

BOOK

5

WORDLY WISE

3000[®]

Direct Academic Vocabulary Instruction

Fourth Edition



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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:

Mr. 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!

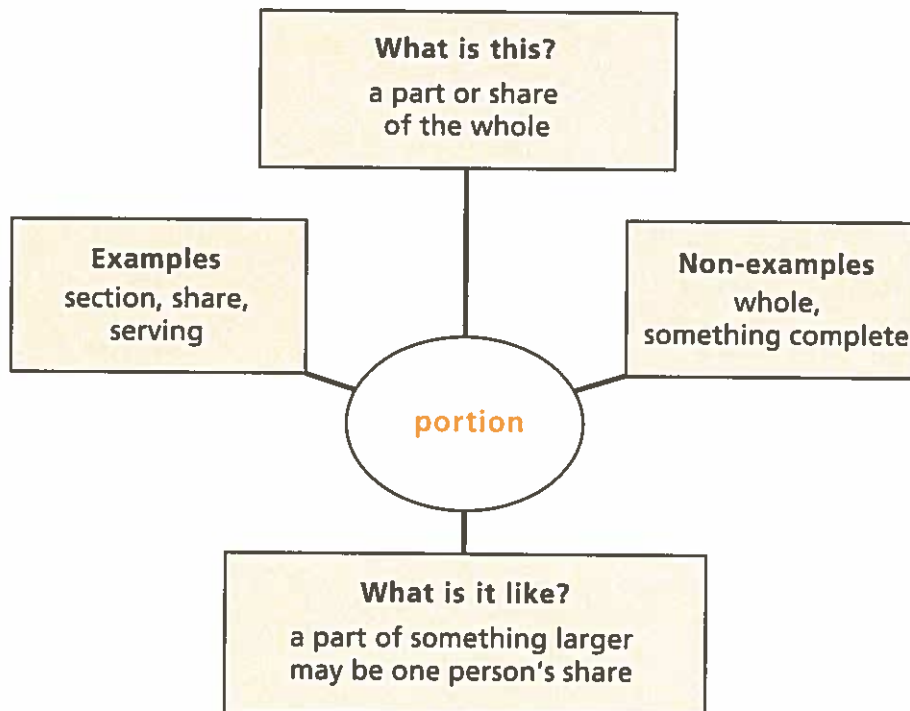
How Well Do You Know a Word?

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



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

*Dale, E., & O'Rourke, J. (1986). *Vocabulary Building*. Columbus, OH: Zaner-Bloser.



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

accustom
ə kus' təm

v. 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
ə lɜrt'

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
ə sɪn'

v. 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
buj

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

burly
bɜr' le

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

companion
kəm pan' yən

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.

compatible
kəm pat' ə bəl

adj. Getting along well together.

Julie and I didn't mind sharing a room, because we were so **compatible**.

concept
kän' sept

n. A general idea or thought about something.

For our project, we started with the **concept** of helping our community.



.....
Discuss with your partner your concept of the perfect day.

distract
di strakt'

v. To draw one's thoughts or attention away from the subject at hand.

The police sirens **distracted** me, so I didn't hear what you said.

distraction *n.* Something that draws one's thoughts or attention away.
I do my homework during study period when there are no **distractions**.



.....
Talk to your partner about how to handle distractions when you need to do schoolwork.

jostle
jas' əl

v. To push or shove.

I dropped my phone when someone in the crowd **jostled** me.

obedient
ō be' dē ənt

adj. Doing what one is asked or told.

When giving orders, my mother expects all of us to be **obedient**.

obedience *n.* The state or condition of doing what one is told.
We are trying to teach **obedience** to our new puppy.



.....
Tell your partner what might happen if you are not obedient in school.

obstacle
əb' stə kəl

n. Something that prevents one from moving forward.

The **obstacle** holding up traffic was a tree blown over by last night's storm.

patient
pā' shənt

adj. Willing to wait without complaining.

The audience was very **patient** even though the show started thirty minutes late.

n. A person in a doctor's care.

The **patients** in this part of the hospital are recovering from operations.

patience *n.* A willingness to wait for someone or something without complaining.

Having to stand in line for an hour to buy tickets really tested my **patience**.



.....
Tell your partner why it's important to have patience.

pedestrian
pə des' trē ən

n. A person who is walking; someone traveling on foot.

Pedestrians should use the crosswalk to avoid accidents.

retire
rē tīr'

v. 1. To stop working because one has reached a certain age.
My grandfather wishes he could quit his job and **retire**, but he needs to work a few more years.

2. To go to bed.
I was not feeling well, so I **retired** early.

retirement n. The state of no longer working.
Uncle Eli regularly saved money for his **retirement**.



.....
Discuss with your partner what time you need to retire each night so you get enough rest.

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

5. (a) An alert is
(b) a meeting arranged in advance.

- (c) work given out to be done.
(d) An assignment is

6. (a) Patience is
(b) Obedience is

- (c) help and support given to another.
(d) the willingness to wait without complaining.

