

Between trips, Harriet took whatever jobs were **available**—cooking, sewing, or cleaning. She used some of her money to help formerly enslaved people start new lives. She always saved some of it for her next journey south. She had many friends who **opposed** slavery; when she needed money for her work, they would help her by making **donations**.

Slave owners were furious at having their “property” stolen. They offered as much as forty thousand dollars for Harriet Tubman’s capture. She was often **pursued** by people who wanted the reward. She had many narrow escapes, but she always managed to **evade** being caught. The enslaved people she helped called her Moses because she led them to freedom, just as Moses had led the Jewish people out of slavery in Egypt thousands of years earlier.

During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman worked for the North as a nurse in the Union army. Enslaved people had been taught by slave owners to be afraid of the Union soldiers. But Harriet went behind enemy lines and was able to **reassure** them. They believed her when she told them they had nothing to fear from the Union army. On some **occasions** while there, she acted as a spy, reporting to her **superiors** when she returned to the Union side. After the war she worked energetically to start schools in the South for freed people, even though she herself could not read or write. She eventually settled in Auburn, New York, where she **established** a nursing home for elderly African Americans. When she died in 1913, thousands mourned this courageous woman who had helped so many people.

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

1. What did the law that Congress passed in 1850 **prohibit**?

2. What is the meaning of the word **superiors** as it is used in the passage?

3. How did Harriet Tubman feel about being enslaved?

4. Why were her brothers **reluctant** to go with Tubman?

5. How did Harriet Tubman's friends help her?

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

7. Why was Harriet Tubman called Moses by those she helped?

8. How do you think Tubman might have **reassured** the enslaved people she was helping?

9. In what way did the stations on the Underground Railroad help **liberate** the enslaved people?

10. Why do you think some people opened their homes to escaping enslaved people?

11. How did the reward for her capture affect Tubman's later trips to the South?

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

available

bondage

donate

establish

evade

liberate

numerous

occasion

oppose

prohibit

pursue

reassure

reluctant

superior

yearn

13. Why do you think most enslaved people were unable to read or write?

14. What two activities did Tubman engage in during the Civil War?

15. Why do you think Tubman made **numerous** trips south even though it was very dangerous for her?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

.....

- The Statue of *Liberty* is a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. To hand out money *liberally* is to hand it out freely, without exercising very much control. Both these words, together with **liberate**, are formed from the Latin *liber*, which means "free." It's interesting to note that the Latin word for "book" is also *liber*. (A *library* is a place where *books* are kept.) There is a clear connection between books and freedom. A person who cannot read a book is in a kind of prison; learning to read sets the mind free to explore the world and everything in it.

.....

- The noun formed from the verb **prohibit** is *prohibition*, an order to stop or the act of forbidding. The word is associated with a fascinating period in United States history. In 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages. The result was that many citizens ignored the law, and gangsters such as Al Capone grew rich by illegally selling alcoholic beverages. Within a few years it was clear that the amendment had failed. Prohibition, as this time was known, ended in 1933 when the Twenty-First Amendment was added to the Constitution. This one abolished the Eighteenth.

establish

verb 1. To set up or begin.

2. To find out facts that show something to be true.

**Word Family**

established (adjective)

establishment (noun)

Context Clues

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

*The principal wants to **establish** an after-school music program.*

*Space scientists are trying to **establish** if there is water on Mars.*

Discussion & Writing Prompt

Imagine you are **establishing** a new club at school. What kind of club would you **establish**, and why?

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.

accelerate
ak sel' ə r āt

- v.* 1. To go or to cause to go faster.
The morning train quickly **accelerates** once it leaves the station.
2. To bring about at an earlier time.
Increased sunlight **accelerates** the growth of plants.

altitude
al' tə tōd

- n.* Height above sea level or the earth's surface.
Mexico City lies at an **altitude** of almost 8,000 feet.

anxious
əŋk' shəs

- adj.* 1. Worried; concerned.
I am **anxious** about how I did on the Spanish test.
2. Eager; wishing strongly.
After writing to each other for over a year, the two penpals are **anxious** to meet.
- anxiety** *n.* (əŋ zī' ə tē) Great uneasiness or concern.
Our **anxiety** grew as the day of the big test approached.

brace
brās

- v.* 1. To make stronger by giving support to.
Mom **braced** the table leg with a metal strip to keep it from wobbling.
2. To make ready for a shock; to prepare.
After the bus driver's warning, I grabbed the pole and **braced** myself for a bump.
- n.* Something used to support a weak part.
I wore a **brace** on my leg for four weeks after I injured it doing a high jump.
- bracing** *adj.* Giving energy to; refreshing.
After spending most of the summer in the city, we found the cool mountain air wonderfully **bracing**.



.....
Share with your partner a time when you braced yourself because you thought something bad was going to happen.

confident
kän' fi dent

adj. Certain; sure.

We are **confident** we will win Saturday's hockey game.

confidence *n.* 1. A lack of doubt; a feeling of being certain.

My parents showed their **confidence** in me by letting me repair the car by myself.

2. Trust in another to keep a secret.

Because Felix told me this in **confidence**, I cannot answer your question.



.....
Tell your partner how you would feel if you told someone a secret in confidence, and then that person told your secret to others.

contact
kän' takt

n. 1. The touching or joining of two things.

Contact with a live wire will give you an electric shock.

2. The condition of being in communication with others.

Before the telephone was invented, people usually stayed in **contact** by writing letters.

v. To communicate with.

The Apollo astronauts could not **contact** Earth while their spaceship was traveling behind the moon.



.....
Talk to your partner about what happens if poison ivy contacts your skin.

exult
eg zult'

v. To be joyful; to show great happiness.

Senator Gray's supporters **exulted** when she easily won reelection.

exultant *adj.* Very happy.

Theresa was **exultant** when she crossed the 10K finish line first.

hangar
hanj' ar

n. A building where aircraft are kept and repaired.

The pilot steered the plane out of the **hangar** and onto the runway.

maximum
maks' i mäm

n. The greatest or highest number or amount.

The largest bus we have for school trips holds a **maximum** of fifty people.

adj. Being the greatest or highest number or amount.

The **maximum** speed of this car is eighty miles per hour.



.....
Discuss with your partner the maximum number of times you might be able to sink a free throw in ten minutes.

methodical
mə thäd' i kəl

adj. Done in a regular, orderly way.

Our **methodical** search of the house failed to turn up any evidence of the lost key.

nonchalant
nān shə länt'

adj. Having the appearance of not caring; seeming to show a lack of concern.

Your **nonchalant** attitude to schoolwork worries your parents.

proceed
prō sēd'



v. To go on, especially after stopping for a while; to continue.

The subway train **proceeded** on its way after I got off at 14th Street.

.....
Stop talking to your partner for fifteen seconds and then proceed with your work on this lesson.

saunter
sōn' tər

v. To walk without hurrying; to stroll in a relaxed, unhurried manner.

Pedestrians **saunter** along the river bank, enjoying the afternoon sunshine.

n. A relaxed, unhurried walk.

Our **saunter** around the park was abruptly terminated by a violent thunderstorm.

solo
sō' lö

n. A musical piece for one voice or a single instrument.

The long guitar **solo** was the best part of the rock concert.

adj. Made or done by one person.

I told my mom I would do a **solo** cleaning of the kitchen, so she could take a break.

v. To fly alone, especially for the first time.

Most student pilots **solo** after ten hours of lessons.



.....
Talk to your partner about where you would like to go on a solo trip when you are older.

stall
stōl

n. 1. A place for an animal in a barn.

Each horse in the barn had its own **stall**.

2. A small stand or booth where things are sold.

I purchased this pottery at one of the **stalls** at the county fair.

v. 1. To suddenly lose power.

He will **stall** the engine if he doesn't give the car some gas.

2. To delay by being evasive.

I tried to **stall** the teacher by saying I had lost my book.



.....
Tell your partner about your favorite food stall at a carnival, fair, or festival.

11A

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 11. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) A plane's hangar is (c) its height above sea level.
 (b) the amount of cargo it carries. (d) A plane's altitude is

2. (a) To accelerate an engine is to (c) run it at its lowest speed.
 (b) cause it to lose power suddenly. (d) To stall an engine is to

3. (a) a performance by one person. (c) A solo is
 (b) A saunter is (d) a support for a broken part.

4. (a) a place where goods are sold. (c) A brace is
 (b) a place where planes are kept. (d) A hangar is

5. (a) stop suddenly. (c) go faster.
 (b) To accelerate is to (d) To exult is to

6. (a) does things in an orderly way. (c) An anxious person
 (b) is filled with happiness. (d) A methodical person

7. (a) A contact is (c) a support for a broken part.
 (b) A brace is (d) a place where business is done.

accelerate
altitude
anxious
brace
confident
contact
exult
hangar
maximum
methodical
nonchalant
proceed
saunter
solo
stall

8. (a) To be nonchalant about something is
(b) To be anxious about something is
(c) to be concerned about it.
(d) to be very happy about it.
-
-

9. (a) To be confident is to be
(b) sure of oneself.
(c) reluctant to act or speak.
(d) To be exultant is to be
-
-

10. (a) walk in a relaxed, unhurried manner.
(b) show a willingness to help.
(c) To saunter is to
(d) To proceed is to
-
-

11B

Just the Right Word

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

1. Five striped bass is the **greatest number** you are allowed to catch this month.
2. After hanging up our coats, we will **make our way** to our seats in the nice restaurant.
3. Baseball fans are **filled with happiness** when their favorite team makes it to the World Series.
4. I plan to fly a plane **without my instructor** tomorrow.
5. The breeze off the ocean is very **refreshing and gives one renewed energy**.
6. The trainer led the horse back to its **enclosed place in the stable** after her ride.

7. I lost **the possibility to communicate** with my friends after they moved out of state.

8. The skiers were **showing no concern** as they started down the steep slope.

9. Jayesh was up at dawn, **very eager** to be on his way.

10. I am telling you what the teacher told me in **the expectation that you will keep it a secret**.

11C

Applying Meanings

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

1. Which of the following are measurements of **altitude**?

- (a) three tons
- (b) twenty dollars
- (c) six miles
- (d) ten thousand feet

2. Which of the following might you find in a **hangar**?

- (a) airplanes
- (b) spare parts
- (c) tools
- (d) horses

3. Which of the following might cause a person to **exult**?

- (a) receiving a scholarship
- (b) being liberated
- (c) an exceptional harvest
- (d) being thrown into bondage

4. Which of the following remarks shows **confidence**?

- (a) "I give up."
- (b) "I can do it."
- (c) "I'm not sure."
- (d) "Let me show you how."

5. Which of the following can be **accelerated**?

- (a) plant growth
- (b) an automobile
- (c) a route
- (d) a crevice

accelerate

altitude

anxious

brace

confident

contact

exult

hangar

maximum

methodical

nonchalant

proceed

saunter

solo

stall

6. Which of the following might cause **anxiety**?
- (a) becoming ill (c) being denounced
 (b) losing a job (d) finding a wallet
7. Which of the following can **stall**?
- (a) a horse (c) an airplane
 (b) an engine (d) a person
8. Which of the following could be used as a **brace**?
- (a) a steel rod (c) a length of string
 (b) a broom handle (d) a handkerchief

11D

Word Study: Prefixes

Complete the words by providing the correct form of the prefix.

The prefix *com-* means "with." To *complain* about something is to find fault *with* it. To make certain words easier to say, this prefix is sometimes written *con-*.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____nect | to put together with |
| 2. _____sume | to do away with or destroy |
| 3. _____fident | pleased or satisfied with oneself |
| 4. _____bine | to put one thing with another |
| 5. _____patible | getting along with another |
| 6. _____versation | a talk with someone |
| 7. _____tent | satisfied with what one has |
| 8. _____prehend | to understand or be familiar with |
| 9. _____tact | get in touch with |
| 10. _____panion | someone who travels with another |

Read the passage.



Off You Go into the Wild Blue Yonder

After ten weeks of flying lessons, which is about the average instruction period, you are ready to take your first **solo** flight. Today, your instructor will be on the ground instead of sitting beside you. When you arrive at the airfield, you see her standing outside the **hangar**, and she greets you with a friendly wave. As the two of you chat, you try to sound as **nonchalant** as possible, even though your heart is pounding. She must see how nervous you are because she remarks that she has complete **confidence** in you. That makes you feel better, and you begin to relax a little as the two of you **saunter** over to the plane.

After climbing inside and taking a deep breath, you **methodically** complete the checklist of the plane's controls. Then, you wait for a signal from the control tower to **proceed**. As soon as it comes, your feelings of **anxiety** leave you. You start the engine and release the brake. You open the throttle a little, feeding more gasoline to the engine and causing the propeller to whirl faster. The plane starts to move forward. You taxi onto the runway, facing into the wind, and wait.

A voice from the control tower comes through your headphones, giving you permission to take off. You open the throttle wide, and the plane **accelerates** down the runway. Your right hand rests on the "stick," a control that lifts the plane's nose when pulled back and drops the nose when pushed forward. The plane is now traveling so fast that you can feel it trying to leave the ground. You pull back gently on the stick. The ground suddenly drops away beneath you. You are flying!

You have been told to go no faster than eighty-five miles an hour, although the plane has a **maximum** speed of twice that. You reach an **altitude** of five hundred feet and ease back on the throttle, watching your air speed carefully. If it drops below fifty-five miles an hour, the plane will **stall**. To increase speed, you push the stick forward, dropping the nose slightly. Already, it is time to make the first turn. You push the stick gently to the left, and the wing on that side drops, causing the plane to make a turn, or "bank" as you have learned to call it. There are so many things to think about that you hardly notice the view. After making three more left banks, you are on your final approach.

accelerate

altitude

anxious

brace

confident

contact

exult

hangar

maximum

methodical

nonchalant

proceed

saunter

solo

stall

The control tower clears you for landing. You reduce the amount that the throttle is open and can feel the plane dropping. Not too fast. Not too steep an angle. Come in too high and you'll overshoot the runway; come in too low, and you'll fall short. You **brace** yourself as the runway comes rushing toward you.

When the plane is just inches off the ground, you close the throttle and pull back on the stick to raise the nose. Without power from the engine, the wings no longer support the plane, and it drops. You don't want to be too high when this happens or the plane will bounce as it makes **contact** with the ground. But you make a perfect landing. An **exultant** feeling sweeps over you as you roll down the runway and come to a stop. Flying is fun!

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

1. What large airport building would be easily seen from the air?

2. What is the **maximum** speed allowed on the flight?

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

4. What might happen if the check of the controls before a flight is less than **methodical**?

5. How does the pilot receive instructions when in the plane?

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

7. How does the pilot try to hide a feeling of nervousness before the flight?

8. How is it made clear that the pilot didn't hurry over to the plane?

9. What does the pilot need before **proceeding** to take off?

10. How much instruction is usually necessary before one is allowed to fly alone?

11. What happens to the plane's air speed when the throttle is opened wide?

12. What happens to the plane when the pilot closes the throttle?

13. What is the meaning of **brace** as it is used in the passage?

14. How might the pilot **exult** after landing safely?

accelerate

altitude

anxious

brace

confident

contact

exult

hangar

maximum

methodical

nonchalant

proceed

saunter

solo

stall

15. How might you feel if you were a pilot making your first flight alone?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- A plane's **altitude** is measured by an instrument called an *altimeter*, which shows the height above sea level, not the distance to the ground below. It does this by measuring the density of the air outside. If the **altitude** of a plane that is flying over the ocean is five thousand feet, that means the plane is literally five thousand feet high in the air. But if the plane is flying over land that is 4,900 feet above sea level, the **altitude** of the plane is still measured as five thousand feet. In the second case, the plane would actually be just barely skimming the ground.
- The opposite of **maximum** is *minimum*. (For many years, most highways in the United States had a *maximum* speed of 55 m.p.h. and a *minimum* speed of 40 m.p.h.)
- In Lesson 7, you learned several words formed from the Latin *solus*, which means "alone; without company." **Solo** is another of those words. A *solo* is an activity, musical or otherwise, performed by one person. A piece of music for two people is called a *duet*; for three people, a *trio*; and for four people, a *quartet*.
- Don't confuse **hangar**, a large building where aircraft are kept, with *hanger*, a metal, wood, or plastic frame on which clothes are hung. These two words are homophones.

11

Vocabulary Extension

contact

noun 1. Communication with someone else.
2. When two or more people or things touch each other.
verb To communicate with.



Context Clues

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

*Paula and Ricardo have weekly **contact** on the phone with their favorite aunt.*

*When vinegar and baking soda come into **contact** with each other, the result is a fizzy mess.*

*Louise **contacted** her teacher by e-mail to ask about the assignment.*

Discussion & Writing Prompt

Write a list of as many different ways you can think of to keep in **contact** with someone.

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.

convalesce

kən və les'

v. To get back health and strength after an illness.

After the operation on my knee, I will **convalesce** at home.

dedicate

ded' i kât

v. 1. To set aside for a certain purpose.

My parents **dedicate** part of their income to saving for my college education.

2. To devote to a serious purpose.

Madame Curie **dedicated** her life to science.

3. To name, address, or set aside as an honor.

The authors **dedicated** the book to their two children.



.....
Discuss with your partner an important issue you might dedicate your life to and why.

dictate

dik' tât

v. 1. To give orders; to command.

The law **dictates** that children attend school until they are sixteen.

2. To say aloud while another writes down the words.

I **dictated** a letter to my little brother, and he wrote down every word I said.

dictator *n.* A person who has complete control over a country; a person who is obeyed without question.

Hitler ruled Germany as a **dictator** from 1933 to 1945.



.....
Ask your partner to dictate a sentence while you write it down.

exasperate

eg zas' pər ât

v. To make angry; to annoy.

My brother **exasperates** my parents because he uses his phone so much.

exasperating *adj.* Very annoying.

Waiting in long lines to enter the stadium, before the game, can be quite **exasperating**.

notable

nôt' ə bəl

adj. Deserving of attention; outstanding.

Michelle Obama was one of the most **notable** first ladies to ever occupy the White House.

overdue

ō vər dōō'

adj. 1. Coming later than expected or needed.

The bus from Boston is **overdue**.

2. Unpaid when owed.

My aunt never allows her bills to become **overdue**.

overthrow
ō vər thrō'

v. To end the rule of; to defeat, often by using force.
If we **overthrow** the king, who will take his place?

overthrew (past tense)

The Polish people finally **overthrew** the Communist government that had been in power for more than forty years.

n. The action of overthrowing.

Countries sometimes attempt an **overthrow** of their ruler.

penetrate
pen' ə trät

v. 1. To pierce.

Luckily, the piece of glass Irma stepped on did not **penetrate** her foot.

2. To pass into or through.

Very little light **penetrated** the dense forest.



.....
Discuss with your partner what to do if a rusty nail penetrates your skin.

portrait
pôr' trit

n. A drawing, painting, or photograph of a person, especially the face.

The famous **portrait** known as the *Mona Lisa* is in the Louvre, in Paris.

rebel
reb' əl

n. A person who refuses to obey orders or the law.

If the **rebels** continue to gain popular support, they will be a serious threat to the government.

v. (ri bel') To refuse to accept control by others.

The small children **rebelled** when their parents told them to go to bed.

rebellious *adj.* (ri bel' yəs) Fighting against another's control; disobedient.

