vocabulary Extension

**terminate**

*verb* To end.

---

**Word Family**

- terminated (verb)
- terminating (verb)
- termination (noun)

**Synonyms and Antonyms**

*Synonyms:* conclude, end, finis

*Antonyms:* begin, open, start

---

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Describe how you would **terminate** a computer game or computer program.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

---

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
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Lesson 10

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**available**

*adj.* Easy to get; present and ready for use.
The salesperson said the jacket was *available* in black, brown, and white.

*Chat with your partner about the kinds of transportation that are available in your area.*

**bondage**

*n.* The state of being enslaved.
It is shocking that some people still live in *bondage* in the twenty-first century.

**donate**

*v.* To give to those in need, often through an organization.
People across the country *donated* food and clothing to the victims of the flood.

*Donation n.* Whatever is donated, such as money or goods.
*Donations* to help rebuild the community center now total sixty thousand dollars.

**establish**

*v.* 1. To set up or begin.
*Established* in 1636, Harvard College, now part of Harvard University, is the oldest college in the United States.

2. To show to be true.
Scientists have *established* beyond any doubt that smoking causes cancer and other diseases.

*establishment n.* Something that has been established, especially a place of business or a public building.
Many restaurants, stores, and other *establishments* are open all night.

*Discuss with your partner whether it is established that good grades will mean success in life.*

**evade**

*v.* 1. To keep away from; to avoid being caught.
The chipmunk *evaded* the cat by scrambling up a tree.

2. To avoid doing or answering.
People who *evade* their responsibilities usually end up wishing they hadn’t.

*evasive* *adj.* Carefully avoiding saying too much; not open or direct.
The teenagers were *evasive* when asked where they had been all evening.
**liberate**  
**v.** To free.  
A group objecting to trapping animals opened the monkey cages and **liberated** the animals inside them.

**numeros**  
**adj.** A large number; very many.  
The bus makes **numeros** stops before it leaves us at school.

**occasion**  
**n.**  
1. A particular time.  
I recognized Ranesha at once because we had met on a previous **occasion**.  
2. A special event.  
My grandparents’ anniversary party was a fun **occasion** for the whole family.  
**occasional**  
**adj.** Happening once in a while.  
We make an **occasional** trip to town to pick up supplies.

**oppose**  
**v.** To be or act against.  
Moin, my best friend, will **oppose** me in the chess tournament.  
**opposition**  
**n.** (əˈpōzhən) The act or condition of being against.  
There was no **opposition** to the suggested plan, which passed by a vote of 16 to 0.

**prohibit**  
**v.** To forbid by law or order.  
The law now **prohibits** smoking in many public places.

**pursue**  
**v.**  
1. To follow in order to capture; to chase.  
Police **pursued** the stolen car in a high-speed chase across town.  
2. To seek actively; to carry on with.  
Do you intend to **pursue** a career in medicine?  
**pursuit**  
**n.**  
1. The act of following after.  
In the early 1930s, people desperate for work poured into cities in **pursuit** of jobs.  
2. An activity, as a job or sport, that a person takes part in.  
Jennie and Ahmed enjoy canoeing and other outdoor **pursuits** during the summer.

**Talk to your partner about what would happen if all the animals at the zoo were liberated.**

**Tell your partner an activity you think should be prohibited on the school playground.**

**Talk with your partner about your favorite indoor pursuit, such as video games or reading.**
**reassure**  v. To make less worried or fearful; to comfort.
I was nervous before the recital, but my piano teacher **reassured** me.

**reassurance**  n. The act of giving comfort or the state of receiving comfort.
Coach Ward’s **reassurances** made us more optimistic about our chances of winning.

**reluctant**  adj. Not wanting to do something; unwilling.
We were **reluctant** to leave our warm beds when we saw the ice on the windows.

**reluctance**  n. The state of not wanting to do something.
With great **reluctance**, I agreed to clean my room before my cousins arrived on Saturday.

*Tell your partner about an activity you are reluctant to try because you are afraid you might fail, like learning to play an instrument or trying out for a team.*

**superior**  adj. 1. Excellent of its kind.
Margot made the team because she is a **superior** runner.

2. Higher in position or rank.
A general is **superior** to a sergeant in the army.

**n.** A person of higher rank.
I reported to my **superior** as soon as I returned to work.

*Discuss with your partner what person is superior to your teacher at school.*

**yearn**  v. To want very badly; to be filled with longing.
Dorothy told the Wizard of Oz that she **yearned** to be back in Kansas.

**yearning**  n. A longing or strong desire.
As rain leaked slowly through the roof of our tent, I was filled with a **yearning** for my warm, dry bed at home.
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The **donation** said I was hired and asked when I could start. _____
   (b) I **donated** ten dollars to the Animal Welfare Fund. _____
   (c) People can **donate** blood if they choose to. _____
   (d) The man’s **donations** thumped in his chest. _____

2. (a) People who **evade** doing their homework may find themselves in trouble. _____
   (b) Tiger ants are **evading** the country through the south. _____
   (c) The prey must stay alert at all times to **evade** the hunter. _____
   (d) Wanda was **evasive** when her mother asked where she’d been. _____

3. (a) The trophy is **prohibited** with the name of the winner. _____
   (b) Campfires are **prohibited** when the weather is very dry. _____
   (c) The rainbow **prohibited** a rush of people to the window. _____
   (d) Eating is **prohibited** in the classroom. _____

4. (a) I was **reluctant** to enter because I was afraid of what I’d find. _____
   (b) I earn **reluctance** from my parents for doing the dishes every night. _____
   (c) Nadine showed some **reluctance** when she was asked to talk in front of the crowd. _____
   (d) The weather here is too **reluctant** for snow. _____

5. (a) Soldiers should salute their **superior** officers. _____
   (b) Some believe cheddar cheese is **superior** to Swiss cheese. _____
   (c) There are hidden chambers in the Great Pyramid’s **superior**. _____
   (d) The earth’s **superior** is a core of molten iron. _____

6. (a) Eva grabbed her **pursuit** and took out some money. _____
   (b) One of the **pursuits** Tasha enjoys is jogging. _____
   (c) Purple is my favorite **pursuit**. _____
   (d) We were in **pursuit** of the cute rabbit when it ducked under a fence and disappeared. _____
7. (a) I visit my aunt in Sacramento **occasionally.** _____
(b) Your birthday is an **occasion** to celebrate. _____
(c) We met three times, and on each **occasion** he ignored me. _____
(d) My favorite **occasion** is the baseball diamond. _____

8. (a) There was no **opposition** to the students’ request for a baseball club. _____
(b) He said I owed him money, but actually the **opposition** was true. _____
(c) Judah will **oppose** Shakir in the tennis final. _____
(d) I **oppose** to stay in New York before leaving for Miami. _____

9. (a) There are **numerous** stars in the night sky. _____
(b) We started to feel **numerous** as the temperature dropped. _____
(c) See a doctor right away if the wound starts to get **numerous.** _____
(d) The orange leaves on the tree are starting to become more **numerous.** _____

10. (a) My favorite old **establishment** in town is the drive-in movie theater. _____
(b) The U.S. Marine Corps was **established** in 1798. _____
(c) The study **established** that texting is the main cause of car accidents. _____
(d) The girl **established** her best friend and then went into the house. _____
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with slavery?
   (a) bondage  (b) liberate  (c) victim  (d) donation

2. Which word or words go with ready for something?
   (a) occasional  (b) reluctant  (c) evasive  (d) available

3. Which word or words go with once in a while?
   (a) eventually  (b) occasionally  (c) numerously  (d) desperately

4. Which word or words go with not serious?
   (a) foolhardy  (b) absurd  (c) frivolous  (d) occasional

5. Which word or words go with begin?
   (a) evade  (b) donation  (c) launch  (d) establish

6. Which word or words go with want a lot?
   (a) establish  (b) desire  (c) occasion  (d) yearn

7. Which word or words go with comfort?
   (a) establish  (b) embrace  (c) prohibit  (d) reassure

8. Which word or words go with better than most?
   (a) superior  (b) numerous  (c) exceptional  (d) reluctant

9. Which word or words go with give?
   (a) evade  (b) prohibit  (c) donate  (d) assemble

10. Which word or words go with not allowed?
    (a) pursued  (b) prohibited  (c) banned  (d) liberated
Determining Meanings
Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. We **evaded**
   (a) her parents and got inside quickly.
   (b) our way through the maze in record time.
   (c) ourselves into thinking we were safe.
   (d) their questions by changing the subject.

2. The **opposition**
   (a) to the new gym is growing every day.
   (b) of the word *up* is the word *down*.
   (c) of each bus is yellow with black stripes.
   (d) wanted more homework and fewer quizzes, unlike the rest of us.

3. He **pursued**
   (a) the opposing team’s player to the goal line with ten seconds left in the game.
   (b) every goal he thought he could achieve.
   (c) gravity as it held Earth in the sun’s orbit.
   (d) pasta topped with sauce and served with bread.

4. We **liberated**
   (a) the caged bird by leaving the door open.
   (b) ourselves a cold beverage from the refrigerator.
   (c) ourselves by taking off our coats and running in the snow.
   (d) the question very carefully before deciding.

5. The **yearning**
   (a) was sold to a farm when it was old enough to be ridden.
   (b) to escape was all Evangeline thought about.
   (c) to learn more is what kept Albert Einstein working.
   (d) was part of the cargo being loaded at the dock.

6. I **reluctantly**
   (a) lent my catcher’s mitt to my friend who always loses things.
   (b) stepped into the darkness, keeping my flashlight handy.
   (c) always love swimming with the dolphins.
   (d) get good grades because I like to study every night.
7. The rules prohibited
(a) skateboarding in the park.
(b) fishing from the pier.
(c) what was allowed.
(d) spectators from going onto the track.

8. We were reassured
(a) when our friend kept his promise.
(b) down the hall.
(c) a glass of water.
(d) that everything was being done to make us comfortable.

Completing Sentences
Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. A special occasion for me is ____________________________________________.

2. I yearn for ____________________________________________________________.

3. I would be reluctant to ________________________________________________.

4. When I have some extra money, I will make a donation to ____________________.

5. I wish I could establish a national holiday to ________________________________.

6. I should respect my superiors because ___________________________________.

7. One thing I would oppose is ____________________________________________.

8. One activity I’d like to pursue is _________________________________________.
9. An example of something that is **numerous** is ____________________________________________________.

10. If someone is held in **bondage**, it means that person is ________________________________________.

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**Vocabulary in Context**

Read the passage.

**With Moses to the Promised Land**

Harriet Tubman was born enslaved in Maryland in 1820. From the time she was a young child, she yearned to be free. The hard physical work that she was forced to do made her very strong. And though as an enslaved person she received no education, she was also intelligent and quick-thinking. She put these qualities to good use, first in making her own escape and later in helping others to do the same.

When Harriet was in her late twenties, the slave owner she was forced to work for died. She feared she would be sold and sent to the deep South. There the work was harder and slave owners more cruel. She decided to escape instead. She urged her brothers to come with her on the journey north. They reluctantly joined her. Soon after they set out, though, her brothers turned back. They were afraid of being caught. So Harriet continued alone, traveling mostly at night. Eventually she made it safely to Philadelphia. Although she had found freedom, she couldn’t enjoy it; so many others, including her family, were still living in bondage.

In 1850, Congress passed a law making it a crime to help runaway enslaved people. But over the next eleven years, Harriet returned numerous times to the South to lead other enslaved people to Canada. In Canada, slavery was prohibited and people who had escaped slavery were welcome. Altogether during this time she helped to liberate over three hundred people. That number included her parents and brothers and sisters. Along the way she stayed with people who offered food and shelter in their homes, often at great risk to themselves. These houses were called “stations” on what became known as the Underground Railroad.
Between trips, Harriet took whatever jobs were available—cooking, sewing, or cleaning. She used some of her money to help formerly enslaved people start new lives. She always saved some of it for her next journey south. She had many friends who opposed slavery; when she needed money for her work, they would help her by making donations.

Slave owners were furious at having their “property” stolen. They offered as much as forty thousand dollars for Harriet Tubman’s capture. She was often pursued by people who wanted the reward. She had many narrow escapes, but she always managed to evade being caught. The enslaved people she helped called her Moses because she led them to freedom, just as Moses had led the Jewish people out of slavery in Egypt thousands of years earlier.

During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman worked for the North as a nurse in the Union army. Enslaved people had been taught by slave owners to be afraid of the Union soldiers. But Harriet went behind enemy lines and was able to reassure them. They believed her when she told them they had nothing to fear from the Union army. On some occasions while there, she acted as a spy, reporting to her superiors when she returned to the Union side. After the war she worked energetically to start schools in the South for freed people, even though she herself could not read or write. She eventually settled in Auburn, New York, where she established a nursing home for elderly African Americans. When she died in 1913, thousands mourned this courageous woman who had helped so many people.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What did the law that Congress passed in 1850 prohibit?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. What is the meaning of the word superiors as it is used in the passage?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. How did Harriet Tubman feel about being enslaved?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
4. Why were her brothers **reluctant** to go with Tubman?

5. How did Harriet Tubman's friends help her?

6. What is the meaning of **evade** as it is used in the passage?

7. Why was Harriet Tubman called Moses by those she helped?

8. How do you think Tubman might have **reassured** the enslaved people she was helping?

9. In what way did the stations on the Underground Railroad help **liberate** the enslaved people?

10. Why do you think some people opened their homes to escaping enslaved people?

11. How did the reward for her capture affect Tubman's later trips to the South?

12. What is the meaning of **established** as it is used in the passage?
13. Why do you think most enslaved people were unable to read or write?

14. What two activities did Tubman engage in during the Civil War?

15. Why do you think Tubman made numerous trips south even though it was very dangerous for her?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

• The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. To hand out money liberally is to hand it out freely, without exercising very much control. Both these words, together with liberate, are formed from the Latin liber, which means “free.” It’s interesting to note that the Latin word for “book” is also liber. (A library is a place where books are kept.) There is a clear connection between books and freedom. A person who cannot read a book is in a kind of prison; learning to read sets the mind free to explore the world and everything in it.

• The noun formed from the verb prohibit is prohibition, an order to stop or the act of forbidding. The word is associated with a fascinating period in United States history. In 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages. The result was that many citizens ignored the law, and gangsters such as Al Capone grew rich by illegally selling alcoholic beverages. Within a few years it was clear that the amendment had failed. Prohibition, as this time was known, ended in 1933 when the Twenty-First Amendment was added to the Constitution. This one abolished the Eighteenth.
**Establish**

*verb* 1. To set up or begin.
2. To find out facts that show something to be true.

**Word Family**
established (adjective)
establishment (noun)

**Context Clues**
These sentences give clues to the meaning of establish.

*The principal wants to establish an after-school music program.*
*Space scientists are trying to establish if there is water on Mars.*

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**
Imagine you are establishing a new club at school. What kind of club would you establish, and why?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.  
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

| **accelerate**  | **v.** 1. To go or to cause to go faster.  
The morning train quickly **accelerates** once it leaves the station.  
2. To bring about at an earlier time.  
Increased sunlight **accelerates** the growth of plants. |
| **altitude**    | **n.** Height above sea level or the earth’s surface.  
Mexico City lies at an **altitude** of almost 8,000 feet. |
| **anxious**     | **adj.** 1. Worried; concerned.  
I am **anxious** about how I did on the Spanish test.  
2. Eager; wishing strongly.  
After writing to each other for over a year, the two penpals are **anxious** to meet.  
**anxiety** **n.** (aŋ zī’ āt ē) Great uneasiness or concern.  
Our **anxiety** grew as the day of the big test approached. |
| **brace**       | **v.** 1. To make stronger by giving support to.  
Mom **braced** the table leg with a metal strip to keep it from wobbling.  
2. To make ready for a shock; to prepare.  
After the bus driver’s warning, I grabbed the pole and **braced** myself for a bump.  
**n.** Something used to support a weak part.  
I wore a **brace** on my leg for four weeks after I injured it doing a high jump.  
**bracing** **adj.** Giving energy to; refreshing.  
After spending most of the summer in the city, we found the cool mountain air wonderfully **bracing**. |

*Share with your partner a time when you braced yourself because you thought something bad was going to happen.*
confident  adj. Certain; sure.
We are confident we will win Saturday’s hockey game.

certainty  n. 1. A lack of doubt; a feeling of being certain.
My parents showed their confidence in me by letting me repair the car by myself.
2. Trust in another to keep a secret.
Because Felix told me this in confidence, I cannot answer your question.

Tell your partner how you would feel if you told someone a secret in confidence, and then that person told your secret to others.

contact  n. 1. The touching or joining of two things.
Contact with a live wire will give you an electric shock.
2. The condition of being in communication with others.
Before the telephone was invented, people usually stayed in contact by writing letters.

v. To communicate with.
The Apollo astronauts could not contact Earth while their spaceship was traveling behind the moon.

Talk to your partner about what happens if poison ivy contacts your skin.

exult  v. To be joyful; to show great happiness.
Senator Gray’s supporters exulted when she easily won reelection.
exultant  adj. Very happy.
Theresa was exultant when she crossed the 10K finish line first.

hangar  n. A building where aircraft are kept and repaired.
The pilot steered the plane out of the hangar and onto the runway.

maximum  n. The greatest or highest number or amount.
The largest bus we have for school trips holds a maximum of fifty people.

dj. Being the greatest or highest number or amount.
The maximum speed of this car is eighty miles per hour.

Discuss with your partner the maximum number of times you might be able to sink a free throw in ten minutes.

methodical  adj. Done in a regular, orderly way.
Our methodical search of the house failed to turn up any evidence of the lost key.
| **nonchalant**  | adj. Having the appearance of not caring; seeming to show a lack of concern. Your nonchalant attitude to schoolwork worries your parents. |
| **proceed**     | v. To go on, especially after stopping for a while; to continue. The subway train proceeded on its way after I got off at 14th Street. |
| **saunter**     | v. To walk without hurrying; to stroll in a relaxed, unhurried manner. Pedestrians saunter along the river bank, enjoying the afternoon sunshine. n. A relaxed, unhurried walk. Our saunter around the park was abruptly terminated by a violent thunderstorm. |
| **solo**        | n. A musical piece for one voice or a single instrument. The long guitar solo was the best part of the rock concert. adj. Made or done by one person. I told my mom I would do a solo cleaning of the kitchen, so she could take a break. v. To fly alone, especially for the first time. Most student pilots solo after ten hours of lessons. Talk to your partner about where you would like to go on a solo trip when you are older. |
| **stall**       | n. 1. A place for an animal in a barn. Each horse in the barn had its own stall. 2. A small stand or booth where things are sold. I purchased this pottery at one of the stalls at the county fair. v. 1. To suddenly lose power. He will stall the engine if he doesn’t give the car some gas. 2. To delay by being evasive. I tried to stall the teacher by saying I had lost my book. Tell your partner about your favorite food stall at a carnival, fair, or festival. |
Finding Meanings
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 11. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) A plane’s hangar is (c) its height above sea level.
   (b) the amount of cargo it carries.
   (d) A plane’s altitude is

2. (a) To accelerate an engine is to (c) run it at its lowest speed.
   (b) cause it to lose power suddenly.
   (d) To stall an engine is to

3. (a) a performance by one person. (c) A solo is
   (b) A saunter is (d) a support for a broken part.