7. (a) is big and strong.
(b) gets along with others.

- (c) An alert person is one who
(d) A burly person is one who

8. (a) Obedience is
(b) Retirement is

- (c) a drawing away of one's attention.
(d) a time when one no longer works.

9. (a) To jostle someone is
(b) to warn the person of danger.

- (c) To distract someone is
(d) to bump up against that person.

10. (a) go to bed.
(b) To budge is to

- (c) To retire is to
(d) do as one is told.

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire



1B

Just the Right Word

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

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.

1C

Applying Meanings

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

- Which of the following could be an **obstacle**?
 - lack of money
 - a fallen tree
 - poor eyesight
 - a pleasant voice
- In which of the following places would a **pedestrian** be?
 - on the sidewalk
 - inside a car
 - in a favorite armchair
 - on a plane
- Which of the following could **distract** someone?
 - loud noises
 - whispering
 - dreams
 - the radio
- Which of the following usually learn **obedience**?
 - dogs
 - soldiers
 - raccoons
 - children
- Which of the following must be **alert**?
 - a watchman
 - a babysitter
 - a driver
 - a pilot
- Which of the following would you expect to be **compatible**?
 - friends
 - partners
 - enemies
 - teammates
- Which of the following could be **assigned**?
 - jobs
 - rooms
 - seats
 - birthdays
- Which of the following might make a good **companion**?
 - a dog
 - a canoe
 - a friend
 - a meal

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

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 |

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

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

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?

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

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?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- **Alert** comes from the Italian *all'erta*, which at one time meant "acting as a lookout on a watchtower." The person in the watchtower 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."
- If you live with or travel with a **companion**, you will probably eat your meals together. This was the case with the Romans, too. The

word comes from the Latin prefix *com-*, which means "with," and the word *panis*, which is Latin for "bread." To the Romans, a *companion* was a person with whom one shared a meal, of which bread was one of the main items.

- 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.

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

aroma *n.* A smell or odor, especially a pleasant one.
 ə rō' mə The **aroma** of hot buttered popcorn made our mouths water.

beverage *n.* A liquid used as a drink.
 bev' ə r ij When we ordered our **beverages**, I chose lemonade.

bland *adj.* 1. Lacking a strong flavor.
 bland 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.



.....
Demonstrate for your partner how to speak in a very bland way.

brittle *adj.* Easily broken; not flexible.
 brit' l Candy canes are **brittle** and should be handled with care.

cluster *n.* A number of similar things grouped together.
 klus' tər **Clusters** of brightly colored flowers grew along the side of the road.
v. To gather or come together in a group.
 The children **clustered** around the storyteller.



.....
Work with your partner to cluster all the books on your table or desk in one place.

combine *v.* To join or bring together.
 kəm bin' We **combine** oil and vinegar to make the salad dressing.
combination *n.* A joining or bringing together.
 Our team's victory resulted from a **combination** of hard work and good luck.

consume *v.* 1. To use up.
 kən sōm' 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.



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

crave
krāv

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.

cultivate
kul' ti vāt

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
ē kwiv' ə lənt

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.

export
ek spōrt'

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.

extract
ek strakt'

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 trə dōs'

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 trə duk' shən) 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.



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

purchase
pər' chəs

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**.

tropical
trəp' i kəl

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.

2A

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. ____

aroma

beverage

bland

brittle

cluster

combine

consume

crave

cultivate

equivalent

export

extract

introduce

purchase

tropical

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 **blend** 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. ____

2B

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

aroma
beverage
bland
brittle
cluster
combine
consume
crave
cultivate
equivalent
export
extract
introduce
purchase
tropical

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.

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.

2D

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

_____.

aroma

beverage

bland

brittle

cluster

combine

consume

crave

cultivate

equivalent

export

extract

introduce

purchase

tropical

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

10. My favorite **beverage** is

2E

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.

aroma

beverage

bland

brittle

cluster

combine

consume

crave

cultivate

equivalent

export

extract

introduce

purchase

tropical

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.

aroma
beverage
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export
extract
introduce
purchase
tropical

2

Vocabulary Extension

extract

verb To remove; to take out.

noun Something that has been removed or taken out.

.....
Word Family

extracted (verb)

extraction (noun)

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.*



Discussion & Writing Prompt

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

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

3 min.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.

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

ancestor

an' ses tər

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

kär' ni vör

n. A flesh-eating animal.

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

carnivorous *adj.* (kär niv' ə r ə s) Flesh-eating.

Although dogs are **carnivorous**, they will often eat other foods besides meat.

comprehend

käm prē hend'

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

door ä' shən

n. The time during which something lasts or continues.

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

evident

ev' ə dənt

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

ek stɪŋkt'

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
fə rō' shəs

adj. Savage; fierce.
Doberman pinschers make **ferocious** guard dogs.

ferocity *n.* (fə rās' ə tē) 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
jī gan' tik

adj. Very large; like a giant in size.
The *Spruce Goose* was a **gigantic** airplane that made only one flight.

obscure
äb skyoor'

v. To cover up or keep from being seen.
Clouds **obscured** the moon.