Grounding is a punishment parents often use for **rebellious** children.

rebellion *n.* (ri bel' yən) Open opposition to another's control.

The idea of year-round school made some students think of **rebellion**.



.....
Tell your partner what school rule might make you want to rebel.

restrict
rē strikt'

v. To keep within certain limits.

We **restrict** this pathway to people riding bicycles.

restriction *n.* A limit.

Our school has some **restrictions** about what students may wear.



.....
Chat with your partner about why your school should or should not restrict classroom visitors.

seldom
sel' dəm

adv. Not often; rarely.

Because the sun's rays are so strong, we **seldom** spend the whole day at the beach.

stimulate
stim' yōō lāt

v. To make more active.

The aroma of black bean soup from the kitchen **stimulated** my appetite for lunch.



.....
Talk with your partner about what could stimulate a dog to wake up from a nap.

tempest
tem' past

n. A violent windstorm usually with snow, rain, or hail.

A **tempest** at sea is a sailor's greatest fear.

tempestuous *adj.* Stormy, wild.

After a **tempestuous** argument, the two friends agreed to disagree and ended the discussion.

upbringing
up' brin' in

n. The care and training a child gets while growing up.

My parents work very hard to give my brothers and me a wonderful **upbringing**.

12A

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 teacher **dictated** that no one could work together on the test. ____

(b) One person should not **dictate** what happens to the whole group. ____

(c) She **dictated** her speech to her secretary. ____

(d) The park is **dictated** to everyone who enjoys it. ____
- (a) A **rebellion** of yellow flowers covered the hillside. ____

(b) My older sister has always been the **rebel** in our family. ____

(c) It would cost **rebellions** of dollars to fix the broken windows. ____

(d) Reading the long list of rules made us feel **rebellious**. ____
- (a) The **tempest** at sea made boats race toward the harbor. ____

(b) The feud became more **tempestuous** when neither person would apologize. ____

(c) I closed the door softly because of the **tempest** sleeping in the bed. ____

(d) The **tempest** moment came just before the end of the race. ____

4. (a) Active community members **dedicate** their lives to improving their neighborhoods. ____
 (b) The author **dedicated** her first novel to her family. ____
 (c) Ten dollars was **dedicated** from my purse. ____
 (d) The only **dedication** I took was a cough drop. ____
5. (a) I **restricted** my remarks to safe topics like the weather. ____
 (b) The trails are **restricted** to foot travel, which means no vehicles are allowed. ____
 (c) The **restrictions** tasted like lemon and mint. ____
 (d) I **restrict** myself to one hour of TV a day. ____
6. (a) Jorge **seldom** thinks of the house he grew up in. ____
 (b) Dad's favorite **seldom** is making sure we get to school safely. ____
 (c) Anya had a short **seldom** published in the school paper. ____
 (d) Since Kaysha moved to Seattle, I **seldom** hear from her. ____
7. (a) The **portrait** was done with watercolors and ink. ____
 (b) George Washington grew up in a **portrait** on a farm. ____
 (c) You have to show your **portrait** before boarding the school bus. ____
 (d) The two **portraits** show Frederick Douglass with and without a beard. ____
8. (a) The soldiers won a **notable** victory at Gettysburg. ____
 (b) We took a few **notables** with us in case we got hungry. ____
 (c) I made a **notable** in my diary that today was the first day of spring. ____
 (d) The score wasn't **notable** until the last seconds of the game. ____
9. (a) A person's **upbringing** should include the freedom to explore. ____
 (b) The **upbringing** of my birthday isn't necessary. ____
 (c) Maya's positive **upbringing** explains how kind she is to everyone. ____
 (d) We assembled the **upbringing** and set it in the corner. ____
10. (a) You pay a fine for library books that are **overdue**. ____
 (b) The plane is **overdue** because of strong winds. ____
 (c) I've learned to **overdue** the names of my friends. ____
 (d) I was able to **overdue** the others and won the race comfortably. ____

convalesce
 dedicate
 dictate
 exasperate
 notable
 overdue
 overthrow
 penetrate
 portrait
 rebel
 restrict
 seldom
 stimulate
 tempest
 upbringing

Making Connections

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

- Which word or words go with *get better*?
(a) dedicate (b) revive (c) restrict (d) convalesce
- Which word or words go with *believe something strongly*?
(a) overdue (b) confident (c) exasperate (d) notable
- Which word or words go with *annoy*?
(a) frustrate (b) stimulate (c) exasperate (d) liberate
- Which word or words go with *defeat*?
(a) overthrow (b) utilize (c) restrict (d) penetrate
- Which word or words go with *enter into*?
(a) penetrate (b) bore (c) exasperate (d) pierce
- Which word or words go with *more active*?
(a) penetrate (b) stimulate (c) convalesce (d) dictate
- Which word or words go with *famous*?
(a) notable (b) exasperating (c) tempestuous (d) celebrated
- Which word or words go with *lack of respect*?
(a) hearty (b) melancholy (c) modest (d) rebellious
- Which word or words go with *how often*?
(a) reassuringly (b) seldom (c) occasionally (d) frequently
- Which word or words go with *put a stop to*?
(a) ban (b) dedicate (c) terminate (d) restrict

12C

Determining Meanings

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

1. She **dictated**

- (a) where and how people should live.
- (b) two sticks together to make a fire.
- (c) the dishes after midnight.
- (d) what time we should get up tomorrow.

2. **Tempestuous**

- (a) times are when we most need calm leadership.
- (b) weather kept the kids indoors.
- (c) emotions could be seen in the audience at the graduation.
- (d) creatures three stories high once roamed Earth.

3. An **overdue**

- (a) bill needs to be paid promptly.
- (b) book must be returned to the library.
- (c) remark can sometimes hurt a person's feelings.
- (d) train will be late coming into the station.

4. The **overthrown**

- (a) governor has not yet said anything to the press.
- (b) leader of the country was actually happy to not be in charge any longer.
- (c) ice is kept in a separate container.
- (d) wind turned the boat upside down and almost sank it.

5. I was **exasperated**

- (a) when I wasn't allowed into the concert.
- (b) for not being truthful when I was asked a question.
- (c) in an ambulance to the hospital emergency room.
- (d) to see my name had been left off the list.

6. The **dedication**

- (a) was to her parents and sisters.
- (b) was built in 1849 and is still standing.
- (c) at the cemetery entrance honored the lives of all those buried there.
- (d) of the new school took an hour, and then we went home.

convalesce

dedicate

dictate

exasperate

notable

overdue

overthrow

penetrate

portrait

rebel

restrict

seldom

stimulate

tempest

upbringing

7. Something **stimulated**

- (a) my appetite, and I suddenly felt hungry.
- (b) another painting for the wall.
- (c) on the chair in the corner of the room.
- (d) my curiosity, so I had to ask him why.

8. The artist's **portrait**

- (a) gurgled and growled hungrily.
- (b) is in the back of the museum.
- (c) drank a full gallon of milk.
- (d) is of a woman holding flowers.

12D

Completing Sentences

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

1. If you **dedicate** your weekends to something, that means you

_____.

2. One thing I find **exasperating** is

_____.

3. A **portrait** of me would be of

_____.

4. A good **upbringing** means having

_____.

5. You need to **convalesce** if

_____.

6. If a friendship is **tempestuous**, that means it is

_____.

7. Something that **stimulates** my mind is

_____.

8. The name of one **notable** person I know of is

_____.

9. Something I **seldom** do is

10. To **penetrate** a piece of paper, you could

12E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



A Child of the Revolution

Frida Kahlo was born in Coyoacan, just outside Mexico City, in 1907. Her parents probably thought her life would develop much as the lives of other girls of that time. The Mexican **dictator** Porfirio Diaz had been governing for almost thirty years. Under his rule women were **restricted** from taking any part in public life. Furthermore, Frida's parents gave her and her three sisters a strict Catholic **upbringing**. The girls were expected to be obedient daughters and to become good Catholic wives and mothers.

But in 1910, when Frida was three years old, everything changed in Mexico. The people **overthrew** Diaz and established a much more open government. The new government speedily set about making many changes that were long **overdue**. Education and health care became more widely available. More significantly for Frida Kahlo's future, the new government set out to **stimulate** interest in the arts by supporting the work of Mexican artists.

Her three sisters were largely unaffected by these changes. But Frida, who was the **rebellious** one, took part in them. She seemed to enjoy shocking people. One of the ways she did this was to go about wearing men's clothes. She was a firm supporter of the 1910 revolution; as an adult she claimed to have been born that year so that she could call herself "a child of the revolution." Her Mexican mother and German father must have despaired of her at times. They couldn't have known that their lively daughter would grow up to become one of Latin America's most **notable** painters.

Frida Kahlo had a difficult childhood. At the age of six she contracted polio. That left her with a weakened right leg. Then, in her late teens, she

convalesce

dedicate

dictate

exasperate

notable

overdue

overthrow

penetrate

portrait

rebel

restrict

seldom

stimulate

tempest

upbringing

suffered terrible injuries when she was thrown from a bus onto a metal spike. The spike **penetrated** her side, almost killing her.

While she **convalesced**, she began to paint. This was a way of taking her mind off the severe pain, from which she was **seldom** free for the rest of her life. Many of her paintings are **self-portraits**; in them she often included the parrots, monkeys, and other pets whose company gave her so much pleasure. Despite their bold, bright colors, however, the paintings clearly express the pain that lies behind them. Kahlo's art was her way of inviting the viewer to share her suffering.

She first met her future husband, the painter Diego Rivera, in 1922, when she was fifteen. They married seven years later. He was twice her age and already a world-famous artist. The marriage was a **tempestuous** one with many separations, a divorce, and later a remarriage. They both had strong personalities and each found the other **exasperating** to live with. Nevertheless, their love was strong and deep; Rivera appears frequently in her paintings.

Toward the end of her life, they lived together in the house where she was born, Casa Azul (the Blue House). After Kahlo's death in 1954, Rivera gave it to the people of Mexico. Now, known as the Frida Kahlo Museum, it is **dedicated** to her life and work. The fame of both artists has grown over the years. In 2015, the Detroit Institute of Arts brought together over seventy of their paintings and murals. The artwork on display showed clearly how much they had influenced each other's work.

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

1. What detail in the passage suggests that Porfirio Diaz was accustomed to being obeyed without question?

2. How did the Mexican people show their dissatisfaction with Porfirio Diaz?

3. How do you know that Kahlo's parents were not interested in experimenting with different ways of raising children?

4. Why would Mexican artists have welcomed the 1910 revolution?

5. Why do you think Kahlo's parents might sometimes have been **exasperated** with Frida?

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

7. In what way did Kahlo **rebel** against what was considered normal behavior?

8. How do you think Kahlo's weakened right leg affected her life?

9. Why did Kahlo probably lose a lot of blood in her accident?

10. What helped Kahlo **convalesce** after her accident?

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

convalesce

dedicate

dictate

exasperate

notable

overdue

overthrow

penetrate

portrait

rebel

restrict

seldom

stimulate

tempest

upbringing

12. How does the passage make clear that Kahlo never recovered completely from the accident?

13. Why would it be incorrect to describe Rivera and Kahlo as a compatible couple?

14. What did Frida Kahlo paint?

15. Why are both Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo honored in the world of art?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

.....

- **Dictate** is formed from the Latin verb *dicere*, which means “to say” or “to speak.” Other words formed from this root include *diction*, “a person’s manner or way of speaking,” and *contradict*, “to say the opposite of.”

.....

- Three nouns are formed from the verb **stimulate**. *Stimulation* is the act of stimulating. (The aroma of freshly baked bread was the only *stimulation* we needed to enter the bakery.) A *stimulant* is a substance that increases bodily activity. (The caffeine in coffee and cola drinks is a *stimulant*.) A *stimulus* is anything that increases activity of any kind. (The reward of \$50 was a *stimulus* to the children who were looking for the lost dog.)

12

Vocabulary Extension



restrict

- verb* 1. To limit someone's actions or movements.
2. To keep within certain limits.

Word Family

- restricted** (adjective)
restriction (noun)

Context Clues

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

*The use of smartphones or computers may be **restricted** during class, unless they are used for schoolwork.*

*Because of Sofia's allergy, she had to **restrict** the amount of milk in her diet.*

Discussion & Writing Prompt

*Paloma's parents put **restrictions** on TV time. As long as her homework is complete, she may watch TV between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.*

After reading these sentences, what do you think **restriction** means? Write the definition and then use **restriction** in a sentence of your own.

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

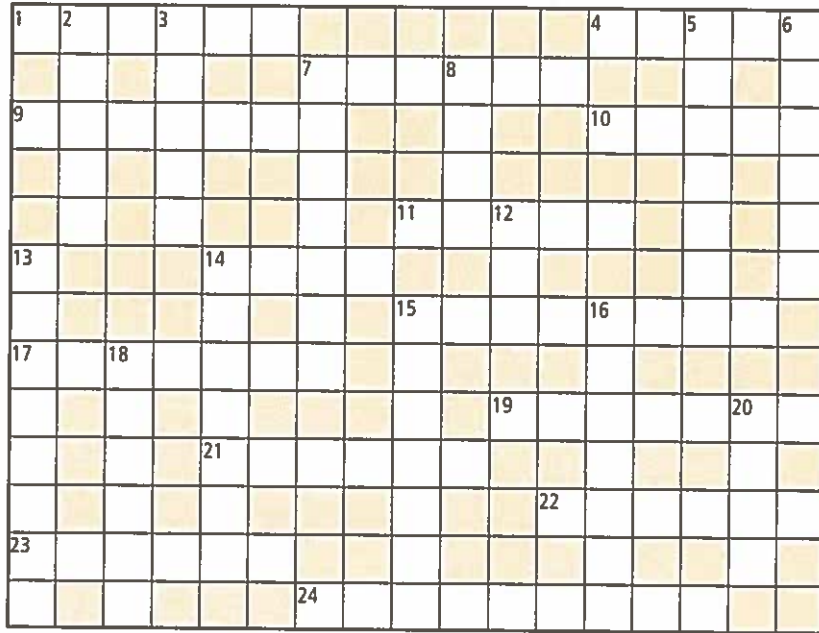
3 min.

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. Not often (12)
4. A tied ball game goes into _____ innings
7. To chase after (10)
9. To walk in a relaxed, unhurried manner (11)
10. To copy closely (9)
11. To prepare; to make ready for a shock (11)
14. Opposite of *under*
15. To name or address as an honor (12)
17. To stop for a while before going on (9)
19. The state of being enslaved (10)
21. To give to a fund or cause (10)
22. A building where aircraft are kept (11)
23. It covers the floor
24. One who watches an activity (9)

Clues Down

2. To keep away from (10)
3. Tightly packed; crowded close together (9)
5. A violent storm (12)
6. To go to a higher level (9)
7. To go on after stopping for a while (11)
8. To fly high in the sky (9)
12. Opposite of *subtract*
13. To keep within certain limits (12)
14. Past the time set for arrival (12)
15. To give orders (12)
16. To get in touch with (11)
18. Planet known for its rings
20. Opposite of *sad*

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

accommodate

ə kəm' ə dat

v. 1. To have or to find room for.

This bus, which **accommodates** thirty adults, will drive to the historic buildings in the center of the city.

2. To do a favor for.

Tell me what you want, and I will try to **accommodate** you.



.....
Ask your partner to tell you a favor you could do to accommodate him or her.

aggressive

ə gres' iv

adj. 1. Ready to attack or start fights; acting in a hostile way.

Many animals become **aggressive** when their young are threatened.

2. Bold and active.

Serena Williams, the American tennis star, plays a talented and **aggressive** game.



.....
Describe for your partner how an aggressive football player might act.

bask

bask

v. 1. To relax where it is pleasantly warm.

At lunch break, several students **basked** in the sunshine flooding the front steps.

2. To enjoy a warm or pleasant feeling.

The twins **basked** in the praise heaped on them by their parents.

carcass

kar' kəs

n. The dead body of an animal.

We called the city to request that the raccoon **carcass** on our street be removed.

conceal

kən sēl'

v. To keep something or someone from being seen or known; to hide.

Playing hide-and-seek with my younger cousins, I **concealed** myself behind the kitchen door.



.....
Conceal a pencil behind your back, and have your partner guess which hand it is in.

flail

flāl

v. To strike out or swing wildly; to thrash about.

Matt's arms **flailed** desperately after he jumped in the pool.

gorge *n.* A narrow passage between steep cliffs.
gôrj We crossed the **gorge** on a swaying rope bridge.
v. To stuff with food; to eat greedily.
The children **gorged** themselves on watermelon at the family picnic.

morsel *n.* A small amount, especially of something good to eat; a tidbit.
môr' səl For appetizers we served stuffed mushrooms and other tasty **morsels**.

protrude *v.* To stick out; to project.
prō trōōd' Watch out for the stone ledge that **protrudes** from the wall.



.....
Chat with your partner about items that are so large they would protrude from your backpack, such as a baseball bat.

ripple *v.* To form small waves.
rip' əl The breeze **rippled** the surface of the lake.

n. A movement like a small wave.
Raindrops made **ripples** in the pond.



.....
Talk to your partner about what the ripples might look like if you threw rocks into a pond or large puddle.

slither *v.* To move with a sliding, side-to-side motion of the body.
slith' ər A snake **slithered** through the grass.

sluggish *adj.* 1. Lacking energy; not active.
slug' ish The heat made me **sluggish**.
2. Slow moving.
In the dry season, the river becomes little more than a **sluggish** stream.

snout *n.* The nose or jaws that stick out in front of certain animals' heads.
snout The **snout** of a crocodile is full of long, sharp teeth.

taper
tā' pər

v. 1. To make or become less wide or less thick at one end.

The little dog's tail **tapers** to a point.

2. To lessen gradually. (Usually used with *off*.)

When a loud knock was heard at the door, the professor's voice **tapered off** until she fell silent.

n. A thin candle.

The only light in the room came from a flickering **taper**.



.....
Make a funny noise with your voice for your partner, and then taper off until you are silent.

visible
viz' ə bəl

adj. Able to be seen; exposed to view; not hidden.

On a clear day Mount Shasta is **visible** from fifty miles away.

visibility n. 1. The condition of being easily seen.

An orange vest increases a cyclist's **visibility** on the road.

2. The distance within which things can be seen.

Visibility is poor this morning because of the fog.



.....
Hold a small item behind your back, and then make it visible to your partner.

13A

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 13. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) relax where it is pleasantly warm. (c) To taper is to
(b) move by sliding from side to side. (d) To slither is to

2. (a) An aggressive animal is one (c) that is a carnivore.
(b) A sluggish animal is one (d) that is ready to fight.