4. (a) a place where goods are sold. (c) A brace is
   (b) a place where planes are kept. (d) A hangar is

5. (a) stop suddenly. (c) go faster.
   (b) To accelerate is to (d) To exult is to

6. (a) does things in an orderly way. (c) An anxious person
   (b) is filled with happiness. (d) A methodical person

7. (a) A contact is (c) a support for a broken part.
   (b) A brace is (d) a place where business is done.
8. (a) To be nonchalant about something is
   (b) To be anxious about something is
   (c) to be concerned about it.
   (d) to be very happy about it.

9. (a) To be confident is to be
   (b) sure of oneself.
   (c) reluctant to act or speak.
   (d) To be exultant is to be

10. (a) walk in a relaxed, unhurried manner.
    (b) show a willingness to help.
    (c) To saunter is to
    (d) To proceed is to

Just the Right Word

Replace each phrase in bold with a single word (or form of the word) from the word list.

1. Five striped bass is the greatest number you are allowed to catch this month.

2. After hanging up our coats, we will make our way to our seats in the nice restaurant.

3. Baseball fans are filled with happiness when their favorite team makes it to the World Series.

4. I plan to fly a plane without my instructor tomorrow.

5. The breeze off the ocean is very refreshing and gives one renewed energy.

6. The trainer led the horse back to its enclosed place in the stable after her ride.
7. I lost the possibility to communicate with my friends after they moved out of state.

8. The skiers were showing no concern as they started down the steep slope.

9. Jayesh was up at dawn, very eager to be on his way.

10. I am telling you what the teacher told me in the expectation that you will keep it a secret.

**Applying Meanings**

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following are measurements of altitude?
   (a) three tons  
   (b) twenty dollars  
   (c) six miles  
   (d) ten thousand feet

2. Which of the following might you find in a hangar?
   (a) airplanes  
   (b) spare parts  
   (c) tools  
   (d) horses

3. Which of the following might cause a person to exult?
   (a) receiving a scholarship  
   (b) being liberated  
   (c) an exceptional harvest  
   (d) being thrown into bondage

4. Which of the following remarks shows confidence?
   (a) “I give up.”  
   (b) “I can do it.”  
   (c) “I’m not sure.”  
   (d) “Let me show you how.”

5. Which of the following can be accelerated?
   (a) plant growth  
   (b) an automobile  
   (c) a route  
   (d) a crevice
6. Which of the following might cause **anxiety**?
   (a) becoming ill 
   (b) losing a job 
   (c) being denounced 
   (d) finding a wallet

7. Which of the following can **stall**?
   (a) a horse 
   (b) an engine 
   (c) an airplane 
   (d) a person

8. Which of the following could be used as a **brace**?
   (a) a steel rod 
   (b) a broom handle 
   (c) a length of string 
   (d) a handkerchief

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**Word Study: Prefixes**

Complete the words by providing the correct form of the prefix.

The prefix *com-* means “with.” To *complain* about something is to find fault *with* it. To make certain words easier to say, this prefix is sometimes written *con-*.

1. ___________nect  
   to put together with

2. ___________sume  
   to do away with or destroy

3. ___________fident  
   pleased or satisfied with oneself

4. ___________bine  
   to put one thing with another

5. ___________patible  
   getting along with another

6. ___________versation  
   a talk with someone

7. ___________tent  
   satisfied with what one has

8. ___________prehend  
   to understand or be familiar with

9. ___________tact  
   get in touch with

10. ___________panion  
   someone who travels with another
Off You Go into the Wild Blue Yonder

After ten weeks of flying lessons, which is about the average instruction period, you are ready to take your first **solo** flight. Today, your instructor will be on the ground instead of sitting beside you. When you arrive at the airfield, you see her standing outside the **hangar**, and she greets you with a friendly wave. As the two of you chat, you try to sound as **nonchalant** as possible, even though your heart is pounding. She must see how nervous you are because she remarks that she has complete **confidence** in you. That makes you feel better, and you begin to relax a little as the two of you **saunter** over to the plane.

After climbing inside and taking a deep breath, you **methodically** complete the checklist of the plane’s controls. Then, you wait for a signal from the control tower to **proceed**. As soon as it comes, your feelings of **anxiety** leave you. You start the engine and release the brake. You open the throttle a little, feeding more gasoline to the engine and causing the propeller to whirl faster. The plane starts to move forward. You taxi onto the runway, facing into the wind, and wait.

A voice from the control tower comes through your headphones, giving you permission to take off. You open the throttle wide, and the plane **accelerates** down the runway. Your right hand rests on the “stick,” a control that lifts the plane’s nose when pulled back and drops the nose when pushed forward. The plane is now traveling so fast that you can feel it trying to leave the ground. You pull back gently on the stick. The ground suddenly drops away beneath you. You are flying!

You have been told to go no faster than eighty-five miles an hour, although the plane has a **maximum** speed of twice that. You reach an **altitude** of five hundred feet and ease back on the throttle, watching your air speed carefully. If it drops below fifty-five miles an hour, the plane will **stall**. To increase speed, you push the stick forward, dropping the nose slightly. Already, it is time to make the first turn. You push the stick gently to the left, and the wing on that side drops, causing the plane to make a turn, or “bank” as you have learned to call it. There are so many things to think about that you hardly notice the view. After making three more left banks, you are on your final approach.
The control tower clears you for landing. You reduce the amount that the throttle is open and can feel the plane dropping. Not too fast. Not too steep an angle. Come in too high and you’ll overshoot the runway; come in too low, and you’ll fall short. You brace yourself as the runway comes rushing toward you.

When the plane is just inches off the ground, you close the throttle and pull back on the stick to raise the nose. Without power from the engine, the wings no longer support the plane, and it drops. You don’t want to be too high when this happens or the plane will bounce as it makes contact with the ground. But you make a perfect landing. An exultant feeling sweeps over you as you roll down the runway and come to a stop. Flying is fun!

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What large airport building would be easily seen from the air?

2. What is the **maximum** speed allowed on the flight?

3. What is the meaning of **stall** as it is used in the passage?

4. What might happen if the check of the controls before a flight is less than **methodical**?

5. How does the pilot receive instructions when in the plane?
6. What is the meaning of **confidence** as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

7. How does the pilot try to hide a feeling of nervousness before the flight?

__________________________________________________________________________

8. How is it made clear that the pilot didn’t hurry over to the plane?

__________________________________________________________________________

9. What does the pilot need before **proceeding** to take off?

__________________________________________________________________________

10. How much instruction is usually necessary before one is allowed to fly alone?

__________________________________________________________________________

11. What happens to the plane’s air speed when the throttle is opened wide?

__________________________________________________________________________

12. What happens to the plane when the pilot closes the throttle?

__________________________________________________________________________

13. What is the meaning of **brace** as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

14. How might the pilot **exult** after landing safely?

__________________________________________________________________________
15. How might you feel if you were a pilot making your first flight alone?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

• A plane’s altitude is measured by an instrument called an altimeter, which shows the height above sea level, not the distance to the ground below. It does this by measuring the density of the air outside. If the altitude of a plane that is flying over the ocean is five thousand feet, that means the plane is literally five thousand feet high in the air. But if the plane is flying over land that is 4,900 feet above sea level, the altitude of the plane is still measured as five thousand feet. In the second case, the plane would actually be just barely skimming the ground.

• Don’t confuse hangar, a large building where aircraft are kept, with hanger, a metal, wood, or plastic frame on which clothes are hung. These two words are homophones.

• The opposite of maximum is minimum. (For many years, most highways in the United States had a maximum speed of 55 m.p.h. and a minimum speed of 40 m.p.h.)

• In Lesson 7, you learned several words formed from the Latin solus, which means “alone; without company.” Solo is another of those words. A solo is an activity, musical or otherwise, performed by one person. A piece of music for two people is called a duet; for three people, a trio; and for four people, a quartet.
**11**

**Vocabulary Extension**

**contact**

*noun* 1. Communication with someone else.
2. When two or more people or things touch each other.

*verb* To communicate with.

**Context Clues**

These sentences give clues to the meaning of *contact*.

*Paula and Ricardo have weekly contact on the phone with their favorite aunt.*
*When vinegar and baking soda come into contact with each other, the result is a fizzy mess.*
*Louise contacted her teacher by e-mail to ask about the assignment.*

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Write a list of as many different ways you can think of to keep in contact with someone.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.

________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
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140  Lesson 11
Lesson 12

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**convalesce**

kän vələs'

v. To get back health and strength after an illness.

After the operation on my knee, I will **convalesce** at home.

**dedicate**

ded´ i kāt

v. 1. To set aside for a certain purpose.

My parents **dedicate** part of their income to saving for my college education.

2. To devote to a serious purpose.

Madame Curie **dedicated** her life to science.

3. To name, address, or set aside as an honor.

The authors **dedicated** the book to their two children.

Discuss with your partner an important issue you might **dedicate** your life to and why.

**dictate**

dik´ tāt

v. 1. To give orders; to command.

The law **dictates** that children attend school until they are sixteen.

2. To say aloud while another writes down the words.

I **dictated** a letter to my little brother, and he wrote down every word I said.

**dictator**

n. A person who has complete control over a country; a person who is obeyed without question.

Hitler ruled Germany as a **dictator** from 1933 to 1945.

Ask your partner to **dictate** a sentence while you write it down.

**exasperate**

eg zəs´ pər āt

v. To make angry; to annoy.

My brother **exaspares** my parents because he uses his phone so much.

**exasperating**

adj. Very annoying.

Waiting in long lines to enter the stadium, before the game, can be quite **exasperating**.

**notable**

nōt´ ə bəl

adj. Deserving of attention; outstanding.

Michelle Obama was one of the most **notable** first ladies to ever occupy the White House.

**overdue**

ō vərd ōd´

adj. 1. Coming later than expected or needed.

The bus from Boston is **overdue**.

2. Unpaid when owed.

My aunt never allows her bills to become **overdue**.
overthrow  v. To end the rule of; to defeat, often by using force.  
If we overthrow the king, who will take his place?  

overthrew  (past tense)  
The Polish people finally overthrow the Communist government that had been in power for more than forty years.  

n. The action of overthrowing.  
Countries sometimes attempt an overthrow of their ruler.

penetrate  v. 1. To pierce.  
Luckily, the piece of glass Irma stepped on did not penetrate her foot.  
2. To pass into or through.  
Very little light penetrated the dense forest.  

Discuss with your partner what to do if a rusty nail penetrates your skin.

portrait  n. A drawing, painting, or photograph of a person, especially the face.  
The famous portrait known as the Mona Lisa is in the Louvre, in Paris.

rebel  n. A person who refuses to obey orders or the law.  
If the rebels continue to gain popular support, they will be a serious threat to the government.  

v. (ri bel’) To refuse to accept control by others.  
The small children rebelled when their parents told them to go to bed.  

rebellious  adj. (ri bel’ yәs ) Fighting against another’s control; disobedient.  
Grounding is a punishment parents often use for rebellious children.  

rebellion  n. (ri bel’ yan ) Open opposition to another’s control.  
The idea of year-round school made some students think of rebellion.  

Tell your partner what school rule might make you want to rebel.

restrict  v. To keep within certain limits.  
We restrict this pathway to people riding bicycles.  

restriction  n. A limit.  
Our school has some restrictions about what students may wear.  

Chat with your partner about why your school should or should not restrict classroom visitors.

seldom  adv. Not often; rarely.  
Because the sun’s rays are so strong, we seldom spend the whole day at the beach.
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The teacher **dictated** that no one could work together on the test. ____
   (b) One person should not **dictate** what happens to the whole group. ____
   (c) She **dictated** her speech to her secretary. ____
   (d) The park is **dictated** to everyone who enjoys it. ____

2. (a) A **rebellion** of yellow flowers covered the hillside. ____
   (b) My older sister has always been the **rebel** in our family. ____
   (c) It would cost **rebellions** of dollars to fix the broken windows. ____
   (d) Reading the long list of rules made us feel **rebellious**. ____

3. (a) The **tempest** at sea made boats race toward the harbor. ____
   (b) The feud became more **tempestuous** when neither person would apologize. ____
   (c) I closed the door softly because of the **tempest** sleeping in the bed. ____
   (d) The **tempest** moment came just before the end of the race. ____
4. (a) Active community members **dedicate** their lives to improving their neighborhoods. ____
(b) The author **dedicated** her first novel to her family. ____
(c) Ten dollars was **dedicated** from my purse. ____
(d) The only **dedication** I took was a cough drop. ____

5. (a) I **restricted** my remarks to safe topics like the weather. ____
(b) The trails are **restricted** to foot travel, which means no vehicles are allowed. ____
(c) The **restrictions** tasted like lemon and mint. ____
(d) I **restrict** myself to one hour of TV a day. ____

6. (a) Jorge **seldom** thinks of the house he grew up in. ____
(b) Dad’s favorite **seldom** is making sure we get to school safely. ____
(c) Anya had a short **seldom** published in the school paper. ____
(d) Since Kaysha moved to Seattle, I **seldom** hear from her. ____

7. (a) The **portrait** was done with watercolors and ink. ____
(b) George Washington grew up in a **portrait** on a farm. ____
(c) You have to show your **portrait** before boarding the school bus. ____
(d) The two **portraits** show Frederick Douglass with and without a beard. ____

8. (a) The soldiers won a **notable** victory at Gettysburg. ____
(b) We took a few **notables** with us in case we got hungry. ____
(c) I made a **notable** in my diary that today was the first day of spring. ____
(d) The score wasn’t **notable** until the last seconds of the game. ____

9. (a) A person’s **upbringing** should include the freedom to explore. ____
(b) The **upbringing** of my birthday isn’t necessary. ____
(c) Maya’s positive **upbringing** explains how kind she is to everyone. ____
(d) We assembled the **upbringing** and set it in the corner. ____

10. (a) You pay a fine for library books that are **overdue**. ____
(b) The plane is **overdue** because of strong winds. ____
(c) I’ve learned to **overdue** the names of my friends. ____
(d) I was able to **overdue** the others and won the race comfortably. ____
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with *get better*?
   (a) dedicate  
   (b) revive  
   (c) restrict  
   (d) convalesce

2. Which word or words go with *believe something strongly*?
   (a) overdue  
   (b) confide  
   (c) exasperate  
   (d) notable

3. Which word or words go with *annoy*?
   (a) frustrate  
   (b) stimulate  
   (c) exasperate  
   (d) liberate

4. Which word or words go with *defeat*?
   (a) overthrow  
   (b) utilize  
   (c) restrict  
   (d) penetrate

5. Which word or words go with *enter into*?
   (a) penetrate  
   (b) bore  
   (c) exasperate  
   (d) pierce

6. Which word or words go with *more active*?
   (a) penetrate  
   (b) stimulate  
   (c) convalesce  
   (d) dictate

7. Which word or words go with *famous*?
   (a) notable  
   (b) exasperating  
   (c) tempestuous  
   (d) celebrated

8. Which word or words go with *lack of respect*?
   (a) hearty  
   (b) melancholy  
   (c) modest  
   (d) rebellious

9. Which word or words go with *how often*?
   (a) reassuringly  
   (b) seldom  
   (c) occasionally  
   (d) frequently

10. Which word or words go with *put a stop to*?
    (a) ban  
    (b) dedicate  
    (c) terminate  
    (d) restrict
Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. She **dictated**
   (a) where and how people should live.
   (b) two sticks together to make a fire.
   (c) the dishes after midnight.
   (d) what time we should get up tomorrow.

2. **Tempestuous**
   (a) times are when we most need calm leadership.
   (b) weather kept the kids indoors.
   (c) emotions could be seen in the audience at the graduation.
   (d) creatures three stories high once roamed Earth.

3. An **overdue**
   (a) bill needs to be paid promptly.
   (b) book must be returned to the library.
   (c) remark can sometimes hurt a person’s feelings.
   (d) train will be late coming into the station.

4. The **overthrown**
   (a) governor has not yet said anything to the press.
   (b) leader of the country was actually happy to not be in charge any longer.
   (c) ice is kept in a separate container.
   (d) wind turned the boat upside down and almost sank it.

5. I was **exasperated**
   (a) when I wasn’t allowed into the concert.
   (b) for not being truthful when I was asked a question.
   (c) in an ambulance to the hospital emergency room.
   (d) to see my name had been left off the list.

6. The **dedication**
   (a) was to her parents and sisters.
   (b) was built in 1849 and is still standing.
   (c) at the cemetery entrance honored the lives of all those buried there.
   (d) of the new school took an hour, and then we went home.
7. Something **stimulated**
   (a) my appetite, and I suddenly felt hungry.
   (b) another painting for the wall.
   (c) on the chair in the corner of the room.
   (d) my curiosity, so I had to ask him why.

8. The artist’s **portrait**
   (a) gurgled and growled hungrily.
   (b) is in the back of the museum.
   (c) drank a full gallon of milk.
   (d) is of a woman holding flowers.

---

**Completing Sentences**

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. If you **dedicate** your weekends to something, that means you

   ____________________________________________________________.

2. One thing I find **exasperating** is

   ____________________________________________________________.

3. A **portrait** of me would be of

   ____________________________________________________________.

4. A good **upbringing** means having

   ____________________________________________________________.

5. You need to **convalesce** if

   ____________________________________________________________.

6. If a friendship is **tempestuous**, that means it is

   ____________________________________________________________.

7. Something that **stimulates** my mind is

   ____________________________________________________________.

8. The name of one **notable** person I know of is

   ____________________________________________________________.
9. Something I **seldom** do is

10. To **penetrate** a piece of paper, you could

---

**Vocabulary in Context**

Read the passage.

**A Child of the Revolution**

Frida Kahlo was born in Coyoacan, just outside Mexico City, in 1907. Her parents probably thought her life would develop much as the lives of other girls of that time. The Mexican **dictator** Porfirio Diaz had been governing for almost thirty years. Under his rule women were **restricted** from taking any part in public life. Furthermore, Frida’s parents gave her and her three sisters a strict Catholic **upbringing**. The girls were expected to be obedient daughters and to become good Catholic wives and mothers.