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
äp' shən

n. Choice, or something that is available as a choice.
We had the **option** of practicing soccer during the lunch break or after school.

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
prē mə choor'

adj. Too early; happening or arriving before the proper time.
Premature babies require special care before they are allowed to leave the hospital.

preserve
prē zurv'

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.

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.



.....
Tell your partner how an animal might avoid becoming prey.

puny
pyōō' 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
sər 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.

3A

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.

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. (c) An obscure report is
(b) A premature report is (d) one that is hard to understand.
-
-

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

ancestor

carnivore

comprehend

duration

evident

extinct

ferocious

gigantic

obscure

option

premature

preserve

prey

puny

survive

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**.

3C

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

3D

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."

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>cultus</i> (plow) | <i>trahere</i> (to draw) | <i>ferox</i> (fierce) |
| <i>praematurus</i> (very early) | <i>vivere</i> (to live) | <i>carnis</i> (meat) |
| <i>durare</i> (to last) | <i>videre</i> (to see) | |
| <i>pedester</i> (on foot) | <i>prehendere</i> (grasp) | |

<u>Definition</u>	<u>English Word</u>	<u>Latin Word</u>
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------|
| 1. not fully formed | premature | _____ |
| <u>Meaning</u> _____ | | |
| 2. to stay alive | survive | _____ |
| <u>Meaning</u> _____ | | |
| 3. meat-eating | carnivore | _____ |
| <u>Meaning</u> _____ | | |
| 4. with great savagery | ferocious | _____ |
| <u>Meaning</u> _____ | | |
| 5. one who goes on foot | pedestrian | _____ |
| <u>Meaning</u> _____ | | |
| 6. to till or work the soil | cultivate | _____ |
| <u>Meaning</u> _____ | | |

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

7. to draw attention away distract _____
Meaning _____
8. to grasp the meaning of comprehend _____
Meaning _____
9. the time something lasts duration _____
Meaning _____
10. plain to see evident _____
Meaning _____

3E

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.

ancestor

carnivore

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evident

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ferocious

gigantic

obscure

option

premature

preserve

prey

puny

survive

▶ 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*?

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.

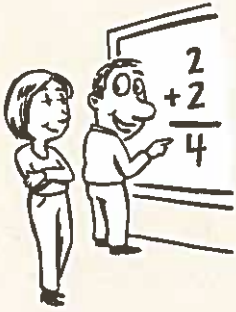
ancestor
carnivore
comprehend
duration
evident
extinct
ferocious
gigantic
obscure
option
premature
preserve
prey
puny
survive

3

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?

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

3 min.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.

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

accurate

ak' yər ət

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

ə prək' si mət



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

kôrs

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

dē pärt'

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

də spâr'

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
des tə nā' shən

n. The place to which something or someone is going.
Tell the clerk your **destination** when you buy your ticket.

deteriorate
dē tir' ē ə r āt

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
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
hər ī zən

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.* (hō r i zānt' l) 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
jōō bə lā' shən

n. A feeling or expression of great joy.
There was jubilation among the fans when the team won the championship.

jubilant *adj.* (jōō' bə lənt) Very happy.
My family was **jubilant** when Aunt Fee survived the heart operation.

navigate
nav' ə gāt

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
nās tal' jə

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.

revive
rē vīv'

v. 1. To make or become strong again.

A short rest will **revive** you.

2. To bring back into use or fashion.

The new musical show **revives** several of our favorite childhood songs.



.....
Talk to your partner about something that might revive you if you were very tired.

sever
sev' ə

v. 1. To break off.

After the argument, the two families **severed** all ties with each other.

2. To cut in two.

Irving accidentally **severed** the garden hose while mowing the lawn.



.....
Tell your partner how you would feel if someone wanted to sever a friendship with you.

voyage
voi' ij

n. A long journey by sea or in space.

The **voyage** across the Pacific will take three weeks.

v. To make a journey by sea or in space.

Long before Columbus, the Vikings **voyaged** across the Atlantic Ocean to reach North America.

4A

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.

- (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. ____
- (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. ____

4B

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

4C

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 sixty-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.

4D

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

_____.

- accurate
- approximate
- course
- depart
- despair
- destination
- deteriorate
- gale
- horizon
- jubilant
- navigate
- nostalgia
- revive
- sever
- voyage

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

4E

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?

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

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

accurate

approximate

course

depart

despair

destination

deteriorate

gale

horizon

jubilant

navigate

nostalgia

revive

sever

voyage

4

Vocabulary Extension



accurate

- adjective* 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**?

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

3 min.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.