3. (a) stuff oneself with food. (c) To gorge is to
(b) strike out wildly. (d) To taper is to
-
-
4. (a) a small wave. (c) A carcass is
(b) a tasty bit of food. (d) A ripple is
-
-
5. (a) To flail is to (c) hold out one's arms.
(b) To bask is to (d) enjoy a pleasant feeling.
-
-
6. (a) within sight. (c) lacking energy.
(b) To be visible is to be (d) To be concealed is to be
-
-
7. (a) keep out of sight. (c) strike out wildly.
(b) To protrude is to (d) To flail is to
-
-
8. (a) an animal's slow movement. (c) A morsel is
(b) an animal's projecting nose. (d) A snout is
-
-
9. (a) speak favorably of that person. (c) hide that person.
(b) To conceal someone is to (d) To accommodate someone is to
-
-
10. (a) the body of a dead animal. (c) A carcass is
(b) a narrow passage. (d) A morsel is
-
-

13B

Just the Right Word

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

1. The company received an avalanche of mail the first day, but the orders soon **began to arrive in smaller and smaller numbers**.
2. A leaf dropped onto the pond and **made small waves on** the surface.
3. The **narrow passage with cliffs on either side** is two hundred feet deep.
4. Will you be able to **find room for** all five of us in your car?
5. When a **small piece of something good to eat** fell to the floor, we let our dog eat it.
6. Customers who cannot pay their bills are pursued by the company in a very **active and forceful** manner.
7. The Inuit hunters carried the **dead body of the animal** back to their village.
8. The twins **wildly swung** their arms and legs as their parents tried to dress them in snowsuits.
9. I am usually **very slow moving** on cold mornings.
10. Watch out! There are several rusty nails **sticking out** from that board lying on the ground in front of you.

accommodate

aggressive

bask

carcass

conceal

flail

gorge

morsel

protrude

ripple

slither

sluggish

snout

taper

visible

Applying Meanings

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

- Which of the following would decrease **visibility**?
(a) fog (c) a blizzard
(b) a telescope (d) darkness
- Which of the following is an **aggressive** remark?
(a) "Get out of my way!" (c) "Forget it!"
(b) "I'm sorry." (d) "Would you please repeat that?"
- Which of the following might make a person **sluggish**?
(a) a heavy meal (c) lying in the sun
(b) bracing air (d) a stimulant
- Which of the following animals **slither**?
(a) snakes (c) frogs
(b) lizards (d) kangaroos
- Which of the following can **taper**?
(a) a twelve-inch ruler (c) a candle
(b) the blade of a dinner knife (d) the toe of a shoe
- Which of the following **protrudes** from the head?
(a) the neck (c) the ears
(b) the nose (d) the brain
- In which of the following places might one **bask**?
(a) on the beach (c) near a campfire
(b) beside the pool (d) on a tropical island
- Which of the following might **accommodate** your neighbors?
(a) lending them your toys (c) denouncing them to your friends
(b) inviting them to celebrate (d) watching their dog while they're away

13D

Word Study: Synonyms

Each group of words contains two, three, or four synonyms. Circle any words that are NOT synonyms.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. aggressive | visible | hostile | friendly |
| 2. taper | conceal | hide | obscure |
| 3. exasperate | annoy | infuriate | protrude |
| 4. anxious | worried | concerned | nervous |
| 5. exultant | joyful | sluggish | methodical |
| 6. absurd | nonchalant | silly | ridiculous |
| 7. heroic | brave | fearless | bold |
| 8. interest | fascinate | donate | attract |
| 9. feeble | evasive | puny | burly |
| 10. yearn | loathe | dislike | hate |

accommodate
aggressive
bask
carcass
conceal
flail
gorge
morsel
protrude
ripple
slither
sluggish
snout
taper
visible

Read the passage.



Beware the Silent Crocodile

Crocodiles are the largest and most ferocious of all reptiles. They live in swampy areas, close to the banks of tropical rivers or lakes. They have been around since the age of the dinosaurs. Back then they reached lengths of thirty feet or more. The crocodile of today, however, is much smaller than its ancient ancestors. It seldom grows longer than fifteen feet from its head to the tip of its long, **tapering** tail.

Crocodiles in the wild are almost unknown in North America. A few can be found in the remaining tidal marshes of the Everglades and the Florida Keys. There they might be mistaken for alligators, their close relatives. Crocodiles and alligators resemble each other in many ways. There are clear differences between them, however. The crocodile is the more **aggressive** of the two. It also has a longer and narrower **snout**, and the fourth tooth on each side of its jaw **protrudes**. That tooth remains in view even when its mouth is closed.

A crocodile in the water lies almost entirely **concealed** below the surface; only its eyes and nostrils are **visible**. It can stay like this for hours, its eyes fixed on the water's edge, waiting for a thirsty animal to come to drink. When this happens, the crocodile is careful not to scare away its prey. It disappears beneath the surface, swimming slowly toward the unsuspecting animal; it makes not even the slightest **ripple**.

If the thirsty animal is lucky, it senses the danger in time and escapes. If the crocodile is lucky, it seizes the animal in its jaws, knocks it off balance by **flailing** its powerful tail, and drags it into the water. There the creature drowns. The crocodile then finds a place where it can **gorge** on the dead animal without being disturbed. When it has eaten its fill, it will hide the remains of the **carcass**. Then it will return to feed on it later.

When not hunting for food, the crocodile spends much of its time on land. Its belly almost touches the ground as it **slithers** from the water and finds a comfortable spot to **bask** in the sun. Like other reptiles, the crocodile is a cold-blooded animal; therefore, its temperature changes with its surroundings. To escape the extreme heat of midday, it burrows into the soft ground with its sharp claws until it has made a hole large enough to **accommodate** itself. In the cool of the evening, its temperature drops and its movements become **sluggish**.

There are several different kinds of crocodile. The best known is the Nile crocodile of Africa, which has an unusual companion called the crocodile bird. This daring little creature feeds by hopping inside the crocodile's mouth and picking **morsels** of meat from its teeth. The crocodile shows its gratitude for having its teeth cleaned in this way by not eating the bird.

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

1. Why is it unwise to get too close to a crocodile?

2. How does the shape of a crocodile's head differ from that of an alligator?

3. What do crocodiles and snakes have in common?

4. What is the shape of a crocodile's tail?

5. Why do crocodiles hide the **carcasses** of animals they have killed?

6. When are crocodiles likely to be slow in their movements?

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

8. What parts of a crocodile are **visible** when it is waiting for prey?

accommodate
aggressive
bask
carcass
conceal
flail
gorge
morsel
protrude
ripple
slither
sluggish
snout
taper
visible

9. How does a crocodile use its tail to overcome its prey?

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

11. What does the crocodile do after it drowns its prey?

12. Why is the prey of a crocodile unlikely to see it approaching in the water?

13. Why do you think the crocodile's eyes and nostrils **protrude** above the surface when it is in the water?

14. What do crocodile birds eat?

15. Why do crocodiles lie **concealed** in the water for long periods of time?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- A *slug* is like a snail but without the shell; it moves very slow. *Slug* comes from an old Scandinavian word *slugje*, which means "a heavy, slow person." The noun *sluggard*, "a lazy, slow-moving person" and the adjective **sluggish** are formed from this word.
- Don't confuse *tapir*, the name for a large piglike animal that lives in the forests of Central and South America, with **taper**. These two words sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.

13

Vocabulary Extension

visible

adjective Able to be seen; not hidden.

**Word Family**

invisible (adjective)

invisibility (noun)

visibility (noun)

Word Parts

The suffix *-able/-ible* means "able to."

Other words with this suffix are *flexible* and *responsible*. What are some other words with the suffix *-able/-ible*?

Discussion & Writing Prompt

If *in-* means "not" and *visible* means "able to be seen," what does **invisible** mean? Use this information to also define *incorrect* and *inactive*.

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.

access
ak' ses

- n.* 1. Freedom or permission to enter.
The students want **access** to the gym this summer.
2. A way of approach or entry.
The only **access** to the harbor is this channel.

accessible *adj.* Able to be used or entered.
Franklin's Restaurant is **accessible** to people in wheelchairs.



.....
Discuss with your partner how libraries make books accessible to everyone.

associate
ə sō' shē āt

- v.* 1. To bring together in the mind.
Many people **associate** Florida with oranges.
2. To come or be together as friends or companions.
Because of her love of racehorses, Anne often **associated** with others who shared that love—jockeys and trainers.

n. (ə sō' shē ət) A person with whom one is connected in some way, as in business.

My father discussed a project with his **associate** at work.

boisterous
bois' tər əs

adj. Noisy and uncontrolled.
The Dixons' party became so **boisterous** that their neighbors complained.

brilliant
bril' yənt

- adj.* 1. Very bright; sparkling.
My black leather shoes had a **brilliant** shine.
2. Very clever or smart.
My oldest sister is so **brilliant** she might finish high school in three years.

decade
dek' ād



n. A ten-year period.
I have hope that the next **decade** will be better than the last.

.....
Share with your partner what you hope you will be doing one decade from now.

delicate
del' i kat

adj. 1. Easily broken or damaged.

We always wash this **delicate** antique plate by hand.

2. Needing care and skill.

Convincing small children to share a toy can be a **delicate** task.

3. In poor health; weak.

Although Isabella Bird Bishop was a **delicate** child, as an adult, she traveled through many different parts of the world, sometimes by canoe and other times on horseback.

employ
em ploi'

v. 1. To hire and put to work for pay.

Carmen's gift shop **employs** four people.

2. To use.

The clown **employed** every trick he knew to make the children laugh.



.....
Tell your partner what tools you employ when you work on math problems.

idle
i' del

adj. Doing nothing; not working.

The workers were **idle** while the power was shut off.

v. 1. To spend one's time doing nothing.

Last Sunday, while my brother **idled** for more than an hour in the house, I raked leaves in the yard.

2. To run (an engine) slowly.

Let the car **idle** for a few minutes so that the engine can warm up.

illuminate
il ioo' ma nat

v. 1. To light up; to supply with light.

The full moon **illuminated** the path through the woods to our cabin.

2. To make clear or understandable.

The teacher's explanation **illuminated** the math problem for me.



.....
Illuminate for your partner the meaning of the previous word in the word list.

provide
proo' vid'

v. 1. To give what is needed; to supply.

Two local companies **provided** the money to buy our school band uniforms.

2. To set forth as a condition.

Our agreement with the teacher **provides** for a party if we turn our work in on time all year.



.....
Chat with your partner about what you think parents should provide for their children.

require
rē kwīr'

v. To need or demand.
Plants **require** light and water in order to grow.

requirement n. Something that is necessary.
A place to sleep and a simple meal were Johnny Appleseed's only **requirements**.



.....
Discuss with your partner what things a dog requires to be safe.

taunt
tônt

v. To make fun of in an insulting way; to jeer.
Don't **taunt** someone just because that person appears different.

n. An insulting remark.
An umpire learns to ignore the **taunts** of the crowd and just get on with the job.

tolerant
täl' ər ənt

adj. Willing to let others have their own beliefs and ways, even if different from one's own.

Traveling is both interesting and enjoyable if you are **tolerant** of customs that seem strange to you.

tolerate v. To accept willingly and without complaining.
You learn to **tolerate** a certain amount of noise when you live near an airport.

transform
trans fôrm'

v. To change the form, looks, or nature of.
A fresh coat of paint will **transform** this room.

transformation n. A complete change.
The **transformation** of the frog into a prince comes at the end of the story.



.....
Tell your partner how you would plan the transformation of your bedroom if you could do whatever you wanted.

wilderness
wil' dər nəs

n. An area where there are few people living; an area still in its natural state.
The Rocky Mountain states contain large areas of **wilderness**.

14A

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) Use as much paint as you need and throw the **access** away. ____
 (b) My sister has **access** to all the clothes in my closet, too. ____
 (c) The only **access** to the theater was through the stage door. ____
 (d) The top shelf was only **accessible** when using a stool. ____

2. (a) The glass ornaments are **delicate** and must be handled carefully. ____
 (b) Igasho's fear of cats was a **delicate** subject that we never talked about. ____
 (c) A person in **delicate** health is told to stay home during flu season. ____
 (d) Chocolate candy and other **delicates** were laid out on the counter. ____

3. (a) The **brilliants** were full of water. ____
 (b) It took a team of **brilliant** minds to crack the secret code. ____
 (c) A **brilliant** emerald ring sold for fifteen hundred dollars. ____
 (d) Using lots of **brilliant** will make your teeth shine. ____

4. (a) Some viruses become **tolerant** of drugs developed to fight them. ____
 (b) Living with siblings makes you **tolerant** of other people. ____
 (c) The weather had become more **tolerant** by the time May arrived. ____
 (d) My teacher **tolerated** my report a good grade. ____

5. (a) Within a few years, the invention of the airplane had **transformed** travel. ____
 (b) We were **transformed** that the restaurant was closed for the evening. ____
 (c) The man closed the door with a **transformation**. ____
 (d) The beautiful day was suddenly **transformed** into a stormy mess. ____

6. (a) The **illuminates** flickered and went out, leaving us in total darkness. ____
 (b) A beam of sunlight **illuminated** the tree. ____
 (c) What the teacher said **illuminated** something I hadn't understood before. ____
 (d) I became more and more **illuminated** as I turned out the lights. ____

access

associate

boisterous

brilliant

decade

delicate

employ

idle

illuminate

provide

require

taunt

tolerant

transform

wilderness

7. (a) The **idle** child was too lazy to get out of bed in the morning. ____
(b) We didn't have one **idle** moment during the whole trip. ____
(c) Allow the engine to **idle** for a minute before turning it off. ____
(d) The magazine was full of pictures of Hollywood movie **idles**. ____
8. (a) Try not to **employ** the flowers before they're fully bloomed. ____
(b) The tire factory **employs** over five thousand people. ____
(c) Davonne **employed** a brilliant attack that won the video game. ____
(d) We **employed** her to stay longer, but her mind was made up. ____
9. (a) Visitors to the park are **required** to keep dogs on leashes. ____
(b) You are **required** to check your backpack at the gate. ____
(c) Give me a hug before I **require** for the night. ____
(d) There were many **requires** to be answered after I got back. ____
10. (a) Eight **associate** justices and one chief justice form the Supreme Court. ____
(b) I **associate** Florida with the beach. ____
(c) We **associated** with all kinds of people during our field trip. ____
(d) Tomiko grew more and more **associated** as the days passed. ____

14B

Making Connections

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

1. Which word or words go with *weak*?
 (a) puny (b) brilliant (c) feeble (d) delicate
2. Which word or words go with *not busy*?
 (a) idle (b) boisterous (c) sluggish (d) tolerant
3. Which word or words go with *make fun of*?
 (a) humiliate (b) transform (c) taunt (d) dedicate
4. Which word or words go with *change*?
 (a) transform (b) provide (c) employ (d) associate
5. Which word or words go with *forest*?
 (a) suspect (b) wilderness (c) bondage (d) taunt
6. Which word or words go with *smart*?
 (a) shrewd (b) delicate (c) boisterous (d) brilliant
7. Which word or words go with *easygoing*?
 (a) patient (b) tolerant (c) rebellious (d) tempestuous
8. Which word or words go with *give*?
 (a) provide (b) employ (c) donate (d) transform
9. Which word or words go with *time*?
 (a) duration (b) century (c) decade (d) requirement
10. Which word or words go with *uncontrolled*?
 (a) boisterous (b) delicate (c) spacious (d) tolerant

access
associate
boisterous
brilliant
decade
delicate
employ
idle
illuminate
provide
require
taunt
tolerant
transform
wilderness

Determining Meanings

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

1. We **associated**

- (a) the kangaroos with Australia.
- (b) with all kinds of people.
- (c) crossing your fingers with good luck.
- (d) the ball back and forth before the game.

2. The **illumination**

- (a) of the pictures on the wall make them show up better at night.
- (b) of nostalgic thoughts occupy my mind.
- (c) in the dirt was cleaned off the sidewalk.
- (d) suddenly hit me—I knew the answer to the math problem.

3. You **provided**

- (a) whatever was needed to get the project started.
- (b) for those who depended on you.
- (c) that you can be trusted.
- (d) the cake into eight pieces.

4. The **requirement**

- (a) for attending the lunch was to choose between pizza or a veggie burger.
- (b) at recess was extremely tall and skinny.
- (c) to dance was full of sunshine and meadows.
- (d) before riding the Ferris wheel was to read the warning.

5. The **taunting**

- (a) kept us dry when it started to rain.
- (b) on the shirt came off in the wash.
- (c) of the crowd didn't bother him at all.
- (d) rang in my ears for the rest of the day.

6. **Employment**

- (a) is promised to the first twenty people who apply.
- (b) of all the wood will make the biggest bonfire.
- (c) on the sunflower seeds, water, and soil.
- (d) number 507 is on the fifth floor.

7. A **boisterous**
- (a) look from my mom told me I was in trouble.
 - (b) child should be told to calm down.
 - (c) party can be annoying to the neighbors.
 - (d) relaxation spread over me.
8. Leon **accessed**
- (a) the house through the back door.
 - (b) if he could take the test tomorrow.
 - (c) into the tissue.
 - (d) the mine by traveling down the shaft.

14D

Completing Sentences

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

1. If you are in **delicate** health, that means you

_____.

2. A **brilliant** scientist is one who

_____.

3. Something I often **tolerate** is

_____.

4. An example of a **taunt** might be

_____.

5. One **requirement** for college is

_____.

6. If someone is an **associate**, he or she is

_____.

7. Something I **provided** today was

_____.

8. In the **wilderness**, you will find

_____.

- access
- associate
- boisterous
- brilliant
- decade
- delicate
- employ
- idle
- illuminate
- provide
- require
- taunt
- tolerant
- transform
- wilderness

9. To **access** my bedroom, I need to

10. I like to spend my **idle** time by

14E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



The Wizard of Menlo Park

Like other cities and towns in the late 1800s, New York City was a gloomy place at night. Streets were lit by flickering gas lights, if they were lit at all. Oil lamps or candles were all that people had to **illuminate** their homes. Thomas Edison had a better idea. In 1881, he built the world's first electric power station in Manhattan. He helped change New York into the **brilliantly** lit city we know today.

Edison was born in Ohio in 1847. When he was a small child, his family moved to Port Huron, Michigan. An attack of scarlet fever left him in **delicate** health. This worried his parents; they did not allow him to join in the **boisterous** games played at his school. The other children were not very **tolerant** of someone who stood apart from the rest, and young Edison had to suffer their **taunts**. His mother, who was a teacher, decided to take him out of school. She taught him at home, where he learned quickly. He asked many questions and liked to experiment on his own to find answers.

At that time, much of Michigan was **wilderness**. But the railroad was **transforming** America by making even the most remote places **accessible** to the rest of the country. When the railroad came to Port Huron, it **provided** Edison with his first job. At the age of twelve, he was given permission to sell newspapers and candy on the train that ran between his hometown and Detroit. He even printed his own newspaper, which he sold for three cents a copy.

At sixteen, he started working full time on the railroad. For the next four years, he was **employed** as a telegraph operator in different towns. However, there were large portions of the day when he had nothing to do, and Thomas Edison hated to be **idle**. In addition, he **required** only five or

six hours of sleep a night. So it was during this time that he began working on inventions along with his experiments.

At twenty-one, he invented an electrical vote counter, for which he was given a patent. This meant that the government identified him as the person who thought up the idea and protected it so that it could not be made or sold by others without his permission. When he was thirty, Edison established a research center at Menlo Park, New Jersey. There he and his **associates** ran what was really an inventions factory.

Over the next five **decades**, Edison was granted over a thousand patents by the United States government. Perhaps his most famous invention was the electric light bulb. Other inventions included the record player (which he called a phonograph) and the movie camera. These things seemed like magic to people; it isn't surprising that he became known as the "Wizard of Menlo Park." The once sickly child outlived most of his schoolmates—when he died in 1931, he was eighty-four years old.