But in 1910, when Frida was three years old, everything changed in Mexico. The people **overthrew** Diaz and established a much more open government. The new government speedily set about making many changes that were long **overdue**. Education and health care became more widely available. More significantly for Frida Kahlo’s future, the new government set out to **stimulate** interest in the arts by supporting the work of Mexican artists.

Her three sisters were largely unaffected by these changes. But Frida, who was the **rebellious** one, took part in them. She seemed to enjoy shocking people. One of the ways she did this was to go about wearing men’s clothes. She was a firm supporter of the 1910 revolution; as an adult she claimed to have been born that year so that she could call herself “a child of the revolution.” Her Mexican mother and German father must have despaired of her at times. They couldn’t have known that their lively daughter would grow up to become one of Latin America’s most **notable** painters.

Frida Kahlo had a difficult childhood. At the age of six she contracted **polio**. That left her with a weakened right leg. Then, in her late teens, she
suffered terrible injuries when she was thrown from a bus onto a metal spike. The spike penetrated her side, almost killing her.

While she convalesced, she began to paint. This was a way of taking her mind off the severe pain, from which she was seldom free for the rest of her life. Many of her paintings are self-portraits; in them she often included the parrots, monkeys, and other pets whose company gave her so much pleasure. Despite their bold, bright colors, however, the paintings clearly express the pain that lies behind them. Kahlo’s art was her way of inviting the viewer to share her suffering.

She first met her future husband, the painter Diego Rivera, in 1922, when she was fifteen. They married seven years later. He was twice her age and already a world-famous artist. The marriage was a tempestuous one with many separations, a divorce, and later a remarriage. They both had strong personalities and each found the other exasperating to live with. Nevertheless, their love was strong and deep; Rivera appears frequently in her paintings.

Toward the end of her life, they lived together in the house where she was born, Casa Azul (the Blue House). After Kahlo’s death in 1954, Rivera gave it to the people of Mexico. Now, known as the Frida Kahlo Museum, it is dedicated to her life and work. The fame of both artists has grown over the years. In 2015, the Detroit Institute of Arts brought together over seventy of their paintings and murals. The artwork on display showed clearly how much they had influenced each other’s work.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What detail in the passage suggests that Porfirio Diaz was accustomed to being obeyed without question?

2. How did the Mexican people show their dissatisfaction with Porfirio Diaz?
3. How do you know that Kahlo's parents were not interested in experimenting with different ways of raising children?

4. Why would Mexican artists have welcomed the 1910 revolution?

5. Why do you think Kahlo's parents might sometimes have been **exasperated** with Frida?

6. What is the meaning of **overdue** as it is used in the passage?

7. In what way did Kahlo **rebel** against what was considered normal behavior?

8. How do you think Kahlo's weakened right leg affected her life?

9. Why did Kahlo probably lose a lot of blood in her accident?

10. What helped Kahlo **convalesce** after her accident?

11. What is the meaning of **dedicated** as it is used in the passage?
12. How does the passage make clear that Kahlo never recovered completely from the accident?

13. Why would it be incorrect to describe Rivera and Kahlo as a compatible couple?

14. What did Frida Kahlo paint?

15. Why are both Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo honored in the world of art?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- **Dictate** is formed from the Latin verb *dicere*, which means “to say” or “to speak.” Other words formed from this root include *diction*, “a person’s manner or way of speaking,” and *contradict*, “to say the opposite of.”

- Three nouns are formed from the verb **stimulate**. *Stimulation* is the act of stimulating. (The aroma of freshly baked bread was the only **stimulation** we needed to enter the bakery.) A **stimulant** is a substance that increases bodily activity. (The caffeine in coffee and cola drinks is a **stimulant**.) A **stimulus** is anything that increases activity of any kind. (The reward of $50 was a **stimulus** to the children who were looking for the lost dog.)
restrict

verb  1. To limit someone’s actions or movements.
2. To keep within certain limits.

Word Family
restrict(ed) (adjective)
restriction (noun)

Context Clues
These sentences give clues to the meaning of restrict.

The use of smartphones or computers may be restricted during class, unless they are used for schoolwork.
Because of Sofi’s allergy, she had to restrict the amount of milk in her diet.

Discussion & Writing Prompt
Paloma’s parents put restrictions on TV time. As long as her homework is complete, she may watch TV between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

After reading these sentences, what do you think restriction means? Write the definition and then use restriction in a sentence of your own.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Review

Crossword Puzzle  Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. The number after a clue is the lesson the word is from.

Clues Across
1. Not often (12)
4. A tied ball game goes into ______ innings
7. To chase after (10)
9. To walk in a relaxed, unhurried manner (11)
10. To copy closely (9)
11. To prepare; to make ready for a shock (11)
14. Opposite of *under*
15. To name or address as an honor (12)
17. To stop for a while before going on (9)
19. The state of being enslaved (10)
21. To give to a fund or cause (10)
22. A building where aircraft are kept (11)
23. It covers the floor
24. One who watches an activity (9)

Clues Down
2. To keep away from (10)
3. Tightly packed; crowded close together (9)
5. A violent storm (12)
6. To go to a higher level (9)
7. To go on after stopping for a while (11)
8. To fly high in the sky (9)
12. Opposite of *subtract*
13. To keep within certain limits (12)
14. Past the time set for arrival (12)
15. To give orders (12)
16. To get in touch with (11)
18. Planet known for its rings
20. Opposite of *sad*
### Lesson 13

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

| **accommodate** | v. 1. To have or to find room for.  
This bus, which **accommodates** thirty adults, will drive to the historic buildings in the center of the city.  
2. To do a favor for.  
Tell me what you want, and I will try to **accommodate** you.  

```
Ask your partner to tell you a favor you could do to accommodate him or her.
```

| **aggressive** | adj. 1. Ready to attack or start fights; acting in a hostile way.  
Many animals become **aggressive** when their young are threatened.  
2. Bold and active.  
Serena Williams, the American tennis star, plays a talented and **aggressive** game.  

```
Describe for your partner how an aggressive football player might act.
```

| **bask** | v. 1. To relax where it is pleasantly warm.  
At lunch break, several students **basked** in the sunshine flooding the front steps.  
2. To enjoy a warm or pleasant feeling.  
The twins **basked** in the praise heaped on them by their parents.  

| **carcass** | n. The dead body of an animal.  
We called the city to request that the raccoon **carcass** on our street be removed.  

| **conceal** | v. To keep something or someone from being seen or known; to hide.  
Playing hide-and-seek with my younger cousins, I **concealed** myself behind the kitchen door.  

```
Conceal a pencil behind your back, and have your partner guess which hand it is in.
```

| **flail** | v. To strike out or swing wildly; to thrash about.  
Matt’s arms **flailed** desperately after he jumped in the pool.  

---

**WW3K_4ed_SB5_L11_L20_EPS7703_Int_Final.indd 154**
gorge  

n. A narrow passage between steep cliffs.  
We crossed the **gorge** on a swaying rope bridge.  

v. To stuff with food; to eat greedily.  
The children **gorge**d themselves on watermelon at the family picnic.

morsel  

n. A small amount, especially of something good to eat; a tidbit.  
For appetizers we served stuffed mushrooms and other tasty **morsels**.

protrude  

v. To stick out; to project.  
Watch out for the stone ledge that **protrudes** from the wall.  

---  
Chat with your partner about items that are so large they would **protrude** from your backpack, such as a baseball bat.

ripple  

v. To form small waves.  
The breeze **rippled** the surface of the lake.  

n. A movement like a small wave.  
Raindrops made **ripples** in the pond.  

---  
**Talk to your partner about what the ripples might look like if you threw rocks into a pond or large puddle.**

slither  

v. To move with a sliding, side-to-side motion of the body.  
A snake **slithered** through the grass.

sluggish  

adj. 1. Lacking energy; not active.  
The heat made me **sluggish**.  

2. Slow moving.  
In the dry season, the river becomes little more than a **sluggish** stream.

snout  

n. The nose or jaws that stick out in front of certain animals' heads.  
The **snout** of a crocodile is full of long, sharp teeth.
Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 13. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) relax where it is pleasantly warm.  
    (b) move by sliding from side to side.  
    (c) To taper is to  
    (d) To slither is to

2. (a) An aggressive animal is one  
    (b) A sluggish animal is one  
    (c) that is a carnivore.  
    (d) that is ready to fight.
3. (a) stuff oneself with food.
   (b) strike out wildly.
   (c) To gorge is to
   (d) To taper is to

4. (a) a small wave.
   (b) a tasty bit of food.
   (c) A carcass is
   (d) A ripple is

5. (a) To flail is to
   (b) To bask is to
   (c) hold out one’s arms.
   (d) enjoy a pleasant feeling.

6. (a) within sight.
   (b) To be visible is to be
   (c) lacking energy.
   (d) To be concealed is to be

7. (a) keep out of sight.
   (b) To protrude is to
   (c) strike out wildly.
   (d) To flail is to

8. (a) an animal’s slow movement.
   (b) an animal’s projecting nose.
   (c) A morsel is
   (d) A snout is

9. (a) speak favorably of that person.
   (b) To conceal someone is to
   (c) hide that person.
   (d) To accommodate someone is to

10. (a) the body of a dead animal.
    (b) a narrow passage.
    (c) A carcass is
    (d) A morsel is
1. The company received an avalanche of mail the first day, but the orders soon began to arrive in smaller and smaller numbers.

2. A leaf dropped onto the pond and made small waves on the surface.

3. The narrow passage with cliffs on either side is two hundred feet deep.

4. Will you be able to find room for all five of us in your car?

5. When a small piece of something good to eat fell to the floor, we let our dog eat it.

6. Customers who cannot pay their bills are pursued by the company in a very active and forceful manner.

7. The Inuit hunters carried the dead body of the animal back to their village.

8. The twins wildly swung their arms and legs as their parents tried to dress them in snowsuits.

9. I am usually very slow moving on cold mornings.

10. Watch out! There are several rusty nails sticking out from that board lying on the ground in front of you.
Applying Meanings
Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following would decrease visibility?
   (a) fog  (c) a blizzard
   (b) a telescope  (d) darkness

2. Which of the following is an aggressive remark?
   (a) “Get out of my way!”  (c) “Forget it!”
   (b) “I’m sorry.”  (d) “Would you please repeat that?”

3. Which of the following might make a person sluggish?
   (a) a heavy meal  (c) lying in the sun
   (b) bracing air  (d) a stimulant

4. Which of the following animals slither?
   (a) snakes  (c) frogs
   (b) lizards  (d) kangaroos

5. Which of the following can taper?
   (a) a twelve-inch ruler  (c) a candle
   (b) the blade of a dinner knife  (d) the toe of a shoe

6. Which of the following protrudes from the head?
   (a) the neck  (c) the ears
   (b) the nose  (d) the brain

7. In which of the following places might one bask?
   (a) on the beach  (c) near a campfire
   (b) beside the pool  (d) on a tropical island

8. Which of the following might accommodate your neighbors?
   (a) lending them your toys  (c) denouncing them to your friends
   (b) inviting them to celebrate  (d) watching their dog while they’re away
Word Study: Synonyms

Each group of words contains two, three, or four synonyms. Circle any words that are NOT synonyms.

1. aggressive visible hostile friendly
2. taper conceal hide obscure
3. exasperate annoy infuriate protrude
4. anxious worried concerned nervous
5. exultant joyful sluggish methodical
6. absurd nonchalant silly ridiculous
7. heroic brave fearless bold
8. interest fascinate donate attract
9. feeble evasive puny burly
10. yearn loathe dislike hate
Beware the Silent Crocodile

Crocodiles are the largest and most ferocious of all reptiles. They live in swampy areas, close to the banks of tropical rivers or lakes. They have been around since the age of the dinosaurs. Back then they reached lengths of thirty feet or more. The crocodile of today, however, is much smaller than its ancient ancestors. It seldom grows longer than fifteen feet from its head to the tip of its long, tapering tail.

Crocodiles in the wild are almost unknown in North America. A few can be found in the remaining tidal marshes of the Everglades and the Florida Keys. There they might be mistaken for alligators, their close relatives. Crocodiles and alligators resemble each other in many ways. There are clear differences between them, however. The crocodile is the more aggressive of the two. It also has a longer and narrower snout, and the fourth tooth on each side of its jaw protrudes. That tooth remains in view even when its mouth is closed.

A crocodile in the water lies almost entirely concealed below the surface; only its eyes and nostrils are visible. It can stay like this for hours, its eyes fixed on the water’s edge, waiting for a thirsty animal to come to drink. When this happens, the crocodile is careful not to scare away its prey. It disappears beneath the surface, swimming slowly toward the unsuspecting animal; it makes not even the slightest ripple.

If the thirsty animal is lucky, it senses the danger in time and escapes. If the crocodile is lucky, it seizes the animal in its jaws, knocks it off balance by flailing its powerful tail, and drags it into the water. There the creature drowns. The crocodile then finds a place where it can gorge on the dead animal without being disturbed. When it has eaten its fill, it will hide the remains of the carcass. Then it will return to feed on it later.

When not hunting for food, the crocodile spends much of its time on land. Its belly almost touches the ground as it slithers from the water and finds a comfortable spot to bask in the sun. Like other reptiles, the crocodile is a cold-blooded animal; therefore, its temperature changes with its surroundings. To escape the extreme heat of midday, it burrows into the soft ground with its sharp claws until it has made a hole large enough to accommodate itself. In the cool of the evening, its temperature drops and its movements become sluggish.
There are several different kinds of crocodile. The best known is the Nile crocodile of Africa, which has an unusual companion called the crocodile bird. This daring little creature feeds by hopping inside the crocodile’s mouth and picking **morsels** of meat from its teeth. The crocodile shows its gratitude for having its teeth cleaned in this way by not eating the bird.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why is it unwise to get too close to a crocodile?

2. How does the shape of a crocodile's head differ from that of an alligator?

3. What do crocodiles and snakes have in common?

4. What is the shape of a crocodile's tail?

5. Why do crocodiles hide the **carcasses** of animals they have killed?

6. When are crocodiles likely to be slow in their movements?

7. What is the meaning of **bask** as it is used in the passage?

8. What parts of a crocodile are **visible** when it is waiting for prey?
9. How does a crocodile use its tail to overcome its prey?

10. What is the meaning of *accommodate* as it is used in the passage?

11. What does the crocodile do after it drowns its prey?

12. Why is the prey of a crocodile unlikely to see it approaching in the water?

13. Why do you think the crocodile’s eyes and nostrils *protrude* above the surface when it is in the water?

14. What do crocodile birds eat?

15. Why do crocodiles lie *concealed* in the water for long periods of time?

**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- A *slug* is like a snail but without the shell; it moves very slow. *Slug* comes from an old Scandinavian word *slugje*, which means “a heavy, slow person.” The noun *slugard*, “a lazy, slow-moving person” and the adjective *sluggish* are formed from this word.

- Don’t confuse *tapir*, the name for a large piglike animal that lives in the forests of Central and South America, with *taper*. These two words sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.
visible

*adjective* Able to be seen; not hidden.

**Word Family**
- invisible (adjective)
- invisibility (noun)
- visibility (noun)

**Word Parts**
The suffix *-able/-ible* means “able to.”

Other words with this suffix are *flexible* and *responsible*. What are some other words with the suffix *-able/-ible*?

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**
If *in-* means “not” and *visible* means “able to be seen,” what does *invisible* mean? Use this information to also define *incorrect* and *inactive*.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
   - Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.
   - Be ready to share what you have written.
Lesson 14

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

access

*access*

**n.** 1. Freedom or permission to enter.
The students want **access** to the gym this summer.

2. A way of approach or entry.
The only **access** to the harbor is this channel.

**accessible**

*accessible*

**adj.** Able to be used or entered.
Franklin’s Restaurant is **accessible** to people in wheelchairs.

*Discuss with your partner how libraries make books accessible to everyone.*

associate

*associate*

**v.** 1. To bring together in the mind.
Many people **associate** Florida with oranges.

2. To come or be together as friends or companions.
Because of her love of racehorses, Anne often **associated** with others who shared that love—jockeys and trainers.

**n.** (asó’ shē át) A person with whom one is connected in some way, as in business.
My father discussed a project with his **associate** at work.

boisterous

*boisterous*

**adj.** Noisy and uncontrolled.
The Dixons’ party became so **boisterous** that their neighbors complained.

brilliant

*brilliant*

**adj.** 1. Very bright; sparkling.
My black leather shoes had a **brilliant** shine.

2. Very clever or smart.
My oldest sister is so **brilliant** she might finish high school in three years.

decade

*decade*

**n.** A ten-year period.
I have hope that the next **decade** will be better than the last.

*Share with your partner what you hope you will be doing one decade from now.*
**delicate**  
adj. 1. Easily broken or damaged.  
   We always wash this **delicate** antique plate by hand.  
2. Needing care and skill.  
   Convincing small children to share a toy can be a **delicate** task.  
3. In poor health; weak.  
   Although Isabella Bird Bishop was a **delicate** child, as an adult, she traveled through many different parts of the world, sometimes by canoe and other times on horseback.

**employ**  
v. 1. To hire and put to work for pay.  
   Carmen’s gift shop **employs** four people.  
2. To use.  
   The clown **employed** every trick he knew to make the children laugh.

**idle**  
adj. Doing nothing; not working.  
   The workers were **idle** while the power was shut off.  
v. 1. To spend one’s time doing nothing.  
   Last Sunday, while my brother **idled** for more than an hour in the house, I raked leaves in the yard.  
2. To run (an engine) slowly.  
   Let the car **idle** for a few minutes so that the engine can warm up.

**illuminate**  
v. 1. To light up; to supply with light.  
   The full moon **illuminated** the path through the woods to our cabin.  
2. To make clear or understandable.  
   The teacher’s explanation **illuminated** the math problem for me.

**provide**  
v. 1. To give what is needed; to supply.  
   Two local companies **provided** the money to buy our school band uniforms.  
2. To set forth as a condition.  
   Our agreement with the teacher **provides** for a party if we turn our work in on time all year.

Tell your partner what tools you employ when you work on math problems.

Illuminate for your partner the meaning of the previous word in the word list.