Review

Hidden Message In the spaces provided to the right of each sentence, write the vocabulary words from Lessons 1 through 4 that are missing in each of the sentences. Be sure that the words you choose fit the meaning of each sentence and have the same number of letters as there are spaces. The number after each sentence is the lesson the word is from. If the exercise is done correctly, the shaded boxes will spell out the answer to this riddle.

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)

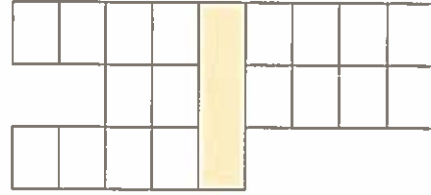
10. The _____ was admitted to the hospital this morning. (1)

11. A(n) _____ dog does not have to be told twice. (1)

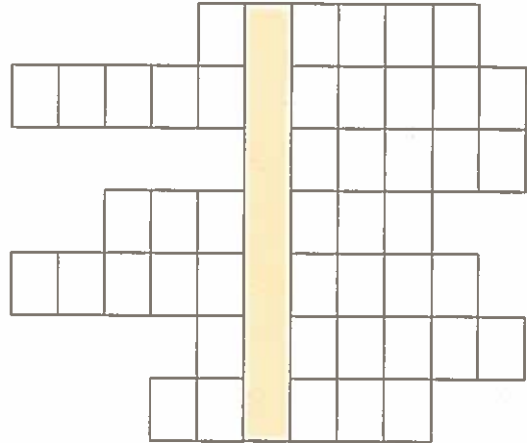
12. If I _____ this storm, I'm never going sailing again. (3)

13. Last night's _____ blew several tiles off the roof. (4)

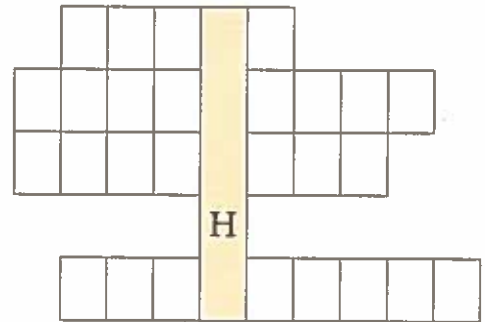
14. My _____ on the trip was my best friend. (1)
15. The speck on the _____ turned out to be an island. (4)
16. I refused to _____ when told to give up my seat. (1)



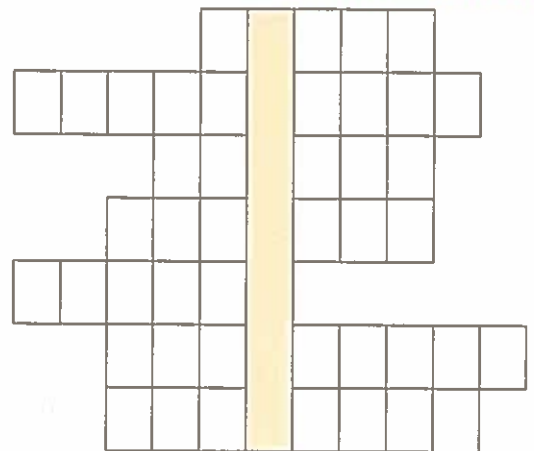
17. A drink and a short rest will soon _____ us. (4)
18. Give me the _____ day of your arrival. (4)
19. The teacher will _____ you to your new seat. (1)
20. Those trees _____ the view of the lake. (3)
21. Are you and your roommate _____? (1)
22. A large _____ of grapes hung from the vine. (2)
23. The _____ 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)

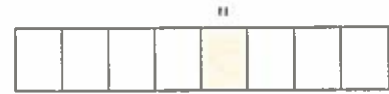


Lessons 1–4 Review continued

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)

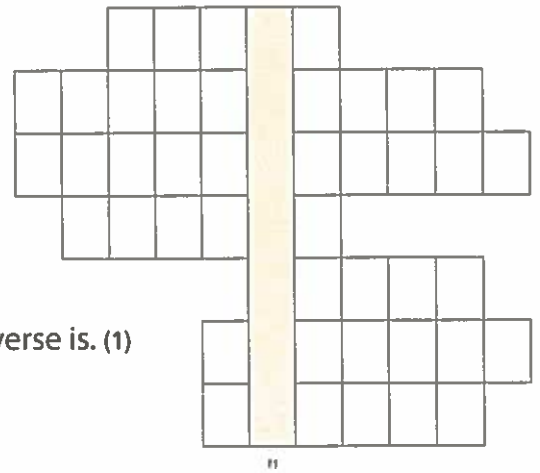
40. Wood will _____ if it is not properly cared for. (4)

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)



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

avalanche
av' ə lanch

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
bliz' ərd

n. A heavy snowstorm with strong winds.

The Chicago airport had to close for two days because of the **blizzard**.

challenge
chal' ənj

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
kən' kər

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
krev' is

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
fōol' här dē

adj. Unwisely bold or daring.
It would be **foolhardy** to go swimming during a gale.

lure
loor

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.