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

1. How does the passage make clear that there were few towns in Michigan during Edison's youth?

2. In what way was the railroad important in Edison's early life?

3. With what invention do most people **associate** Edison?

4. What is the meaning of **illuminate** as it is used in the passage?

access

associate

boisterous

brilliant

decade

delicate

employ

idle

illuminate

provide

require

taunt

tolerant

transform

wilderness

5. Why might Edison have been reluctant to go to school?

6. What **boisterous** activities might Edison's schoolmates have engaged in?

7. What details in the passage show that Edison's mother would not **tolerate** the behavior of Edison's classmates?

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

9. Why did Edison have **access** to the train from Port Huron to Detroit?

10. As a young man, how did Edison **employ** a lot of his free time?

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

12. How did Edison change New York City?

13. How would you describe Edison's mind?

14. What must one do to protect a new invention from being copied by others?

15. How long did Edison live?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- Several nouns are formed from the verb **employ**. An *employee* is a person who works for someone else and is paid for this. An *employer* is a person who gives work to others and pays them. *Employment* is the state of having work or the work itself.
- **illuminate** comes from *lumen*, the Latin word for "light." Other English words that are formed from this root include *luminous*, which means "glowing with light," and *luminosity*, which refers to the amount of light given off from something—for example, from a star. (One of the stars with the greatest *luminosity* that we can see without a telescope, apart from our own sun, is Sirius, also known as the Dog Star.)
- **idle** and *idol* are homophones. An *idol* is something, such as a carved figure, that is worshiped as a god. It can also be a person, such as an author, who is admired.

access

associate

boisterous

brilliant

decade

delicate

employ

idle

illuminate

provide

require

taunt

tolerant

transform

wilderness

transform

verb To completely change the form or look of something, usually in a good way.

**Word Family**

transformation (noun)

transformed (verb)

Word Parts

The prefix *trans-* means "across" or "change."

Another word with this prefix is *transport*. What are some other words with the prefix *trans-*?

Discussion & Writing Prompt

During the duckling's **transformation** into an adult, the gray, fuzzy feathers on its head turned bright green.

Based on this sentence, write the definition of **transformation** and then use it in a new sentence of your own.

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.

Lesson
15

Word List

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

disaster *n.* Something that causes great damage or harm.
Hurricane Katrina was the worst **disaster** to hit New Orleans in many years.

disastrous *adj.* Causing much damage or harm.
The **disastrous** floods in the Midwest left many people homeless.

flee *v.* To run away from danger or from something frightening.
I quickly decided to **flee** from the park when I heard a noise behind me.

fled (*past tense*)
We **fled** from the house when we awoke and smelled gas.



.....
Discuss with your partner some situations from which you might need to flee.

fracture *n.* A crack or break, as in metal or bone.
The plane was grounded because of a small **fracture** in the metal tail unit.

v. To crack or break.
Selena **fractured** her arm for the second time this summer when she fell from the swing.

immense *adj.* 1. Great in size or extent.
The Pacific Ocean is an **immense** body of water.

2. Great in degree.
To the **immense** relief of his parents, the lost child was soon found.



.....
Tell your partner which is more immense—a puddle or an ocean.

intense *adj.* 1. Very strong; very great.
The **intense** heat from the fire melted the plastic dishes.

2. Showing great depth of feeling.
The scene in the play where the enslaved people are liberated from bondage is so **intense** that the audience often weeps.

intensity *n.* Great strength or force.
The **intensity** of light from the sun is greatest at noon.



.....
Chat with your partner about how you could describe the intensity of the wind in a tornado.

investigate

in ves' tə gāt

v. To look into closely; to study in great detail.

The fire marshal will **investigate** the cause of the fire in the library.**lurch**

lurch

v. To move forward or to one side suddenly and unexpectedly.

The car **lurched** to the left to avoid a bird on the road.

n. A jerking or swaying movement.

The bus started with a **lurch**, throwing the standing passengers off balance.**major**

mä' jər

adj. Great in size, number, or importance.

Seas and oceans make up the **major** part of the earth's surface.

n. 1. A military officer just above a captain in rank.

A colonel is superior in rank to a **major**.

2. The main subject a student is studying.

My **major** in college will be Russian Language and Literature.

v. To study as one's most important subject.

My cousin Karen **majored** in chemistry and mathematics at Community College......
*Tell your partner about a hobby that takes up a major part of your weekends.***minor**

mī' nər

adj. 1. Small; unimportant.

Steffi's knee injury was **minor**, so she finished the game.

n. A person who is not yet an adult; a child.

Minors may attend this movie if an adult goes with them......
*Discuss with your partner a minor change you would like to make in the way your classroom is set up.***petrify**

pe' tri fi

v. 1. To make rigid with terror; to terrify.

The director said that he felt his horror movies had failed if they did not **petrify** audiences.

2. To change into a stonelike substance.

In Arizona's Painted Desert, we saw examples of wood that had **petrified** over millions of years.**predict**

prē dikt'

v. To say what will happen before it takes place.

The highway safety office **predicts** heavy traffic on the roads this weekend.**prediction** n. Something that is predicted.The **prediction** of a blizzard kept people from traveling last night......
Share with your partner what you predict for your future.

prone *adj.* 1. Likely to have or do.
prôn All of us are more **prone** to colds in the winter than in the summer.
2. Lying face downward.
I had to lie in a **prone** position because my back was so sunburned.



.....
Talk to your partner about whether you are prone to be calm or worried on a busy day.

sparse *adj.* 1. Thinly grown or spread.
spärs The grass on the ball field was **sparse**, so we reseeded it.
2. Not crowded.
The town meeting had a **sparse** turnout this year.

topple *v.* 1. To fall or push over.
täp' əl The cat **toppled** the pile of books.
2. To overthrow.
The student demonstrations helped **topple** the government.

urban *adj.* Having to do with cities.
ur' bən Traffic in **urban** areas is a serious problem during rush hour.

15A

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 15. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) is one that is small and scattered. (c) is one that is very cold.
(b) A sparse crowd (d) An immense crowd

2. (a) To investigate someone is to (c) To petrify someone is to
(b) terrify that person. (d) come to that person's aid.

3. (a) An intense pain is one that
(b) lasts for a long time. (c) A minor pain is one that
(d) is very great.
-
-

4. (a) A prone figure is one
(b) that is lying facedown. (c) that stands alone.
(d) A fleeing figure is one
-
-

5. (a) keep it from happening. (c) look into it closely.
(b) To predict an accident is to (d) To investigate an accident is to
-
-

6. (a) a person who works in a mine. (c) A minor is
(b) a person who is not yet (d) A major is
an adult.
-
-

7. (a) To lurch is to (c) lie in a facedown position.
(b) To flee is to (d) move to the side suddenly.
-
-

8. (a) A prediction is (c) a reminder of a past event.
(b) A disaster is (d) a forecast of what will happen.
-
-

9. (a) a student's main subject. (c) A fracture is
(b) a small wavelike movement. (d) A major is
-
-

10. (a) An immense area is one (c) that is very large.
(b) An urban area is one (d) that has few people.
-
-

15B

Just the Right Word

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

1. We **ran away** when the dog behind the flimsy gate started barking.
2. Much of the eastern United States that was wilderness in the 1700s is now **made up of cities and towns**.
3. The fire was a **terrible event that caused great damage**, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.
4. The car's **sudden movement** to the right told my dad we had a flat tire.
5. The **crack or break** in my arm took several weeks to heal.
6. The wood is millions of years old and has slowly **turned into a stonelike substance**.
7. The crossing guard's **first and most important** concern is the safety of the children as they are walking to school.
8. The **great force** of the speaker's words brought silence to the large crowd gathered for the memorial service.
9. Premature babies are **very likely** to suffer from lung problems.
10. The Mexican people **ended the rule of** President Diaz in 1910.

disaster

flee

fracture

immense

intense

investigate

lurch

major

minor

petrify

predict

prone

sparse

topple

urban

15C

Applying Meanings

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

1. Which of the following would you expect to see in an **urban** area?
(a) farm animals (c) neon signs
(b) dirt roads (d) skyscrapers
2. Which of the following could be **disastrous**?
(a) an avalanche (c) an accomplishment
(b) a blizzard (d) a voyage
3. Which of the following might one **predict**?
(a) what happened last year (c) the result of an election
(b) a blizzard (d) the result of an experiment
4. Which of the following is a **minor** injury?
(a) a scratched finger (c) a severed finger
(b) a pulled muscle (d) a small bruise
5. Which of the following is a **fracture**?
(a) a broken leg (c) a broken heart
(b) a broken promise (d) a broken arm
6. Which of the following would be visible on a **prone** person?
(a) the stomach (c) the back
(b) the nose (d) the knees
7. Which of the following might one **investigate**?
(a) a decade (c) a crime
(b) an explosion (d) an accident
8. Which of the following can be **toppled**?
(a) a tower (c) a stack of books
(b) a government (d) a statue

15D

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. immense | _____ | shy |
| 2. major | _____ | mild |
| 3. brilliant | _____ | obedient |
| 4. delicate | _____ | calm |
| 5. idle | _____ | tiny |
| 6. conceal | _____ | minor |
| 7. seldom | _____ | sturdy |
| 8. confident | _____ | dim |
| 9. rebellious | _____ | thick |
| 10. tempestuous | _____ | busy |
| 11. intense | _____ | reveal |
| 12. sparse | _____ | often |

disaster
flee
fracture
immense
intense
investigate
lurch
major
minor
petrify
predict
prone
sparse
topple
urban

Read the passage.



When the Earth Quakes

Those who have lived through an earthquake describe it as one of the worst experiences of their lives. When one strikes, often without warning, people are usually too **petrified** to move. The ground, which a few moments before seemed so solid, suddenly **lurches** beneath their feet. Pictures are shaken from the walls. If the earthquake is severe enough, the walls themselves may **topple**. Water and gas pipes burst, fires flare up, and lives may be lost.

The **intensity** of an earthquake is determined by a measure called the Richter scale. An earthquake measuring 4.0 is considered **minor**, causing little, if any, harm. One measuring 8.0 is more than one thousand times as powerful; it can do **immense** damage. Another measure of the destructive power of an earthquake is the number of lives lost. One of the greatest natural **disasters** in history was the earthquake that struck China in 1556. That earthquake killed almost a million people.

Earthquakes do the greatest damage in **urban** areas where people are heavily concentrated. Most of the deaths and injuries occur when people are inside collapsing buildings. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 measured 8.3 and killed 450 people. In 1964, Alaska, which is more **sparsely** settled, also experienced an earthquake measuring 8.3; there were fewer than 200 deaths there.

Scientists who **investigate** the causes of earthquakes are called seismologists. They have learned a great deal about these frightening occurrences. We know that the earth's crust, or surface, is made of rock five to twenty miles thick. That crust is **fractured** in many places. The separate pieces, or plates, fit more or less together along the break lines, which are known as "faults." Heat from the earth's interior puts pressure on these plates, causing them to move. Sometimes they rub against each other edge to edge; at other times one plate may ride up over another. These kinds of movements cause earthquakes.

Areas that lie along faults in the earth's crust are especially **prone** to earthquakes. But quakes can occur anywhere in the world. San Francisco lies on the San Andreas Fault, where the Pacific and North American plates meet. It has had two **major** earthquakes in the last century. The

Pacific coast regions of Central and South America, where the Nazca and South American plates meet, have also suffered many earthquakes and will continue to do so.

Unfortunately, we still do not know enough about earthquakes to be able to **predict** accurately when one will occur. We do, however, make sure that today's buildings and bridges are strong enough to stand up to them. That is one reason why the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, took so few lives. But earthquakes are still to be feared. If you should have the misfortune to get caught in one, your first thought might be to **flee** to the nearest open space. Experts tell us, however, that if you are in a modern building, it is probably safer to stay inside. Look for shelter under a sturdy table or in a doorway.

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

1. What do seismologists do?

2. What do the instruments used by seismologists measure?

3. Why did scientists not know the 1989 San Francisco earthquake was coming?

4. What **urban** area is on the San Andreas Fault?

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

disaster
flee
fracture
immense
intense
investigate
lurch
major
minor
petrify
predict
prone
sparse
topple
urban

6. What might cause people to fall during an earthquake?

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

8. How might a person describe what it feels like to live through an earthquake?

9. What would be the result of an earthquake in a city with many flimsy buildings?

10. How serious would an earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale be?

11. In what kind of area is an earthquake likely to do the least damage?

12. Why do you think streets are often flooded after an earthquake?

13. What is the meaning of **prone** as it is used in the passage?

14. How great was the loss of life in China's 1556 earthquake?

15. During an earthquake, is it a good idea to **flee** to an open space? Why or why not?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- This is an *asterisk*: *. It looks like a star, and in fact the word comes from the Latin word for "star," which is *aster*. **Disaster** comes from the Latin prefix *dis-*, which means "against," and *aster*. But what does a disaster have to do with the stars? It was once believed (and still is, by some people) that the position of the stars had an effect on people's daily lives. If something bad (a *disaster*) happened to you, it was because the *stars* were *against* you.
- **Flee** and *flea* are homophones. A flea is a small jumping insect. **Minor** and *miner* are also homophones. A miner is a person who works in a mine, digging for coal, gold, or other minerals.
- If you *break* a leg, you have a **fracture**. If you drop a cup, it will *break* into *fragments*. If you *break* down the number 1 into smaller parts, such as halves, you get *fractions*. Something easily *broken* is *fragile*. All four of these words come from the Latin *frangere* or *fractus*, which means "to break."

Two other words formed from this same root are *astronomy*, the scientific study of planets and stars, and *astrology*, the belief that the stars have an effect on people's daily lives.

- The Latin prefix *pre-* means "before." A *premature* baby is one born *before* it is *mature* enough to leave the womb. Knowing this, and keeping in mind the explanation of *dictate* at the very end of Lesson 12, you should be able to understand how **predict** is formed.

disaster

flee

fracture

immense

intense

investigate

lurch

major

minor

petrify

predict

prone

sparse

topple

urban

investigate

verb To study; to find out information about something or someone.

Academic Context

You **investigate** many things in science, such as what causes the weather.

Word Family

investigation (noun)

investigative (adjective)

investigator (noun)

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Give an example of something you have recently **investigated** in science class.

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.

Lesson
16

Word List

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

abdicate v. To give up a high office.
ab' di kät When Edward VIII **abdicated** the throne in 1936, his younger brother became king of England.

assume v. 1. To take for granted; to suppose.
ə sōōm' We cannot **assume** that Mom and Dad will meet us at the station if the train is two hours late.
2. To take over; to occupy.
Ruth Bader Ginsberg **assumed** office as a justice of the Supreme Court in 1993.
3. To pretend to have.
Edin **assumed** a look of innocence when Vilma asked who had eaten the rest of the salad.



.....
Tell your partner what lunch you assume you will eat tomorrow.

bungle v. To do something badly or without skill.
bun' gəl Because the shortstop **bungled** the double play, the runner made it safely to first base.

dominate v. 1. To rule or control; to have a very important place or position.
dām' ə nāt Rock **dominated** popular music in America for several decades.
2. To rise high above.
The Willis Tower **dominates** the Chicago skyline.



.....
Talk to your partner about a team that dominates its sport.

former *adj.* Coming before in time; having been at an earlier time.
fōr' mər Three **former** mayors were invited to the dedication of our new city hall.
n. The first of two just mentioned.
Both the crocodile and the alligator are dangerous, but the **former** is more aggressive.

guardian *n.* 1. One who protects.
gār' dē ən This ferocious dog acts as **guardian** of the property at night.
2. One who legally has the care of another person.
You need the permission of your parent or **guardian** to go on field trips.

hoist
hoist

v. To lift or raise, especially by using a rope.
The sailors **hoisted** the sails as we left the harbor.
n. Something used to lift, as a crane or pulley.
We cannot raise this heavy machine without a **hoist**.

intercept
in tər sept'

v. To stop or seize something while it is on its way somewhere.
The Coast Guard can **intercept** boats in United States waters to investigate their cargoes.



.....
Discuss with your partner why a teacher might intercept a note being passed in class.

jubilee
jūō' bə lē

n. The celebration of an anniversary, especially a fiftieth anniversary or beyond.
The school marked its **jubilee** with a banquet for graduates from the past fifty years.

kin
kin

adj. Related by birth or marriage.
Are you **kin** to the Jordans, or are you just a friend of theirs?
n. pl. (also **kinfolk**) Relatives; family.
She celebrated her ninetieth birthday with all her **kin** around her.
next of kin The person most closely related to someone.
The hospital requires the name of your **next of kin** when you are admitted.

pardon
pərd' n

v. 1. To forgive.
Alice **pardoned** the Red Queen's rude remark.
2. To free from legal punishment.
The president of the United States has the power to **pardon** those convicted of crimes.
n. The act of forgiving or freeing from legal punishment.
The president granted a **pardon** to the man who showed many years of good behavior.



.....
Tell your partner why you should pardon a friend who says something mean to you.

proclaim
prō klām'

v. To make known publicly; to announce.
The mayor **proclaimed** May 18 a city holiday.

provoke
prō vōk'

v. 1. To annoy or make angry.

Cho said he took Katie's toys away because she **provoked** him with her constant talking.

2. To call forth; to rouse.

Senator Rodriguez's comments **provoked** laughter in the audience.

provocative *adj.* (prə vāk' ə tiv) Calling forth anger, amusement, or thoughtfulness; trying to cause a response.

You were being **provocative** when you kept asking the same question over and over.



.....
Say something funny to provoke laughter from your partner.

reign
rān

v. 1. To rule as a queen or king.

King Hussein of Jordan **reigned** for over forty years.

2. To be widespread.

Terror **reigned** in the streets of Paris during the French Revolution.

n. 1. The rule of a queen or king; the time during which a person rules.

The American Revolution occurred during the **reign** of George III.



.....
Discuss with your partner whether you can focus on schoolwork when noise reigns in your home.

riot
rī'ət

n. 1. Public disorder or violence.

Good citizens did all they could to prevent **riots** after the local team lost in the playoffs.

2. A great and seemingly disordered quantity of something.

My dad's rose garden is a **riot** of color in the summer.

v. To take part in a disorder.

As the crowd of townspeople **rioted**, leaders tried to calm the situation.



.....
Tell your partner about a place that is a riot of sounds, such as the zoo or a fair.