Chat with your partner about what you think parents should provide for their children.
| **require**  | v. To need or demand.  
Plants require light and water in order to grow.  
**requirement** n. Something that is necessary.  
A place to sleep and a simple meal were Johnny Appleseed’s only requirements.  
| **taunt**  | v. To make fun of in an insulting way; to jeer.  
Don’t taunt someone just because that person appears different.  
n. An insulting remark.  
An umpire learns to ignore the taunts of the crowd and just get on with the job.  
| **tolerant**  | adj. Willing to let others have their own beliefs and ways, even if different from one’s own.  
Traveling is both interesting and enjoyable if you are tolerant of customs that seem strange to you.  
**tolerate** v. To accept willingly and without complaining.  
You learn to tolerate a certain amount of noise when you live near an airport.  
| **transform**  | v. To change the form, looks, or nature of.  
A fresh coat of paint will transform this room.  
**transformation** n. A complete change.  
The transformation of the frog into a prince comes at the end of the story.  
| **wilderness**  | n. An area where there are few people living; an area still in its natural state.  
The Rocky Mountain states contain large areas of wilderness.  

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) Use as much paint as you need and throw the **access** away. ____
   (b) My sister has **access** to all the clothes in my closet, too. ____
   (c) The only **access** to the theater was through the stage door. ____
   (d) The top shelf was only **accessible** when using a stool. ____

2. (a) The glass ornaments are **delicate** and must be handled carefully. ____
   (b) Igasho’s fear of cats was a **delicate** subject that we never talked about. ____
   (c) A person in **delicate** health is told to stay home during flu season. ____
   (d) Chocolate candy and other **delicates** were laid out on the counter. ____

3. (a) The **brilliants** were full of water. ____
   (b) It took a team of **brilliant** minds to crack the secret code. ____
   (c) A **brilliant** emerald ring sold for fifteen hundred dollars. ____
   (d) Using lots of **brilliant** will make your teeth shine. ____

4. (a) Some viruses become **tolerant** of drugs developed to fight them. ____
   (b) Living with siblings makes you **tolerant** of other people. ____
   (c) The weather had become more **tolerant** by the time May arrived. ____
   (d) My teacher **tolerated** my report a good grade. ____

5. (a) Within a few years, the invention of the airplane had **transformed** travel. ____
   (b) We were **transformed** that the restaurant was closed for the evening. ____
   (c) The man closed the door with a **transformation**. ____
   (d) The beautiful day was suddenly **transformed** into a stormy mess. ____

6. (a) The **illuminates** flickered and went out, leaving us in total darkness. ____
   (b) A beam of sunlight **illuminated** the tree. ____
   (c) What the teacher said **illuminated** something I hadn’t understood before. ____
   (d) I became more and more **illuminated** as I turned out the lights. ____
7. (a) The **idle** child was too lazy to get out of bed in the morning. ___
    (b) We didn't have one **idle** moment during the whole trip. ___
    (c) Allow the engine to **idle** for a minute before turning it off. ___
    (d) The magazine was full of pictures of Hollywood movie **idles**. ___

8. (a) Try not to **employ** the flowers before they're fully bloomed. ___
    (b) The tire factory **employs** over five thousand people. ___
    (c) Davonne **employed** a brilliant attack that won the video game. ___
    (d) We **employed** her to stay longer, but her mind was made up. ___

9. (a) Visitors to the park are **required** to keep dogs on leashes. ___
    (b) You are **required** to check your backpack at the gate. ___
    (c) Give me a hug before I **require** for the night. ___
    (d) There were many **requires** to be answered after I got back. ___

10. (a) Eight **associate** justices and one chief justice form the Supreme Court. ___
    (b) I **associate** Florida with the beach. ___
    (c) We **associated** with all kinds of people during our field trip. ___
    (d) Tomiko grew more and more **associated** as the days passed. ___
Making Connections
Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with weak?
   (a) puny  (b) brilliant  (c) feeble  (d) delicate

2. Which word or words go with not busy?
   (a) idle  (b) boisterous  (c) sluggish  (d) tolerant

3. Which word or words go with make fun of?
   (a) humiliate  (b) transform  (c) taunt  (d) dedicate

4. Which word or words go with change?
   (a) transform  (b) provide  (c) employ  (d) associate

5. Which word or words go with forest?
   (a) suspect  (b) wilderness  (c) bondage  (d) taunt

6. Which word or words go with smart?
   (a) shrewd  (b) delicate  (c) boisterous  (d) brilliant

7. Which word or words go with easygoing?
   (a) patient  (b) tolerant  (c) rebellious  (d) tempestuous

8. Which word or words go with give?
   (a) provide  (b) employ  (c) donate  (d) transform

9. Which word or words go with time?
   (a) duration  (b) century  (c) decade  (d) requirement

10. Which word or words go with uncontrolled?
    (a) boisterous  (b) delicate  (c) spacious  (d) tolerant
Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. We **associated**
   (a) the kangaroos with Australia.
   (b) with all kinds of people.
   (c) crossing your fingers with good luck.
   (d) the ball back and forth before the game.

2. The **illumination**
   (a) of the pictures on the wall make them show up better at night.
   (b) of nostalgic thoughts occupy my mind.
   (c) in the dirt was cleaned off the sidewalk.
   (d) suddenly hit me—I knew the answer to the math problem.

3. You **provided**
   (a) whatever was needed to get the project started.
   (b) for those who depended on you.
   (c) that you can be trusted.
   (d) the cake into eight pieces.

4. The **requirement**
   (a) for attending the lunch was to choose between pizza or a veggie burger.
   (b) at recess was extremely tall and skinny.
   (c) to dance was full of sunshine and meadows.
   (d) before riding the Ferris wheel was to read the warning.

5. The **taunting**
   (a) kept us dry when it started to rain.
   (b) on the shirt came off in the wash.
   (c) of the crowd didn’t bother him at all.
   (d) rang in my ears for the rest of the day.

6. **Employment**
   (a) is promised to the first twenty people who apply.
   (b) of all the wood will make the biggest bonfire.
   (c) on the sunflower seeds, water, and soil.
   (d) number 507 is on the fifth floor.
7. A **boisterous**
   (a) look from my mom told me I was in trouble.
   (b) child should be told to calm down.
   (c) party can be annoying to the neighbors.
   (d) relaxation spread over me.

8. Leon **accessed**
   (a) the house through the back door.
   (b) if he could take the test tomorrow.
   (c) into the tissue.
   (d) the mine by traveling down the shaft.

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### Completing Sentences

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. If you are in **delicate** health, that means you

   ____________________________

2. A **brilliant** scientist is one who

   ____________________________

3. Something I often **tolerate** is

   ____________________________

4. An example of a **taunt** might be

   ____________________________

5. One **requirement** for college is

   ____________________________

6. If someone is an **associate**, he or she is

   ____________________________

7. Something I **provided** today was

   ____________________________

8. In the **wilderness**, you will find

   ____________________________
9. To access my bedroom, I need to ________________.

10. I like to spend my idle time by ________________.

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The Wizard of Menlo Park

Like other cities and towns in the late 1800s, New York City was a gloomy place at night. Streets were lit by flickering gas lights, if they were lit at all. Oil lamps or candles were all that people had to illuminate their homes. Thomas Edison had a better idea. In 1881, he built the world’s first electric power station in Manhattan. He helped change New York into the brilliantly lit city we know today.

Edison was born in Ohio in 1847. When he was a small child, his family moved to Port Huron, Michigan. An attack of scarlet fever left him in delicate health. This worried his parents; they did not allow him to join in the boisterous games played at his school. The other children were not very tolerant of someone who stood apart from the rest, and young Edison had to suffer their taunts. His mother, who was a teacher, decided to take him out of school. She taught him at home, where he learned quickly. He asked many questions and liked to experiment on his own to find answers.

At that time, much of Michigan was wilderness. But the railroad was transforming America by making even the most remote places accessible to the rest of the country. When the railroad came to Port Huron, it provided Edison with his first job. At the age of twelve, he was given permission to sell newspapers and candy on the train that ran between his hometown and Detroit. He even printed his own newspaper, which he sold for three cents a copy.

At sixteen, he started working full time on the railroad. For the next four years, he was employed as a telegraph operator in different towns. However, there were large portions of the day when he had nothing to do, and Thomas Edison hated to be idle. In addition, he required only five or
six hours of sleep a night. So it was during this time that he began working on inventions along with his experiments.

At twenty-one, he invented an electrical vote counter, for which he was given a patent. This meant that the government identified him as the person who thought up the idea and protected it so that it could not be made or sold by others without his permission. When he was thirty, Edison established a research center at Menlo Park, New Jersey. There he and his associates ran what was really an inventions factory.

Over the next five decades, Edison was granted over a thousand patents by the United States government. Perhaps his most famous invention was the electric light bulb. Other inventions included the record player (which he called a phonograph) and the movie camera. These things seemed like magic to people; it isn’t surprising that he became known as the “Wizard of Menlo Park.” The once sickly child outlived most of his schoolmates—when he died in 1931, he was eighty-four years old.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How does the passage make clear that there were few towns in Michigan during Edison’s youth?

2. In what way was the railroad important in Edison’s early life?

3. With what invention do most people associate Edison?

4. What is the meaning of illuminate as it is used in the passage?
5. Why might Edison have been reluctant to go to school?

6. What **boisterous** activities might Edison's schoolmates have engaged in?

7. What details in the passage show that Edison's mother would not **tolerate** the behavior of Edison's classmates?

8. What is the meaning of **delicate** as it is used in the passage?

9. Why did Edison have **access** to the train from Port Huron to Detroit?

10. As a young man, how did Edison **employ** a lot of his free time?

11. What is the meaning of **idle** as it is used in the passage?

12. How did Edison change New York City?

13. How would you describe Edison's mind?
14. What must one do to protect a new invention from being copied by others?

15. How long did Edison live?
### Vocabulary Extension

**transform**

*verb* To completely change the form or look of something, usually in a good way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Family</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transformation (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transformed (verb)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Word Parts**
The prefix *trans-* means “across” or “change.” Another word with this prefix is *transport*. What are some other words with the prefix *trans-*?

### Discussion & Writing Prompt

*During the duckling’s transformation into an adult, the gray, fuzzy feathers on its head turned bright green.*

Based on this sentence, write the definition of *transformation* and then use it in a new sentence of your own.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

   Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

   Be ready to share what you have written.
Lesson 15

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**disaster**
- *n.* Something that causes great damage or harm.
  - Hurricane Katrina was the worst disaster to hit New Orleans in many years.

**disastrous**
- *adj.* Causing much damage or harm.
  - The disastrous floods in the Midwest left many people homeless.

**flee**
- *v.* To run away from danger or from something frightening.
  - I quickly decided to flee from the park when I heard a noise behind me.

  **fled** *(past tense)*
  - We fled from the house when we awoke and smelled gas.

  Discuss with your partner some situations from which you might need to flee.

**fracture**
- *n.* A crack or break, as in metal or bone.
  - The plane was grounded because of a small fracture in the metal tail unit.

  **v.** To crack or break.
  - Selena fractured her arm for the second time this summer when she fell from the swing.

**immense**
- *adj.* 1. Great in size or extent.
  - The Pacific Ocean is an immense body of water.
  
  2. Great in degree.
  - To the immense relief of his parents, the lost child was soon found.

  Tell your partner which is more immense—a puddle or an ocean.

**intense**
- *adj.* 1. Very strong; very great.
  - The intense heat from the fire melted the plastic dishes.
  
  2. Showing great depth of feeling.
  - The scene in the play where the enslaved people are liberated from bondage is so intense that the audience often weeps.

  **intensity**
  - *n.* Great strength or force.
  - The intensity of light from the sun is greatest at noon.

  Chat with your partner about how you could describe the intensity of the wind in a tornado.
### investigate
**v.** To look into closely; to study in great detail.
The fire marshal will investigate the cause of the fire in the library.

### lurch
**v.** To move forward or to one side suddenly and unexpectedly.
The car lurched to the left to avoid a bird on the road.

**n.** A jerking or swaying movement.
The bus started with a lurch, throwing the standing passengers off balance.

### major
**adj.** Great in size, number, or importance.
Seas and oceans make up the major part of the earth’s surface.

**n.** 1. A military officer just above a captain in rank.  
A colonel is superior in rank to a major.

2. The main subject a student is studying.  
My major in college will be Russian Language and Literature.

**v.** To study as one’s most important subject.
My cousin Karen majored in chemistry and mathematics at Community College.

### minor
**adj.** 1. Small; unimportant.  
Steffi’s knee injury was minor, so she finished the game.

**n.** A person who is not yet an adult; a child.  
Minors may attend this movie if an adult goes with them.

### petrify
**v.** 1. To make rigid with terror; to terrify.  
The director said that he felt his horror movies had failed if they did not petrify audiences.

2. To change into a stonelike substance.  
In Arizona’s Painted Desert, we saw examples of wood that had petrified over millions of years.

### predict
**v.** To say what will happen before it takes place.  
The highway safety office predicts heavy traffic on the roads this weekend.

**prediction**  
Something that is predicted.

The prediction of a blizzard kept people from traveling last night.
Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 15. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) is one that is small and scattered. (c) is one that is very cold.
   (b) A sparse crowd (d) An immense crowd

2. (a) To investigate someone is to (c) To petrify someone is to
   (b) terrify that person. (d) come to that person's aid.

---

**prone** adj. 1. Likely to have or do.
All of us are more prone to colds in the winter than in the summer.
2. Lying face downward.
I had to lie in a prone position because my back was so sunburned.

**sparse** adj. 1. Thinly grown or spread.
The grass on the ball field was sparse, so we reseeded it.
The town meeting had a sparse turnout this year.

**topple** v. 1. To fall or push over.
The cat toppled the pile of books.
2. To overthrow.
The student demonstrations helped topple the government.

**urban** adj. Having to do with cities.
Traffic in urban areas is a serious problem during rush hour.

---

Talk to your partner about whether you are prone to be calm or worried on a busy day.
3. (a) An intense pain is one that (b) lasts for a long time. (c) A minor pain is one that (d) is very great.

4. (a) A prone figure is one (b) that is lying facedown. (c) that stands alone. (d) A fleeing figure is one

5. (a) keep it from happening. (b) To predict an accident is to (c) look into it closely. (d) To investigate an accident is to

6. (a) a person who works in a mine. (b) a person who is not yet an adult. (c) A minor is (d) A major is

7. (a) To lurch is to (b) To flee is to (c) lie in a facedown position. (d) move to the side suddenly.

8. (a) A prediction is (b) A disaster is (c) a reminder of a past event. (d) a forecast of what will happen.

9. (a) a student’s main subject. (b) a small wavelike movement. (c) A fracture is (d) A major is

10. (a) An immense area is one (b) An urban area is one (c) that is very large. (d) that has few people.
1. We ran away when the dog behind the flimsy gate started barking.

2. Much of the eastern United States that was wilderness in the 1700s is now made up of cities and towns.

3. The fire was a terrible event that caused great damage, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

4. The car’s sudden movement to the right told my dad we had a flat tire.

5. The crack or break in my arm took several weeks to heal.

6. The wood is millions of years old and has slowly turned into a stonelike substance.

7. The crossing guard’s first and most important concern is the safety of the children as they are walking to school.

8. The great force of the speaker’s words brought silence to the large crowd gathered for the memorial service.

9. Premature babies are very likely to suffer from lung problems.

10. The Mexican people ended the rule of President Diaz in 1910.
Applying Meanings
Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following would you expect to see in an urban area?
   (a) farm animals  (c) neon signs
   (b) dirt roads  (d) skyscrapers

2. Which of the following could be disastrous?
   (a) an avalanche  (c) an accomplishment
   (b) a blizzard  (d) a voyage

3. Which of the following might one predict?
   (a) what happened last year  (c) the result of an election
   (b) a blizzard  (d) the result of an experiment

4. Which of the following is a minor injury?
   (a) a scratched finger  (c) a severed finger
   (b) a pulled muscle  (d) a small bruise

5. Which of the following is a fracture?
   (a) a broken leg  (c) a broken heart
   (b) a broken promise  (d) a broken arm

6. Which of the following would be visible on a prone person?
   (a) the stomach  (c) the back
   (b) the nose  (d) the knees

7. Which of the following might one investigate?
   (a) a decade  (c) a crime
   (b) an explosion  (d) an accident

8. Which of the following can be toppled?
   (a) a tower  (c) a stack of books
   (b) a government  (d) a statue
Word Study: Antonyms

Write the antonym of each of the words on the left in the space next to it. Choose from the words on the right, which are in a different order.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. immense</td>
<td>_________________ shy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. major</td>
<td>_________________ mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. brilliant</td>
<td>_________________ obedient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. delicate</td>
<td>_________________ calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. idle</td>
<td>_________________ tiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. conceal</td>
<td>_________________ minor</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. seldom</td>
<td>_________________ sturdy</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. confident</td>
<td>_________________ dim</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. rebellious</td>
<td>_________________ thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. tempestuous</td>
<td>_________________ busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. intense</td>
<td>_________________ reveal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. sparse</td>
<td>_________________ often</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

disaster
flee
fracture
immense
intense
investigate
lurch
major
minor
petrify
predict
prone
sparse
topple
urban
Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

**When the Earth Quakes**

Those who have lived through an earthquake describe it as one of the worst experiences of their lives. When one strikes, often without warning, people are usually too petrified to move. The ground, which a few moments before seemed so solid, suddenly lurches beneath their feet. Pictures are shaken from the walls. If the earthquake is severe enough, the walls themselves may topple. Water and gas pipes burst, fires flare up, and lives may be lost.

The intensity of an earthquake is determined by a measure called the Richter scale. An earthquake measuring 4.0 is considered minor, causing little, if any, harm. One measuring 8.0 is more than one thousand times as powerful; it can do immense damage. Another measure of the destructive power of an earthquake is the number of lives lost. One of the greatest natural disasters in history was the earthquake that struck China in 1556. That earthquake killed almost a million people.

Earthquakes do the greatest damage in urban areas where people are heavily concentrated. Most of the deaths and injuries occur when people are inside collapsing buildings. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 measured 8.3 and killed 450 people. In 1964, Alaska, which is more sparsely settled, also experienced an earthquake measuring 8.3; there were fewer than 200 deaths there.

Scientists who investigate the causes of earthquakes are called seismologists. They have learned a great deal about these frightening occurrences. We know that the earth’s crust, or surface, is made of rock five to twenty miles thick. That crust is fractured in many places. The separate pieces, or plates, fit more or less together along the break lines, which are known as “faults.” Heat from the earth’s interior puts pressure on these plates, causing them to move. Sometimes they rub against each other edge to edge; at other times one plate may ride up over another. These kinds of movements cause earthquakes.

Areas that lie along faults in the earth’s crust are especially prone to earthquakes. But quakes can occur anywhere in the world. San Francisco lies on the San Andreas Fault, where the Pacific and North American plates meet. It has had two major earthquakes in the last century. The
Pacific coast regions of Central and South America, where the Nazca and South American plates meet, have also suffered many earthquakes and will continue to do so.

