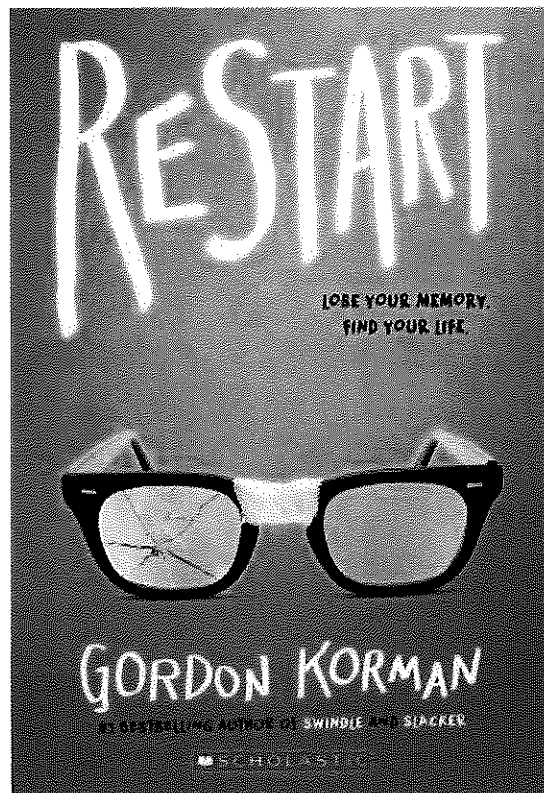


# Rising 5<sup>th</sup> graders

## Summer Reading



The book will be provided to each child by the 4<sup>th</sup> grade teacher.

The packet is due Wed., Aug. 2 at the Parent Orientation.

# 5<sup>th</sup> grade Summer Reading Restart by Gordon Korman

Choose one of these projects to complete at home.

## You in the Story

You will write an additional chapter putting yourself in the story as a new character. First, decide what relationship you have to the main character. Then write the chapter. Make sure your chapter fits well with the book. Try to write in the same style as the author. Include one illustration.

## Letter Exchange

You will become pen pals with the main character. You will need to write six letters total: three from you and three from the main character. Each letter should be about a page long. In the first letter create a reason for writing to him. Then he will write to you, then you will write back to him. Continue in the format until you have six letters.

## Book Jacket for the book

Design a new book cover for the book. Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.

Front: Draw and color an illustration  
Inside front: Write descriptions of the main characters.

Inside back: Write a summary of the story.

Back: Write 5 quotes from the book that are important to understanding the story.

## Drawings

Make 3 drawings of the most important scenes from the book. Each picture should take up half the page and a summary of the picture should take up the bottom half of the page. Make sure the drawings are colored nicely with crayons or colored pencils.

Please return the book on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of school.

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Report due date: Wed., Aug. 2 Teacher signature: Lisa Rippon

5th Grade

# Vocabulary Skills

		Date Completed
Lesson 4	One Step at a Time	
Lesson 10	Tokoyo and the Sea Monster	
Lesson 14	How Water Lilies Began	
Lesson 17	An African Folktale	

Due Wed., Aug. 2

# FIFTH GRADE GRAMMAR

## CAPITALIZATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Rule 1: Capitalize a person's name.

Examples: Tama  
Yuri Todman

### Rule 2: Capitalize initials.

Examples: Koko A. Kirk  
L. B. Shane

### Rule 3: Capitalize a title with a name.

Examples: Aunt Kesi                      Mrs. Anne Wing  
Governor Contos                      Dr. Liston

**However, do not capitalize a title if it is a career choice.**

Abel wants to become a doctor.  
Mrs. Keokuk is running for governor of her state.

### Rule 4: Capitalize the pronoun I.

### Rule 5: Capitalize the first word of a sentence.



Directions: Write your answer on the line.

1. Write the first and last name of your best friend. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Write your name. Include your middle initial. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write the name of a relative such as your aunt, uncle, grandmother, or grandfather with a name. Example: Aunt Hetty \_\_\_\_\_
4. Write a complete sentence using the pronoun I. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. If you would become a senator, what would your name be with the title added?  
Write it. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Write your teacher's name. Use Miss, Mrs., or Mr. with it. \_\_\_\_\_

## CAPITALIZATION

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Examples: Tama  
Yuri Todman

### Rule 2: Capitalize initials.

Examples: Koko A. Kirk  
L. B. Shane

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**However, do not capitalize a title if it is a career choice.**

Abel wants to become a doctor.  
Mrs. Keokuk is running for governor of her state.

### Rule 4: Capitalize the pronoun I.

### Rule 5: Capitalize the first word of a sentence.



Directions: Write the capital letter above any word that needs to be capitalized.

1. mrs. isi p. bloom is their neighbor.
2. may aren and i have milk?
3. yesterday, governor yassie visited us.
4. he is mayor roy h. rigas.
5. mr. and mrs. s. t. hull won a trip.
6. tara and miss brock met with dr. harden.
7. ralph, thomas, and mosi went to church together.
8. barton e. preston is their state's new governor.

## CAPITALIZATION

**Rule 6: Capitalize the name of a school, college, hospital, or library.**

**Do not capitalize a school, college, hospital, or library unless a specific name is given.**

**Rule 7: Capitalize the name of a business.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is near my house.  
(name of school)

4. My \_\_\_\_\_ works at \_\_\_\_\_  
(person) (name of business)

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## CAPITALIZATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule 6: Capitalize the name of a school, college, hospital, or library.**

Examples: Liberty School

Boswell Hospital

Shippensburg University

Mesquite Library

**Do not capitalize a school, college, hospital, or library unless a specific name is given.**

We like to go to the library.

He attends a junior high school.

**Rule 7: Capitalize the name of a business.**

Examples: London Company

Market Cable, Inc.

Kodiac Express

My Favorite Florist

Clover Jewelers

Computers Plus

Lighthouse Bakery

Parrot Food Club

Magic Fashions

Princess Travel

Triumph Hotel

Aster Medical Equipment

Ribbons Drugstore

Palm Department Store

Bell Shopping Center

Westwood Mall



Directions: Write the capital letter above any word that needs to be capitalized.

1. seth attends latham college.
2. she lives near a middle school by dover library.
3. his brother works at garret tile company.
4. they ate lunch at royce's texas cafe.
5. grandmother entered york hospital for tests.
6. sparkle cleaning service just opened for business.
7. their neighbor owns cameo bakery near baltimore art school.



## CAPITALIZATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Rule 8: Capitalize days and months.

Examples: Tuesday

January

### Rule 9: Capitalize holidays and special days.

Examples: Thanksgiving

Independence Day

### Rule 10: Capitalize the name of special events.

Examples: Tampa Arts Festival

Arizona Senior Olympics

Kingsdale Carnival

Phoenix Open Golf Tournament

Four Seasons Rodeo

Orange Bowl Parade.

All State Horse Show

Barrett Jackson Auto Auction

**Do not capitalize the event unless a specific name is given.**

Jan played in a golf tournament.



Directions: Write your answer on the line.

1. My favorite day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Do you like Thanksgiving or Christmas better? \_\_\_\_\_
3. My favorite holiday is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My favorite special day is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My birthday is in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Another month that I like is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. A special event I attended this year was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A special event I would like to attend is \_\_\_\_\_.

## CAPITALIZATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Rule 8: Capitalize days and months.

Examples: Tuesday January

### Rule 9: Capitalize holidays and special days.

Examples: Thanksgiving Independence Day

### Rule 10: Capitalize the name of special events.

Examples: Tampa Arts Festival Arizona Senior Olympics  
Bonneauville Carnival Phoenix Open Golf Tournament  
Four Seasons Rodeo Orange Bowl Parade.  
All State Horse Show Barrett Jackson Auto Auction

**Do not capitalize the event unless a specific name is given.**

Jan played in a golf tournament.



Directions: Write the capital letter above any word that needs to be capitalized.

1. on arbor day, their class planted trees.
2. we will go to the south mountain fair on monday.
3. pennsylvania sampler crafts show was held last year.
4. on saturday, october 18, we attended an art show.
5. the rose bowl parade will be held again this year.
6. last valentine's day, their parents went to the lincoln sweethearts' ball.
7. the girls met in march to celebrate st. patrick's day.
8. is the fiesta bowl parade held on new year's day?
9. each july, our family enjoys watching cowboys compete at the prescott rodeo.

## CAPITALIZATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Rule 11: Capitalize the name of a language.**

Examples: English      German

**Rule 12: Capitalize the first word in a line of poetry.**

Examples: Though I travel to the song of a fife,  
And you to the sound of the distant drum,  
We sing the music of friendship.

**Rule 13: Capitalize the first word of a greeting and a closing of a letter.**

Examples: Dear Tara,      Truly yours,

**Rule 14: Capitalize brand names but not the products.**

Examples: Appleland juice

Little Angel baby shoes



Directions: Write your answer on the line.

1. The language I speak is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I would also like to speak \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If I were to write a letter, the greeting would say: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The closing of my letter would say: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My favorite cereal is \_\_\_\_\_ (brand name) \_\_\_\_\_ (product).
6. I have bought \_\_\_\_\_ at a \_\_\_\_\_ store.  
(brand name + product) (type)
7. Write a line of poetry that rhymes with the one given:

Through the woods came a big brown bear,

FIFTH

GRADE

GRAMMAR

## **PREPOSITIONS**

**about**

**above**

**across**

**after**

**against**

**along**

**around**

**at**

**before**

**behind**

**below**

**beneath**

**beside**

**between**

**by**

**down**

**during**

**except**

**for**

**from**

**in**

**inside**

**into**

**near**

**of**

**off**

**on**

**out**

**outside**

**over**

**past**

**through**

**throughout**

**to**

**toward**

**under**

**until**

**up**

**with**

**without**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## PREPOSITIONS

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Example: His dad lives ~~near Mt. St. Helens~~.

1. I left without money.
2. The soap is below the sink.
3. A bug flew up his sleeve.
4. Many horses trotted along the wide path.
5. Her cousin lives near a waterfall.
6. Inside the box was a small quilt.
7. The van beside the blue car is mine.
8. Everyone except Sandy left early.
9. A toddler crawled over his friend.
10. A rabbit nibbled beneath a bush.
11. We peeked under the bed.
12. Shawn looked toward his laughing friends.
13. The runner jumped over the hurdle.
14. A ring fell to the floor.
15. This letter is from their senator.
16. My grandmother golfs with her friend.
17. Chad shopped without his mother.
18. She placed her towel between several sunbathers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## PREPOSITIONS

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Example: His sunglasses are ~~beneath the sofa in the living room.~~

1. Several hens gathered by the shed.
  2. Daisies grow outside their fence.
  3. A seal swam toward the shore.
  4. Marty fell off the bottom of the slide.
  5. A dog without a leash trotted by them.
  6. Nightly, the woman looks through her telescope.
  7. They rushed across the yard after a rubber ball.
  8. Mr. Carlson read a book about tigers to his son.
  9. She rode around the corral on her favorite pinto.
  10. The teenagers walked down the beach past the pier.
  11. A dog darted across the street by the firehouse.
  12. We walked between the aisles at the supermarket.
  13. The drummer waited beside the road after the parade.
  14. The sun sinks behind the mountains toward the end of the day.
  15. They played against a team with blue and white jerseys.
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**PREPOSITIONS**  
**Compound Subjects**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Compound Subjects:**

**Sometimes a sentence will contain a compound subject.**

Compound subject simply means that there will be **more than one** "who" or "what" in the sentence. Compounds are usually joined with the conjunctions, *and* or *or*.

Examples: His father and mother have arrived.

Janis, Kelly, or I will be going, also.

Crossing out prepositional phrases will make it easier to find a compound subject.

Example: The lady ~~with the red hat~~ and her mother are opera singers.



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

1. His dog and cat play in his backyard.
2. Your aunt and uncle from Texas are here.
3. A pear or peach is in the refrigerator.
4. The mayor and her husband arrived at the dinner.
5. Dr. Shank and his nurse talked to the young patient.
6. Paper and pencils are inside the desk.
7. Mark, Kim, or Denise left for the park.
8. A candle, three flower pots, a vase, and a red box are on the shelf above the sink.
9. A bag of corn and a carton of fruit were under a wooden bench.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## PREPOSITIONS Imperative Sentence

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**An imperative sentence gives a command. Usually, the subject is not written.** The person knows that the message is intended for him.

Example: Pass the butter, please.

Notice that the sentence doesn't say, "You pass the butter, please." The *you* has been omitted because it's understood for whom the message was intended. The subject is written: (You) and said: "You understood."

Example: Follow this road.

(You) Follow this road.

Crossing out prepositional phrases will help:

Example: Sit by me for a few minutes.

(You) sit ~~by me for a few minutes.~~



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

1. Give this to your brother.
2. Please look into the camera.
3. Drive by my friend's house.
4. Take the saw to the tree trimmer.
5. Go after lunch without me.
6. Sign on the dotted line.
7. Please search under the table for the lost keys.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Compound Objects of the Preposition:**

**O.P.      O.P.**

**Note:** Look at the word after an object of the preposition. If *and* or *or* follows the noun or pronoun, check to see if there may be another noun or pronoun ending the prepositional phrase.

**O.P.      O.P.**

Example: He walked ~~without his shoes or socks.~~



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

1. The shirt with dots and stripes is unusual.
2. Go with your cousin or David.
3. The gift from Sam and Dora was large.
4. She eats her sandwiches without tomato or lettuce.
5. Their family reunion is in July or August.
6. Take this with you for your lunch or dinner.
7. The road to Payson and Alpine has many bumps.
8. Your gardening tool is in the shed on the table or chair.
9. Throughout the fall and winter, we watch birds at that feeder.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## PREPOSITIONS Compound Verbs

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Compound Verbs:

Sometimes a sentence contains more than one verb. This is called a **compound verb**. This means that the subject often "does" more than one item.

In order to determine a verb, first cross out any prepositional phrases. Then, find the subject of the sentence. Next, decide what the subject *is* (*was*) or *does* (*did*).

Examples: A sparrow sits ~~on the fence~~ and chirps.

What does the sparrow do? Two things: sits and chirps

The nurse took a bandage, opened it, and placed it ~~on the man's arm~~.

What did the nurse do? Three things: took, opened, and placed



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

1. A pretty receptionist smiled and handed a paper to a businesswoman.
2. After breakfast, Joe washed, rinsed, and dried the dirty dishes.
3. Harriet waved her hat, yelled, and stomped her foot in excitement.
4. The winner of the race dashed across the finish line and fell.
5. One of the boys clapped his hands and cheered happily.
6. Mr. Adams drives to a bus stop and travels by bus to his office.
7. A tiger has stripes, eats meat, and lives in Asia.
8. The delivery person knocked, waited for a few minutes, and left the package beside the door.
9. A deer with a fawn stepped into the meadow and stared toward us.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## PREPOSITIONS

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**To plus a verb is called an infinitive.**

Examples:    to go            to cry            to clean            to sing

Do not cross out infinitives. Place each infinitive in parenthesis ( to sing ). This will help you to remember not to mark it as a prepositional phrase.

Example: The librarian wants **(to read)** us a book.

**Important note:** To plus a noun or pronoun makes up a prepositional phrase. Cross out any prepositional phrase.

to the store	=	prepositional phrase	to + store (noun)
to go	=	infinitive	to + go (verb)

In a sentence, cross out the prepositional phrase. Place parenthesis around the infinitive.

Example: Kyle wants (to go) ~~to the store~~.



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Place parenthesis ( ) around each infinitive. Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

1. Jacob loves to read about reptiles.
2. Heidi wanted to be an airplane pilot.
3. In the winter, Grandma loves to ski.
4. They promised to write soon.
5. Some tourists decided to drive by a marina.
6. Karen needs to take her backpack with her.
7. Several of the actors tried to add lines without the permission of the director.

## DIRECT OBJECTS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Direct Objects:** Direct objects receive the action of the verb.

Example: Kerry hit a ball.

What is the **object** Kerry hit? Answer: ball  
*Ball* is the direct object.

**Sometimes, there will be a compound direct object.**

Example: The clerk sold shoes and sandals.

What are the **objects** the clerk sold? Answer: shoes and sandals

To find a direct object:

1. Determine the subject of the sentence.
2. Find the verb. Ask what the subject is doing or did. **You will always have a verb that shows action in a sentence containing a direct object.**
3. Determine what object is being affected by the verb. Label the direct object- D.O.



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice. Label the direct object - D.O.

1. A maid at the hotel shook the rug.
2. Gordon placed a mat under the dog.
3. They read a book during the afternoon.
4. Harry flies kites on windy days.
5. Our brother cooked dinner for everyone.
6. A bellman carried our suitcases to our room.
7. Jill feeds her dog and cat before breakfast.
8. I bought a straw hat and a flowered dress today.