Using Words in Context

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

1. (a) The **bungle** was delivered on Tuesday. ____
(b) They built the playground so fast, they **bungled** it pretty badly. ____
(c) Somebody **bungled** the order, and now we have way too many pencils. ____
(d) I **bungled** everything up and put it in storage. ____
2. (a) I was able to **hoist** myself up the rope and into the tree house. ____
(b) We **hoisted** the flag and watched it flutter in the breeze. ____
(c) The book club is **hoisting** a party for the new members. ____
(d) We need a **hoist** to lift this boulder. ____
3. (a) The Roman Empire **reigned** from 27 BCE to 476 CE. ____
(b) The **reign** of England's Queen Elizabeth II began in 1952. ____
(c) The driver took the **reigns** and told the horse to stop. ____
(d) Hope **reigned** in the school as students waited to hear if they could go home early. ____
4. (a) The governor can grant a **pardon** to someone convicted of a crime. ____
(b) "**Pardon** my interruption," he said, "but are you finished yet?" ____
(c) William **pardoned** everyone for coming. ____
(d) **Pardon** the lunch before you sit down. ____
5. (a) He **provoked** a funny story about a clown. ____
(b) My little brother is being **provocative** with his stomping and won't be quiet. ____
(c) Your insults **provoked** Emily into anger. ____
(d) My money had been **provoked**. ____
6. (a) The fire chief said the house was **proclaimed** in the fire. ____
(b) On January 1, 1863, Abraham Lincoln **proclaimed** the end of slavery. ____
(c) The first settlers started **proclaiming** for gold in 1849. ____
(d) Mel **proclaimed** that she would no longer go to dance class. ____

7. (a) Mr. Jackson will **assume** the office of mayor on January 1. ____
 (b) Binh **assumed** a hurt look, but we knew he was laughing inside. ____
 (c) We **assume** traffic will be heavy, so we should leave early. ____
 (d) A'kierra **assumed** me that the party was not her idea. ____
8. (a) Her paintings are a **riot** of blues, greens, and oranges. ____
 (b) The **riot** ended quickly, and no serious injuries were reported. ____
 (c) Though many people **rioted**, it was those who spoke calmly who made the most difference. ____
 (d) I **rioted** quietly as I climbed the stairs to my bedroom. ____
9. (a) Muhammad Ali **dominated** the sport of boxing in the 1960s. ____
 (b) The Freedom Tower **dominates** the New York skyline. ____
 (c) The robot is **dominated** once you push the green button. ____
 (d) Here are the people who have been **dominated** for the student council. ____
10. (a) There's an **intercepting** story online. ____
 (b) The note was **intercepted** by the teacher, who was not happy. ____
 (c) Suki keeps **intercepting** me whenever I try to talk. ____
 (d) The pass was **intercepted** by the home team, who went on to score. ____

abdicate

assume

bungle

dominate

former

guardian

hoist

intercept

jubilee

kin

pardon

proclaim

provoke

reign

riot

16B

Making Connections

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

- Which word or words go with *give up*?
(a) abdicate (b) assume (c) provoke (d) yield
- Which word or words go with *earlier time*?
(a) former (b) duration (c) previous (d) delicate
- Which word or words go with *protect*?
(a) guardian (b) bungle (c) reign (d) pardon
- Which word or words go with *special occasion*?
(a) riot (b) jubilee (c) celebrate (d) provoke
- Which word or words go with *family*?
(a) ancestor (b) kinfolk (c) bungle (d) intercept
- Which word or words go with *disorder*?
(a) rebellion (b) transformation
(c) illumination (d) riot
- Which word or words go with *give up office*?
(a) employ (b) reign (c) abdicate (d) riot
- Which word or words go with *forgive*?
(a) dominate (b) intercept (c) employ (d) pardon
- Which word or words go with *make known*?
(a) assume (b) intercept (c) provoke (d) proclaim
- Which word or words go with *higher*?
(a) collapse (b) elevate (c) escalate (d) hoist

16C

Determining Meanings

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

1. We **intercepted**

- (a) the package before it could be delivered.
- (b) the ball after the game began.
- (c) ourselves between the two dogs.
- (d) the other team before the game began.

2. The **abdication**

- (a) was put in an envelope and mailed.
- (b) of the queen after fifteen years was shocking.
- (c) of the light bulb was amazing.
- (d) of the presidential office to the vice president happened quickly.

3. The **kinfolk**

- (a) lasted just a short while, and then it was over.
- (b) gathered around the table.
- (c) are all invited to the big family birthday party.
- (d) is kept in the barn until we can clean the stall.

4. What **provoked**

- (a) such an aggressive response?
- (b) Santos to challenge Hernandez to a game of basketball?
- (c) Hermione in the hand?
- (d) the disease was a bite from a tick.

5. The **assumption**

- (a) that he could get away with it was unbelievable.
- (b) is that if she studies enough, she will pass the test.
- (c) of ice into water will happen more quickly in the sun.
- (d) is that the weather will clear up.

6. Her **formerly**

- (a) letter is addressed to the president.
- (b) old bike has been fixed up like new!
- (c) dress is ready to wear.
- (d) sad face is now happy.

abdicate

assume

bungle

dominate

former

guardian

hoist

intercept

jubilee

kin

pardon

proclaim

provoke

reign

riot

7. He **dominated**

- (a) the weight-lifting competition by showing superior strength.
- (b) the honey by first finding the beehive.
- (c) the Spanish words into English.
- (d) the room with his loud voice, which annoyed everyone else.

8. We **bungled**

- (a) our chance to win by not working as a team.
- (b) the quiz because we didn't study.
- (c) and danced gracefully on the stage.
- (d) my mom into letting us go inside.

16D

Completing Sentences

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

1. I **assume** that

_____.

2. One animal that would **dominate** an elephant's height would be a

_____.

3. If you **pardon** someone, that means you

_____.

4. Something a teacher might **proclaim** is:

_____.

5. Someone who **reigns** might be a

_____.

6. My **former** teacher's name was

_____.

7. I'm sure I would **bungle** it if I tried to

_____.

8. The name of one of my **kin** is

_____.

9. Something that is a **riot** of color is

10. A **provocative** statement might be:

16E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



The Last Queen of the Islands

Although she never dreamed it would happen, Liliuokalani grew up to become the queen of the Hawaiian Islands. Born on the island of Oahu in 1838, she was in her teens when her parents died. Her older brother Kalakaua became her **guardian**. They were **kin** to the Hawaiian royal family, but Kalakaua was not expected to succeed to the throne.

When King Lunalilo died in 1874, after ruling for barely one year, many believed that Queen Emma, widow of a **former** king, would be chosen to succeed him. It came as a surprise to Queen Emma's supporters that the elected members of Hawaii's governing body passed her by and **proclaimed** Kalakaua king instead.

King Kalakaua **reigned** for seventeen years. The islands were **dominated** at that time by powerful planters and businessmen. Chief among them was Sanford Dole. Dole was a lawyer, a politician, and the planters' natural leader. In 1887, this group forced Kalakaua to sign away almost all of his powers. That made him Hawaii's ruler in name only. Kalakaua had no children; following the death of his younger brother in 1877, he chose Liliuokalani to succeed him to the throne. She ruled in her brother's place when he was absent from the kingdom. She also represented him at Queen Victoria's Golden **Jubilee** in London in 1887.

Liliuokalani ascended the throne of Hawaii following her brother's death in 1891. She promptly set about regaining real power. The Hawaiian people resented the takeover of their government by the *haoles*, as the white-skinned Americans are called in Hawaiian. They supported their queen. Liliuokalani declared a plan for government that gave more power to native Hawaiians. The haoles formed a committee to stop her. On January 16,

abdicate

assume

bungle

dominate

former

guardian

hoist

intercept

jubilee

kin

pardon

proclaim

provoke

reign

riot

1893, the haole leaders brought in American sailors and marines who were stationed on nearby ships. They were there to prevent riots from breaking out in support of the queen.

The next day, the committee of haoles set up its own government with Sanford Dole as leader. Liliuokalani opposed this. She asked the president of the United States for help. After an investigation, President Grover Cleveland ordered that Liliuokalani be returned to power. But Dole claimed that the U.S. government had no right to interfere in Hawaii's affairs. On July 4, 1894, he **assumed** the presidency of the new Republic of Hawaii. Liliuokalani remained queen, but with no power to govern.

Early the next year, a group of Liliuokalani's supporters rebelled against the new government. The attempt was badly **bungled**, failing miserably. Dole accused Liliuokalani of **provoking** it and arrested her. She steadfastly denied being involved. But messages between her and her followers had been **intercepted**, and weapons were found in her home. Liliuokalani was told that if she would **abdicate**, her supporters, who were then in jail, would not be put to death. To save their lives, she agreed to step down. She was sentenced to five years imprisonment for her role in the revolt. After eight months Dole **pardoned** her on the condition that she take no further part in politics. Liliuokalani withdrew to her home, where she continued to fly the Hawaiian flag.

In 1898, Hawaii became part of the United States, with Sanford Dole serving as governor. For many years, Liliuokalani brought lawsuits against the United States to seek compensation for the injustice of stealing Hawaii from its people. Then, in 1917, during World War I, the first Hawaiians died fighting for the United States against Germany. The day she received the news, Liliuokalani lowered the Hawaiian flag and **hoisted** the Stars and Stripes.

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

1. What do you think was the significance of Liliuokalani's **hoisting** the Stars and Stripes?

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

3. What did Queen Emma expect to happen when Lunalilo died?

4. Why didn't Liliuokalani think about becoming queen of the Hawaiian Islands when she was a young girl?

5. Why was Queen Emma a very strong choice for ruler of Hawaii in 1874?

6. Why did Liliuokalani visit London in 1887?

7. Why couldn't President Cleveland **dominate** Sanford Dole?

8. Why were American sailors and marines brought to land in January 1893?

9. Why was Liliuokalani's situation difficult when she was asked to **abdicate**?

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

11. Why did Dole's government continue to rule after the rebellion of 1895?

abdicate

assume

bungle

dominate

former

guardian

hoist

intercept

jubilee

kin

pardon

proclaim

provoke

reign

riot

12. Why did the *haoles* claim that Liliuokalani took part in the 1895 uprising?

13. How did Liliuokalani respond when accused of being responsible for the 1895 rebellion?

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

15. How many years was Liliuokalani queen before Hawaii became a republic?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

.....

- The antonym of **former** is *latter*. If given a choice between silk and cotton, and you choose the *latter*, you will get cotton. If you choose the **former**, you will get silk.

.....

- The Latin prefix *inter-* means "between." *International* affairs are those conducted *between* nations; *interstate* commerce is business conducted *between* states. This prefix is combined with the root from the Latin verb *capere*, "to take," to form the word **intercept**. Something that is *intercepted* is *taken* as it passes *between* the sender and the receiver.

.....

- **Jubilee** comes from the Hebrew *yobhel*, which was a ram's horn

used as a trumpet. It was blown every fifty years to celebrate the release of the Jewish people from bondage.

The word applies especially to a fiftieth anniversary but is used to mark other anniversaries as well. In 1897, Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond **Jubilee**, by which time she had occupied the British throne for sixty years.

.....

- Homophones usually come in pairs but sometimes come in threes. **Reign**, *rain*, and *rein* are homophones. To rein in a horse is to control its speed by pulling on the reins.

16

Vocabulary Extension

assume

- verb
1. To think something is true, even if you don't have proof.
 2. To take over control of something.



Context Clues

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

*Jaden didn't see Hope's bicycle at school, so he **assumed** she wasn't there yet.*

*Ms. Martinez will **assume** the role of principal at the beginning of August.*

Discussion & Writing Prompt

What would you **assume** if you saw a person wearing a bathing suit and carrying a beach towel?

2 min.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

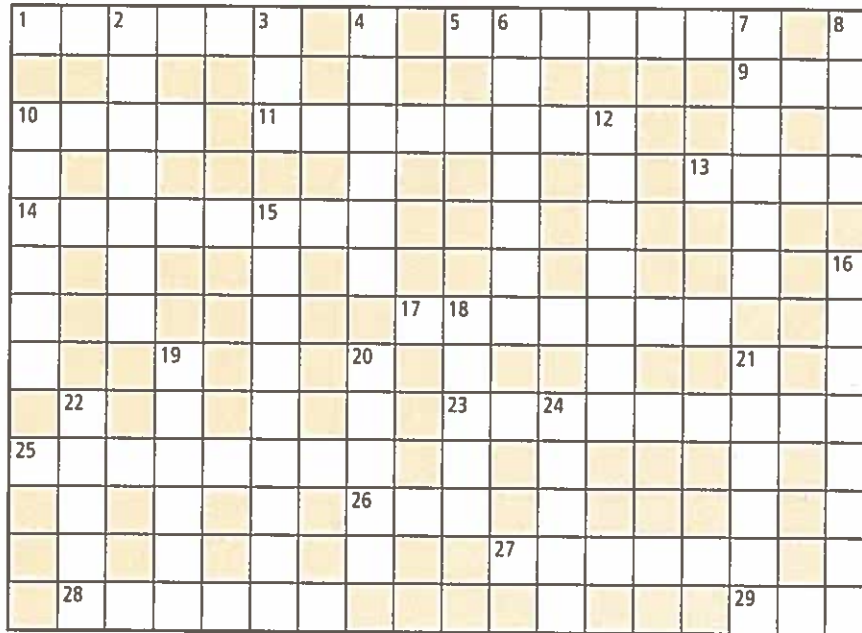
3 min.

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. To fall over (15)
5. Able to be seen; within view (13)
9. Upset or angry
10. A violent public disorder (16)
11. Something that causes great damage (15)
13. To run from danger (15)
14. To make known publicly (16)
17. To say what will happen before it takes place (15)
23. To seize something while it is on its way (16)
25. One who protects (16)
26. To have
27. Opposite of *in front of*
28. Worn to protect the head
29. New Year's _____

Clues Down

2. To make angry (16)
3. Opposite of *begin*
4. To take for granted (16)
6. Showing great depth of feeling (15)
7. To hire and put to work for pay (14)
8. To do nothing (14)
10. A small wave (13)
12. To need (14)
15. A partner in business (14)
16. To stick out (13)
18. The rule of a queen or king (16)
19. A tasty tidbit (13)
20. A person who is not yet an adult (15)
21. A ten-year period (14)
22. To move suddenly and unexpectedly (15)
24. To become less wide at one end (13)

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

afflict

ə flikt'

v. To bring or cause pain and suffering.

The patient has been **afflicted** with swollen feet for several months.**affliction** *n.* A condition of pain, suffering, or trouble.Frida Kahlo's **affliction** was the result of a serious accident.**barren**

bār' ən

adj. Not fruitful; not reproducing.When the topsoil is washed away, the land is **barren**.**consist**

kən sist'

v. To be made up; to contain.

The wedding banquet will **consist** of many dishes from India.

.....

Tell your partner what your breakfast today consisted of.

drought

drou't

n. A long period without rain.The poor harvest was due to the **drought**.**erode**

ē rōd'

v. To wear away bit by bit; to wear away by action of wind, water, or ice.

Heavy seas from yesterday's storm have **eroded** parts of the cliff.**erosion** *n.* The process or state of eroding.Cutting down many trees in one area leads to soil **erosion**.

.....

Show your partner what you would sound like if your tongue had eroded away in your mouth.

expand

ek spænd'

v. 1. To make or become larger.

You can **expand** your chest by taking a very deep breath.

2. To give further details of.

Mr. da Silva asked me to **expand** on some of the information in my report.**expansion** *n.* The act, process, or result of enlarging.The lunchroom **expansion** will allow our school to offer more food choices.

.....

Explain to your partner how to make a balloon expand.

famine

fam' in

n. A widespread and long-lasting shortage of food that may cause starvation.The **famine** in Somalia was the result of several poor harvests in a row.

fertile
fɜrt' l

adj. 1. Able to produce good crops.
The major reason we grow such large tomatoes is the **fertile** soil.
2. Able to produce offspring.
A female cat is **fertile** at six months.
3. Able to produce ideas; inventive.
Many ideas sprang from Thomas Edison's **fertile** brain.

oasis
ō ā' sis

n. A place where there is water in an otherwise dry area.
oases *n. pl.* (ō ā' sēz)
Travelers across the Sahara try to reach the next **oasis** before nightfall.

pasture
pas' chər

n. A field of growing grass where animals can eat; a meadow.
We put the sheep in a different **pasture** to give the grass in this one a chance to grow back.
v. To put animals out in a field to eat grass.
We **pasture** our horses on a neighbor's land.

primitive
prim' i tiv

adj. 1. From earliest times; ancient.
The **primitive** cave drawings are over fifteen thousand years old.
2. Simple or crude.
We are proud of the **primitive** racecar we built for the school race.



.....
Chat with your partner about why a preschool child's drawings look primitive.

refuge
ref' yōj

n. 1. Shelter or protection from harm.
The hikers found **refuge** from the blizzard in a nearby cave.
2. A place of safety.
During the hurricane, families living in beach houses found **refuge** in the high school gym.

refugee *n.* A person forced to leave her or his home or country to seek protection from danger.
A camp for Kurdish **refugees** was set up between Turkey and Iraq.



.....
Tell your partner where your family might find refuge if the electricity went out at home.

revert
rē vɜrt'

v. To go back to an earlier condition, often one that is not as satisfactory.
During the week that the electric power lines were being repaired, we **reverted** to eating our meals by candlelight.



.....
Talk with your partner about what would happen if we reverted back to writing letters instead of e-mails or texts.



teem v. To be filled; to occur in large numbers.
 tēm The Columbia River once **teemed** with salmon.

.....
 Show your partner how you would act in a place that teems with bugs.



wither v. To become dried out; to lose freshness.
 with'ər The crops will **wither** unless we have rain soon.

17A

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 17. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) go beyond what is permitted. (c) To erode is to
 (b) To expand is to (d) gradually wear away.

2. (a) a place with water in an otherwise dry area. (c) An oasis is
 (b) a condition from which one suffers. (d) A pasture is

3. (a) give more details about it. (c) To revert to something is to
 (b) To expand on something is to (d) mention it for the first time.

4. (a) To consist of something is to (c) be made up of it.
 (b) To teem with something is to (d) be associated with it.

afflict
barren
consist
drought
erode
expand
famine
fertile
oasis
pasture
primitive
refuge
revert
teem
wither

5. (a) To wither is to
(b) continue to improve.
- (c) go back to an earlier condition.
(d) To revert is to
-
-

6. (a) a place of safety in time of danger.
(b) a grassy area where animals feed.
- (c) A drought is
(d) A pasture is
-
-

7. (a) To wither is to
(b) To teem is to
- (c) dry out from lack of water.
(d) sink to a lower level.
-
-

8. (a) A famine is
(b) A drought is
- (c) a long period without rain.
(d) an area where little can grow.
-
-

9. (a) An expansion is
(b) a place of great danger.
- (c) An affliction is
(d) a condition causing suffering.
-
-

10. (a) A refuge is
(b) a place of safety.
- (c) a person in poor health.
(d) A famine is
-
-

17B

Just the Right Word

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

1. Al Kufrah is a well-known **place where water is found in an otherwise dry area** in Libya.
2. When children taunted her, it led to the **gradual wearing away** of her confidence.
3. The way the villagers draw water from the river may be **the same as that used in very early times**, but it is quite effective.
4. If the cow you bought is not **capable of producing calves**, the dealer will return the money you paid for it.
5. Our breakfast usually **is made up** of cereal, milk, fruit, and juice.
6. Because the number of children taking tennis lessons is **growing larger** every year, we now offer three sessions during the summer.
7. Acid rain destroys lakes that once **were filled** with fish.
8. President Roosevelt was **made to suffer when he came down** with polio at the age of thirty-nine.
9. We **provide grass for** our goats in a neighbor's field.
10. Many **persons fleeing for their safety** from Nazi Germany came to the United States in the 1930s.

afflict

barren

consist

drought

erode

expand

famine

fertile

oasis

pasture

primitive

refuge

revert

teem

wither

Applying Meanings

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

1. Which of the following might **wither**?

- (a) crops (c) leaves
(b) trees (d) beaches

2. Which of the following could one **expand**?

- (a) one's knowledge (c) one's home
(b) one's age (d) one's chest

3. Which of the following can result from **famine**?

- (a) despair (c) death
(b) sickness (d) hunger

4. Which of the following can be **barren**?

- (a) a goat (c) a pear tree
(b) a valley (d) a pasture

5. Which of the following might occur during a **drought**?

- (a) restrictions on water use (c) a yearning for rain
(b) forest fires (d) flooding

6. Which of the following can be **fertile**?

- (a) a kitten (c) a mind
(b) soil (d) a morsel

7. Which of the following might one find in a **pasture**?

- (a) cargo (c) sheep
(b) cows (d) grass

8. Which of the following can be **eroded**?

- (a) soil (c) cliffs
(b) confidence (d) savings

Word Study: Homophones

Read the pairs of sentences. Then choose the word that best completes each sentence.