Unfortunately, we still do not know enough about earthquakes to be able to predict accurately when one will occur. We do, however, make sure that today’s buildings and bridges are strong enough to stand up to them. That is one reason why the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, took so few lives. But earthquakes are still to be feared. If you should have the misfortune to get caught in one, your first thought might be to flee to the nearest open space. Experts tell us, however, that if you are in a modern building, it is probably safer to stay inside. Look for shelter under a sturdy table or in a doorway.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What do seismologists do?

2. What do the instruments used by seismologists measure?

3. Why did scientists not know the 1989 San Francisco earthquake was coming?

4. What urban area is on the San Andreas Fault?

5. What is the meaning of topple as it is used in the passage?
6. What might cause people to fall during an earthquake?

7. What is the meaning of minor as it is used in the passage?

8. How might a person describe what it feels like to live through an earthquake?

9. What would be the result of an earthquake in a city with many flimsy buildings?

10. How serious would an earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale be?

11. In what kind of area is an earthquake likely to do the least damage?

12. Why do you think streets are often flooded after an earthquake?

13. What is the meaning of prone as it is used in the passage?

14. How great was the loss of life in China’s 1556 earthquake?
15. During an earthquake, is it a good idea to **flee** to an open space? Why or why not?

---

**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- This is an *asterisk*: *. It looks like a star, and in fact the word comes from the Latin word for "star," which is *aster*. **Disaster** comes from the Latin prefix *dis-*, which means "against," and *aster*. But what does a disaster have to do with the stars? It was once believed (and still is, by some people) that the position of the stars had an effect on people's daily lives. If something bad (a *disaster*) happened to you, it was because the *stars* were *against* you.

Two other words formed from this same root are *astronomy*, the scientific study of planets and stars, and *astrology*, the belief that the stars have an effect on people's daily lives.

- **Flee** and *flea* are homophones. A flea is a small jumping insect. **Minor** and *miner* are also homophones. A miner is a person who works in a mine, digging for coal, gold, or other minerals.

- If you *break* a leg, you have a **fracture**. If you drop a cup, it will *break* into *fragments*. If you *break* down the number 1 into smaller parts, such as halves, you get *fractions*. Something easily *broken* is *fragile*. All four of these words come from the Latin *frangere* or *fractus*, which means "to break."

- The Latin prefix *pre-* means "before." A *premature* baby is one born *before* it is *mature* enough to leave the womb. Knowing this, and keeping in mind the explanation of *dictate* at the very end of Lesson 12, you should be able to understand how *predict* is formed.
**investigate**

*verb* To study; to find out information about something or someone.

**Academic Context**
You *investigate* many things in science, such as what causes the weather.

**Word Family**
- investigation (noun)
- investigative (adjective)
- investigator (noun)

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**
Give an example of something you have recently *investigated* in science class.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**abdicate**  
ab´ di kät  
v.  To give up a high office.  
When Edward VIII **abdicated** the throne in 1936, his younger brother became king of England.

**assume**  
as ə dom´  
v.  1. To take for granted; to suppose.  
We cannot **assume** that Mom and Dad will meet us at the station if the train is two hours late.  
2. To take over; to occupy.  
Ruth Bader Ginsberg **assumed** office as a justice of the Supreme Court in 1993.  
3. To pretend to have.  
Edin **assumed** a look of innocence when Vilma asked who had eaten the rest of the salad.

**bungle**  
buŋ´ gal  
v.  To do something badly or without skill.  
Because the shortstop **bungled** the double play, the runner made it safely to first base.

**dominate**  
däm´ ə nät  
v.  1. To rule or control; to have a very important place or position.  
Rock **dominated** popular music in America for several decades.  
2. To rise high above.  
The Willis Tower **dominates** the Chicago skyline.

**former**  
för´ mar  
adj.  Coming before in time; having been at an earlier time.  
Three **former** mayors were invited to the dedication of our new city hall.  
n.  The first of two just mentioned.  
Both the crocodile and the alligator are dangerous, but the **former** is more aggressive.

**guardian**  
gär´ ə dän  
n.  1. One who protects.  
This ferocious dog acts as **guardian** of the property at night.  
2. One who legally has the care of another person.  
You need the permission of your parent or **guardian** to go on field trips.
### hoist

**v.** To lift or raise, especially by using a rope.
The sailors **hoisted** the sails as we left the harbor.

**n.** Something used to lift, as a crane or pulley.
We cannot raise this heavy machine without a **hoist**.

### intercept

**v.** To stop or seize something while it is on its way somewhere.
The Coast Guard can **intercept** boats in United States waters to investigate their cargoes.

*Distinguish with your partner why a teacher might intercept a note being passed in class.*

### jubilee

**n.** The celebration of an anniversary, especially a fiftieth anniversary or beyond.
The school marked its **jubilee** with a banquet for graduates from the past fifty years.

### kin

**adj.** Related by birth or marriage.
Are you **kin** to the Jordans, or are you just a friend of theirs?

**n. pl.** (also **kinfolk**) Relatives; family.
She celebrated her ninetieth birthday with all her **kin** around her.

**next of kin** The person most closely related to someone.
The hospital requires the name of your **next of kin** when you are admitted.

### pardon

**v.**
1. To forgive.
   Alice **pardoned** the Red Queen’s rude remark.
2. To free from legal punishment.
The president of the United States has the power to **pardon** those convicted of crimes.

**n.** The act of forgiving or freeing from legal punishment.
The president granted a **pardon** to the man who showed many years of good behavior.

*Tell your partner why you should pardon a friend who says something mean to you.*

### proclaim

**v.** To make known publicly; to announce.
The mayor **proclaimed** May 18 a city holiday.
### provoke

**v.** 1. To annoy or make angry.
Cho said he took Katie's toys away because she *provoked* him with her constant talking.

2. To call forth; to rouse.
Senator Rodriguez's comments *provoked* laughter in the audience.

**provocative adj.** *(prә vәk´әtiv)* Calling forth anger, amusement, or thoughtfulness; trying to cause a response.
You were being *provocative* when you kept asking the same question over and over.

> Say something funny to provoke laughter from your partner.

### reign

**v.** 1. To rule as a queen or king.
King Hussein of Jordan *reigned* for over forty years.

2. To be widespread.
Terror *reigned* in the streets of Paris during the French Revolution.

**n.** 1. The rule of a queen or king; the time during which a person rules.
The American Revolution occurred during the *reign* of George III.

> Discuss with your partner whether you can focus on schoolwork when noise *reigns* in your home.

### riot

**n.** 1. Public disorder or violence.
Good citizens did all they could to prevent *riots* after the local team lost in the playoffs.

2. A great and seemingly disordered quantity of something.
My dad's rose garden is a *riot* of color in the summer.

**v.** To take part in a disorder.
As the crowd of townspeople *rioted*, leaders tried to calm the situation.

> Tell your partner about a place that is a *riot of sounds*, such as the zoo or a fair.
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The bungle was delivered on Tuesday. ____
   (b) They built the playground so fast, they bungled it pretty badly. ____
   (c) Somebody bungled the order, and now we have way too many pencils. ____
   (d) I bungled everything up and put it in storage. ____

2. (a) I was able to hoist myself up the rope and into the tree house. ____
   (b) We hoisted the flag and watched it flutter in the breeze. ____
   (c) The book club is hoisting a party for the new members. ____
   (d) We need a hoist to lift this boulder. ____

3. (a) The Roman Empire reigned from 27 BCE to 476 CE. ____
   (b) The reign of England’s Queen Elizabeth II began in 1952. ____
   (c) The driver took the reigns and told the horse to stop. ____
   (d) Hope reigned in the school as students waited to hear if they could go home early. ____

4. (a) The governor can grant a pardon to someone convicted of a crime. ____
   (b) “Pardon my interruption,” he said, “but are you finished yet?” ____
   (c) William pardoned everyone for coming. ____
   (d) Pardon the lunch before you sit down. ____

5. (a) He provoked a funny story about a clown. ____
   (b) My little brother is being provocative with his stomping and won’t be quiet. ____
   (c) Your insults provoked Emily into anger. ____
   (d) My money had been provoked. ____

6. (a) The fire chief said the house was proclaimed in the fire. ____
   (b) On January 1, 1863, Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the end of slavery. ____
   (c) The first settlers started proclaiming for gold in 1849. ____
   (d) Mel proclaimed that she would no longer go to dance class. ____
7. (a) Mr. Jackson will **assume** the office of mayor on January 1. ____
(b) Binh **assumed** a hurt look, but we knew he was laughing inside. ____
(c) We **assume** traffic will be heavy, so we should leave early. ____
(d) A’kierra **assumed** me that the party was not her idea. ____

8. (a) Her paintings are a **riot** of blues, greens, and oranges. ____
(b) The **riot** ended quickly, and no serious injuries were reported. ____
(c) Though many people **rioted**, it was those who spoke calmly who made the most difference. ____
(d) I **rioted** quietly as I climbed the stairs to my bedroom. ____

9. (a) Muhammad Ali **dominated** the sport of boxing in the 1960s. ____
(b) The Freedom Tower **dominates** the New York skyline. ____
(c) The robot is **dominated** once you push the green button. ____
(d) Here are the people who have been **dominated** for the student council. ____

10. (a) There’s an **intercepting** story online. ____
(b) The note was **intercepted** by the teacher, who was not happy. ____
(c) Suki keeps **intercepting** me whenever I try to talk. ____
(d) The pass was **intercepted** by the home team, who went on to score. ____
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with *give up*?
   (a) abdicate   (b) assume   (c) provoke   (d) yield

2. Which word or words go with *earlier time*?
   (a) former   (b) duration   (c) previous   (d) delicate

3. Which word or words go with *protect*?
   (a) guardian   (b) bungle   (c) reign   (d) pardon

4. Which word or words go with *special occasion*?
   (a) riot   (b) jubilee   (c) celebrate   (d) provoke

5. Which word or words go with *family*?
   (a) ancestor   (b) kinfolk   (c) bungle   (d) intercept

6. Which word or words go with *disorder*?
   (a) rebellion   (b) transformation   (c) illumination   (d) riot

7. Which word or words go with *give up office*?
   (a) employ   (b) reign   (c) abdicate   (d) riot

8. Which word or words go with *forgive*?
   (a) dominate   (b) intercept   (c) employ   (d) pardon

9. Which word or words go with *make known*?
   (a) assume   (b) intercept   (c) provoke   (d) proclaim

10. Which word or words go with *higher*?
    (a) collapse   (b) elevate   (c) escalate   (d) hoist
Determining Meanings
Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. We intercepted
   (a) the package before it could be delivered.
   (b) the ball after the game began.
   (c) ourselves between the two dogs.
   (d) the other team before the game began.

2. The abdication
   (a) was put in an envelope and mailed.
   (b) of the queen after fifteen years was shocking.
   (c) of the light bulb was amazing.
   (d) of the presidential office to the vice president happened quickly.

3. The kinfolk
   (a) lasted just a short while, and then it was over.
   (b) gathered around the table.
   (c) are all invited to the big family birthday party.
   (d) is kept in the barn until we can clean the stall.

4. What provoked
   (a) such an aggressive response?
   (b) Santos to challenge Hernandez to a game of basketball?
   (c) Hermione in the hand?
   (d) the disease was a bite from a tick.

5. The assumption
   (a) that he could get away with it was unbelievable.
   (b) is that if she studies enough, she will pass the test.
   (c) of ice into water will happen more quickly in the sun.
   (d) is that the weather will clear up.

6. Her formerly
   (a) letter is addressed to the president.
   (b) old bike has been fixed up like new!
   (c) dress is ready to wear.
   (d) sad face is now happy.
7. He **dominated**
   (a) the weight-lifting competition by showing superior strength.
   (b) the honey by first finding the beehive.
   (c) the Spanish words into English.
   (d) the room with his loud voice, which annoyed everyone else.

8. We **bungled**
   (a) our chance to win by not working as a team.
   (b) the quiz because we didn’t study.
   (c) and danced gracefully on the stage.
   (d) my mom into letting us go inside.

Completing Sentences
Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. I **assume** that

2. One animal that would **dominate** an elephant’s height would be a

3. If you **pardon** someone, that means you

4. Something a teacher might **proclaim** is:

5. Someone who **reigns** might be a

6. My **former** teacher’s name was

7. I’m sure I would **bungle** it if I tried to

8. The name of one of my **kin** is
9. Something that is a **riot** of color is

10. A **provocative** statement might be:

---

**Vocabulary in Context**

Read the passage.

**The Last Queen of the Islands**

Although she never dreamed it would happen, Liliuokalani grew up to become the queen of the Hawaiian Islands. Born on the island of Oahu in 1838, she was in her teens when her parents died. Her older brother Kalakaua became her **guardian**. They were **kin** to the Hawaiian royal family, but Kalakaua was not expected to succeed to the throne.

When King Lunalilo died in 1874, after ruling for barely one year, many believed that Queen Emma, widow of a **former** king, would be chosen to succeed him. It came as a surprise to Queen Emma's supporters that the elected members of Hawaii's governing body passed her by and **proclaimed** Kalakaua king instead.

King Kalakaua **reigned** for seventeen years. The islands were **dominated** at that time by powerful planters and businessmen. Chief among them was Sanford Dole. Dole was a lawyer, a politician, and the planters' natural leader. In 1887, this group forced Kalakaua to sign away almost all of his powers. That made him Hawaii's ruler in name only. Kalakaua had no children; following the death of his younger brother in 1877, he chose Liliuokalani to succeed him to the throne. She ruled in her brother's place when he was absent from the kingdom. She also represented him at Queen Victoria's Golden **Jubilee** in London in 1887.

Liliuokalani ascended the throne of Hawaii following her brother's death in 1891. She promptly set about regaining real power. The Hawaiian people resented the takeover of their government by the **haoles**, as the white-skinned Americans are called in Hawaiian. They supported their queen. Liliuokalani declared a plan for government that gave more power to native Hawaiians. The haoles formed a committee to stop her. On January 16,
1893, the haole leaders brought in American sailors and marines who were stationed on nearby ships. They were there to prevent riots from breaking out in support of the queen.

The next day, the committee of haoles set up its own government with Sanford Dole as leader. Liliuokalani opposed this. She asked the president of the United States for help. After an investigation, President Grover Cleveland ordered that Liliuokalani be returned to power. But Dole claimed that the U.S. government had no right to interfere in Hawaii’s affairs. On July 4, 1894, he assumed the presidency of the new Republic of Hawaii. Liliuokalani remained queen, but with no power to govern.

Early the next year, a group of Liliuokalani’s supporters rebelled against the new government. The attempt was badly bungled, failing miserably. Dole accused Liliuokalani of provoking it and arrested her. She steadfastly denied being involved. But messages between her and her followers had been intercepted, and weapons were found in her home. Liliuokalani was told that if she would abdicate, her supporters, who were then in jail, would not be put to death. To save their lives, she agreed to step down. She was sentenced to five years imprisonment for her role in the revolt. After eight months Dole pardoned her on the condition that she take no further part in politics. Liliuokalani withdrew to her home, where she continued to fly the Hawaiian flag.

In 1898, Hawaii became part of the United States, with Sanford Dole serving as governor. For many years, Liliuokalani brought lawsuits against the United States to seek compensation for the injustice of stealing Hawaii from its people. Then, in 1917, during World War I, the first Hawaiians died fighting for the United States against Germany. The day she received the news, Liliuokalani lowered the Hawaiian flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What do you think was the significance of Liliuokalani’s hoisting the Stars and Stripes?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________
2. What is the meaning of **guardian** as it is used in the passage?


3. What did Queen Emma expect to happen when Lunalilo died?


4. Why didn't Liliuokalani think about becoming queen of the Hawaiian Islands when she was a young girl?


5. Why was Queen Emma a very strong choice for ruler of Hawaii in 1874?


6. Why did Liliuokalani visit London in 1887?


7. Why couldn't President Cleveland **dominate** Sanford Dole?


8. Why were American sailors and marines brought to land in January 1893?


9. Why was Liliuokalani's situation difficult when she was asked to **abdicate**?


10. What is the meaning of **assumed** as it is used in the passage?


11. Why did Dole's government continue to rule after the rebellion of 1895?
12. Why did the haoles claim that Liliuokalani took part in the 1895 uprising?

13. How did Liliuokalani respond when accused of being responsible for the 1895 rebellion?

14. What is the meaning of pardoned as it is used in the passage?

15. How many years was Liliuokalani queen before Hawaii became a republic?

---

**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- The antonym of former is latter. If given a choice between silk and cotton, and you choose the latter, you will get cotton. If you choose the former, you will get silk.

- The Latin prefix inter- means “between.” International affairs are those conducted between nations; interstate commerce is business conducted between states. This prefix is combined with the root from the Latin verb capere, “to take,” to form the word intercept. Something that is intercepted is taken as it passes between the sender and the receiver.

- Jubilee comes from the Hebrew yobhel, which was a ram’s horn used as a trumpet. It was blown every fifty years to celebrate the release of the Jewish people from bondage.

  The word applies especially to a fiftieth anniversary but is used to mark other anniversaries as well. In 1897, Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, by which time she had occupied the British throne for sixty years.

- Homophones usually come in pairs but sometimes come in threes. Reign, rain, and rein are homophones. To rein in a horse is to control its speed by pulling on the reins.
**assume**

*verb* 1. To think something is true, even if you don’t have proof.
2. To take over control of something.

**Context Clues**

These sentences give clues to the meaning of *assume.*

Jaden didn’t see Hope’s bicycle at school, so he **assumed** she wasn’t there yet.

Ms. Martinez will **assume** the role of principal at the beginning of August.

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

What would you **assume** if you saw a person wearing a bathing suit and carrying a beach towel?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

   Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

   Be ready to share what you have written.
Review

Crossword Puzzle  Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. The number after a clue is the lesson the word is from.