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

makeshift
māk' shift

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
öp' tə mist

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.



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

previous
prē' vē əs

adj. Earlier; happening before.
Although I missed the last practice, I attended the two **previous** ones.



.....
Ask your partner if he or she remembers the previous vocabulary word.

route
rōot

n. 1. The path that must be followed to get to a place.

Our **route** to Seattle takes us through Denver.

2. A fixed course or area assigned to a salesperson or delivery person.

Magali has over a hundred customers on her newspaper **route**.



.....
Talk to your partner about the route you take every day to get to school.

summit
sum'it

n. 1. The highest part; the top.

It took us three hours to climb to the **summit** of Mount Washington.

2. A conference or meeting of the top leaders of governments.

The **summit** of African heads of state will take place in Nairobi in late June.

terse
têrs

adj. Short and to the point.

When I said I was sure we would be rescued soon, my friend's **terse** reply was, "How?"

thwart
thwôrt

v. To block or defeat the plans or efforts of.

Heavy flooding **thwarted** the UN's attempts to deliver food.

vertical
vêrt'ikəl

adj. Running straight up and down; upright.

The black **vertical** lines in this painting are what one notices first.

5A

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. (c) A lure is
(b) a meeting of heads of state. (d) A summit is

2. (a) An optimistic statement is one (c) A previous statement is one
(b) that is released to the public. (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. (c) a payment for something done.
 (b) A crevice is (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
-
-

avalanche

blizzard

challenge

conquer

crevice

foolhardy

lure

makeshift

optimist

previous

route

summit

terse

thwart

vertical

10. (a) a split or crack in rock. (c) A blizzard is
(b) a mass of falling rocks and snow. (d) An avalanche is
-
-

5B

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.

5C

Applying Meanings

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

- Which of the following might an **optimist** say?
 - "Things could be a lot worse!"
 - "Don't count your chickens."
 - "What's the use?"
 - "I know we can do it."
- Which of the following might be a **lure** to a person?
 - the Broadway stage
 - the presidency
 - an ocean voyage
 - a tropical island
- Which of the following might **challenge** a person?
 - competing in the Olympics
 - watching a TV show
 - driving a racing car
 - reading a comic book
- Of which of the following could there be an **avalanche**?
 - letters
 - orders
 - gales
 - requests
- Which of the following would you expect to be **vertical**?
 - a sleeping person
 - a front door
 - the horizon
 - a stairway
- Which of the following might **thwart** someone?
 - support from a friend
 - a sudden change in the weather
 - a flat tire
 - lack of money
- Which of the following is **foolhardy**?
 - skating on thin ice
 - riding a horse
 - losing your wallet
 - eating salad
- Which of the following can be **terse**?
 - a comment
 - muscles
 - a phone conversation
 - an aroma

avalanche

blizzard

challenge

conquer

crevice

foolhardy

lure

makeshift

optimist

previous

route

summit

terse

thwart

vertical

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 _____

Read the passage.



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 on the border of two Asian countries, 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.

avalanche

blizzard

challenge

conquer

crevice

foolhardy

lure

makeshift

optimist

previous

route

summit

terse

thwart

vertical

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?

avalanche

blizzard

challenge

conquer

crevice

foolhardy

lure

makeshift

optimist

previous

route

summit

terse

thwart

vertical

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.

.....

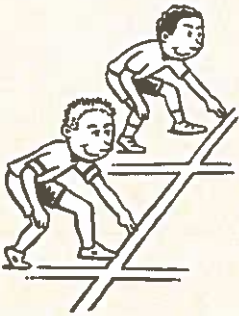
- **Route** is sometimes pronounced ROOT and sometimes ROWT; both are correct. Don't confuse this word with *rout*, also pronounced ROWT, which means "a total and complete defeat." *Route* and *root* can be homophones (when both are pronounced ROOT), and so can *route* and *rout* (when both are pronounced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

.....

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

5

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)

Discussion & Writing Prompt

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

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

3 min.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.

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

abolish
ə bäl' ish

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

agony
ag' ə nē

n. Great pain of mind or body; suffering.
The sprained ankle caused him **agony** for several weeks.

agonizing *adj.* (ag' ə nīz īŋ) 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
kat' ə pult

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.

character
kâr' ək tər

n. 1. The qualities that make a person or place different or special.
Your friend's support during your long illness demonstrates her true **character**.

2. A person in a story, movie, or play.
There are so many **characters** in the book, it's hard to remember who everyone is.

3. A letter or symbol used in writing or printing.
The license-plate number NKT605 contains six **characters**.



.....
Discuss with your partner your favorite character from a TV show or a movie.

denounce
dē nouns'

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
es' kə lāt

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.

monstrous
män' sträs

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
rouz

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
sted' fast

adj. Unchanging; steady; loyal.

Rigo and Moni remained **steadfast** friends throughout their school years.

translate
trans' lät

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.

6A

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.