## CONTRACTIONS

"To contract" means to draw together or make smaller. In forming contractions, we draw together two words to make a shorter word. We insert an **apostrophe** where we have left out a letter or letters.

Suggestions:

1. Make sure that your apostrophe ( ' ) is curved. Otherwise, it may look like a chicken scratch.
2. Place an apostrophe **exactly** where the letter or letters are missing.



<u>CONTRACTION = WORD + VERB</u>			
I'm	=	I	+ am
I've	=	I	+ have
I'd	=	I	+ would
I'll	=	I	+ shall (will)*
you'll	=	you	+ will
they'll	=	they	+ will
we'll	=	we	+ will
he's	=	he	+ is
he'd	=	he	+ would
she's	=	she	+ is
that's	=	that	+ is
they've	=	they	+ have
it's	=	it	+ is
who's	=	who	+ is
what's	=	what	+ is
where's	=	where	+ is
here's	=	here	+ is
there's	=	there	+ is

<u>CONTRACTION = VERB + WORD</u>			
don't	=	do	+ not
doesn't	=	does	+ not
didn't	=	did	+ not
hasn't	=	has	+ not
hadn't	=	had	+ not
haven't	=	have	+ not
isn't	=	is	+ not
aren't	=	are	+ not
wasn't	=	was	+ not
weren't	=	were	+ not
mustn't	=	must	+ not
mightn't	=	might	+ not
shouldn't	=	should	+ not
couldn't	=	could	+ not
wouldn't	=	would	+ not
won't	=	will	+ not
can't	=	can	+ not

( Can + not is written *cannot*. )

\*Technically, *I shall* is correct.

**VERBS**  
**Contractions**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Write the contraction in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ask if **we are** allowed to water-ski with you.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **I would** rather stay here.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I wonder if **he is** the first contestant.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ He said, "I **am** very happy to meet you."
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **They are** headed for the Grand Canyon.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ If **she is** ready, let's go.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ **You are** standing on my foot.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **I shall** answer his letter soon.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Jane asked, "**What is** your new address?"
10. \_\_\_\_\_ **That is** amazing!
11. \_\_\_\_\_ **They have** no idea that he plans to visit them.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ I think that **you will** enjoy this show.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Do you know **who is** pitching?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ **Here is** the magazine that you wanted, Melody.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Are you aware that **it is** midnight?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS**  
**Contractions**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Write the contraction in the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Lemon **had not** been added to the iced tea.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ This silverware **is not** clean.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The porter **would not** take a tip.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Those golfers **have not** played well lately.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **Do not** send money in the mail.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The minister and his wife **were not** there.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ General Grant **did not** serve at the Battle of Gettysburg.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ His grandmother **will not** fly on an airplane.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I **cannot** read that signature.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ You **are not** supposed to take your brother's toys.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher **could not** tell the twins apart.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ He **has not** studied about the first permanent English colony in America.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ You **must not** talk during the symphony.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ We **should not** leave before noon.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Twain **was not** the writer's real name.



## IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle*</u>
To be	is, am, are	was, were	being	been
To beat	beat(s)	beat	beating	beaten
To begin	begin(s)	began	beginning	begun
To blow	blow(s)	blew	blowing	blown
To break	break(s)	broke	breaking	broken
To bring	bring(s)	brought	bringing	brought
To burst	burst(s)	burst	bursting	burst
To buy	buy(s)	bought	buying	bought
To choose	choose(s)	chose	choosing	chosen
To come	come(s)	came	coming	come
To do	do, does	did	doing	done
To drink	drink(s)	drank	drinking	drunk
To drive	drive(s)	drove	driving	driven
To eat	eat(s)	ate	eating	eaten
To fall	fall(s)	fell	falling	fallen
To fly	fly, flies	flew	flying	flown
To freeze	freeze(s)	froze	freezing	frozen
To give	give(s)	gave	giving	given
To go	go, goes	went	going	gone
To grow	grow(s)	grew	growing	grown
To have	have, has	had	having	had
To hang	hang(s)	hanged, hung**	hanging	hanged, hung**
To know	know(s)	knew	knowing	known
To lay	lay(s)	laid	laying	laid
To leave	leave(s)	left	leaving	left

---

**\*Uses a helping verb such as has, have, or had.**

## IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle*</u>
To lie	lie(s)	lay	lying	lain
To ride	ride(s)	rode	riding	ridden
To ring	ring(s)	rang	ringing	rung
To rise	rises(s)	rose	rising	risen
To run	run(s)	ran	running	run
To see	see(s)	saw	seeing	seen
To set	set(s)	set	setting	set
To shake	shake(s)	shook	shaking	shaken
To sing	sing(s)	sang	singing	sung
To sink	sink(s)	sank	sinking	sunk
To sit	sit(s)	sat	sitting	sat
To speak	speak(s)	spoke	speaking	spoken
To spring	spring(s)	sprang	springing	sprung
To steal	steal(s)	stole	stealing	stolen
To swim	swim(s)	swam	swimming	swum
To swear	swear(s)	swore	swearing	sworn
To take	take(s)	took	taking	taken
To teach	teach(s)	taught	teaching	taught
To throw	throw(s)	threw	throwing	thrown
To wear	wear(s)	wore	wearing	worn
To write	write(s)	wrote	writing	written

---

\*Uses a helping verb such as has, have, had. These may also use other helping verbs such as was or were.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS**  
**Irregular Verbs**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice.

1. Josh had ( rode, ridden ) his dirt bike to Corey's house.
2. I have ( drunk, drank ) too much water.
3. Corn is ( grew, grown ) in Iowa.
4. Jim had ( bought, buyed ) a fishing pole.
5. Jill has ( went, gone ) to church.
6. They had ( ran, run ) a mile.
7. The President of the United States was ( swore, sworn ) into office.
8. Those girls have ( swum, swam ) for an hour.
9. The pitcher had ( threw, thrown ) two strikes.
10. During the night, snow had ( fell, fallen ).
11. His pants have ( shrunk, shrank ) in the dryer.
12. That grass was ( ate, eaten ) by two goats.
13. A pirate ship had ( sank, sunk ) off the coast of Florida.
14. I have ( saw, seen ) the ship, Queen Mary.
15. Several speeches were ( gave, given ) before the election.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS**  
**Irregular Verbs**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Remember:** 1. *Not* is never a verb. Box *not*.

2. To determine the verb phrase of a question (interrogative), change it to a statement (declarative). You may want to do this mentally.



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice.

1. The wind had ( blew, blown ) throughout the night.
2. Roses were ( chose, chosen ) for the bridal bouquet.
3. You have ( taught, teached ) us so much.
4. Several flags were ( flown, flew ) on Memorial Day.
5. The carnival had ( began, begun ) at four o'clock.
6. She has not ( worn, wore ) a short gown to the prom.
7. Egg whites were beaten for the pudding.
8. Her balloons have not ( burst, busted ).
9. At Christmas, stockings are ( hanged, hung ) above the fireplace.
10. The Richards family has ( drove, driven ) from Denver to New York City.
11. Were ice cubes ( froze, frozen ) into animal shapes?
12. At the restaurant, their cellular phone had ( rung, rang ).
13. A leak has ( sprang, sprung ) in the pipes.
14. Our former neighbors have ( came, come ) with their children.
15. Has he ( brung, brought ) a sack lunch and a drink?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS**  
**Subject/Verb Agreement**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Read each sentence. The subject has been underlined. Circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. A snail ( crawl, crawls ) slowly.
2. Ostriches ( run, runs ) fast.
3. Mandy ( has, have ) a cocker spaniel puppy.
4. Camels ( spit, spits ).
5. Finches ( make, makes ) great pets.
6. Each of those girls ( own, owns ) a dog.
7. Joel and Suzanne ( help, helps ) at a local hospital.
8. One ( need, needs ) to listen carefully.
9. Butterflies ( leave, leaves ) a cocoon.
10. We ( is, are ) here.
11. Rattlesnakes ( shed, sheds ) their skin.
12. They ( surf, surfs ) every summer.
13. A police officer ( watch, watches ) our neighborhood carefully.
14. Date palms ( grow, grows ) in Arizona.
15. Everyone of the students ( is, are ) on the honor roll.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS**  
**Subject/Verb Agreement**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Read each sentence. Underline the subject once; circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

**Remember:** You may want to cross out prepositional phrases. This helps to find the subject.

1. Several mops ( have, has ) old handles.
2. Those spiders ( spin, spins ) a large web.
3. A yellowhammer ( peck, pecks ) trees.
4. One of the boats ( anchor, anchors ) in Boston.
5. His competitors ( lifts, lift ) heavier weights.
6. A porbeagle ( is, are ) a shark with a pointed nose.
7. The child ( push, pushes ) a small cart in the grocery store.
8. Everyone of the girls ( is, are ) on the team.
9. Blennies ( swim, swims ) in a sea.
10. Several oxen ( pull, pulls ) the heavy cart.
11. The tail of a racerunner ( is, are ) nine inches.
12. She ( look, looks ) through a telescope.
13. Each of the children ( take, takes ) a nap.
14. Maria ( cook, cooks ) for her entire family.
15. Many types of beans ( grow, grows ) in their garden.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## CONJUNCTIONS

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Conjunctions are joining words.**

The three coordinating conjunctions are **and**, **but**, and **or**.