**Clues Across**

1. To fall over (15)
5. Able to be seen; within view (13)
9. Upset or angry
10. A violent public disorder (16)
11. Something that causes great damage (15)
13. To run from danger (15)
14. To make known publicly (16)
17. To say what will happen before it takes place (15)
23. To seize something while it is on its way (16)
25. One who protects (16)
26. To have
27. Opposite of in front of
28. Worn to protect the head
29. New Year’s _____

**Clues Down**

2. To make angry (16)
3. Opposite of begin
4. To take for granted (16)
6. Showing great depth of feeling (15)
7. To hire and put to work for pay (14)
8. To do nothing (14)
10. A small wave (13)
12. To need (14)
15. A partner in business (14)
16. To stick out (13)
18. The rule of a queen or king (16)
19. A tasty tidbit (13)
20. A person who is not yet an adult (15)
21. A ten-year period (14)
22. To move suddenly and unexpectedly (15)
24. To become less wide at one end (13)
Lesson 17

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afflict</td>
<td>v. To bring or cause pain and suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The patient has been afflicted with swollen feet for several months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affliction</td>
<td>n. A condition of pain, suffering, or trouble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frida Kahlo’s affliction was the result of a serious accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barren</td>
<td>adj. Not fruitful; not reproducing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the topsoil is washed away, the land is barren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consist</td>
<td>v. To be made up; to contain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The wedding banquet will consist of many dishes from India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tell your partner what your breakfast today consisted of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drought</td>
<td>n. A long period without rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The poor harvest was due to the drought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erode</td>
<td>v. To wear away bit by bit; to wear away by action of wind, water, or ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy seas from yesterday’s storm have eroded parts of the cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erosion</td>
<td>n. The process or state of eroding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cutting down many trees in one area leads to soil erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Show your partner what you would sound like if your tongue had eroded away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in your mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expand</td>
<td>v. 1. To make or become larger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can expand your chest by taking a very deep breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. To give further details of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. da Silva asked me to expand on some of the information in my report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expansion</td>
<td>n. The act, process, or result of enlarging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The lunchroom expansion will allow our school to offer more food choices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain to your partner how to make a balloon expand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famine</td>
<td>n. A widespread and long-lasting shortage of food that may cause starvation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The famine in Somalia was the result of several poor harvests in a row.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **fertile** | adj. 1. Able to produce good crops. 
The major reason we grow such large tomatoes is the **fertile** soil. 
2. Able to produce offspring. 
A female cat is **fertile** at six months. 
3. Able to produce ideas; inventive. 
Many ideas sprang from Thomas Edison's **fertile** brain. |
| **oasis** | n. A place where there is water in an otherwise dry area. 
**oases** n. pl. (ō ❖ sēz) 
Travelers across the Sahara try to reach the next **oasis** before nightfall. |
| **pasture** | n. A field of growing grass where animals can eat; a meadow. 
We put the sheep in a different **pasture** to give the grass in this one a chance to grow back. 
v. To put animals out in a field to eat grass. 
We **pasture** our horses on a neighbor's land. |
| **primitive** | adj. 1. From earliest times; ancient. 
The **primitive** cave drawings are over fifteen thousand years old. 
2. Simple or crude. 
We are proud of the **primitive** racecar we built for the school race. 
*Chat with your partner about why a preschool child's drawings look primitive.* |
| **refuge** | n. 1. Shelter or protection from harm. 
The hikers found **refuge** from the blizzard in a nearby cave. 
2. A place of safety. 
During the hurricane, families living in beach houses found **refuge** in the high school gym. 
**refugee** n. A person forced to leave her or his home or country to seek protection from danger. 
A camp for Kurdish **refugees** was set up between Turkey and Iraq. 
*Tell your partner where your family might find refuge if the electricity went out at home.* |
| **revert** | v. To go back to an earlier condition, often one that is not as satisfactory. 
During the week that the electric power lines were being repaired, we **reverted** to eating our meals by candlelight. 
*Talk with your partner about what would happen if we reverted back to writing letters instead of e-mails or texts.* |
Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 17. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) go beyond what is permitted. (c) To erode is to
(b) To expand is to (d) gradually wear away.

---------

2. (a) a place with water in an otherwise dry area. (c) An oasis is
(b) a condition from which one suffers. (d) A pasture is

---------

3. (a) give more details about it. (c) To revert to something is to
(b) To expand on something is to (d) mention it for the first time.

---------

4. (a) To consist of something is to (c) be made up of it.
(b) To teem with something is to (d) be associated with it.

---------

**teem** v. To be filled; to occur in large numbers.
The Columbia River once teemed with salmon.

Show your partner how you would act in a place that teems with bugs.

**wither** v. To become dried out; to lose freshness.
The crops will wither unless we have rain soon.
5. (a) To wither is to ________
   (b) continue to improve.
   (c) go back to an earlier condition.
   (d) To revert is to ________

6. (a) a place of safety in time of danger.
   (b) a grassy area where animals feed.
   (c) A drought is ________
   (d) A pasture is ________

7. (a) To wither is to ________
   (b) To teem is to ________
   (c) dry out from lack of water.
   (d) sink to a lower level.

8. (a) A famine is ________
   (b) A drought is ________
   (c) a long period without rain.
   (d) an area where little can grow.

9. (a) An expansion is ________
   (b) a place of great danger.
   (c) An affliction is ________
   (d) a condition causing suffering.

10. (a) A refuge is ________
    (b) a place of safety.
    (c) a person in poor health.
    (d) A famine is ________
1. Al Kufrah is a well-known place where water is found in an otherwise dry area in Libya.

2. When children taunted her, it led to the gradual wearing away of her confidence.

3. The way the villagers draw water from the river may be the same as that used in very early times, but it is quite effective.

4. If the cow you bought is not capable of producing calves, the dealer will return the money you paid for it.

5. Our breakfast usually is made up of cereal, milk, fruit, and juice.

6. Because the number of children taking tennis lessons is growing larger every year, we now offer three sessions during the summer.

7. Acid rain destroys lakes that once were filled with fish.

8. President Roosevelt was made to suffer when he came down with polio at the age of thirty-nine.

9. We provide grass for our goats in a neighbor’s field.

10. Many persons fleeing for their safety from Nazi Germany came to the United States in the 1930s.
17C Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following might wither?
   (a) crops       (c) leaves
   (b) trees       (d) beaches

2. Which of the following could one expand?
   (a) one's knowledge       (c) one's home
   (b) one's age             (d) one's chest

3. Which of the following can result from famine?
   (a) despair              (c) death
   (b) sickness             (d) hunger

4. Which of the following can be barren?
   (a) a goat               (c) a pear tree
   (b) a valley             (d) a pasture

5. Which of the following might occur during a drought?
   (a) restrictions on water use               (c) a yearning for rain
   (b) forest fires                         (d) flooding

6. Which of the following can be fertile?
   (a) a kitten               (c) a mind
   (b) soil                  (d) a morsel

7. Which of the following might one find in a pasture?
   (a) cargo                 (c) sheep
   (b) cows                  (d) grass

8. Which of the following can be eroded?
   (a) soil                  (c) cliffs
   (b) confidence            (d) savings
Word Study: Homophones

Read the pairs of sentences. Then choose the word that best completes each sentence.

Words that sound the same but have different meanings and/or spellings are called homophones.

**idol / idle**
1. We didn’t ____________, as we wanted to finish our chores quickly.
2. The ____________ was made of gold with rubies for its eyes.

**taper / tapir**
3. The ____________ was dripping wax onto the table.
4. The ____________ is an animal with a long, flexible snout.

**teem / team**
5. The streets ____________ with tourists during the summer months.
6. May the best ____________ win.

**reigns / reins**
7. The chart lists the ____________ of all the English kings and queens.
8. The ____________ are used to control the horse.

**barren / baron**
9. The Sahara is ____________ except for the occasional oasis.
10. A ____________ can sit in the British House of Lords.

**minor / miner**
11. In the U.S., anyone under eighteen is considered a ____________.
12. Every gold ____________ in California hoped to strike it rich.

**flee / flea**
13. A ____________ can jump many times its height.
14. Most people were able to ____________ inland before the hurricane struck.
15. The aircraft was wheeled out of the ____________.

16. I put the coat on a ____________ and hung it in the closet.

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A Harvest of Sand

The ability of the earth to support life depends on the amount of rainfall it receives. The tropical rain forests of Africa, Asia, and Central and South America are teeming with life. They get up to four hundred inches of rain a year. Yet in other parts of the world, little or no rain falls, making the land barren. Areas where the annual rainfall is less than ten inches a year are called deserts.

The largest of the earth’s deserts is the Sahara, in northern Africa. The Sahara covers an area almost as big as the United States. Apart from the central portion, which is mountainous, the Sahara consists mostly of sand. There is water, but it lies far below the surface in ancient underground lakes. In some places it bubbles to the surface in the form of springs. More often, though, wells have to be dug to get to it. In these places the soil is fertile, and people can grow crops and raise animals. Oases spring up around these places, often becoming the size of small towns. They are a welcome sight to the travelers who cross this harsh land on the backs of camels, or, more commonly today, in four-wheel-drive vehicles.

South of the Sahara are the countries that make up the Sahel. The Sahel is an area that stretches four thousand miles, from Senegal in the west to Ethiopia in the east. This part of Africa was once mostly grassland. As grassland, it provided good pasture for cattle and made it possible for the people of these countries to be reasonably well fed. In recent years, however, it has been afflicted with long dry spells. They have been the worst ones in nearly two centuries. As the droughts continue, rivers and lakes dry up; without water, the grass withers and the cattle are left with nothing to feed on. To make matters worse, too many trees that held the soil in place have been cut down for firewood. This has resulted in widespread soil erosion.
Because of changing weather patterns, the Sahara is spreading into the Sahel. As it continues to expand southward, the Sahara has taken over more than a quarter of a million square miles since the 1950s. This is equivalent to an area roughly the size of France and Austria combined. Although nothing can be done to change weather patterns, scientists believe that in time conditions will change. If that happens, the land that is now desert may revert to grassland.

The people of the Sahel have suffered greatly, however. Hundreds of thousands have already died as a result of famine. One third of all the children born in the Sahel still die before their fifth birthdays. Millions have left their once prosperous villages and have poured into the overcrowded cities to the south, where they live in primitive shelters. Nouakchott, on Africa’s west coast, was home to fifteen thousand people in the 1950s. Accurate counts are hard to come by in this part of Africa, but a 2016 estimate put the figure as high as two million, most of them refugees from the slowly spreading desert to the north.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Why are deserts barren places?

2. What happens to the people of the Sahel who are driven from their land?

3. Where is it possible to grow crops in the Sahara, and why?

4. How has the Sahara changed in recent years?
5. What is the meaning of **fertile** as it is used in the passage?

6. In what way do tropical rain forests differ from deserts?

7. What is the main cause of **drought** in the Sahel?

8. What is the meaning of **primitive** as it is used in the passage?

9. How are cattle affected by the worsening conditions in the Sahel?

10. What happens to plants that don’t get enough water?

11. Why does the cutting down of trees lead to soil **erosion**?

12. Why do scientists think the Sahel may not remain a desert?

13. How does the present dry spell in the Sahel compare with those in the past?
14. Why would the Sahara have a brownish color when seen from space?

15. How can food shipments from outside help the people of the Sahel?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

• To **afflict** is to cause pain and suffering. To **inflict** (Word List 6) is to cause something damaging or painful to be felt. If you are confused by the similarity in meaning of these two words, you are not alone. The difference between them is that **afflict** deals with what is felt, whereas **inflict** deals with what is done. In the sentence “The judge **inflicted** a severe sentence,” the judge did something. In the sentence “The prisoner was **afflicted** with guilt,” the prisoner felt something.

• **Barren** and **baron** are homophones. A **baron** is a nobleman. It was the English barons who, in 1215, forced King John to sign the Magna Carta, granting civil rights to English citizens.

• **Teem** and **team** form another pair of homophones. A team is a group of people who play or work together.

• **Primitive** tools, which may be tens of thousand of years old, are found buried in many parts of the world. They are among the first tools made by humans, as the word **primitive** suggests. It comes from the Latin **primus**, which means “first.” A number of other English words share this root. A **primary** reason is one that comes first in importance; a **primer** is a book of first instruction in a subject; and a **prime** minister in many countries is the leader who is first in importance.

• **Wither**, a verb, should not be confused with the adverb **whither**, meaning “to what place; where.” These two words are not homophones, because the “h” in **whither** is sounded. **Whither** is a poetic word that is falling out of use. Once when people wished to know where someone was going, they would ask, “**Whither** are you going?” or “**Whither** goest thou?”
17 Vocabulary Extension

**expand**

*verb* 1. To spread out or become larger; to make something become larger.
2. To give more details.

**Word Family**
- *expandable* (adjective)
- *expanding* (verb)
- *expansion* (noun)

**Phrasal Verbs**
- **expand upon** When you *expand upon* something, you give more details about it.

> Her friends were listening closely, so Alicia *expanded upon* her story about rescuing her cat from a tree.

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

How can a house be expanded?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**animated**

*adj.*

1. Alive or seeming to be alive.
The movie combines *animated* cartoon figures with live actors.

2. Full of energy; lively.
The class discussion became quite *animated* when we talked about raising the driving age.

*Show your partner how you can be animated while still sitting in your seat.*

**betray**

*v.*

1. To be disloyal to.
Members of the Underground Railroad could be counted on not to *betray* enslaved people to the people who tried to capture them.

2. To show; to reveal.
Jonas insisted that he wasn’t upset, but his tears *betrayed* his true feelings.

*Discuss with your partner a situation when you might not want to betray your real feelings.*

**convince**

*v.*

I tried to *convince* my parents that I was old enough to be left alone in the house.

**decline**

*v.*

1. To slope or pass to a lower level.
The path *declines* sharply here, then rises.

2. To refuse to accept.
Olga *declined* my offer of a ride to school because she wanted to walk.

3. To become less or weaker.
My brother’s health could *decline* if he does not eat a variety of good foods.

*n.*

1. A change to a smaller amount or lower level.
The *decline* in attendance at the ballpark worries the team’s owners.

2. A loss of strength or power.
The *decline* of our town stopped when new businesses moved in.

*Take turns with your partner asking each other to do something. Politely decline your partner’s invitation.*

**hilarious**

*adj.*

Very funny.
The comedian’s *hilarious* jokes had us all laughing.
likeness  
n. The state of being similar; something that is similar.  
Your likeness to your sister is remarkable.

meager  
adj. Poor in quality or insufficient in amount.  
A stale crust of bread makes a meager meal.

mischief  
n. 1. Harm or damage.  
Our neighbor’s meddling in other people’s affairs caused a lot of mischief.  
2. Behavior that causes harm or trouble.  
Their mischief during class will get them in trouble.  
3. Playfulness; harmless amusement.  
Hiding her mother’s hat was just the child’s mischief.  

mischievous  
adj. (mis´chә vәs ) Playful in a naughty way.  
The mischievous cat pawed at the dog’s tail.

negotiate  
v. 1. To arrange by talking over.  
When my parents disagree over what to eat for dinner, they negotiate a compromise.  
2. To travel successfully along or over.  
This slope has some difficult sections that only accomplished hikers can negotiate.

obsolete  
adj. No longer sold or in wide use because it is out-of-date.  
Digital music players have made CDs nearly obsolete.

retain  
v. 1. To hold on to; to keep possession of.  
Because of today’s victory, we retained our position at the top of the girls’ hockey league.  
2. To hire the services of.  
Our school has retained a crossing guard who makes sure students cross the street safely.

Discuss with your partner what things you would like to retain if you were asked to donate all but three of your belongings.
### sensation

**n.** 1. A feeling that comes from stimulation of the senses. Drinking hot cocoa after two hours of sledding gave us a warm *sensation.*

2. A feeling of great interest or excitement or the cause of such a feeling. The appearance at our school of the basketball star caused a *sensation.*

**sensational** *adj.*

1. Causing great curiosity and interest. The *sensational* headline led me to buy the newspaper.

2. Very great or excellent. With your quick mind, you’ll make a *sensational* addition to the debating team.

*Describe for your partner what the sensation of a sunburn or rash is like.*

---

### somber

**adj.**

1. Dark; gloomy. We began our hike under a *somber* sky; fortunately, the sun came out in the afternoon.

2. Sad; serious. News from the ongoing wars put us in a *somber* mood.

---

### subsequent

**adj.** Coming later; following. The first book in the series was a disappointment, but *subsequent* ones have been very enjoyable.

*Talk to your partner about what happens subsequent to dropping an egg out of the window.*

---

### vow

**v.** To promise seriously. The rescue workers *vowed* to continue working until all those trapped in the building were freed.

**n.** A pledge; a promise. When my parents became citizens of the United States, they made a *vow* to support this country.
Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The car chase provides a **sensational** ending to the movie. ____
   (b) I felt a tingling **sensation** in my foot. ____
   (c) The birth of the triplet polar bears was the **sensation** of the year. ____
   (d) The water grew more **sensational** as the storm approached. ____

2. (a) The false rumors caused a lot of **mischief** in the classroom. ____
   (b) My sister was just being **mischievous** and didn’t mean to hurt anyone. ____
   (c) The heavy rain turned the mud **mischievous**. ____
   (d) I pressed the **mischief** over my sweaty forehead. ____

3. (a) The teacher grew more and more **animated** as he taught. ____
   (b) She was very **animated** as she slept soundly and quietly. ____
   (c) My favorite **animated** movie is on TV tonight. ____
   (d) Ravi sat on the **animated** stone bench. ____

4. (a) The **decline** in the number of Asian elephants is causing concern. ____
   (b) She ran up the **decline** as fast as she could. ____
   (c) A steep **decline** led to the water’s edge. ____
   (d) I had to **decline** the offer. ____

5. (a) My parents **retained** someone to paint our house. ____
   (b) If Marcus moves away, we will no longer **retain** the title of best baseball team. ____
   (c) I want to **retain** as much of my pizza as I can to eat later. ____
   (d) The swimmer **retained** his breath while underwater. ____

6. (a) Three is **subsequent** to two. ____
   (b) My aunt wasn’t home last month, but I saw her on a **subsequent** visit. ____
   (c) He **subsequently** denied that he said he would be there. ____
   (d) Deidre became quite **subsequent** after she got to know us. ____
7.  (a) I was mad about the **meager** portions at the restaurant.  
(b) She was feeling a bit **meager**, so she went to lie down.  
(c) We were eager for the **meager** bits of information that slowly started to come.  
(d) I received a **meager** fifteen presents for my birthday.  

8.  (a) Ashanti became **convinced** that bees were following her.  
(b) My uncle **convinced** his shoes before he came down the stairs.  
(c) The principal **convinced** the parents that she knew what she was doing.  
(d) **Convince** the hot cocoa before you drink it, please.  

9.  (a) A **hilarious** movie usually makes people sad.  
(b) Be careful of the wet floor when you walk because it’s **hilarious**.  
(c) I couldn’t stop laughing, because the show was so **hilarious**.  
(d) Akbar always tells the most **hilarious** stories.  

10. (a) Timone was **obsolete** that he couldn’t go to the party.  
(b) The older skateboard is **obsolete** and has been replaced with the new model.  
(c) Arti said her relationship with her best friend is **obsolete**.  
(d) The automobile made horse-drawn travel **obsolete**.  