- (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. ____
- (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. ____

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. ____

abolish

agony

catapult

character

denounce

escalate

grim

harbor

inflict

loathe

meddle

monstrous

rouse

steadfast

translate

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

6C

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.

6D

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

6E

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

abolish
agony
catapult
character
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escalate
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harbor
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loathe
meddle
monstrous
rouse
steadfast
translate

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?

abolish

agony

catapult

character

denounce

escalate

grim

harbor

inflict

loathe

meddle

monstrous

rouse

steadfast

translate

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.

6

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.



Academic Context

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

Word Family

- characteristic
- characteristically
- uncharacteristic
- uncharacteristically

Discussion & Writing Prompt

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

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

3 min.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.

Word List

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

colony
käl' ə nē

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
käm' pən sāt

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
dē pāz' it

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.

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
fas' ə nāt

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
fē' bəl

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
fôr' məl

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
frij' id

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
härsh

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
hud' əl

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
rē mōt'

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.



.....

Share with your partner an idea you have for a fantastic field trip that has only a remote chance of happening.

resemble
rē zem' bəl

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
rij' id

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.



.....

Talk to your partner about a rigid rule you want to change at school.

solitary
səl' ə ter ē

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.



.....

Tell your partner how you fill the time when you have a solitary afternoon.

substantial
səb stan' shəl

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.



.....

Discuss with your partner a food you can eat a substantial amount of.

waddle
wäd' əl

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.

7A

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 7. Then write the sentence.

- (a) that is operated from a distance.
(b) that is easy to operate.

(c) A rigid control is one
(d) A remote control is one

- (a) To waddle is to
(b) To huddle is to

(c) hold a person's interest or attention.
(d) curl one's limbs up close to one's body.

- (a) A deposit is
(b) A colony is

(c) a group who settles in a new place.
(d) a payment for a concert ticket.

- (a) To resemble someone
(b) is to pay that person.

(c) To compensate someone
(d) is to apologize to that person.

- (a) one that goes on too long.
(b) A formal apology is

(c) one that is difficult to believe.
(d) A feeble apology is

colony

compensate

deposit

fascinate

feeble

formal

frigid

harsh

huddle

remote

resemble

rigid

solitary

substantial

waddle

6. (a) is not changed easily. (c) A frigid attitude is one that
(b) A rigid attitude is one that (d) is no longer practiced.
-
-

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

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

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

10. (a) money given as a payment. (c) a path that one follows.
(b) A deposit is (d) A waddle is
-
-

7B

Just the Right Word

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

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.

colony

compensate

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feeble

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frigid

harsh

huddle

remote

resemble

rigid

solitary

substantial

waddle

Applying Meanings

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

- Which of the following can be **compensated**?
(a) an injured person (c) a person suffering a loss
(b) a worker (d) a victim of a crime
- Which of the following might be **formal**?
(a) a joke (c) a request
(b) a dance (d) a bow
- Which of the following might be **substantial**?
(a) a meal (c) a sum of money
(b) the horizon (d) a purchase
- Which of the following can be found in **colonies**?
(a) settlers (c) ants
(b) islands (d) mountains
- Which of the following can be **deposited**?
(a) money in a bank (c) answers on a test
(b) eggs in a nest (d) books on a table
- Which of the following **resembles** a horse?
(a) a zebra (c) a mule
(b) a giraffe (d) a donkey
- Which of the following moves with a **waddle**?
(a) a snake (c) a duck
(b) a frog (d) an ostrich
- Which of the following can be **harsh**?
(a) a climate (c) a voice
(b) a punishment (d) a reward

7D

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 | _____ | joy |
| 2. agony | _____ | tropical |
| 3. feeble | _____ | love |
| 4. escalate | _____ | disloyal |
| 5. deposit | _____ | flexible |
| 6. rigid | _____ | withdraw |
| 7. fascinating | _____ | fall |
| 8. frigid | _____ | burly |
| 9. steadfast | _____ | gentle |
| 10. loathe | _____ | boring |

colony
compensate
deposit
fascinate
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formal
frigid
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resemble
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solitary
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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**?

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

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.

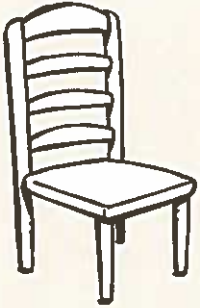
colony
compensate
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huddle
remote
resemble
rigid
solitary
substantial
waddle

7

Vocabulary Extension

rigid

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



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: inflexible, solid, stiff, strict
Antonyms: flexible, soft, floppy, loose

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.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

3 min.

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

Be ready to share what you have written.

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

assemble

ə sem' bəl

v. 1. To bring together into a group; to gather.

At two o'clock we **assembled** at the door of the museum for a tour.

2. To put or fit together.

You need only a screwdriver to **assemble** the bookcase.

assembly n. 1. A group of people gathered for a certain purpose.

At the **assembly** this morning, the fire chief will talk to us about fire prevention.