Examples: Bob and Gerald are friends.

You may have ice cream or sherbet.

Julie likes Phoenix, but it's hot there in the summer.



Directions: Circle any conjunctions.

1. Strawberries and ice cream were served.
2. Molly or Misty will come with us.
3. They like to sail, but they get seasick.
4. The sergeant stopped and saluted.
5. Michael likes to read mysteries or science fiction.
6. Marsha and her brother seldom visit their grandparents or cousins.
7. The restaurant takes cash or credit cards but no checks.
8. Penny and her mother laughed but looked upset.
9. Have Tom and Cindy decided to marry in December.
10. You may choose to dust or to vacuum, but you must do one.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## ADVERBS How?

Date \_\_\_\_\_

It is important to use the correct form in our speaking and writing.

The following sentence is incorrect. **Joel skates slow.**

Joel is a slow skater. *Slow* is an adjective that modifies the noun, skater.

Since *slow* is an adjective, it cannot tell *how* Joel skates.

**Correct: Joel skates slowly.**

**There are several words that are the same in both adjective and adverb forms.**

Examples:      hard      He is a hard hitter. He hits the ball hard.

                 fast      I am a fast walker. I walk fast.

However, **most words do change**. Use a **dictionary** to determine the adverb form. For slow, it will say *adv. slowly*. Often the adverb listing is in boldfaced print.



Directions: Fill in the blank with the adverb form of the word in parenthesis.

Example: ( cheerful ) He always speaks cheerfully to us.

1. ( proper ) Sit \_\_\_\_\_, please.
2. ( frequent ) That lady flies \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ( rude ) Please don't speak \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
4. ( timid ) The speaker replied \_\_\_\_\_.
5. ( forceful ) A falling skater hit the pavement \_\_\_\_\_.
6. ( tight ) The child hugged his teddy bear \_\_\_\_\_.
7. ( firm ) The senator responded \_\_\_\_\_.
8. ( skillful ) A craftsman \_\_\_\_\_ carved a statue.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

**ADVERBS**  
**When?**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Circle the adverb that tells *when* in the following sentences. Draw an arrow to the verb it goes over to (modifies).

**Note: Crossing out prepositional phrases helps to find adverbs.**

1. He wants an answer now.
2. That clerk never leaves before dinner.
3. A barbecue will be held tonight.
4. The guide arrived early in the morning.
5. His leader seldom arrives on time.
6. She immediately looked around the room.
7. The student sometimes walks to school.
8. Some fishermen always take a net.
9. That golfer frequently uses pink golf balls.
10. Her grandfather will visit today.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**ADVERBS**  
**Where?**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Circle the adverb that tells *where* in the following sentences. Draw an arrow to the verb it goes over to (modifies).

**Note: Crossing out prepositional phrases helps to find adverbs.**

1. The child fell down.
2. Mark visited there last winter.
3. Where may I sit?
4. He walked far.
5. I searched everywhere for my wallet.
6. They played outside.
7. Their sister lives nearby.
8. You may come in.
9. Chad went somewhere with his mother.
10. Mary stays here during the summer.

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

**active**

ak' tiv

*adj.* 1. Taking part; working.

Luis has been an **active** member of the chess club for two years.

2. Lively; quick; busy.

Even though she is over ninety, Dr. O'Brien still has a very **active** mind.

3. Moving a lot; moving quickly.

Because I've been more physically **active**, I can run around the track more easily.

**astound**

ə stound'

*v.* To surprise; to amaze.

The European Space Agency **astounded** the world in 2014 by landing a robot on a moving comet.

**astounding** *adj.* Very surprising.

The report of flying saucers landing on the White House lawn would be **astounding** if it were true.



.....  
Tell your partner the most astounding thing you have seen recently on video.

**attend**

ə tend'

*v.* 1. To go to or be present at.

If you are planning to **attend** the after-school party, please let Kwan know.

2. To pay attention to.

The judge asked the jury to **attend** carefully to what she was going to say.



.....  
Discuss with your partner how important it is to attend to a teacher's instructions during a fire drill.

**cherish**

cher' ish

*v.* 1. To cling to an idea or feeling.

Ramona **cherished** the hope that her father would return soon.

2. To take good care of; to love.

I **cherish** the gold watch my grandfather gave me.

**contract**  
kən trakt

v. 1. To make an agreement that has the force of law.

We **contracted** with carpenters to repair the stairs.

2. To get; to come to have.

When I **contracted** the flu, Dr. Robey told me I had to stay away from other people.

3. To make or become smaller.

By 1828, Cherokee lands had **contracted** to one-tenth the size they had been a hundred years earlier.

n. (kən' trakt) An agreement that has the force of law.

Tom has just signed a **contract** to write a book.



.....  
*Show your partner how you can contract the fingers on your hand.*

**eager**  
ē' gər

adj. Wanting very much.

We were **eager** to take part in the science project.

**eagerly** adv. With a great deal of enthusiasm, wanting.

We **eagerly** awaited the arrival of our cousins, whom we hadn't seen in several months.

**expose**  
ek spōz'

v. 1. To make known.

In her weekly newspaper column, Molly **exposed** the school's plan to cut recess time.

2. To open to view.

Cleaning the painting **exposed** the original colors.

3. To leave unprotected.

Because I had no place to keep my bike, I had to leave it outside, **exposed** to the weather.



.....  
*Tell your partner how you would feel if everything in your backpack spilled onto the floor and was exposed for everyone to see.*

**grace**  
grās

n. 1. Beauty of form or movement.

Margot Fonteyn danced with such **grace** that she was hailed as one of the world's greatest ballerinas.

2. A short prayer said before a meal.

They always say **grace** in her family.

3. An extra period to do or pay something.

The teacher gave us three days' **grace** to finish the project.

**graceful** adj. Having beauty of movement.

With a **graceful** leap, the cat landed on my lap.

**impose**  
im pōz

- v. 1. To force someone to accept or put up with.  
The new coach **imposed** strict rules about arriving late or leaving practice early.
2. To take unfair advantage of.  
I try not to **impose** on my mother's good nature.



.....  
*Discuss with your partner how it feels when a friend wants to impose on you by copying your work.*

**modest**  
mä dĕst

- adj. 1. Not thinking too highly of oneself.  
Nadia was too **modest** to accept all the credit for her part in writing the play.
2. Simple; not fancy or extreme.  
The Wallmans lived in the same **modest** apartment all their lives.
- modesty** n. The quality of being modest.  
My sense of **modesty** keeps me from taking too much credit for the project's success.

**parallel**  
par ə lel

- adj. Lying in the same direction and always the same distance apart.  
The two edges of a ruler are **parallel**.

**paralyze**  
par ə līz

- v. 1. To stop all movement or feeling in.  
As the huge wave approached, fear **paralyzed** people walking at the water's edge, and they stood there motionless.
2. To make helpless or powerless.  
The snowstorm **paralyzed** Washington, D.C., for five days.
- paralysis** (pə ra lə səs) n. Condition of being paralyzed.  
President Franklin D. Roosevelt used a wheelchair because of the **paralysis** in his legs.



.....  
*Talk to your partner about ways your town would be paralyzed if the electricity was turned off.*

**pessimist**  
pe sə mist

- n. A person who expects things to turn out badly.  
A **pessimist** carries an umbrella even though the forecast is for fine weather.
- pessimistic** adj. Not having hope, joy, or confidence; gloomy.  
After losing her job, Ms. Ramirez was **pessimistic** about finding another job soon.