Words that sound the same but have different meanings and/or spellings are called **homophones**.

idol / idle

- We didn't _____, as we wanted to finish our chores quickly.
- The _____ was made of gold with rubies for its eyes.

taper / tapir

- The _____ was dripping wax onto the table.
- The _____ is an animal with a long, flexible snout.

teem / team

- The streets _____ with tourists during the summer months.
- May the best _____ win.

reigns / reins

- The chart lists the _____ of all the English kings and queens.
- The _____ are used to control the horse.

barren / baron

- The Sahara is _____ except for the occasional oasis.
- A _____ can sit in the British House of Lords.

minor / miner

- In the U.S., anyone under eighteen is considered a _____.
- Every gold _____ in California hoped to strike it rich.

flee / flea

- A _____ can jump many times its height.
- Most people were able to _____ inland before the hurricane struck.

afflict

barren

consist

drought

erode

expand

famine

fertile

oasis

pasture

primitive

refuge

revert

teem

wither

hanger / hangar

15. The aircraft was wheeled out of the _____ .
16. I put the coat on a _____ and hung it in the closet.

17^E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



A Harvest of Sand

The ability of the earth to support life depends on the amount of rainfall it receives. The tropical rain forests of Africa, Asia, and Central and South America are **teeming** with life. They get up to four hundred inches of rain a year. Yet in other parts of the world, little or no rain falls, making the land **barren**. Areas where the annual rainfall is less than ten inches a year are called deserts.

The largest of the earth's deserts is the Sahara, in northern Africa. The Sahara covers an area almost as big as the United States. Apart from the central portion, which is mountainous, the Sahara **consists** mostly of sand. There is water, but it lies far below the surface in ancient underground lakes. In some places it bubbles to the surface in the form of springs. More often, though, wells have to be dug to get to it. In these places the soil is **fertile**, and people can grow crops and raise animals. **Oases** spring up around these places, often becoming the size of small towns. They are a welcome sight to the travelers who cross this harsh land on the backs of camels, or, more commonly today, in four-wheel-drive vehicles.

South of the Sahara are the countries that make up the Sahel. The Sahel is an area that stretches four thousand miles, from Senegal in the west to Ethiopia in the east. This part of Africa was once mostly grassland. As grassland, it provided good **pasture** for cattle and made it possible for the people of these countries to be reasonably well fed. In recent years, however, it has been **afflicted** with long dry spells. They have been the worst ones in nearly two centuries. As the **droughts** continue, rivers and lakes dry up; without water, the grass **withers** and the cattle are left with nothing to feed on. To make matters worse, too many trees that held the soil in place have been cut down for firewood. This has resulted in widespread soil **erosion**.

Because of changing weather patterns, the Sahara is spreading into the Sahel. As it continues to **expand** southward, the Sahara has taken over more than a quarter of a million square miles since the 1950s. This is equivalent to an area roughly the size of France and Austria combined. Although nothing can be done to change weather patterns, scientists believe that in time conditions will change. If that happens, the land that is now desert may **revert** to grassland.

The people of the Sahel have suffered greatly, however. Hundreds of thousands have already died as a result of **famine**. One third of all the children born in the Sahel still die before their fifth birthdays. Millions have left their once prosperous villages and have poured into the overcrowded cities to the south, where they live in **primitive** shelters. Nouakchott, on Africa's west coast, was home to fifteen thousand people in the 1950s. Accurate counts are hard to come by in this part of Africa, but a 2016 estimate put the figure as high as two million, most of them **refugees** from the slowly spreading desert to the north.

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

1. Why are deserts **barren** places?

2. What happens to the people of the Sahel who are driven from their land?

3. Where is it possible to grow crops in the Sahara, and why?

4. How has the Sahara changed in recent years?

afflict

barren

consist

drought

erode

expand

famine

fertile

oasis

pasture

primitive

refuge

revert

teem

wither

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

6. In what way do tropical rain forests differ from deserts?

7. What is the main cause of **drought** in the Sahel?

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

9. How are cattle affected by the worsening conditions in the Sahel?

10. What happens to plants that don't get enough water?

11. Why does the cutting down of trees lead to soil **erosion**?

12. Why do scientists think the Sahel may not remain a desert?

13. How does the present dry spell in the Sahel compare with those in the past?

14. Why would the Sahara have a brownish color when seen from space?

15. How can food shipments from outside help the people of the Sahel?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- To **afflict** is to cause pain and suffering. To *inflict* (Word List 6) is to cause something damaging or painful to be felt. If you are confused by the similarity in meaning of these two words, you are not alone. The difference between them is that **afflict** deals with what is *felt*, whereas *inflict* deals with what is *done*. In the sentence "The judge *inflicted* a severe sentence," the judge *did* something. In the sentence "The prisoner was *afflicted* with guilt," the prisoner *felt* something.
- **Primitive** tools, which may be tens of thousand of years old, are found buried in many parts of the world. They are among the first tools made by humans, as the word *primitive* suggests. It comes from the Latin *primus*, which means "first." A number of other English words share this root. A *primary* reason is one that comes *first* in importance; a *primer* is a book of *first* instruction in a subject; and a *prime* minister in many countries is the leader who is *first* in importance.
- **Barren** and *baron* are homophones. A *baron* is a nobleman. It was the English barons who, in 1215, forced King John to sign the Magna Carta, granting civil rights to English citizens.
- **Teem** and *team* form another pair of homophones. A team is a group of people who play or work together.
- **Wither**, a verb, should not be confused with the adverb *whither*, meaning "to what place; where." These two words are not homophones, because the "h" in *whither* is sounded. *Whither* is a poetic word that is falling out of use. Once when people wished to know where someone was going, they would ask, "Whither are you going?" or "Whither goest thou?"

afflict

barren

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oasis

pasture

primitive

refuge

revert

teem

wither

expand

verb 1. To spread out or become larger; to make something become larger.

2. To give more details.

Word Family

expandable (adjective)

expanding (verb)

expansion (noun)

Phrasal Verbs

expand upon When you **expand upon** something, you give more details about it.

*Her friends were listening closely, so Alicia **expanded upon** her story about rescuing her cat from a tree.*

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

How can a house be **expanded**?

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.

Lesson
18

Word List

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

animated
an' ə māt əd

adj. 1. Alive or seeming to be alive.

The movie combines **animated** cartoon figures with live actors.

2. Full of energy; lively.

The class discussion became quite **animated** when we talked about raising the driving age.



.....
Show your partner how you can be animated while still sitting in your seat.

betray
bē trā'

v. 1. To be disloyal to.

Members of the Underground Railroad could be counted on not to **betray** enslaved people to the people who tried to capture them.

2. To show; to reveal.

Jonas insisted that he wasn't upset, but his tears **betrayed** his true feelings.



.....
Discuss with your partner a situation when you might not want to betray your real feelings.

convince
kən vins'

v. To make someone feel sure or certain; to persuade.

I tried to **convince** my parents that I was old enough to be left alone in the house.

decline
dē klīn'

v. 1. To slope or pass to a lower level.

The path **declines** sharply here, then rises.

2. To refuse to accept.

Olga **declined** my offer of a ride to school because she wanted to walk.

3. To become less or weaker.

My brother's health could **decline** if he does not eat a variety of good foods.

n. 1. A change to a smaller amount or lower level.

The **decline** in attendance at the ballpark worries the team's owners.

2. A loss of strength or power.

The **decline** of our town stopped when new businesses moved in.



.....
Take turns with your partner asking each other to do something. Politely decline your partner's invitation.

hilarious
hi lar' ē əs

adj. Very funny.

The comedian's **hilarious** jokes had us all laughing.

likeness *n.* The state of being similar; something that is similar.
lik' nəs
Your **likeness** to your sister is remarkable.

meager *adj.* Poor in quality or insufficient in amount.
mē' gər
A stale crust of bread makes a **meager** meal.

mischief *n.* 1. Harm or damage.
mis' chif
Our neighbor's meddling in other people's affairs caused a lot of **mischief**.
2. Behavior that causes harm or trouble.
Their **mischief** during class will get them in trouble.
3. Playfulness; harmless amusement.
Hiding her mother's hat was just the child's **mischief**.
mischievous *adj.* (mis' chə vəs) Playful in a naughty way.
The **mischievous** cat pawed at the dog's tail.

negotiate *v.* 1. To arrange by talking over.
ni gō' shē āt
When my parents disagree over what to eat for dinner, they **negotiate** a compromise.
2. To travel successfully along or over.
This slope has some difficult sections that only accomplished hikers can **negotiate**.



.....
Demonstrate for your partner how you negotiate a crowded hallway or sidewalk.

obsolete *adj.* No longer sold or in wide use because it is out-of-date.
äb sə lēt'
Digital music players have made CDs nearly **obsolete**.

retain *v.* 1. To hold on to; to keep possession of.
rē tān'
Because of today's victory, we **retained** our position at the top of the girls' hockey league.
2. To hire the services of.
Our school has **retained** a crossing guard who makes sure students cross the street safely.



.....
Discuss with your partner what things you would like to retain if you were asked to donate all but three of your belongings.

sensation
sen sâ' shən

n. 1. A feeling that comes from stimulation of the senses.
Drinking hot cocoa after two hours of sledding gave us a warm **sensation**.
2. A feeling of great interest or excitement or the cause of such a feeling.
The appearance at our school of the basketball star caused a **sensation**.

sensational *adj.* 1. Causing great curiosity and interest.
The **sensational** headline led me to buy the newspaper.
2. Very great or excellent.
With your quick mind, you'll make a **sensational** addition to the debating team.



.....
Describe for your partner what the sensation of a sunburn or rash is like.

somber
säm' bər

adj. 1. Dark; gloomy.
We began our hike under a **somber** sky; fortunately, the sun came out in the afternoon.
2. Sad; serious.
News from the ongoing wars put us in a **somber** mood.

subsequent
sub' sə kwənt

adj. Coming later; following.
The first book in the series was a disappointment, but **subsequent** ones have been very enjoyable.



.....
Talk to your partner about what happens subsequent to dropping an egg out of the window.

vow
vou

v. To promise seriously.
The rescue workers **vowed** to continue working until all those trapped in the building were freed.
n. A pledge; a promise.
When my parents became citizens of the United States, they made a **vow** to support this country.

Using Words in Context

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

1. (a) The car chase provides a **sensational** ending to the movie. ____
(b) I felt a tingling **sensation** in my foot. ____
(c) The birth of the triplet polar bears was the **sensation** of the year. ____
(d) The water grew more **sensational** as the storm approached. ____
2. (a) The false rumors caused a lot of **mischief** in the classroom. ____
(b) My sister was just being **mischievous** and didn't mean to hurt anyone. ____
(c) The heavy rain turned the mud **mischievous**. ____
(d) I pressed the **mischief** over my sweaty forehead. ____
3. (a) The teacher grew more and more **animated** as he taught. ____
(b) She was very **animated** as she slept soundly and quietly. ____
(c) My favorite **animated** movie is on TV tonight. ____
(d) Ravi sat on the **animated** stone bench. ____
4. (a) The **decline** in the number of Asian elephants is causing concern. ____
(b) She ran up the **decline** as fast as she could. ____
(c) A steep **decline** led to the water's edge. ____
(d) I had to **decline** the offer. ____
5. (a) My parents **retained** someone to paint our house. ____
(b) If Marcus moves away, we will no longer **retain** the title of best baseball team. ____
(c) I want to **retain** as much of my pizza as I can to eat later. ____
(d) The swimmer **retained** his breath while underwater. ____
6. (a) Three is **subsequent** to two. ____
(b) My aunt wasn't home last month, but I saw her on a **subsequent** visit. ____
(c) He **subsequently** denied that he said he would be there. ____
(d) Deidre became quite **subsequent** after she got to know us. ____

7. (a) I was mad about the **meager** portions at the restaurant. ____
 (b) She was feeling a bit **meager**, so she went to lie down. ____
 (c) We were eager for the **meager** bits of information that slowly started to come. ____
 (d) I received a **meager** fifteen presents for my birthday. ____
8. (a) Ashanti became **convinced** that bees were following her. ____
 (b) My uncle **convinced** his shoes before he came down the stairs. ____
 (c) The principal **convinced** the parents that she knew what she was doing. ____
 (d) **Convince** the hot cocoa before you drink it, please. ____
9. (a) A **hilarious** movie usually makes people sad. ____
 (b) Be careful of the wet floor when you walk because it's **hilarious**. ____
 (c) I couldn't stop laughing, because the show was so **hilarious**. ____
 (d) Akbar always tells the most **hilarious** stories. ____
10. (a) Timone was **obsolete** that he couldn't go to the party. ____
 (b) The older skateboard is **obsolete** and has been replaced with the new model. ____
 (c) Arti said her relationship with her best friend is **obsolete**. ____
 (d) The automobile made horse-drawn travel **obsolete**. ____

animated

betray

convince

decline

hilarious

likeness

meager

mischief

negotiate

obsolete

retain

sensation

somber

subsequent

vow

18B

Making Connections

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

1. Which word or words go with *reveal*?
(a) forsake (b) retain (c) assume (d) betray
2. Which word or words go with *the same*?
(a) sensation (b) likeness (c) mischief (d) equivalent
3. Which word or words go with *compromise*?
(a) negotiate (b) retain (c) decline (d) intercept
4. Which word or words go with *gloomy*?
(a) somber (b) drab (c) obsolete (d) hilarious
5. Which word or words go with *promise*?
(a) vow (b) dominate (c) assume (d) pledge
6. Which word or words go with *active*?
(a) meager (b) boisterous (c) animated (d) obsolete
7. Which word or words go with *persuade*?
(a) betray (b) convince (c) retain (d) provoke
8. Which word or words go with *become worse*?
(a) decline (b) negotiate (c) deteriorate (d) pardon
9. Which word or words go with *silly*?
(a) obsolete (b) somber (c) absurd (d) hilarious
10. Which word or words go with *out of date*?
(a) animated (b) obsolete (c) hilarious (d) mischievous

18C

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 **hilariously**

- (a) funny clown made us laugh till we cried.
- (b) missed goal meant they had lost the championship.
- (c) miserable illness affected several dozen people.
- (d) silly puppy tried to sleep on top of the ball.

2. **Somberly**

- (a) we told my dad about the hole we'd made in the fence.
- (b) we watched as the star quarterback was pulled from the game.
- (c) we decided not to go to the amusement park, because our dog was sick.
- (d) we jumped up and down when Zeniqua won the contest.

3. She **subsequently**

- (a) told a story that was the exact opposite of the story her friend had told.
- (b) found out that she could still join the volleyball team.
- (c) earned the money before she bought new clothes.
- (d) was able to balance the ball on her finger after lots of practice.

4. The **vows**

- (a) broke under the weight and had to be replaced.
- (b) they promised to each other were very serious.
- (c) were eaten quickly by the brothers.
- (d) to help the homeless were easy to make.

5. He **betrayed**

- (a) his friend's trust, which was unforgivable.
- (b) the newspapers and did the crossword puzzle.
- (c) down on the bed and tried to sleep.
- (d) how he really felt when he couldn't hide his smile.

animated

betray

convince

decline

hilarious

likeness

meager

mischievous

negotiate

obsolete

retain

sensation

somber

subsequent

vow

6. The **sensation**

- (a) of falling and hitting the ground woke me from a deep sleep.
- (b) caused by the movie star's unexpected arrival would be on all the gossip websites tomorrow.
- (c) that something was wrong made me nervous.
- (d) to California was something I'd always wanted to do.

7. We **negotiated**

- (a) to make sure we were both happy.
- (b) with our rivals to see who would play first.
- (c) down the hill on the sled.
- (d) the water quickly because we were late and had to leave the pool.

8. The **mischievous**

- (a) shoelace got caught in the wheel, pulling her shoe off.
- (b) cup was on the bottom shelf.
- (c) pranks were so funny that we had to laugh.
- (d) giraffe leaned down and grabbed the man's hat.

18D

Completing Sentences

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

1. One **vow** I have made to myself is

_____.

2. A **sensational** vacation might be a trip to

_____.

3. An example of a **meager** amount of food is

_____.

4. Something a **mischievous** kitten might do is

_____.

5. I am **convinced** that

_____.

6. If you **retain** something, that means you

7. I become **animated** whenever I

8. When something becomes **obsolete**, that means it

9. I become **somber** when

10. A food I would **decline** is

18E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



A Mouse Is Born

In 1927, Walt Disney worked in the movie business, producing short **animated** cartoons. He had started his own film company in Los Angeles four years before, at the age of twenty-one, with five hundred dollars borrowed from a relative. During those four years, his business provided him with a **meager** living; he worked hard on his films, struggling to pay off the debt.

His cartoons were about a character called Oswald, the Lucky Rabbit. A film distributor in New York had been buying his films and renting them to movie houses. The distributor could make a big profit if a film was successful. Disney, on the other hand, was paid a fixed amount for each movie; he got no share of the profits. When the contract with the distributor came to an end, Walt Disney decided to go to New York with his wife, Lilly, to **negotiate** a better deal for himself.

At the meeting, the distributor not only **declined** all of Disney's proposals, but also told the young filmmaker that he would reduce the payments he was making for each cartoon. He knew very well that Disney had no money to pay lawyers to fight him in the courts. Even worse, the distributor boasted that he had secretly hired Disney's own artists to do the drawings for future Oswald movies. Disney was bitter that the distributor

animated

betray

convince

decline

hilarious

likeness

meager

mischief

negotiate

obsolete

retain

sensation

somber

subsequent

vow

had **betrayed** him, but there was nothing he could do about it. He **vowed** never to sell another of his movies to anyone. He would rent them to distributors, of course. In the future, though, he would **retain** ownership.

Walt Disney was in a **somber** mood when he and Lilly boarded the train for Los Angeles. During the long journey across the country, he decided to create a new character to take the place of Oswald. After making a few marks on paper, he showed Lilly a sketch of a mouse. Immediately she noticed the **likeness** between her husband and the creature he had drawn; both had a look of harmless **mischief**. She was **convinced** that audiences would love the little mouse with the happy face. She was dismayed, however, when her husband told her he planned to name it Mortimer. That just didn't sound right to her. "What about Mickey?" she suggested. "Mickey Mouse."