2. The fitting together of various parts.

The **assembly** of the new desk took less than an hour.



.....
Tell your partner about something you have seen assembled or helped to assemble, such as a bicycle.

banquet

ban' kwat

n. A large meal for many people; a feast.

Fancy foods were served at the **banquet**, which was given in honor of the teachers who were retiring.

cargo

kär' go

n. The load carried by a plane or ship.

The **cargo** going to Chile was put into containers and loaded onto the boat.

cask

kask

n. A barrel-shaped container, especially one for holding liquids.

In the 1800s, ships carried drinking water for the sailors in large **casks**.

celebrate

sel' ə brät

v. To honor something in a special way.

Americans **celebrate** the signing of the Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July.

celebrated adj. Famous.

Marian Anderson, the **celebrated** African American singer, performed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.



.....
Share with your partner a celebrated person you would like to meet.

decrease

di krēs'

v. To become smaller or less.

After June 22, the length of the day gradually **decreases**.

n. (dē' krēs) The amount by which something becomes smaller.

An outbreak of flu caused a **decrease** in school attendance during January.



.....
Tell your partner if you want to increase or decrease the amount of television you watch, and why.

desperate
des' pər ət

adj. 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**.



.....
Discuss with your partner how a desperate animal might act if it was trapped.

edible
ed' ə bəl

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
friv' ə ləs

adj. Not serious or important; silly.
Spending money on items like comic books seems **frivolous**.
frivolity *n.* (fri vəl' ə tē) 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
här' vəst

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
hyoo

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.

hostile
häs' təl

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
plej

v. To make a serious promise.

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

n. A serious promise.

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

prosper
präs' pər

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
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.

8A

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.

- (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. ____

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. ____

8B

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

assemble

banquet

cargo

cask

celebrate

decrease

desperate

edible

frivolous

harvest

hew

hostile

pledge

prosper

task

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

8C

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.

	assemble
	banquet
	cargo
	cask
	celebrate
	decrease
	desperate
	edible
	frivolous
	harvest
	hew
	hostile
	pledge
	prosper
	task

8D

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
_____.

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**.

assemble

banquet

cargo

cask

celebrate

decrease

desperate

edible

frivolous

harvest

hew

hostile

pledge

prosper

task

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**?

assemble
banquet
cargo
cask
celebrate
decrease
desperate
edible
frivolous
harvest
hew
hostile
pledge
prosper
task

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

.....
• 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.

8

Vocabulary Extension

task

noun A piece of work that must be done.

.....

To-Do List

make bed

feed cat

trash out

homework



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.

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

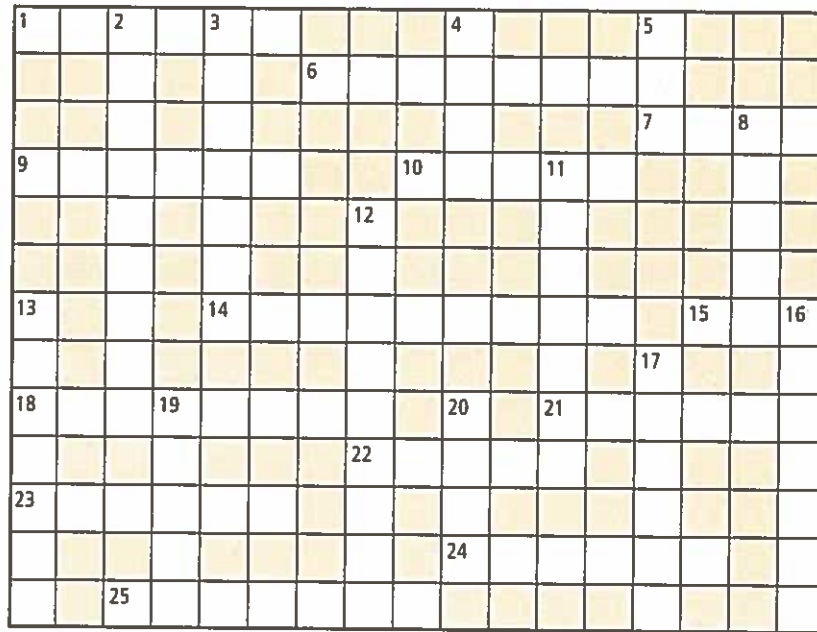
3 min.

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. 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)

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

absurd

ab sɜrd'



adj. So unreasonable as to be laughable; foolish or silly.

You'd look **absurd** in a suit and tie at the beach.

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

accomplish

ə kəm' plish

v. To do something by making an effort; to complete successfully.

I know I will **accomplish** these errands by noon.

accomplishment *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.



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

ascend

ə send'

v. To rise, usually in a steady way.

The rocket **ascended** to a height of five hundred feet before falling to Earth.

dense

dens

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.



.....
Tell your partner how you feel when you are walking in a dense crowd of people.

experiment

ek sper' ə mənt

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.

flimsy
flim' zē

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
hi rō' ik

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
lum' bər

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.