.....  
*Tell your partner some things a pessimist might say after he or she took a math test.*

**recite**  
ri sīt

v. To say aloud before an audience, usually from memory.  
Rozzie **recited** her favorite Emily Dickinson poem to the class.  
**recital** n. A program of music or dance.  
I felt very nervous before my ballet **recital**.

**respond**  
ri spānd

v. To answer.  
When you want to **respond** to a question, please raise your hand.  
**response** n. Something said or done in reply.  
Henry took a few moments to think before giving his **response** to Mr. Bartlett's question.

## 4A

### Using Words in Context

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

- (a) **Paralysis** can make you need a wheelchair. \_\_\_\_

(b) You can draw a **paralysis** with just four straight lines. \_\_\_\_

(c) We were **paralyzed** with fear as the tornado got closer. \_\_\_\_

(d) A **paralysis** is a person who always looks on the bright side. \_\_\_\_
- (a) Movie stars **contract** a lot of attention from the radio. \_\_\_\_

(b) Anyone who **contracts** the flu should stay home. \_\_\_\_

(c) The **contract** was written by someone who knows the law. \_\_\_\_

(d) The **contract** opens when you push on it. \_\_\_\_
- (a) We were kept in **response** as we waited to hear the answer. \_\_\_\_

(b) Did anyone **respond** to the ad in the newspaper? \_\_\_\_

(c) Does my drawing **respond** like my little sister? \_\_\_\_

(d) I rang the doorbell several times, but there was no **response** from inside. \_\_\_\_
- (a) Tsakao stays **active** by running a mile every day. \_\_\_\_

(b) Mafaz has been an **active** member of her community for fifty years. \_\_\_\_

(c) Mount Saint Helens is an **active** volcano in Washington state. \_\_\_\_

(d) The cat's fur is the most **active** after we brush it. \_\_\_\_

active

astound

attend

cherish

contract

eager

expose

grace

impose

modest

parallel

paralyze

pessimist

recite

respond

5. (a) Mariah's guests **imposed** on her by staying too late in the night. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The principal **imposed** new rules for the playground. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) I was having a quiet **impose** in the hammock when the dog jumped on me. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Are you **imposing** that Clayton cheated you of the money? \_\_\_\_
6. (a) I'm sorry that I won't be able to **attend** Veena's party. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) I did not **attend** to hurt Ashanique's feelings. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) **Attend** to everything I say because I don't want to repeat myself. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) I was asked which school I **attended**. \_\_\_\_
7. (a) "I hardly did anything," said Josh **modestly**. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The concert raised a **modest** amount for the children's fund. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The **modesty** had hardly been used and looked brand new. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Martina picked as the winner the **modest** one she could find. \_\_\_\_
8. (a) Paint that is **exposed** to lots of sunlight soon starts to fade. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) What do you **expose** he meant when he said that to you? \_\_\_\_  
 (c) I am **exposed** to keep my room neat at all times. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Tex removed his hat to **expose** his shaved head. \_\_\_\_
9. (a) Shayna was able to **recite** the poem without stumbling once. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Josie **recited** so hard she couldn't breathe. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) Wilma grew bored and left before the **recital** was over. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Wendy rushed from the room, knocking over the **recital** as she fled. \_\_\_\_
10. (a) **Astounding** the seeds from last year made them start to grow. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Marco Polo had **astounding** tales to tell of his visit to China. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The lighthouse was **astounded** on solid rock. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) I promise that what I have to tell you will **astound** you. \_\_\_\_

# 4B

## Making Connections

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

1. Which word or words go with *care deeply*?  
 (a) astound (b) recite (c) cherish (d) approach
2. Which word or words go with *full of energy and enthusiasm*?  
 (a) modest (b) active (c) eager (d) vigorous
3. Which word or words go with *expect the worst*?  
 (a) pessimistic (b) eager (c) active (d) severe
4. Which word or words go with *sleepy*?  
 (a) active (b) drowsy (c) famished (d) doze
5. Which word or words go with *side by side*?  
 (a) contract (b) recital (c) paralysis (d) parallel
6. Which word or words go with *ballerina*?  
 (a) grace (b) malice (c) talent (d) nectar
7. Which word or words go with *performance*?  
 (a) act (b) recital (c) contract (d) response
8. Which word or words go with *surprising*?  
 (a) ceasing (b) eager (c) astounding (d) pessimistic
9. Which word or words go with *get smaller*?  
 (a) respond (b) reduce (c) impose (d) contract
10. Which word or words go with *make known*?  
 (a) attend (b) expose (c) respond (d) impose

active

astound

attend

cherish

contract

eager

expose

grace

impose

modest

parallel

paralyze

pessimist

recite

respond



## Determining Meanings

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

1. I want to **respond**

- (a) to something you said the other day.
- (b) to a column in yesterday's newspaper.
- (c) the money you lent me back in June.
- (d) but I can't think what to say.

2. A **pessimistic** person

- (a) is someone who might need to be cheered up.
- (b) is someone who cares deeply about nature.
- (c) loves the country where she was born.
- (d) says that the glass is half empty.

3. An **active**

- (a) mind is one that enjoys solving puzzles.
- (b) victory is one that brings no benefit to the winners.
- (c) person is never busy.
- (d) person tries to stay busy.

4. We **cherished**

- (a) our team above all others in the league.
- (b) the memory of those who were no longer with us.
- (c) the boots until the toes shone like mirrors.
- (d) the chestnuts by roasting them over an open fire.

5. Do not **expose**

- (a) your eyes to direct sunlight.
- (b) his mistakes, because he wants to confess on his own.
- (c) that you can get away with making up stories about me.
- (d) your pet rabbit to the cold.

6. A **modest**

- (a) house in a nice part of our new town was Mom's greatest wish.
- (b) "Oh, it was nothing," was her reply when he thanked her.
- (c) amount of grapes was all I wanted for a snack.
- (d) time for the meeting would be noon on Tuesday.

7. He was **eagerly**

- (a) waiting to see his friends after two weeks away at summer camp.
- (b) looking forward to feeling miserable.
- (c) hoping to win the chess tournament, so he practiced hard.
- (d) looking forward to eating after skipping lunch to play basketball.

8. I **attended**

- (a) Highmount Junior School when I was younger.
- (b) to spend the holiday with my aunt.
- (c) to every word she said.
- (d) that I was a monster to scare my little brother.

## 4D

### Completing Sentences

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

1. If someone **imposes** on me, I might feel

2. If two lines are **parallel**, that means they are

3. An animal that is **paralyzed** is

4. A **pessimist** thinks

5. I have seen a **graceful**

6. To **expose** something means to

7. If you **contract** with someone by law, that means

8. Something important that I think people should **attend** to

active

astound

attend

cherish

contract

eager

expose

grace

impose

modest

parallel

paralyze

pessimist

recite

respond

9. An **astounding** news story might be

10. If you have been an **active** member of a club for three years, that means you

11. A **modest** ice skater might say,

12. When someone says something nice about you, your **response** might be

4E

## Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



### One Step at a Time

Courage! That's all Sucheng Chan had to fight her battles, but it was enough. Her troubles began when she was young. She was an **active** child who liked nothing better than to run outside and play with the other children in the village in China where she was born. But at the age of four she **contracted** polio, a childhood disease that was once common but is now rare. Polio causes **paralysis**, and the muscles in Sucheng Chan's legs slowly wasted away until she could no longer run or even walk. The doctors were **pessimistic** about her chances of living more than a year or two, but they did not know her. With courage came determination, and Sucheng was determined to walk again.

For three years, Sucheng Chan lay helplessly in bed. But one day she surprised her mother. Sucheng Chan asked her mother to set up some chairs in two **parallel** lines, their backs facing each other. She then forced herself out of bed, and with great difficulty she made her way between the chairs, using their backs as support. She did this repeatedly to develop her limbs. Her body ached from her many falls.

At that time, China was at war with Japan. Sucheng Chan's father was serving in the army, unable to see his family. He **cherished** his daughter, though. It saddened him that he could not give her the comfort and support

she needed. When the war ended, he finally returned home. Imagine how **astounded** he was to see Sucheng Chan walk up to him and welcome him! Her movements were not at all **graceful**. But to her father, there had never been such a beautiful sight.

Sucheng Chan had always been an intelligent child. She was **eager** to go to school. But in those days in China, education was not freely available, and her parents had only a **modest** income. Sucheng Chan was eight years old before they saved enough money for her to **attend** the American school in Shanghai. There she learned to speak English. She also began a lifelong study of Asian history and culture.