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**Vocabulary Words:**

- animated
- betray
- convince
- decline
- hilarious
- likeness
- meager
- mischief
- negotiate
- obsolete
- retain
- sensation
- somber
- subsequent
- vow
Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with reveal?
   (a) forsake  (b) retain  (c) assume  (d) betray

2. Which word or words go with the same?
   (a) sensation  (b) likeness  (c) mischief  (d) equivalent

3. Which word or words go with compromise?
   (a) negotiate  (b) retain  (c) decline  (d) intercept

4. Which word or words go with gloomy?
   (a) somber  (b) drab  (c) obsolete  (d) hilarious

5. Which word or words go with promise?
   (a) vow  (b) dominate  (c) assume  (d) pledge

6. Which word or words go with active?
   (a) meager  (b) boisterous  (c) animated  (d) obsolete

7. Which word or words go with persuade?
   (a) betray  (b) convince  (c) retain  (d) provoke

8. Which word or words go with become worse?
   (a) decline  (b) negotiate  (c) deteriorate  (d) pardon

9. Which word or words go with silly?
   (a) obsolete  (b) somber  (c) absurd  (d) hilarious

10. Which word or words go with out of date?
    (a) animated  (b) obsolete  (c) hilarious  (d) mischievous
Determine Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The **hilariously**
   (a) funny clown made us laugh till we cried.
   (b) missed goal meant they had lost the championship.
   (c) miserable illness affected several dozen people.
   (d) silly puppy tried to sleep on top of the ball.

2. **Somberly**
   (a) we told my dad about the hole we’d made in the fence.
   (b) we watched as the star quarterback was pulled from the game.
   (c) we decided not to go to the amusement park, because our dog was sick.
   (d) we jumped up and down when Zeniqua won the contest.

3. She **subsequently**
   (a) told a story that was the exact opposite of the story her friend had told.
   (b) found out that she could still join the volleyball team.
   (c) earned the money before she bought new clothes.
   (d) was able to balance the ball on her finger after lots of practice.

4. The **vows**
   (a) broke under the weight and had to be replaced.
   (b) they promised to each other were very serious.
   (c) were eaten quickly by the brothers.
   (d) to help the homeless were easy to make.

5. He **betrayed**
   (a) his friend’s trust, which was unforgivable.
   (b) the newspapers and did the crossword puzzle.
   (c) down on the bed and tried to sleep.
   (d) how he really felt when he couldn’t hide his smile.

**Words for Review**
- animated
- betray
- convince
- decline
- hilarious
- likeness
- meager
- mischief
- negotiate
- obsolete
- retain
- sensation
- somber
- subsequent
- vow
6. The **sensation**
   (a) of falling and hitting the ground woke me from a deep sleep.
   (b) caused by the movie star’s unexpected arrival would be on all the
gossip websites tomorrow.
   (c) that something was wrong made me nervous.
   (d) to California was something I’d always wanted to do.

7. We **negotiated**
   (a) to make sure we were both happy.
   (b) with our rivals to see who would play first.
   (c) down the hill on the sled.
   (d) the water quickly because we were late and had to leave the pool.

8. The **mischievous**
   (a) shoelace got caught in the wheel, pulling her shoe off.
   (b) cup was on the bottom shelf.
   (c) pranks were so funny that we had to laugh.
   (d) giraffe leaned down and grabbed the man’s hat.

**Completing Sentences**

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. One **vow** I have made to myself is ____________________________________________.

2. A **sensational** vacation might be a trip to ________________________________________.

3. An example of a **meager** amount of food is _______________________________________.

4. Something a **mischievous** kitten might do is ________________________________________.

5. I am **convinced** that ___________________________________________________________.
6. If you retain something, that means you __________________________.

7. I become animated whenever I __________________________.

8. When something becomes obsolete, that means it __________________________.

9. I become somber when __________________________.

10. A food I would decline is __________________________.

---

**Vocabulary in Context**

**Read the passage.**

**A Mouse Is Born**

In 1927, Walt Disney worked in the movie business, producing short animated cartoons. He had started his own film company in Los Angeles four years before, at the age of twenty-one, with five hundred dollars borrowed from a relative. During those four years, his business provided him with a meager living; he worked hard on his films, struggling to pay off the debt. His cartoons were about a character called Oswald, the Lucky Rabbit. A film distributor in New York had been buying his films and renting them to movie houses. The distributor could make a big profit if a film was successful. Disney, on the other hand, was paid a fixed amount for each movie; he got no share of the profits. When the contract with the distributor came to an end, Walt Disney decided to go to New York with his wife, Lilly, to negotiate a better deal for himself.

At the meeting, the distributor not only declined all of Disney’s proposals, but also told the young filmmaker that he would reduce the payments he was making for each cartoon. He knew very well that Disney had no money to pay lawyers to fight him in the courts. Even worse, the distributor boasted that he had secretly hired Disney’s own artists to do the drawings for future Oswald movies. Disney was bitter that the distributor
had betrayed him, but there was nothing he could do about it. He vowed never to sell another of his movies to anyone. He would rent them to distributors, of course. In the future, though, he would retain ownership.

Walt Disney was in a somber mood when he and Lilly boarded the train for Los Angeles. During the long journey across the country, he decided to create a new character to take the place of Oswald. After making a few marks on paper, he showed Lilly a sketch of a mouse. Immediately she noticed the likeness between her husband and the creature he had drawn; both had a look of harmless mischief. She was convinced that audiences would love the little mouse with the happy face. She was dismayed, however, when her husband told her he planned to name it Mortimer. That just didn’t sound right to her. “What about Mickey?” she suggested. “Mickey Mouse.”

As soon as he arrived in Los Angeles, Walt Disney went to work on the first Mickey Mouse cartoons. He had completed two and was working on Steamboat Willie, his third, when sound began to be added to movies. Suddenly silent movies were obsolete. Disney promptly added a soundtrack to Steamboat Willie. The shrill voice of Mickey was supplied by Walt Disney himself.

When the movie opened in New York in September 1928, it was a sensation. Audiences roared with laughter at Mickey’s hilarious adventures; subsequent movies starring the lovable little mouse were equally successful at the box office. In just three years Walt Disney’s company was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and Mickey Mouse was famous.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How would you describe Walt Disney’s income in 1927?

2. What work did Walt Disney do?
3. What is the meaning of **sensation** as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

4. Why did Disney want to meet with the distributor?

__________________________________________________________________________

5. Why didn't Disney get a lawyer and sue the New York distributor?

__________________________________________________________________________

6. How did the distributor respond to Disney's proposals for a new contract?

__________________________________________________________________________

7. What is the meaning of **betrayed** as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

8. What **mischief** did the distributor boast of to Disney?

__________________________________________________________________________

9. What is the meaning of **somber** as it is used in the passage?

__________________________________________________________________________

10. What lesson did Disney learn from his experience with the distributor?

__________________________________________________________________________

11. What did Lilly notice about the little mouse Walt Disney had drawn?

__________________________________________________________________________

12. Why do you think silent movies became **obsolete**?

__________________________________________________________________________
13. What did Lilly do when her husband suggested the name of Mortimer?

________________________________________________________________________________

14. How many Disney movies, after *Steamboat Willie*, had sound?

________________________________________________________________________________

15. Why did audiences enjoy *Steamboat Willie*?

________________________________________________________________________________

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

• The Latin word for both “air” and “breath” is *anima*. It provides the root of several English words having to do with being alive, which seems natural because all *animals* must breathe in order to live. *Animated* figures in movie cartoons seem to be alive, while something that is *inanimate* lacks life. Stones, cars, coat hangers, and television sets are all *inanimate* objects.

• The adjective *somber* comes from the Latin word for “shade,” which is *umbra*. Other words formed from this root include *umbrella*, which not only keeps off the rain but provides shade in bright sunlight, and *sombrero*, a Spanish or Mexican broad-brimmed hat worn to provide shade for the face.
**Vocabulary Extension**

**convince**

*verb* 1. To persuade.
2. To make someone feel more certain about something.

**Academic Context**
When you write an opinion piece, you want to **convince** someone to agree with you. You provide facts and reasons to support your argument.

**Context Clues**
These sentences give clues to the meaning of **convinced**.
- Karolina **convinced** Josie to ride the roller coaster.
- Monty **convinced** his mother that he knew the way to the library by showing her the route on a map.

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**
Describe a time when someone **convinced** you to try something new.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.
**Lesson 19**

**Word List**

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dormant</td>
<td>adj. 1. In a sleeplike state. Groundhogs remain dormant through the winter. 2. Not active, but able to become active. Japan's Mount Fuji is a dormant volcano.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegant</td>
<td>adj. Graceful or refined in appearance or behavior. The tiny curved numbers and the slender hands made the old silver watch an elegant timepiece.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| erupt    | v. To burst forth violently. The woman erupted in anger when she learned the store had just closed. 

*eruption n. A violent bursting forth. The eruption of Mount Saint Helens in 1980 caused immense damage. Show your partner how you can erupt in laughter.* |
| excavate | v. 1. To dig out. The backhoe will excavate this spot near the pine tree to create the basement of our new house. 2. To uncover by digging. Workers began to excavate the ancient city of Troy in 1871. 

*excavation n. The place formed by digging or the process of digging out. The excavation of Cahuachi, Peru, uncovered many pieces of pottery from the ancient Nazca culture. Discuss with your partner a place near your school where workers could excavate to build a large swimming pool.* |
| expel    | v. 1. To eject; to release, as from a container. Electric cars help keep the air clean because they don’t expel poisonous gases. 2. To force to leave. The school reserves the right to expel students for serious offenses. 

*Show your partner how you expel air from your lungs.* |
| **fume**  <br> *fyōom* | *n.* (usually plural) A disagreeable smoke or gas. <br>*Fumes* from passing trucks and buses have damaged the oak trees. <br>*v.* To feel or show anger or resentment. <br>My father **fumed** when he discovered that I had left my bicycle out in the rain all night. |
| --- |
| **molten**  <br> *mōlt’n* | *adj.* Made liquid by heat; melted. <br>At the craft fair, we watched people make tapers by dipping wicks into pots of **molten** wax. |
| **painstaking**  <br> *pānz’tāk in* | *adj.* Showing or taking great care or effort. <br>After a **painstaking** search of the house, we found the missing car keys. |
| **perish**  <br> *per’ish* | *v.* To die; to be killed or destroyed. <br>Approximately ten million people **perished** in World War I. |
| **population**  <br> *päp yōō lá’shan* | *n.* 1. The total number of people in a certain place. <br>The **population** of the town declined by almost a quarter over the past decade. <br>2. The total number of plants or animals in a certain area. <br>The elm tree **population** decreased greatly after the 1930s because of Dutch elm disease. <br>*populate* *v.* To fill; to form the population of. <br>I wish I had as many adventures as the characters who **populate** my favorite book. |
| Chat with your partner about what animals in your area have the highest populations. |
| **prelude**  <br> *prel’yōöd* | *n.* 1. Something that comes before or introduces the main part. <br>The October frost was a **prelude** to a harsh winter. <br>2. A short musical piece played as an introduction. <br>Chang-lee played a piano **prelude** for the spring recital. |
| Tell your partner the name of the meal that is a prelude to lunch. |
| **scald**  <br> *skôld* | *v.* To burn with hot liquid or steam. <br>Boiling water from the overturned saucepan **scalded** the man’s hand. <br>*scalding* *adj.* Very hot. <br>The bath water was **scalding**, so I added some cold water. |
Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 19. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) forbid people to go into it. (c) To populate an area is to
   (b) fill it with people. (d) To excavate an area is to

2. (a) To perish (c) To fume
   (b) is to tire easily. (d) is to die.

Discuss with your partner something there is stupendous number of, such as stars in the sky.

Talk with your partner about what to do if someone is suffocating.

Tremors following the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake continued for several weeks.

Keep plastic bags away from young children to avoid any chance of suffocation.

The trapped miners suffocated when their air supply was cut off.

It took a stupendous effort to return the beached whales to the water.

Keep plastic bags away from young children to avoid any chance of suffocation.

Suffocation n. The act or process of suffocating.

Tremor n. 1. A shaking movement.

Tremors following the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake continued for several weeks.

2. A nervous or excited feeling.

When I heard the front door creak open, a tremor of fear ran through me.
3. (a) break up into smaller parts. (c) To suffocate is to
(b) burst out violently. (d) To erupt is to

4. (a) An excavated building is one (c) that is beautifully designed.
(b) An elegant building is one (d) that has been completely rebuilt.

5. (a) that is amazingly large. (c) A stupendous job is one
(b) A painstaking job is one (d) that is very boring.

6. (a) To scald is (c) to burn with a hot liquid.
(b) To expel is (d) to taunt.

7. (a) To be painstaking is to (c) take very great care.
(b) be careless of others’ feelings. (d) To be dormant is to

8. (a) be prevented from getting air. (c) To erupt is to
(b) be permitted to enter. (d) To suffocate is to

9. (a) Something that is molten is (c) made liquid by heat.
(b) easily damaged. (d) Something that is dormant is

10. (a) Fumes are (c) harmful gases.
(b) Tremors are (d) burns caused by hot liquids.
Just the Right Word

Replace each phrase in bold with a single word (or form of the word) from the word list.

1. In the hot, crowded room, he felt like he was unable to breathe.

2. When the pipe broke, there was a sudden bursting out of steam.

3. The total number of people living in the city of New York is over eight million.

4. Some of the passengers began to feel very angry when they were told the train would be an hour late.

5. Chopin made people appreciate the short musical piece played as an introduction.

6. The maple trees that line the driveway are in an inactive state with no signs of life during the winter.

7. Parkinson’s disease causes rapid back-and-forth shaking movements in the hands.

8. The Martian volcano known as Olympus Mons is amazing because of its great size.

9. The process of digging a hole in the ground revealed the remains of an ancient Chinese temple.

10. The school suspended the minor offenders, but those guilty of major offenses were forced to leave for good.
Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following could be **excavated**?
   (a) smoke
   (b) a secret
   (c) soil
   (d) a buried city

2. Which of the following can be **dormant**?
   (a) a volcano
   (b) a rock
   (c) a tree
   (d) an animal

3. Which of the following can **scald** someone?
   (a) a hot beverage
   (b) a hot iron
   (c) a hot temper
   (d) a hot day

4. Which of the following could be **elegant**?
   (a) an aroma
   (b) a restaurant
   (c) a meal
   (d) a dress

5. Which of the following can **perish**?
   (a) people
   (b) time
   (c) hope
   (d) freedom

6. Which of the following can cause **tremors**?
   (a) a sickness
   (b) an earthquake
   (c) excitement
   (d) fear

7. Which of the following can **erupt**?
   (a) an excited crowd
   (b) a riot
   (c) an active volcano
   (d) an angry character

8. Which of the following can give off **fumes**?
   (a) a faulty oil furnace
   (b) a car’s exhaust
   (c) an angry person
   (d) a lighted oil lamp
Word Study: Prefixes

Complete each sentence with a word from this list.

The prefix ex- means “out.” An exit is a way out.

exult  excavate  expel  extract  extinct
export  expand  experiment  exasperate  exhale

1. To _____________ cream from milk is to take the cream out.
2. To _____________ is to cry out for joy.
3. To become _____________ is to die out completely.
4. To _____________ is to try something out to see if it works.
5. To _____________ something is to send it out of the country.
6. To _____________ is to spread out.
7. To _____________ someone is to force that person out.
8. To _____________ something is to dig it out of the ground.
9. To _____________ someone is to wear out that person’s patience.
10. To _____________ is to breathe out.

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The Lost City

Two thousand years ago, Pompeii was a prosperous town with a population of perhaps twenty thousand people. It was a busy port located on the Sarnus River, near the Bay of Naples. That is about 130 miles south of Rome. Rich landowners and retired Roman citizens built elegant homes in the town and paid for its fine public buildings and temples. The town was nestled in the shadow of four-thousand-foot-high Mount Vesuvius. Local
farmers cultivated grapes in the mountainside’s fertile soil as they had done for centuries.

In 62 CE, the town was shaken by tremors from an earthquake; for the next seventeen years, the people worked to repair the damage. They were not then aware of the danger they were in. If they had known what we know today, that earthquake would have been a warning to them. Stupendous forces were slowly building deep beneath the surface; the earthquake was merely the prelude to a far worse disaster.

Mount Vesuvius is a volcano. It had been dormant for eight hundred years; there had been no activity during this time. That was because a thick layer of molten rock, called lava, had hardened to form a plug, sealing off the mouth of the volcano like a cork in a bottle. Over the centuries, pressure deep below the earth’s surface had been slowly building up inside the volcano. On August 24, 79 CE, it became so great that the plug of lava was suddenly expelled in a tremendous explosion.

So violent was the explosion that the top of the mountain was blown off. Cracks appeared in the earth. Water, heated to boiling by fires beneath the earth’s crust, thrust its way to the surface. People and animals were scalded as they tried to flee. Smoke, poisonous fumes, and ash from the volcano filled the air, suffocating many people in their homes. Buildings were crushed by huge rocks hurled from the volcano. Then came a series of avalanches that buried the town, together with everything in it, in twenty feet of stones, cinders, and volcanic ash.

A vivid description of the eruption of Vesuvius was given by Pliny the Younger, who later became a famous Roman statesman. He was eighteen years old at the time. Pliny the Younger watched the disaster from twenty miles away on the other side of the bay. His uncle sailed to Pompeii to save the lives of some friends but died during the attempt. Pliny the Younger described the tragic events of that day in letters he wrote many years later.

For centuries Pompeii lay buried and forgotten. It was not until 1763 that the excavation of the ruins first began. Painstaking digging revealed streets and buildings filled with the objects of everyday life. Also uncovered were the bodies of the more than two thousand people who perished on that terrible day nearly two thousand years ago when the sleeping volcano suddenly woke up.
Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What did the **excavations** at Pompeii reveal?

2. Why were the citizens of Pompeii unconcerned about Mount Vesuvius?

3. What is the meaning of **prelude** as it is used in the passage?

4. What evidence is there that some of Pompeii’s people were wealthy?

5. What is the meaning of **tremors** as it is used in the passage?

6. What happened when the pressure inside the volcano became too great?

7. Why did the explosion of Vesuvius have such **stupendous** force?

8. What are some materials that were thrust from the volcano when it exploded?

9. What is the meaning of **expelled** as it is used in the passage?
10. Why do you think uncovering Pompeii was such **painless** work?

11. Why did the underground water from Vesuvius cause deaths and injuries?

12. Why was the air at Pompeii dangerous to breathe?

13. What happened to Pliny the Younger’s uncle?

14. How many people lived in Pompeii?

15. What were the three major causes of death at Pompeii?

---

**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- The dormouse is a European animal resembling a small squirrel. It hibernates in winter. This sleeplike state is what gives it its name: the Latin for “sleep” is *dormire*. Other English words formed from this Latin word are **dormant** and **dormitory**, a place where people sleep.