.....
Demonstrate for your partner how to lumber from one end of your table or desk to the other.

mimic
mim' ik

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
sig nif' ə kənt

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.



.....
Tell your partner the significance of friends in your life.

soar
sôr

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.

spectator
spek' tāt ə

n. A person who watches an activity; an onlooker.
The **spectators** jostled each other as they rushed onto the field at the end of the game.

suspend
sə spend'

v. 1. To hang while attached to something above.
The hammock was **suspended** from the porch ceiling.
2. To stop for a while before going on.
The subway **suspended** its main route for two days while the track was repaired.
3. To bar from working, attending, or taking part for a while.
The students caught cheating were **suspended** from school for one week.



.....
Suspend your vocabulary study for thirty seconds while you take a deep breath.

terminate
tər' mə nāt



v. To bring or to come to an end.
Heavy rain **terminated** the tennis match after only ten minutes of play.

.....
Discuss with your partner what you plan to do when this school day is terminated.

unwieldy
un wēl' də

adj. Hard to handle or control because of large size or heaviness.
The sofa was so **unwieldy** that getting it up three flights of stairs was a real challenge.

9A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. (a) move in a clumsy way. (c) To soar is to
(b) To lumber is to (d) 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.
-
-

9B

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.

absurd
accomplish
ascend
dense
experiment
flimsy
heroic
lumber
mimic
significant
soar
spectator
suspend
terminate
unwieldy

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 (c) a hole
(b) a crowd (d) a forest
2. Which of the following can **soar**?
(a) hopes (c) prices
(b) cows (d) birds
3. Which of the following would be an **accomplishment**?
(a) going to the kitchen (c) cheating on a test
(b) winning a gold medal (d) eating a pizza
4. Which of the following can be **suspended**?
(a) a bird feeder (c) work
(b) a mistake (d) a student
5. Which of the following would be **unwieldy**?
(a) a piano (c) a 72-inch television set
(b) a flute (d) a sleep sofa
6. Which of the following could have **significance**?
(a) a marriage (c) a graduation
(b) a death (d) a birth
7. Which of the following might you **experiment** with?
(a) hair styles (c) clothing
(b) a chemistry set (d) food
8. Which of the following can be **flimsy**?
(a) an aroma (c) a shelter
(b) a task (d) an excuse

Word Study: Homophones

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.

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**. ____

absurd

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mimic

significant

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unwieldy

Read the passage.



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.

absurd

accomplish

ascend

dense

experiment

flimsy

heroic

lumber

mimic

significant

soar

spectator

suspend

terminate

unwieldy

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?

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 *terminus* 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.)

absurd

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spectator

suspend

terminate

unwieldy

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

available

ə vā' ə bəl



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

bän' dij

n. The state of being enslaved.

It is shocking that some people still live in **bondage** in the twenty-first century.

donate

dō' nāt

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

e stab' lish

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

ē vād'

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

lib' ə r āt

v. To free.

A group objecting to trapping animals opened the monkey cages and **liberated** the animals inside them.



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

numerous

nōō' mər əs

adj. A large number; very many.

The bus makes **numerous** stops before it leaves us at school.

occasion

ō kā' zhən

n. 1. A particular time.

I recognized Ranisha 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

ə pōz'

v. To be or act against.

Moin, my best friend, will **oppose** me in the chess tournament.

opposition n. (äp ə zish' ən) 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

prō hib' it

v. To forbid by law or order.

The law now **prohibits** smoking in many public places.



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

pursue

pər sōō'

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 with your partner about your favorite indoor pursuit, such as video games or reading.

reassure
rē ə shoor'

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
rē luk' tənt

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
sə pir' ē ə

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
yurn

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. ____

available
bondage
donate
establish
evade
liberate
numerous
occasion
oppose
prohibit
pursue
reassure
reluctant
superior
yearn

10B

Making Connections

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

- Which word or words go with *slavery*?
(a) bondage (b) liberate (c) victim (d) donation
- Which word or words go with *ready for something*?
(a) occasional (b) reluctant (c) evasive (d) available
- Which word or words go with *once in a while*?
(a) eventually (b) occasionally (c) numerously (d) desperately
- Which word or words go with *not serious*?
(a) foolhardy (b) absurd (c) frivolous (d) occasional
- Which word or words go with *begin*?
(a) evade (b) donation (c) launch (d) establish
- Which word or words go with *want a lot*?
(a) establish (b) desire (c) occasion (d) yearn
- Which word or words go with *comfort*?
(a) establish (b) embrace (c) prohibit (d) reassure
- Which word or words go with *better than most*?
(a) superior (b) numerous (c) exceptional (d) reluctant
- Which word or words go with *give*?
(a) evade (b) prohibit (c) donate (d) assemble
- Which word or words go with *not allowed*?
(a) pursued (b) prohibited (c) banned (d) liberated

10C

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.

available

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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.

10D

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

10E

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.

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