In 1948, at the end of Sucheng Chan's first year in school, China's government became communist. The new government **imposed** strict rules forbidding contact with foreigners. One result was that the American school was closed. Sucheng Chan and her parents grew increasingly unhappy. They decided to leave China and settle in Malaysia.

Sucheng Chan spent her teenage years at a Malaysian high school. This was the happiest time of her life. She did very well in school and took piano lessons. Sometimes she gave **recitals** for visitors. Once, when she walked across the stage, her legs gave way, and she collapsed. She heard a voice say, "*Ayah!* Someone like you should not **expose** herself like that." Sucheng Chan's **response** was to struggle to her feet, walk to the piano, and sit down. She played so beautifully that the audience was moved to tears.

After graduating with honors from high school, Sucheng was awarded scholarships to the University of Hawaii. She later became a professor of history and director of Asian American studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She tackled life vigorously and with enjoyment. Doctors told her that she might need a wheelchair by the time she approached forty; polio's lasting effects can cause more damage to muscles. The doctors were right. But Sucheng Chan did not mind the wheelchair. "I use it only when I am *not* in a hurry," she said.

► 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 didn't Sucheng Chan go to school until she was eight?

---



---

active

astound

attend

cherish

contract

eager

expose

grace

impose

modest

parallel

paralyze

pessimist

recite

respond

2. Why did it become impossible for Sucheng Chan to run outside and play?

---

---

3. Did her doctors expect Sucheng Chan to get better?

---

---

4. What usually happens to people who **contract** polio?

---

---

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

---

---

6. How does the passage suggest that her father often thought of Sucheng Chan while he was away?

---

---

7. Why was Sucheng Chan's father **astounded** when he saw his daughter after the war?

---

---

8. Why wasn't Sucheng Chan **graceful**?

---

---

9. How did Sucheng Chan feel about going to school?

---

---

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

---

---

11. Why don't **parallel** lines ever meet?

---

---

12. Why do you think China **imposed** rules against contact with foreigners?

---

---

13. How can you tell that Sucheng Chan played the piano well?

---

---

14. What did the person who remarked that Sucheng Chan "should not **expose** herself like that" probably expect her to do?

---

---

15. What might Sucheng Chan's **response** have been to the person who spoke when she collapsed if Sucheng Chan were not such a determined person?

---

---

active

astound

attend

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expose

grace

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modest

parallel

paralyze

pessimist

recite

respond

## Fun & Fascinating **FACTS**

- .....
- Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning. The antonym of **contract** in its meaning of "to make or become smaller" is *expand*.

*Metals contract as they get colder; they expand as they get warmer.*

- .....
- **Pessimist** and *optimist* are another pair of antonyms. An *optimist* has

a cheerful outlook on life and expects things to go well. *Pessimist* is formed from the Latin word *pessimus*, which means "worst." *Optimist* is formed from the Latin word *optimus*, which means "best."

*There is a saying that a pessimist is a person who sees the glass as half-empty; an optimist is a person who sees it as half-full.*

Lesson  
**4**

**Test**

Choose the best way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. To **attend** a meeting is to
  - Ⓐ lead it.
  - Ⓑ go to it.
  - Ⓒ plan it.
  - Ⓓ end it.
2. **Astounding** news is
  - Ⓐ sad news.
  - Ⓑ joyful news.
  - Ⓒ very surprising news.
  - Ⓓ information that someone already knows.
3. A **modest** home is
  - Ⓐ a large, beautiful one.
  - Ⓑ one that is located outside of a city.
  - Ⓒ a temporary one.
  - Ⓓ a simple one.
4. A **grace** period is
  - Ⓐ about a week.
  - Ⓑ extra time to get something done.
  - Ⓒ a vacation.
  - Ⓓ a period before a holiday.
5. To say **grace** is to
  - Ⓐ say a prayer before a meal.
  - Ⓑ say a prayer at bedtime.
  - Ⓒ make a promise to someone.
  - Ⓓ sign a contract.
6. The swan moves with **grace**. This means that it
  - Ⓐ moves slowly.
  - Ⓑ moves beautifully.
  - Ⓒ moves in a sneaky way.
  - Ⓓ has jerky movements.
7. **Paralysis** means not being able to
  - Ⓐ speak.
  - Ⓑ hear.
  - Ⓒ see.
  - Ⓓ move.
8. **Parallel** stories are
  - Ⓐ fairy tales.
  - Ⓑ similar.
  - Ⓒ unbelievable.
  - Ⓓ boring.

9. To **impose** on someone is to
- Ⓐ take unfair advantage of that person.
  - Ⓑ argue with that person.
  - Ⓒ command that person to do something.
  - Ⓓ chase that person.
10. Mr. Klein signed a **contract** with his partner. A **contract** is
- Ⓐ an e-mail message.
  - Ⓑ a friendly letter.
  - Ⓒ a greeting card.
  - Ⓓ a lawful agreement.
11. Dr. Kim **contracted** chicken pox. This means that he
- Ⓐ treated a patient with chicken pox.
  - Ⓑ became ill with chicken pox.
  - Ⓒ discovered a cure for chicken pox.
  - Ⓓ infected another person with chicken pox.
12. Ms. Leigh **contracted** painters to paint the room. This means that she
- Ⓐ made a legal agreement with the painters.
  - Ⓑ had a phone conversation with the painters.
  - Ⓒ helped the painters with their work.
  - Ⓓ asked the painters to hurry.
13. Leona **cherished** her new sister. This means that Leona
- Ⓐ was jealous of her sister.
  - Ⓑ looked like her sister.
  - Ⓒ welcomed her sister.
  - Ⓓ loved her sister.
14. Mr. Westfall **cherishes** the idea that his lost dog will return. In this sentence, **cherishes** means
- Ⓐ clings to.
  - Ⓑ dislikes.
  - Ⓒ remembers.
  - Ⓓ forgets.
15. To **attend** to your homework is to
- Ⓐ forget it at school.
  - Ⓑ ask questions about it.
  - Ⓒ pay attention to it.
  - Ⓓ refuse to do it.
16. A piano **recital** is a
- Ⓐ class.
  - Ⓑ player.
  - Ⓒ song.
  - Ⓓ performance.
17. Jonathan has an **active** imagination. His imagination is
- Ⓐ normal.
  - Ⓑ unusual.
  - Ⓒ lively.
  - Ⓓ funny.



18. Julie was an **active** participant in our discussion. She
  - Ⓐ listened carefully but did not talk.
  - Ⓑ was not there during the discussion.
  - Ⓒ seemed bored during the discussion.
  - Ⓓ took part in the discussion.
19. "I'm fine, thanks," she **responded**. In this sentence, **responded** means
  - Ⓐ answered.
  - Ⓑ snapped.
  - Ⓒ commented.
  - Ⓓ whispered.
20. To **expose** a secret plan is to
  - Ⓐ complete it.
  - Ⓑ ask about it.
  - Ⓒ make it known.
  - Ⓓ think about it.
21. The hole in the rug **exposed** the wood floor. In this sentence, **exposed** means
  - Ⓐ ruined.
  - Ⓑ scratched.
  - Ⓒ dulled.
  - Ⓓ showed.
22. What does it mean if you **expose** film to sunlight?
  - Ⓐ You fail to protect it from the sun.
  - Ⓑ You take pictures of sunny landscapes.
  - Ⓒ You take pictures of dark landscapes.
  - Ⓓ You fail to keep the film warm.
23. To **impose** new rules is to
  - Ⓐ discuss them.
  - Ⓑ plan them.
  - Ⓒ force people to follow them.
  - Ⓓ beg people to follow them.
24. To **recite** a poem is to
  - Ⓐ write a poem.
  - Ⓑ say a poem aloud to others.
  - Ⓒ read a poem silently to yourself.
  - Ⓓ figure out what a poem means.
25. To **contract** is to
  - Ⓐ go higher.
  - Ⓑ sit motionless.
  - Ⓒ move quickly.
  - Ⓓ grow smaller.
26. Which is a **response** to "How are you?"
  - Ⓐ "How are you?"
  - Ⓑ "Hello."
  - Ⓒ "I'm fine, thank you."
  - Ⓓ "I'm eleven years old."
27. Which of these hobbies is most **active**?
  - Ⓐ playing chess
  - Ⓑ playing soccer
  - Ⓒ reading
  - Ⓓ collecting baseball cards

28. Which of these is most likely to **astound** someone?
- Ⓐ playing in the schoolyard with friends
  - Ⓑ crawling into a sleeping bag after a long day's hike
  - Ⓒ eating a peanut butter sandwich
  - Ⓓ watching an acrobat do an amazing stunt
29. Which sounds like something a **pessimist** might say?
- Ⓐ "What a nice day!"
  - Ⓑ "I'm sure it will rain. Our picnic will be ruined!"
  - Ⓒ "I'm sure it will clear up soon."
  - Ⓓ "Let's listen to the weather report."
30. Which sounds like something a **modest** person might say?
- Ⓐ "Thanks, but Angelo deserves all the credit."
  - Ⓑ "Thanks. It's true that I worked very hard on the project."
  - Ⓒ "Yes, we did a great job!"
  - Ⓓ "Angelo helped a little, but I did most of the work."