- The noun and adjective **perishable** are formed from the verb **perish**. **Perishable** foods spoil quickly, and **perishables** are any foods, such as tomatoes and lettuce, that spoil quickly.

- What do **premature** (Word List 3), **previous** (Word List 5), **predict** (Word List 15), and **prelude** all have in common? All four are formed from the Latin prefix *pre-*, which means “before.” And notice where a prefix is found. It comes before the rest of the word.
expel

verb 1. To release from a container.
2. To force to leave.

Word Family
expelled (verb)
expulsion (noun)

Word Parts
The prefix ex- often means “out” or “away.”
Other words with this prefix are excavate and exhale. What are some other words with the prefix ex-?

Discussion & Writing Prompt
When the car sped away, it expelled a thick cloud of black smoke.
Based on this sentence, write the definition of expelled and then use it in a new sentence of your own.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.
Lesson 20

Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

ample

adj. 1. Plenty; more than enough.
One large turkey will provide ample food for eight people.
2. Large in size.
The cat's ample stomach was proof that he was given plenty of food.

burden

n. 1. Something that is carried, especially a heavy load.
Carrying his frail son on his shoulder was never a burden.
2. Anything that is hard to bear.
The burden of caring for four sick children was too much for the babysitter.
v. To add to what one has to bear.
Don't burden your grandparents with this problem.

Discuss with your partner how you could help a friend who has a large burden of chores.

compassion

n. A feeling of sharing the suffering of others and of wanting to help; sympathy; pity.
Shazia's compassion for the homeless led to her working each weekend at the soup kitchen.

compassionate

adj. The state of showing compassion.
The doctor's compassionate manner made her loved by all of her patients.

Tell your partner how a compassionate friend or family member has helped you.

comply

v. To act in agreement with a rule or another's wishes.
Unless you comply with the requirement to wear shoes, you cannot enter the restaurant.

cumbersome

adj. Awkward and hard to handle; unwieldy.
The crate of oranges was cumbersome, but the clerk managed to get it up the stairs.

distress

v. To cause pain or sorrow; to trouble or worry.
It distresses me that no one offered to help when they saw the accident.
n. Pain, sorrow, or worry.
Our class felt distress because of our friend's illness, so we made a large poster with our get-well wishes.
| **encounter** | **v.** 1. To meet unexpectedly.  
The actress **encountered** a crowd of fans in the lobby of her hotel.  
2. To be faced with.  
As the frightened children ran around the corner, they **encountered** a stone wall.  

**n.** 1. A chance meeting.  
Our **encounter** with our neighbors at the party was a pleasant surprise.  
2. A battle or fight.  
The first major **encounter** of the Civil War occurred at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. |
| **exert** | **v.** To put forth effort.  
If Jane doesn’t **exert** herself more in Spanish class, I’m sure she will not be able to speak the language.  

**exertion** **n.** The act of tiring oneself; a strong effort.  
The **exertion** of climbing to the top of the ruins left the explorers feeling weak. |
| **indignant** | **adj.** Angry or resentful about something that seems wrong or unfair.  
Brandisha was **indignant** when her friend ignored her repeated texts.  

**indignation** **n.** Anger that is caused by something mean or unfair.  
My **indignation** was aroused when I was not given a chance to defend myself. |
| **jest** | **n.** A joke or the act of joking.  
My remark was made in **jest;** I’m sorry you took me seriously.  

**v.** To joke or say things lightheartedly.  
“Surely you **jest,**“ I said when my aunt suggested throwing out the television set. |
| **mirth** | **n.** Laughter; joyfulness expressed through laughter.  
The sight of the three-year-old wearing her mother’s hat and shoes provoked much **mirth** among the family. |
### moral

**n.** A useful lesson about life.

The play’s **moral** was “Look before you leap.”

**adj.**

1. Having to do with questions of right and wrong.

Animal cruelty is a **moral** as well as a legal issue.

2. Based on what is right and proper.

You have a **moral** duty to report a crime if you see it.

---

**Tell your partner whom you talk to when you are faced with a moral decision.**

### outskirts

**n.** The parts far from the center, as of a town.

The plan to build another large shopping mall on the **outskirts** of town was voted down at the meeting.

### resume

**v.**

1. To begin again after a pause.

The concert will **resume** after a fifteen-minute break.

2. To occupy again.

After the quick stop, the bus passengers **resumed** their seats for the next part of the journey.

---

**Sit silently for fifteen seconds and then resume your work on this lesson.**

### ridicule

**v.** To make fun of; to mock.

People once **ridiculed** the idea that flight by heavier-than-air machines was possible.

**n.** Words or actions intended to make fun of or mock.

Their **ridicule** of my friend finally provoked me to lose my temper.

**ridiculous**

**adj.** Laughable; deserving of mockery.

It is **ridiculous** to suggest that a bridge could be built across the Atlantic Ocean.

---

20A

**Using Words in Context**

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) Being poor was never really a **burden** for my family. ____
   (b) The **burden** was heavy, but no one complained. ____
   (c) Candace doesn’t like to **burden** her friends with all her troubles. ____
   (d) A bowl of **burden** is very refreshing on a hot day. ____
2. (a) The students show their **compassion** by volunteering at the animal shelter.  
(b) Alejandro is studying acting and feels **compassionately** about the theater.  
(c) The **compassion** of a light bulb causes it to heat up.  
(d) A **compassionate** note of kindness was given to the victims.

3. (a) The large chair was too **cumbersome** for us to carry easily.  
(b) She smiled and gave me a **cumbersome** look as she skipped out the door.  
(c) Checking out all these books from the library will be **cumbersome**, but I need them.  
(d) Sunshine shone in **cumbersome** beams on the neighborhood.

4. (a) We **encountered** a few bumps on our trip.  
(b) The **encounter** ended when the dog ran away and the cat purred.  
(c) I **encountered** an old friend when I returned to my hometown.  
(d) I **encountered** how many eggs we have, but I forget the number.

5. (a) The coach **exerted** that he was sure they would win the game.  
(b) You must **exert** pressure on the handle to release the brake.  
(c) The **exertion** of running all the way home made me so tired.  
(d) **Exert** the book back to me when you’re done reading it.

6. (a) The **jest** was funny enough to make some of us laugh.  
(b) I was speaking in **jest** when I said I was quitting the team.  
(c) Don’t **jest** about something as serious as your safety!  
(d) Keep the good ones and throw the **jest** away.

7. (a) **Mirth** was piled up in the driveway.  
(b) My brother tried to hide his **mirth** when I saw what he did to my room.  
(c) The **mirth** in the car grew louder as more of us got the joke.  
(d) He tried to tell us that the **mirth** wasn’t ready yet.

8. (a) The **moral** of the story is “Always tell the truth.”  
(b) The **moral** thing to do is to return the money you found.  
(c) The **moral** we caught was at least three feet long.  
(d) The **moral** ended happily with the friends reunited.
9. (a) I **resumed** that you would be coming with us.  
(b) The campers **resumed** all the food that we brought with us.  
(c) The play **resumed** after the actor stopped coughing.  
(d) Mrs. Muhammad **resumed** teaching after she had her baby.

10. (a) The suggestion was met with **ridicule** by the class.  
(b) It’s **ridiculous** to suggest that I could climb Mount Everest.  
(c) We got rid of the **ridicule** but managed to save the good stuff.  
(d) The **ridicule** was harvested in the spring by the farmers.

---

**Making Connections**

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Which word or words go with **feeling bad**?  
   (a) humiliated  (b) distress  (c) precious  (d) forlorn

2. Which word or words go with **feeling angry**?  
   (a) compassion  (b) indignation  (c) ridicule  (d) outrage

3. Which word or words go with **not in the city**?  
   (a) outskirts  (b) urban  (c) moral  (d) jubilee

4. Which word or words go with **make fun of**?  
   (a) negotiate  (b) mimic  (c) mock  (d) ridicule

5. Which word or words go with **sympathy**?  
   (a) ample  (b) artificial  (c) somber  (d) compassionate

6. Which word or words go with **begin again**?  
   (a) resume  (b) comply  (c) encounter  (d) decline

7. Which word or words go with **clumsy**?  
   (a) indignant  (b) unwieldy  (c) cumbersome  (d) hilarious
8. Which word or words go with joke?
   (a) vow   (b) jest   (c) prank   (d) likeness

9. Which word or words go with agree to do something?
   (a) decline   (b) resume   (c) encounter   (d) comply

10. Which word or words go with enough?
    (a) sufficient   (b) indignant   (c) compassionate   (d) ample

Determining Meanings
Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The burdensome
   (a) salad was eaten as soon as it was ready.
   (b) table was too heavy for one person.
   (c) road is always clear and easy for my mom to drive on.
   (d) lie was all I could think about.

2. I was distressed
   (a) to read that everything was going to be OK.
   (b) into my seat on the giant roller coaster.
   (c) by reports that the park might close for good.
   (d) to hear about your injured dog.

3. The jesting
   (a) began, but I knew they weren’t serious.
   (b) made Usma laugh harder and harder.
   (c) kept getting bigger and bigger until it exploded.
   (d) on the lake swirled in the early morning light.

4. The outskirts
   (a) kept billowing in the wind until we tied them down.
   (b) of the town seemed the right place to have a bike race.
   (c) of the thunder crashed three times in a row.
   (d) had only a few houses but mostly trees.
5. The **ridiculousness**
   (a) of the movie was obvious.
   (b) should be eaten in small amounts.
   (c) in the tissues are at the bottom of the stairs.
   (d) was almost too funny to ignore.

6. She was **mirthless**
   (a) because she hadn’t had much sleep.
   (b) as she hopped up and down with excitement.
   (c) about the difficult test that was coming up.
   (d) but said she would try to get in a good mood.

7. Paulo **encountered**
   (a) the ants on the bed and yelled.
   (b) all of us in his family’s kitchen for the surprise party.
   (c) how many chairs he would need.
   (d) off the diving board into the pool.

8. The **exertion**
   (a) on the sign told us not to go any farther.
   (b) during the first day of practice made us more tired than we expected.
   (c) was through the door at the end of the hall.
   (d) of playing two soccer games in a row will be intense.
Completing Sentences

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. If you **ridicule** something, that means you ______________________.

2. I would feel **indignant** if ______________________.

3. An example of something a **moral** person would do is ______________________.

4. I **exerted** myself today when I ______________________.

5. When you **comply** with a rule, that means you ______________________.

6. Someone from history that I wish I could have an **encounter** with is ______________________.

7. Something that would **distress** me about school is ______________________.

8. One way to show you feel **compassion** for someone is to ______________________.

9. Something that would be a **burden** to carry is ______________________.

10. If you look full of **mirth**, that means ______________________.
A Tale of Two Donkeys

Aesop was an enslaved person who lived in ancient Greece. Although little is known about his life, readers have enjoyed the fables he told for more than twenty-five centuries. Not only are his stories entertaining, but they also teach us something about human behavior, for a fable is a story with a lesson. The characters in them can be animals who talk and behave like humans, or they can be ordinary people, like those in the story that follows.

A farmer and his daughter were on their way to market to sell a donkey. The farmer rode on the animal’s back while the daughter plodded along at his side. After they had gone about a mile, they happened to encounter a woman drawing water from a well. She was very indignant at the sight of the farmer riding in ease while his daughter had to walk. She told the farmer that he should be ashamed of himself. So, to please her, the father and daughter changed places. When the young woman was sitting comfortably on the donkey, they resumed their journey.

Just as they reached the outskirts of the town, they met a young man. He asked the farmer why he was walking when there was ample room for both of them on the donkey. To please the young man, the farmer climbed onto the donkey behind his daughter and they continued on their way.

A little later they passed by two women standing by the side of the road. When they saw the donkey carrying two grown people, the women were filled with compassion for the animal. “Have you any idea of the distress you are causing that poor donkey?” the older woman called out to the farmer. “The poor creature is half dead from having to carry such a burden.” The younger woman loudly remarked that the farmer and his daughter should be carrying the donkey instead of the donkey carrying them. She spoke in jest. The farmer, however, took her seriously and at once set about to comply with her suggestion.

First, he tied the donkey’s legs to a pole. This took some time, as the donkey had no desire to have its legs tied, but at last the task was accomplished. Such a cumbersome load was difficult for the farmer and his daughter to lift. But finally, they managed to hoist the pole onto their shoulders. With the donkey slung upside down between them and struggling to escape, they staggered down the road.
At last, panting from their *exertions*, they reached the market. Their arrival was greeted with considerable *mirth*, so that when the farmer tried to sell the donkey, his attempts were *ridiculed*. For, of course, no one was willing to buy a donkey that had to be carried.

Can you guess the *moral* of this fable? The Hidden Message puzzle in the review section at the end of this lesson will spell it out for you.

► **Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.**

1. How do you think people responded when Aesop told this story?

2. How do you think the ending of the story would have changed if the farmer and his daughter had not *encountered* anyone on the way to town?

3. What reason do you think Aesop had for telling this story?

4. Why might one feel *compassion* for the farmer’s daughter?

5. Why do you think the farmer never became *indignant* when people kept telling him what to do?

6. How did the farmer respond to the various suggestions that were made?
7. What is the meaning of **burden** as it is used in the passage?

________________________________________________________________________

8. In what way did the farmer misunderstand the young woman who suggested that he and his daughter should carry the donkey?

________________________________________________________________________

9. What do you think probably **distressed** the donkey most?

________________________________________________________________________

10. Why would it be difficult for two people to carry a donkey?

________________________________________________________________________

11. What is the meaning of **resumed** as it is used in the passage?

________________________________________________________________________

12. How does the passage make clear that the farmer and his daughter found carrying the donkey hard work?

________________________________________________________________________

13. What is the meaning of **ample** as it is used in the passage?

________________________________________________________________________

14. Where were the farmer and his daughter when they met the young man?

________________________________________________________________________

15. How do you think the farmer and his daughter must have looked when they reached the market?

________________________________________________________________________
The Greek word *pathos*, which means "suffering," has passed unchanged into English via Latin. It means "something that moves a person to feel pity." By combining the Latin root with the prefix *con* (also written *com-* or *col-*), which means "with" or "together," we form the word *compassion*. Several other words are formed from this root. *Sympathy* has the same meaning as *compassion*, although the latter term suggests a greater depth of feeling. *Pathetic* means "arousing feelings of pity." (The *pathetic* cries of the injured animal moved us to tears.)

Several other English words have been formed from this Old French verb. To *encumber* someone is to put a heavy load on that person. (Hikers who are *encumbered* with heavy backpacks are glad of a chance to rest.) An *encumbrance* is anything that is awkward, difficult, or heavy. (Heavy boots are an *encumbrance* when running to catch a school bus.)

*Resume* is a noun meaning "a brief outline or summary, especially of a person's education and work experience." It is sometimes written with a stroke, or accent, over each *e*: *résumé*. This is done because it is the French spelling, and *resume* is a French word brought into English. With this meaning, the word is pronounced the French way, *REZ-oo-may*. 

The language spoken in France from the ninth to the early sixteenth century is called Old French. The Old French verb *encombrer* meant "to put obstacles in the way of." *Cumbersome* and
**Vocabulary Extension**

**encounter**

*verb*  1. To meet, often without expecting to.
2. To experience a problem.

*noun*  An unexpected meeting.

---

**Context Clues**

These sentences give clues to the meaning of *encounter*.

*The dogs growled when they encountered each other at the park.*
*Camila’s work was interrupted when she encountered a computer error.*
*Nihar was excited to tell us about an accidental encounter with his favorite soccer player.*

---

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Write about the different people you might *encounter* at a school sports game.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

---

1. **Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.**
2. **Be ready to share what you have written.**

---

252 Lesson 20
1. Plants _____ if they are not watered. (17)
2. I warned the child not to get into any ______. (18)
3. All _____ meetings went better than the first one. (18)

4. I will _____ my journey in the morning. (20)
5. The waves are starting to ______ the cliff. (17)
6. It would ______ me to see you hurt in any way. (20)
7. I was filled with _____ for the homeless people. (20)
8. The _____ of China is over one billion. (19)

9. These _____ tools are ten thousand years old. (17)
10. I had an odd _____ as though I were being watched. (18)

11. I made a(n) _____ that I would never give up. (18)

12. A(n) _____ avalanche almost buried the village. (19)
13. Some plants stay _____ over the winter. (19)

14. I was afraid that the smoke would _____ me. (19)
15. The first flowers are a(n) _____ to spring. (19)

16. We made a(n) _____ search of the building. (19)
17. Don’t _____ yourself if you’re feeling tired. (20)
18. I tried not to _____ my true feelings. (18)
Lessons 17–20 Review continued

19. Will your uncle _____ ownership of the house? (18)
20. Did you _____ any problems with the project? (20)

21. A fan is used to _____ hot air from the kitchen. (19)
22. I must _____ your kind offer. (18)
23. Neglected gardens soon _____ to weeds. (17)
24. The comic’s _____ jokes made the crowd roar. (18)
25. Our new house is on the _____ of town. (20)
26. The oak desk was a(n) _____ piece of furniture. (20)

27. The _____ glass glowed a bright cherry red. (19)
28. What will you do with the soil that you _____? (19)
29. The disease causes a(n) _____ in the patient’s hands. (19)
30. _____ soil produces good crops. (17)

31. A(n) _____ in the Sahara is a welcome sight. (17)
32. Taking a deep breath will _____ your chest. (17)
33. He began to _____ at the long delay. (19)

34. Will you _____ with my request? (20)
35. We hope to _____ an end to the feud. (18)
36. Don’t _____ those who are different from you. (20)

37. The graduation party was in a(n) _____ hotel. (19)
38. When crops fail, the result is often _____ . (17)
39. I set down my _____ and rested a while. (20)

40. The long _____ ended with a heavy rainstorm. (17)
41. We have _____ time to make it to the bus station. (20)

Review for Lessons 17–20
42. Desert areas are mostly _____ and little grows there. (17)

43. He’s liable to _____ in anger without any reason. (19)
44. Blindness did not _____ her until she was 70. (17)
45. They will _____ if they are not rescued soon. (19)
46. The small apple was a(n) _____ meal. (18)
47. This field provides good _____ for the horses. (17)
48. My clown costume caused a lot of _____. (20)
49. Do you see a(n) _____ between my cousin and me? (18)
50. We found _____ from the storm in an old hut. (17)

51. How can I _____ you I am telling the truth? (18)
52. The wide-spread use of electricity made gas lamps _____. (18)

53. The funeral put us all in a(n) _____ mood. (18)
54. I was _____ when I was told I had been left out. (20)
55. Please don’t _____ about such a serious thing. (20)
# Pronunciation Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Key Words</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>cat</td>
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A stress mark ’ is placed after a syllable that gets a primary stress, as in **vocabulary** (vō kab’yə ler ē).