As soon as he arrived in Los Angeles, Walt Disney went to work on the first Mickey Mouse cartoons. He had completed two and was working on *Steamboat Willie*, his third, when sound began to be added to movies. Suddenly silent movies were **obsolete**. Disney promptly added a soundtrack to *Steamboat Willie*. The shrill voice of Mickey was supplied by Walt Disney himself.

When the movie opened in New York in September 1928, it was a **sensation**. Audiences roared with laughter at Mickey's **hilarious** adventures; **subsequent** movies starring the lovable little mouse were equally successful at the box office. In just three years Walt Disney's company was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and Mickey Mouse was famous.

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

1. How would you describe Walt Disney's income in 1927?

2. What work did Walt Disney do?

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

4. Why did Disney want to meet with the distributor?

5. Why didn't Disney get a lawyer and sue the New York distributor?

6. How did the distributor respond to Disney's proposals for a new contract?

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

8. What **mischief** did the distributor boast of to Disney?

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

10. What lesson did Disney learn from his experience with the distributor?

11. What did Lilly notice about the little mouse Walt Disney had drawn?

12. Why do you think silent movies became **obsolete**?

animated

betray

convince

decline

hilarious

likeness

meager

mischief

negotiate

obsolete

retain

sensation

somber

subsequent

vow

13. What did Lilly do when her husband suggested the name of Mortimer?

14. How many Disney movies, after *Steamboat Willie*, had sound?

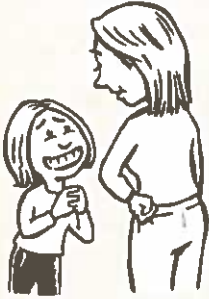
15. Why did audiences enjoy *Steamboat Willie*?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- The Latin word for both “air” and “breath” is *anima*. It provides the root of several English words having to do with being alive, which seems natural because all *animals* must breathe in order to live. **Animated** figures in movie cartoons seem to be alive, while something that is *inanimate* lacks life. Stones, cars, coat hangers, and television sets are all *inanimate* objects.
- The adjective **somber** comes from the Latin word for “shade,” which is *umbra*. Other words formed from this root include *umbrella*, which not only keeps off the rain but provides shade in bright sunlight, and *sombrero*, a Spanish or Mexican broad-brimmed hat worn to provide shade for the face.

convince*verb* 1. To persuade.

2. To make someone feel more certain about something.

**Academic Context**

When you write an opinion piece, you want to **convince** someone to agree with you. You provide facts and reasons to support your argument.

Context Clues

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

*Karolina **convinced** Josie to ride the roller coaster.*

*Monty **convinced** his mother that he knew the way to the library by showing her the route on a map.*

Discussion & Writing Prompt

Describe a time when someone **convinced** you to try something new.

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.

dormant
dôr' mən't

adj. 1. In a sleeplike state.

Groundhogs remain **dormant** through the winter.

2. Not active, but able to become active.

Japan's Mount Fuji is a **dormant** volcano.

elegant
el' ə gənt

adj. Graceful or refined in appearance or behavior.

The tiny curved numbers and the slender hands made the old silver watch an **elegant** timepiece.

erupt
ē rupt'

v. To burst forth violently.

The woman **erupted** in anger when she learned the store had just closed.

eruption *n.* A violent bursting forth.

The **eruption** of Mount Saint Helens in 1980 caused immense damage.



.....
Show your partner how you can erupt in laughter.

excavate
eks' kə vāt

v. 1. To dig out.

The backhoe will **excavate** this spot near the pine tree to create the basement of our new house.

2. To uncover by digging.

Workers began to **excavate** the ancient city of Troy in 1871.

excavation *n.* The place formed by digging or the process of digging out.
The **excavation** of Cahuachi, Peru, uncovered many pieces of pottery from the ancient Nazca culture.



.....
Discuss with your partner a place near your school where workers could excavate to build a large swimming pool.

expel
ek spel'

v. 1. To eject; to release, as from a container.

Electric cars help keep the air clean because they don't **expel** poisonous gases.

2. To force to leave.

The school reserves the right to **expel** students for serious offenses.



.....
Show your partner how you expel air from your lungs.

fume *n.* (usually plural) A disagreeable smoke or gas.
fyōōm **Fumes** from passing trucks and buses have damaged the oak trees.
v. To feel or show anger or resentment.
My father **fumed** when he discovered that I had left my bicycle out in the rain all night.

molten *adj.* Made liquid by heat; melted.
mōlt' n At the craft fair, we watched people make tapers by dipping wicks into pots of **molten** wax.

painstaking *adj.* Showing or taking great care or effort.
pānz' tāk' in After a **painstaking** search of the house, we found the missing car keys.

perish *v.* To die; to be killed or destroyed.
per' ish Approximately ten million people **perished** in World War I.

population *n.* 1. The total number of people in a certain place.
pāp yōō lā' shān The **population** of the town declined by almost a quarter over the past decade.
2. The total number of plants or animals in a certain area.
The elm tree **population** decreased greatly after the 1930s because of Dutch elm disease.

populate *v.* To fill; to form the population of.
I wish I had as many adventures as the characters who **populate** my favorite book.



.....
Chat with your partner about what animals in your area have the highest populations.

prelude *n.* 1. Something that comes before or introduces the main part.
prel' yōōd The October frost was a **prelude** to a harsh winter.
2. A short musical piece played as an introduction.
Chang-lee played a piano **prelude** for the spring recital.



.....
Tell your partner the name of the meal that is a prelude to lunch.

scald *v.* To burn with hot liquid or steam.
skōld Boiling water from the overturned saucepan **scalded** the man's hand.
scalding *adj.* Very hot.
The bath water was **scalding**, so I added some cold water.

stupendous

stōō pen' dās

*adj.* Amazing because it is very great or very large.It took a **stupendous** effort to return the beached whales to the water.*Discuss with your partner something there is stupendous number of, such as stars in the sky.***suffocate**

suf' ə kāt

*v.* To kill or die by stopping access to air.The trapped miners **suffocated** when their air supply was cut off.**suffocation** *n.* The act or process of suffocating.Keep plastic bags away from young children to avoid any chance of **suffocation**.*Talk with your partner about what to do if someone is suffocating.***tremor**

trem' ə r

n. 1. A shaking movement.**Tremors** following the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake continued for several weeks.

2. A nervous or excited feeling.

When I heard the front door creak open, a **tremor** of fear ran through me.**19A****Finding Meanings**

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 19. Then write the sentence.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (a) forbid people to go into it. | (c) To populate an area is to |
| (b) fill it with people. | (d) To excavate an area is to |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 2. (a) To perish | (c) To fume |
| (b) is to tire easily. | (d) is to die. |

3. (a) break up into smaller parts. (c) To suffocate is to
 (b) burst out violently. (d) To erupt is to

4. (a) An excavated building is one (c) that is beautifully designed.
 (b) An elegant building is one (d) that has been completely rebuilt.

5. (a) that is amazingly large. (c) A stupendous job is one
 (b) A painstaking job is one (d) that is very boring.

6. (a) To scald is (c) to burn with a hot liquid.
 (b) To expel is (d) to taunt.

7. (a) To be painstaking is to (c) take very great care.
 (b) be careless of others' feelings. (d) To be dormant is to

8. (a) be prevented from getting air. (c) To erupt is to
 (b) be permitted to enter. (d) To suffocate is to

9. (a) Something that is molten is (c) made liquid by heat.
 (b) easily damaged. (d) Something that is dormant is

10. (a) Fumes are (c) harmful gases.
 (b) Tremors are (d) burns caused by hot liquids.

dormant

elegant

erupt

excavate

expel

fume

molten

painstaking

perish

population

prelude

scald

stupendous

suffocate

tremor

19B

Just the Right Word

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

1. In the hot, crowded room, he felt like he was **unable to breathe**.
2. When the pipe broke, there was a sudden **bursting out** of steam.
3. The **total number of people living** in the city of New York is over eight million.
4. Some of the passengers began to **feel very angry** when they were told the train would be an hour late.
5. Chopin made people appreciate the **short musical piece played as an introduction**.
6. The maple trees that line the driveway are **in an inactive state with no signs of life** during the winter.
7. Parkinson's disease causes **rapid back-and-forth shaking movements** in the hands.
8. The Martian volcano known as Olympus Mons is **amazing because of its great size**.
9. The **process of digging a hole in the ground** revealed the remains of an ancient Chinese temple.
10. The school suspended the minor offenders, but those guilty of major offenses were **forced to leave for good**.

19C

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 **excavated**?
 - (a) smoke
 - (b) a secret
 - (c) soil
 - (d) a buried city
- Which of the following can be **dormant**?
 - (a) a volcano
 - (b) a rock
 - (c) a tree
 - (d) an animal
- Which of the following can **scald** someone?
 - (a) a hot beverage
 - (b) a hot iron
 - (c) a hot temper
 - (d) a hot day
- Which of the following could be **elegant**?
 - (a) an aroma
 - (b) a restaurant
 - (c) a meal
 - (d) a dress
- Which of the following can **perish**?
 - (a) people
 - (b) time
 - (c) hope
 - (d) freedom
- Which of the following can cause **tremors**?
 - (a) a sickness
 - (b) an earthquake
 - (c) excitement
 - (d) fear
- Which of the following can **erupt**?
 - (a) an excited crowd
 - (b) a riot
 - (c) an active volcano
 - (d) an angry character
- Which of the following can give off **fumes**?
 - (a) a faulty oil furnace
 - (b) a car's exhaust
 - (c) an angry person
 - (d) a lighted oil lamp

dormant

elegant

erupt

excavate

expel

fume

molten

painstaking

perish

population

prelude

scald

stupendous

suffocate

tremor

19D

Word Study: Prefixes

Complete each sentence with a word from this list.

The prefix *ex-* means "out." An *exit* is a way out.

exult	excavate	expel	extract	extinct
export	expand	experiment	exasperate	exhale

- To _____ cream from milk is to take the cream out.
- To _____ is to cry out for joy.
- To become _____ is to die out completely.
- To _____ is to try something out to see if it works.
- To _____ something is to send it out of the country.
- To _____ is to spread out.
- To _____ someone is to force that person out.
- To _____ something is to dig it out of the ground.
- To _____ someone is to wear out that person's patience.
- To _____ is to breathe out.

19E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

The Lost City

Two thousand years ago, Pompeii was a prosperous town with a **population** of perhaps twenty thousand people. It was a busy port located on the Sarnus River, near the Bay of Naples. That is about 130 miles south of Rome. Rich landowners and retired Roman citizens built **elegant** homes in the town and paid for its fine public buildings and temples. The town was nestled in the shadow of four-thousand-foot-high Mount Vesuvius. Local



farmers cultivated grapes in the mountainside's fertile soil as they had done for centuries.

In 62 CE, the town was shaken by **tremors** from an earthquake; for the next seventeen years, the people worked to repair the damage. They were not then aware of the danger they were in. If they had known what we know today, that earthquake would have been a warning to them. **Stupendous** forces were slowly building deep beneath the surface; the earthquake was merely the **prelude** to a far worse disaster.

Mount Vesuvius is a volcano. It had been **dormant** for eight hundred years; there had been no activity during this time. That was because a thick layer of **molten** rock, called lava, had hardened to form a plug, sealing off the mouth of the volcano like a cork in a bottle. Over the centuries, pressure deep below the earth's surface had been slowly building up inside the volcano. On August 24, 79 CE, it became so great that the plug of lava was suddenly **expelled** in a tremendous explosion.

So violent was the explosion that the top of the mountain was blown off. Cracks appeared in the earth. Water, heated to boiling by fires beneath the earth's crust, thrust its way to the surface. People and animals were **scalded** as they tried to flee. Smoke, poisonous **fumes**, and ash from the volcano filled the air, **suffocating** many people in their homes. Buildings were crushed by huge rocks hurled from the volcano. Then came a series of avalanches that buried the town, together with everything in it, in twenty feet of stones, cinders, and volcanic ash.

A vivid description of the **eruption** of Vesuvius was given by Pliny the Younger, who later became a famous Roman statesman. He was eighteen years old at the time. Pliny the Younger watched the disaster from twenty miles away on the other side of the bay. His uncle sailed to Pompeii to save the lives of some friends but died during the attempt. Pliny the Younger described the tragic events of that day in letters he wrote many years later.

For centuries Pompeii lay buried and forgotten. It was not until 1763 that the **excavation** of the ruins first began. **Painstaking** digging revealed streets and buildings filled with the objects of everyday life. Also uncovered were the bodies of the more than two thousand people who **perished** on that terrible day nearly two thousand years ago when the sleeping volcano suddenly woke up.

dormant

elegant

erupt

excavate

expel

fume

molten

painstaking

perish

population

prelude

scald

stupendous

suffocate

tremor

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

1. What did the **excavations** at Pompeii reveal?

2. Why were the citizens of Pompeii unconcerned about Mount Vesuvius?

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

4. What evidence is there that some of Pompeii's people were wealthy?

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

6. What happened when the pressure inside the volcano became too great?

7. Why did the explosion of Vesuvius have such **stupendous** force?

8. What are some materials that were thrust from the volcano when it exploded?

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

10. Why do you think uncovering Pompeii was such **painstaking** work?

11. Why did the underground water from Vesuvius cause deaths and injuries?

12. Why was the air at Pompeii dangerous to breathe?

13. What happened to Pliny the Younger's uncle?

14. How many people lived in Pompeii?

15. What were the three major causes of death at Pompeii?

- dormant
- elegant
- erupt
- excavate
- expel
- fume
- molten
- painstaking
- perish
- population
- prelude
- scald
- stupendous
- suffocate
- tremor

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- The dormouse is a European animal resembling a small squirrel. It hibernates in winter. This sleeplike state is what gives it its name: the Latin for "sleep" is *dormire*. Other English words formed from this Latin word are **dormant** and *dormitory*, a place where people sleep.
- The noun and adjective *perishable* are formed from the verb **perish**. *Perishable* foods spoil quickly, and *perishables* are any foods, such as tomatoes and lettuce, that spoil quickly.
- What do *premature* (Word List 3), *previous* (Word List 5), *predict* (Word List 15), and **prelude** all have in common? All four are formed from the Latin prefix *pre-*, which means "before." And notice where a *prefix* is found. It comes *before* the rest of the word.

**expel**

verb 1. To release from a container.
2. To force to leave.

Word Family

expelled (verb)
expulsion (noun)

Word Parts

The prefix *ex-* often means "out" or "away."
Other words with this prefix are *excavate* and *exhale*. What are some other words with the prefix *ex-*?

Discussion & Writing Prompt

When the car sped away, it **expelled** a thick cloud of black smoke.

Based on this sentence, write the definition of **expelled** and then use it in a new sentence of your own.

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.

ample

am' pəl

adj. 1. Plenty; more than enough.

One large turkey will provide **ample** food for eight people.

2. Large in size.

The cat's **ample** stomach was proof that he was given plenty of food.

burden

bɜrd' n

n. 1. Something that is carried, especially a heavy load.

Carrying his frail son on his shoulder was never a **burden**.

2. Anything that is hard to bear.

The **burden** of caring for four sick children was too much for the babysitter.

v. To add to what one has to bear.

Don't **burden** your grandparents with this problem.



.....
Discuss with your partner how you could help a friend who has a large burden of chores.

compassion

kəm pash' ən

n. A feeling of sharing the suffering of others and of wanting to help; sympathy; pity.

Shazia's **compassion** for the homeless led to her working each weekend at the soup kitchen.

compassionate *adj.* The state of showing compassion.

The doctor's **compassionate** manner made her loved by all of her patients.



.....
Tell your partner how a compassionate friend or family member has helped you.

comply

kəm pli'

v. To act in agreement with a rule or another's wishes.

Unless you **comply** with the requirement to wear shoes, you cannot enter the restaurant.

cumbersome

kum' bər səm

adj. Awkward and hard to handle; unwieldy.

The crate of oranges was **cumbersome**, but the clerk managed to get it up the stairs.

distress

di stres'

v. To cause pain or sorrow; to trouble or worry.

It **distresses** me that no one offered to help when they saw the accident.

n. Pain, sorrow, or worry.

Our class felt **distress** because of our friend's illness, so we made a large poster with our get-well wishes.

encounter

en koun' tər

v. 1. To meet unexpectedly.

The actress **encountered** a crowd of fans in the lobby of her hotel.

2. To be faced with.

As the frightened children ran around the corner, they **encountered** a stone wall.

n. 1. A chance meeting.

Our **encounter** with our neighbors at the party was a pleasant surprise.

2. A battle or fight.

The first major **encounter** of the Civil War occurred at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.

.....

Show your partner what happens if a pen or pencil encounters a piece of scrap paper.

exert

eg zurt'

v. To put forth effort.

If Jane doesn't **exert** herself more in Spanish class, I'm sure she will not be able to speak the language.**exertion** n. The act of tiring oneself; a strong effort.The **exertion** of climbing to the top of the ruins left the explorers feeling weak.

.....

Show your partner what you would look like if you were tired from exertion.

indignant

in dig' nant

adj. Angry or resentful about something that seems wrong or unfair.

Brandisha was **indignant** when her friend ignored her repeated texts.**indignation** n. Anger that is caused by something mean or unfair.My **indignation** was aroused when I was not given a chance to defend myself.

.....

Discuss with your partner what to do if someone becomes indignant while playing a friendly game with you.

jest

jest

n. A joke or the act of joking.

My remark was made in **jest**; I'm sorry you took me seriously.

v. To joke or say things lightheartedly.

"Surely you **jest**," I said when my aunt suggested throwing out the television set.**mirth**

murth

n. Laughter; joyfulness expressed through laughter.

The sight of the three-year-old wearing her mother's hat and shoes provoked much **mirth** among the family.

moral
môr' əl

n. A useful lesson about life.
The play's **moral** was "Look before you leap."
adj. 1. Having to do with questions of right and wrong.
Animal cruelty is a **moral** as well as a legal issue.
2. Based on what is right and proper.
You have a **moral** duty to report a crime if you see it.



.....
Tell your partner whom you talk to when you are faced with a moral decision.

outskirts
out' skɜrts

n. The parts far from the center, as of a town.
The plan to build another large shopping mall on the **outskirts** of town was voted down at the meeting.

resume
re zōōm'

v. 1. To begin again after a pause.
The concert will **resume** after a fifteen-minute break.
2. To occupy again.
After the quick stop, the bus passengers **resumed** their seats for the next part of the journey.



.....
Sit silently for fifteen seconds and then resume your work on this lesson.

ridicule
rid' i kyōōl

v. To make fun of; to mock.
People once **ridiculed** the idea that flight by heavier-than-air machines was possible.
n. Words or actions intended to make fun of or mock.
Their **ridicule** of my friend finally provoked me to lose my temper.
ridiculous *adj.* Laughable; deserving of mockery.
It is **ridiculous** to suggest that a bridge could be built across the Atlantic Ocean.