31. Which is an example of **parallel** lines?
- Ⓐ x
  - Ⓑ =
  - Ⓒ +
  - Ⓓ T
32. Which of these is most likely to **paralyze** a small animal?
- Ⓐ food
  - Ⓑ warmth
  - Ⓒ fear
  - Ⓓ curiosity
33. Which of these is most likely to **paralyze** a city?
- Ⓐ a celebration
  - Ⓑ stores and restaurants
  - Ⓒ a blizzard
  - Ⓓ sunny weather

For items 34–36, find the word that means the **OPPOSITE** of the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

34. **eager**

- Ⓐ generous
- Ⓑ serious
- Ⓒ curious
- Ⓓ unwilling

35. **modesty**

- Ⓐ generosity
- Ⓑ pride
- Ⓒ malice
- Ⓓ injury

36. **graceful**

- Ⓐ clumsy
- Ⓑ fearful
- Ⓒ selfish
- Ⓓ harmful

For items 37–38, find the word that means about the **SAME** as the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

37. **eagerly**

- Ⓐ thoughtfully
- Ⓑ sleepily
- Ⓒ enthusiastically
- Ⓓ sorrowfully

38. **pessimistic**

- Ⓐ gloomy
- Ⓑ curious
- Ⓒ exhausted
- Ⓓ interested



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

**ail** v. To cause sickness, pain, or trouble.

āl "What **ails** you?" the doctor asked.

**ailment** n. An illness; a disease.

The flu is a common childhood **ailment**.

**ailing** adj. In poor health.

I have been **ailing** all winter.



.....  
Show your partner how you would look if you had an ailment.

**banish**

ba' nish

v. 1. To force someone out of the country.

After the revolution, France **banished** the royal family.

2. To get rid of completely.

Joe was such a cheerful person, he **banished** gloom wherever he went.



.....  
Talk with your partner about what you could do to banish a bad mood.

**communicate**

kə myōō' ni kāt

v. To make known; to give or exchange information.

Because I hate to write letters, we **communicate** mostly by telephone.

**communication** (kə myōō ni kā' shən) n. The exchange of information between people.

The fight was caused by a lack of **communication** between us.

**communicative** adj. Willing to speak; eager to talk.

When I asked her where she had been, she was not very **communicative**, replying only, "Out."



.....  
Show your partner how you might act if you are not feeling communicative.

**console**

kən sōl'

v. To make less sad; to comfort.

My parents tried to **console** me when my best friend moved away.

**consolation** (kən sə lā' shən) n. Comfort.

I knew I could always turn to my aunt for **consolation** whenever I was upset.




.....  
Discuss with your partner how to give consolation to someone who is sad.

**cower**


kou' ər

v. To shrink from, as if from fear.

Our poor dog **cowers** every time Dad turns the vacuum cleaner on.

**deliberate** *di li' bə rət* *adj.* Carefully thought out; not hasty.  
 Although my mother was angry, she spoke in a calm and **deliberate** manner.  
*v.* (*di li' bə rət*) To think carefully in order to make up one's mind.  
 We **deliberated** a long time before deciding to move to Arizona.  
 .....  
 *Deliberate with your partner about what kind of job you might like to have.*

**depth** *depth* *n.* Distance from top to bottom or front to back; deepness.  
 The floodwaters reached a **depth** of several feet.  
**depths** *n. pl.* The innermost part or the deepest part.  
 The treasure chest lay buried in the **depths** of the sea.

**desire** *di zīr'* *v.* To wish for; to want very much.  
 A person who is famished **desires** just one thing—food!  
*n.* A strong wish.  
 Pizarro's **desire** for gold was so great he ordered the Inca king, Atahualpa, to fill three rooms with it.  
**desirable** *adj.* Pleasing, agreeable.  
 My new school is in a very **desirable** location.  
 .....  
 *Talk with your partner about something you have a desire for.*

**livelihood** *liv' lē hood* *n.* The means of supporting oneself.  
 The store owners in my neighborhood depend on shoppers for their **livelihood**.

**misfortune** *mis fôr' chən* *n.* 1. Bad luck; trouble.  
 He had the **misfortune** to break his leg right before the big game.  
 2. An unlucky event.  
 Hurricane Sandy in 2012 was New Jersey's worst **misfortune** in many years.

**orphan** *ôr' fən* *n.* A child whose parents are dead.  
 Tom Sawyer lived with his Aunt Polly because he was an **orphan**.

**precipice** *pre' sə pəs* *n.* A very high and steep cliff.  
 We stood watchfully on the edge of the **precipice** and looked down.  
**precipitous** (*pri si' pə təs*) *adj.* 1. Very steep.  
 The waterfall hiking trail has many **precipitous** slopes.  
 2. Hasty; abrupt; done without careful thought.  
 Getting a kitten so suddenly was a **precipitous** act.

**regain**

ri gān



v. To get back.

By following the doctor's orders, I slowly **regained** my health.

.....  
*Tell your partner about something you lost and hope to regain.*

**slay**

slā

v. To kill violently. (**slain**, past participle)

The scene where George **slays** the dragon comes right at the end of the play.

**symptom**

simp təm

n. A sign of something.

Headaches can be a **symptom** of not enough sleep.

**10A**

## Using Words in Context

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

1. (a) I thought Jaclynn tripped by accident, but it was a **deliberate** prank to make us laugh. \_\_\_\_  
(b) France was **deliberated** in 1944 after the war. \_\_\_\_  
(c) We **deliberated** for some time before deciding to stay. \_\_\_\_  
(d) The quarry was **deliberated** by the hunters after it had been caught. \_\_\_\_
2. (a) Her secret **desire** was to someday be an astronaut. \_\_\_\_  
(b) Jason twisted his **desires** and hung them up to dry. \_\_\_\_  
(c) A person who has everything usually **desires** nothing. \_\_\_\_  
(d) Tell me your **desires** for your birthday this year. \_\_\_\_
3. (a) She made her first **misfortune** trying to win the game. \_\_\_\_  
(b) **Misfortune** seemed to follow him everywhere he went. \_\_\_\_  
(c) There's a **misfortune** on page 5 that needs correcting. \_\_\_\_  
(d) It was his **misfortune** to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. \_\_\_\_
4. (a) The bighorn sheep took a **precipitous** tumble down the mountain. \_\_\_\_  
(b) Our first climb was up a steep **precipice**. \_\_\_\_  
(c) The drawings had been done in a very **precipice** manner. \_\_\_\_  
(d) Su Nu has always been **precipitous** in the way she acts. \_\_\_\_

5. (a) The prisoner was not allowed to **communicate** with others. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Our school year was **communicated** to six months. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The news caused great **communication** in the sports world. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) **Communications** with the outside world were cut off by the hurricane. \_\_\_\_

6. (a) By the time he saw the doctor, he had been **ailing** for weeks. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) My dad **ailed** out the door that it was time to come in. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The cat has been **ailing** ever since the big storm. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) You have to be able to **ail** before you become a doctor. \_\_\_\_

7. (a) "Tell me about your **symptoms**," the nurse said. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) We followed the **symptoms** without worrying where they might lead us. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) A sudden rash is a **symptom** that should not be ignored. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) I looked up the **symptoms** for malaria on the Internet. \_\_\_\_

8. (a) You need to **console** with a teacher before you leave the classroom. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Mrs. Angers did her best to **console** the crying child. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) You need a written **consolation** to go on the field trip. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) An "I'm sorry" was small **consolation** to Grandma after I broke her precious vase. \_\_\_\_

9. (a) The average **depth** of the lake is fourteen feet. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Whales need to come up from the **depths** to breathe at the surface. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The drawers are twelve inches wide and have a **depth** of six inches. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) We collected six **depths** and put them with the others. \_\_\_\_