20A

Using Words in Context

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

- (a) Being poor was never really a **burden** for my family. ____
(b) The **burden** was heavy, but no one complained. ____
(c) Candace doesn't like to **burden** her friends with all her troubles. ____
(d) A bowl of **burden** is very refreshing on a hot day. ____

2. (a) The students show their **compassion** by volunteering at the animal shelter. _____
 (b) Alejandro is studying acting and feels **compassionately** about the theater. _____
 (c) The **compassion** of a light bulb causes it to heat up. _____
 (d) A **compassionate** note of kindness was given to the victims. _____
3. (a) The large chair was too **cumbersome** for us to carry easily. _____
 (b) She smiled and gave me a **cumbersome** look as she skipped out the door. _____
 (c) Checking out all these books from the library will be **cumbersome**, but I need them. _____
 (d) Sunshine shone in **cumbersome** beams on the neighborhood. _____
4. (a) We **encountered** a few bumps on our trip. _____
 (b) The **encounter** ended when the dog ran away and the cat purred. _____
 (c) I **encountered** an old friend when I returned to my hometown. _____
 (d) I **encountered** how many eggs we have, but I forget the number. _____
5. (a) The coach **exerted** that he was sure they would win the game. _____
 (b) You must **exert** pressure on the handle to release the brake. _____
 (c) The **exertion** of running all the way home made me so tired. _____
 (d) **Exert** the book back to me when you're done reading it. _____
6. (a) The **jest** was funny enough to make some of us laugh. _____
 (b) I was speaking in **jest** when I said I was quitting the team. _____
 (c) Don't **jest** about something as serious as your safety! _____
 (d) Keep the good ones and throw the **jest** away. _____
7. (a) **Mirth** was piled up in the driveway. _____
 (b) My brother tried to hide his **mirth** when I saw what he did to my room. _____
 (c) The **mirth** in the car grew louder as more of us got the joke. _____
 (d) He tried to tell us that the **mirth** wasn't ready yet. _____
8. (a) The **moral** of the story is "Always tell the truth." _____
 (b) The **moral** thing to do is to return the money you found. _____
 (c) The **moral** we caught was at least three feet long. _____
 (d) The **moral** ended happily with the friends reunited. _____

9. (a) I **resumed** that you would be coming with us. ____
 (b) The campers **resumed** all the food that we brought with us. ____
 (c) The play **resumed** after the actor stopped coughing. ____
 (d) Mrs. Muhammad **resumed** teaching after she had her baby. ____
10. (a) The suggestion was met with **ridicule** by the class. ____
 (b) It's **ridiculous** to suggest that I could climb Mount Everest. ____
 (c) We got rid of the **ridicule** but managed to save the good stuff. ____
 (d) The **ridicule** was harvested in the spring by the farmers. ____

20B

Making Connections

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

- Which word or words go with *feeling bad*?
 (a) humiliated (b) distress (c) precious (d) forlorn
- Which word or words go with *feeling angry*?
 (a) compassion (b) indignation (c) ridicule (d) outrage
- Which word or words go with *not in the city*?
 (a) outskirts (b) urban (c) moral (d) jubilee
- Which word or words go with *make fun of*?
 (a) negotiate (b) mimic (c) mock (d) ridicule
- Which word or words go with *sympathy*?
 (a) ample (b) artificial (c) somber (d) compassionate
- Which word or words go with *begin again*?
 (a) resume (b) comply (c) encounter (d) decline
- Which word or words go with *clumsy*?
 (a) indignant (b) unwieldy (c) cumbersome (d) hilarious

ample
burden
compassion
comply
cumbersome
distress
encounter
exert
indignant
jest
mirth
moral
outskirts
resume
ridicule

8. Which word or words go with *joke*?
(a) vow (b) jest (c) prank (d) likeness
9. Which word or words go with *agree to do something*?
(a) decline (b) resume (c) encounter (d) comply
10. Which word or words go with *enough*?
(a) sufficient (b) indignant
(c) compassionate (d) ample

20c

Determining Meanings

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

1. The **burdensome**
(a) salad was eaten as soon as it was ready.
(b) table was too heavy for one person.
(c) road is always clear and easy for my mom to drive on.
(d) lie was all I could think about.
2. I was **distressed**
(a) to read that everything was going to be OK.
(b) into my seat on the giant roller coaster.
(c) by reports that the park might close for good.
(d) to hear about your injured dog.
3. The **jesting**
(a) began, but I knew they weren't serious.
(b) made Usma laugh harder and harder.
(c) kept getting bigger and bigger until it exploded.
(d) on the lake swirled in the early morning light.
4. The **outskirts**
(a) kept billowing in the wind until we tied them down.
(b) of the town seemed the right place to have a bike race.
(c) of the thunder crashed three times in a row.
(d) had only a few houses but mostly trees.

5. The **ridiculousness**

- (a) of the movie was obvious.
- (b) should be eaten in small amounts.
- (c) in the tissues are at the bottom of the stairs.
- (d) was almost too funny to ignore.

6. She was **mirthless**

- (a) because she hadn't had much sleep.
- (b) as she hopped up and down with excitement.
- (c) about the difficult test that was coming up.
- (d) but said she would try to get in a good mood.

7. Paulo **encountered**

- (a) the ants on the bed and yelled.
- (b) all of us in his family's kitchen for the surprise party.
- (c) how many chairs he would need.
- (d) off the diving board into the pool.

8. The **exertion**

- (a) on the sign told us not to go any farther.
- (b) during the first day of practice made us more tired than we expected.
- (c) was through the door at the end of the hall.
- (d) of playing two soccer games in a row will be intense.

ample

burden

compassion

comply

cumbersome

distress

encounter

exert

indignant

jest

mirth

moral

outskirts

resume

ridicule

Completing Sentences

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

1. If you **ridicule** something, that means you
_____.
2. I would feel **indignant** if
_____.
3. An example of something a **moral** person would do is
_____.
4. I **exerted** myself today when I
_____.
5. When you **comply** with a rule, that means you
_____.
6. Someone from history that I wish I could have an **encounter** with is
_____.
7. Something that would **distress** me about school is
_____.
8. One way to show you feel **compassion** for someone is to
_____.
9. Something that would be a **burden** to carry is
_____.
10. If you look full of **mirth**, that means
_____.

Read the passage.



A Tale of Two Donkeys

Aesop was an enslaved person who lived in ancient Greece. Although little is known about his life, readers have enjoyed the fables he told for more than twenty-five centuries. Not only are his stories entertaining, but they also teach us something about human behavior, for a fable is a story with a lesson. The characters in them can be animals who talk and behave like humans, or they can be ordinary people, like those in the story that follows.

A farmer and his daughter were on their way to market to sell a donkey. The farmer rode on the animal's back while the daughter plodded along at his side. After they had gone about a mile, they happened to **encounter** a woman drawing water from a well. She was very **indignant** at the sight of the farmer riding in ease while his daughter had to walk. She told the farmer that he should be ashamed of himself. So, to please her, the father and daughter changed places. When the young woman was sitting comfortably on the donkey, they **resumed** their journey.

Just as they reached the **outskirts** of the town, they met a young man. He asked the farmer why he was walking when there was **ample** room for both of them on the donkey. To please the young man, the farmer climbed onto the donkey behind his daughter and they continued on their way.

A little later they passed by two women standing by the side of the road. When they saw the donkey carrying two grown people, the women were filled with **compassion** for the animal. "Have you any idea of the **distress** you are causing that poor donkey?" the older woman called out to the farmer. "The poor creature is half dead from having to carry such a **burden**." The younger woman loudly remarked that the farmer and his daughter should be carrying the donkey instead of the donkey carrying them. She spoke in **jest**. The farmer, however, took her seriously and at once set about to **comply** with her suggestion.

First, he tied the donkey's legs to a pole. This took some time, as the donkey had no desire to have its legs tied, but at last the task was accomplished. Such a **cumbersome** load was difficult for the farmer and his daughter to lift. But finally, they managed to hoist the pole onto their shoulders. With the donkey slung upside down between them and struggling to escape, they staggered down the road.

ample

burden

compassion

comply

cumbersome

distress

encounter

exert

indignant

jest

mirth

moral

outskirts

resume

ridicule

At last, panting from their **exertions**, they reached the market. Their arrival was greeted with considerable **mirth**, so that when the farmer tried to sell the donkey, his attempts were **ridiculed**. For, of course, no one was willing to buy a donkey that had to be carried.

Can you guess the **moral** of this fable? The Hidden Message puzzle in the review section at the end of this lesson will spell it out for you.

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

1. How do you think people responded when Aesop told this story?

2. How do you think the ending of the story would have changed if the farmer and his daughter had not **encountered** anyone on the way to town?

3. What reason do you think Aesop had for telling this story?

4. Why might one feel **compassion** for the farmer's daughter?

5. Why do you think the farmer never became **indignant** when people kept telling him what to do?

6. How did the farmer respond to the various suggestions that were made?

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

8. In what way did the farmer misunderstand the young woman who suggested that he and his daughter should carry the donkey?

9. What do you think probably **distressed** the donkey most?

10. Why would it be difficult for two people to carry a donkey?

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

12. How does the passage make clear that the farmer and his daughter found carrying the donkey hard work?

13. What is the meaning of **ample** as it is used in the passage?

14. Where were the farmer and his daughter when they met the young man?

15. How do you think the farmer and his daughter must have looked when they reached the market?

ample
burden
compassion
comply
cumbersome
distress
encounter
exert
indignant
jest
mirth
moral
outskirts
resume
ridicule

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

.....

- The Greek word *pathos*, which means “suffering,” has passed unchanged into English via Latin. It means “something that moves a person to feel pity.” By combining the Latin root with the prefix *con* (also written *com-* or *col-*), which means “with” or “together,” we form the word **compassion**. Several other words are formed from this root. *Sympathy* has the same meaning as *compassion*, although the latter term suggests a greater depth of feeling. *Pathetic* means “arousing feelings of pity.” (The *pathetic* cries of the injured animal moved us to tears.)

.....

- The language spoken in France from the ninth to the early sixteenth century is called Old French. The Old French verb *encombrer* meant “to put obstacles in the way of.” **Cumbersome** and

several other English words have been formed from this Old French verb. To *encumber* someone is to put a heavy load on that person. (Hikers who are *encumbered* with heavy backpacks are glad of a chance to rest.) An *encumbrance* is anything that is awkward, difficult, or heavy. (Heavy boots are an *encumbrance* when running to catch a school bus.)

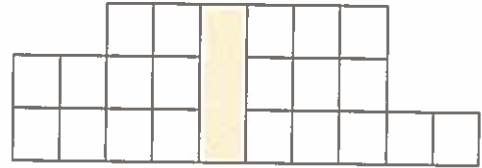
.....

- **Resume** is a noun meaning “a brief outline or summary, especially of a person’s education and work experience.” It is sometimes written with a stroke, or accent, over each *e*: *résumé*. This is done because it is the French spelling, and *resume* is a French word brought into English. With this meaning, the word is pronounced the French way, *REZ-oo-may*.

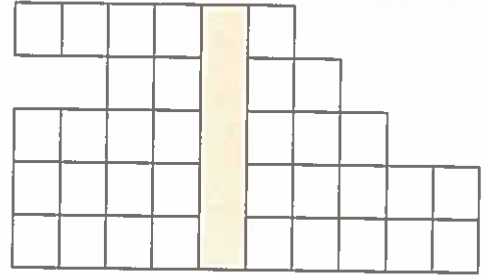
Review

Hidden Message In the spaces provided to the right of each sentence, write the vocabulary words from Lessons 17 through 20 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 moral of Aesop's fable from Lesson 20.

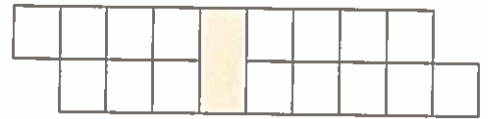
1. Plants _____ if they are not watered. (17)
2. I warned the child not to get into any _____. (18)
3. All _____ meetings went better than the first one. (18)



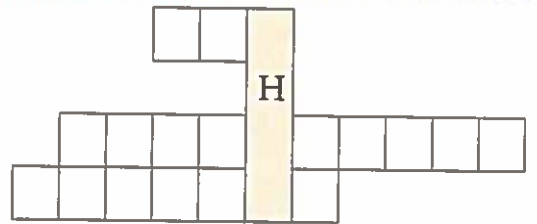
4. I will _____ my journey in the morning. (20)
5. The waves are starting to _____ the cliff. (17)
6. It would _____ me to see you hurt in any way. (20)
7. I was filled with _____ for the homeless people. (20)
8. The _____ of China is over one billion. (19)



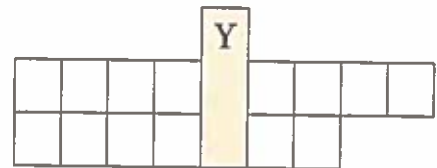
9. These _____ tools are ten thousand years old. (17)
10. I had an odd _____ as though I were being watched. (18)



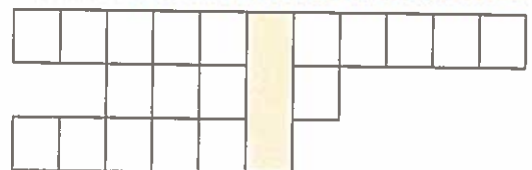
11. I made a(n) _____ that I would never give up. (18)
12. A(n) _____ avalanche almost buried the village. (19)
13. Some plants stay _____ over the winter. (19)



14. I was afraid that the smoke would _____ me. (19)
15. The first flowers are a(n) _____ to spring. (19)



16. We made a(n) _____ search of the building. (19)
17. Don't _____ yourself if you're feeling tired. (20)
18. I tried not to _____ my true feelings. (18)



Lessons 17–20 Review continued

19. Will your uncle _____ ownership of the house? (18)

20. Did you _____ any problems with the project? (20)



21. A fan is used to _____ hot air from the kitchen. (19)

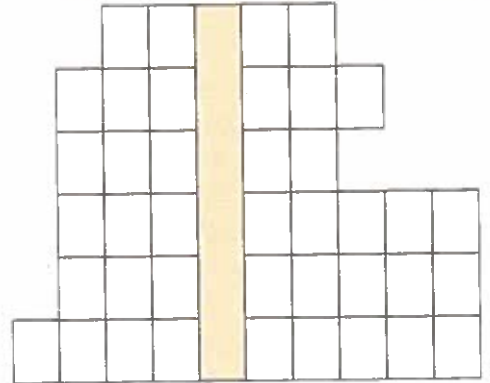
22. I must _____ your kind offer. (18)

23. Neglected gardens soon _____ to weeds. (17)

24. The comic's _____ jokes made the crowd roar. (18)

25. Our new house is on the _____ of town. (20)

26. The oak desk was a(n) _____ piece of furniture. (20)



27. The _____ glass glowed a bright cherry red. (19)

28. What will you do with the soil that you _____? (19)

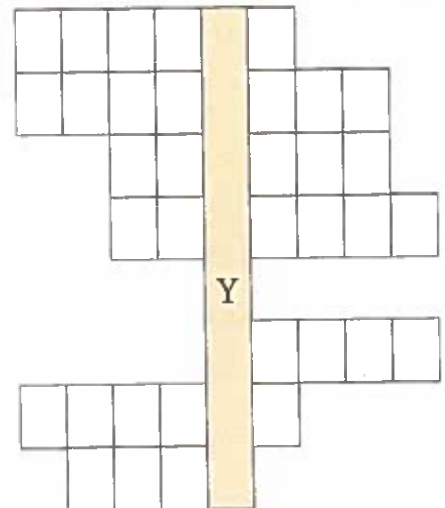
29. The disease causes a(n) _____ in the patient's hands. (19)

30. _____ soil produces good crops. (17)

31. A(n) _____ in the Sahara is a welcome sight. (17)

32. Taking a deep breath will _____ your chest. (17)

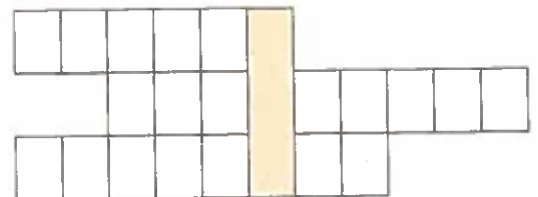
33. He began to _____ at the long delay. (19)



34. Will you _____ with my request? (20)

35. We hope to _____ an end to the feud. (18)

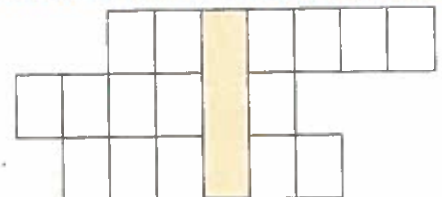
36. Don't _____ those who are different from you. (20)



37. The graduation party was in a(n) _____ hotel. (19)

38. When crops fail, the result is often _____. (17)

39. I set down my _____ and rested a while. (20)



40. The long _____ ended with a heavy rainstorm. (17)

41. We have _____ time to make it to the bus station. (20)



42. Desert areas are mostly _____ and little grows there. (17)



43. He's liable to _____ in anger without any reason. (19)

44. Blindness did not _____ her until she was 70. (17)

45. They will _____ if they are not rescued soon. (19)

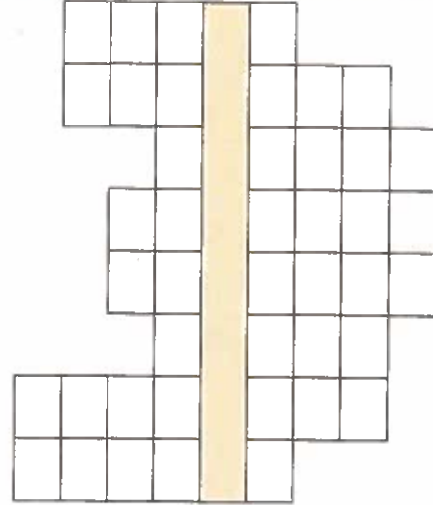
46. The small apple was a(n) _____ meal. (18)

47. This field provides good _____ for the horses. (17)

48. My clown costume caused a lot of _____. (20)

49. Do you see a(n) _____ between my cousin and me? (18)

50. We found _____ from the storm in an old hut. (17)



51. How can I _____ you I am telling the truth? (18)

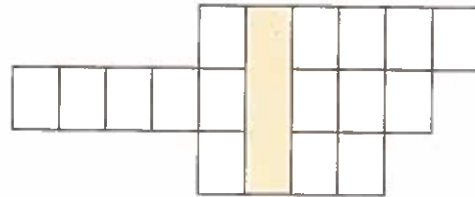
52. The wide-spread use of electricity made gas lamps _____. (18)



53. The funeral put us all in a(n) _____ mood. (18)

54. I was _____ when I was told I had been left out. (20)

55. Please don't _____ about such a serious thing. (20)



Pronunciation Key

Symbol	Key Words	Symbol	Key Words
a	cat	b	bed
ā	ape	d	dog
ä	cot, car	f	fall
â	bear	g	get
e	ten, berry	h	help
ē	me	j	jump
i	fit	k	kiss, call
ī	ice, fire	l	leg, bottle
ō	go	m	meat
ô	fall, for	n	nose, kitten
oi	oil	p	put
oo	look, pull	r	red
oō	tool, rule	s	see
ou	out, crowd	t	top
u	up	v	vat
u	fur, shirt	w	wish
ə	a in ago	y	yard
	e in agent	z	zebra
	i in pencil	ch	chin, arch
	o in atom	ŋ	ring, drink
	u in circus	sh	she, push
		th	thin, truth
		th	then, father
		zh	measure

A stress mark ' is placed after a syllable that gets a primary stress, as in **vocabulary** (vō kab' yə ler ē).