10. (a) Syriah was happy to do extra credit to **regain** the points she lost. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The Spurs **regained** their place at the top of the baseball league. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) Try to **regain** the flour before you add the salt. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Willie is sure he'll **regain** his place as the best soccer player in the city. \_\_\_\_

ail
banish
communicate
console
cower
deliberate
depth
desire
livelihood
misfortune
orphan
precipice
regain
slay
symptom



## 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 *not by accident*?  
(a) intentional    (b) shrewd    (c) deliberate    (d) ailing
2. Which word or words go with *bad luck*?  
(a) symptom    (b) misfortune    (c) livelihood    (d) advantage
3. Which word or words go with *sickness*?  
(a) intrusive    (b) infection    (c) ailing    (d) confusing
4. Which word or words go with *not wanted*?  
(a) cower    (b) regain    (c) banish    (d) reject
5. Which word or words go with *ocean*?  
(a) depths    (b) coast    (c) orphan    (d) marine
6. Which word or words go with *take care of*?  
(a) blast    (b) cower    (c) regain    (d) console
7. Which word or words go with *pleasing*?  
(a) desirable    (b) attractive    (c) imitate    (d) exquisite
8. Which word or words go with *sleepy*?  
(a) doze    (b) hibernate    (c) drowsy    (d) observation
9. Which word or words go with *afraid*?  
(a) astonish    (b) amaze    (c) cower    (d) astound
10. Which word or words go with *murder*?  
(a) precipice    (b) slay    (c) depth    (d) tackle

## 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 were **consoled**

- (a) when the class came to cheer us up.
- (b) into giving money to the food drive.
- (c) by the news that the children were safe.
- (d) from joining the club because of our ages.

### 2. The **communication**

- (a) between the two friends wasn't very clear.
- (b) was given with sign language.
- (c) came down to two thousand dollars.
- (d) was done mostly by e-mail.

### 3. His **banishment**

- (a) from the game happened after he was caught cheating.
- (b) ate until it was sick.
- (c) was to an island far from land.
- (d) dried quickly in the sun.

### 4. They **cower**

- (a) to buy umbrellas to stay dry.
- (b) in groups so they can talk all night.
- (c) because they are afraid of you.
- (d) when you yell at them.

### 5. It was my **misfortune**

- (a) until I sold it to a friend.
- (b) to have a scoundrel for a friend.
- (c) to lose a portion of my tooth to decay.
- (d) to lose my towel at the beach.

### 6. The **orphanage**

- (a) comes in three different flavors.
- (b) helps children who have no parents.
- (c) now has four wheels, although the earlier one had two.
- (d) needed to be rebuilt after the tornado.

ail
banish
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depth
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livelihood
misfortune
orphan
precipice
regain
slay
symptom

7. The **symptoms**

- (a) include a runny nose and trouble breathing.
- (b) come in three sizes: small, medium, and large.
- (c) of spring include the first flowers.
- (d) should decrease once you start the medicine.

8. The **depth**

- (a) of the mine was five hundred feet.
- (b) of the new jet was six hundred miles an hour.
- (c) of the river changed with the seasons.
- (d) of the cave must be a hundred feet at least.

10D

## Completing Sentences

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

1. To **regain** something means to

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. A farmer's **livelihood** is

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you are a **communicative** person, that means you

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I may want to **deliberate** if

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. A **misfortune** for me might be

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. A **precipitous** drop in temperature might make us

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. A **symptom** of hunger might be

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. My most **desirable** place to visit is

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I would **cower** from

10. I **banish** fear by

10E

## Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



### Tokoyo and the Sea Monster

Folktales are legends of past events that are passed on from adults to children without ever being written down. Every country has its folktales, and this one from Japan comes to mind. It tells of the adventures of a young pearl diver named Tokoyo who lived in Japan.

The people of Tokoyo's village earned their **livelihood** by diving for pearls. They searched for the one oyster in a thousand that contained a precious pearl. Tokoyo was the youngest of the divers. She could stay underwater for a longer period and collect more oysters than anyone. The ocean was like a second home to her. She swam easily through its **depths** and cut oysters from the rocks with her razor-sharp pearling knife.

The other pearl divers were all the family Tokoyo had. Her mother had died when Tokoyo was a baby. Then, while she was still a child, **misfortune** struck again. Her father had a sense of humor that sometimes got him into difficulties. One day he made an ill-advised joke about the fact that the emperor was an invalid. But making fun of the emperor was a crime. Tokoyo's father was **banished** to the island of Oki, far from the Japanese mainland. To make matters worse, **communication** between Tokoyo and her father was forbidden. Her friends tried to **console** the young girl, but they could not raise her spirits. She felt like an **orphan**. The house that had once echoed with laughter was now filled with misery.

Tokoyo's one **desire** was to be reunited with her father. On her fifteenth birthday she left her village and set off for Oki. Soon after landing on the island, Tokoyo saw a group of people gathered at the edge of a cliff. With them was a girl about her own age dressed all in white. People explained to Tokoyo that an evil sea god made its home in the waters off the island. This

ail

banish

communicate

console

cower

deliberate

depth

desire

livelihood

misfortune

orphan

precipice

regain

slay

symptom

god demanded the life of a young girl once a year. They told Tokoyo that the girl **cowering** before them had been selected as the sea god's victim. She was about to be cast into the sea. In addition to this, they told Tokoyo that the sea god had cast a spell on the emperor, causing his many **ailments**. When she heard this, Tokoyo saw a chance to help her father. She begged the people to let her take the girl's place. They began to **deliberate** among themselves while Tokoyo waited anxiously. Finally, to her great relief, they agreed.

Tokoyo strode to the edge of the **precipice**. She took a deep breath and leaped into the water. She swam deeper and deeper, and after what seemed like an eternity, she found herself face to face with the evil sea god. Tokoyo attacked the sea god with her pearling knife, **slaying** him. The spell he had cast on the emperor was broken. In an instant, all the emperor's **symptoms** disappeared. He was delighted to discharge the doctors who had attended him but who had not been able to cure him. When he was informed of Tokoyo's brave deed, he promised the young heroine whatever she wanted. As a result of Tokoyo's wish, her father **regained** his freedom and was happily reunited with his daughter.

► 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. Explain why the story of Tokoyo and the evil sea god has a happy ending.

---

---

2. Was Tokoyo an **orphan**? Explain your answer.

---

---

3. What does "**misfortune** struck" mean as it is used in the passage?

---

---

4. Why did the emperor need doctors?

---

---

5. How does the passage make clear that Tokoyo's friends were kind to her?

---

---

6. Where did the evil sea god live?

---

---

7. Explain why Tokoyo's fight with the sea god was a **deliberate** act.

---

---

8. Why didn't Tokoyo's father write to her?

---

---

9. Why was Tokoyo's father living on the island of Oki?

---

---

10. Why did Tokoyo go to the island of Oki?

---

---

11. Why had the girl in white been taken to the **precipice**?

---

---

12. How can you tell that the girl in white was afraid?

---

---

13. Why did Tokoyo want to take the girl's place?

---

---

ail
banish
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deliberate
depth
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misfortune
orphan
precipice
regain
slay
symptom

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson  
**10**

Test

Choose the best way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. To **regain** your strength is to
  - (A) brag about it.
  - (B) get it back.
  - (C) lift a heavy object.
  - (D) grow weaker.
2. An **orphan** has no
  - (A) place to live.
  - (B) children.
  - (C) brothers and sisters.
  - (D) parents.
3. A person's **livelihood** is
  - (A) that person's favorite pastime.
  - (B) how that person supports himself or herself.
  - (C) that person's family.
  - (D) how that person makes friends.
4. "What **ails** you?" means about the same as,
  - (A) "What is the matter?"
  - (B) "How are you?"
  - (C) "Where are you going?"
  - (D) "How is it going?"
5. To **banish** sorrow is to
  - (A) feel miserable.
  - (B) get rid of it completely.
  - (C) cry.
  - (D) feel a little sad.
6. To **communicate** important news is to
  - (A) tell it to someone.
  - (B) learn about it.
  - (C) think about it.
  - (D) listen to a radio news program.
7. People most often **deliberate** about
  - (A) brushing their teeth.
  - (B) important decisions.
  - (C) pieces of junk mail.
  - (D) jokes.
8. To **desire** new clothes is to
  - (A) buy some.
  - (B) decide not to buy any.
  - (C) want some very much.
  - (D) forget to buy them.

9. The **depth** of a desk drawer is
- Ⓐ how handy it is.
  - Ⓑ what color it is.
  - Ⓒ how deep it is.
  - Ⓓ how heavy it is.
10. When is a dog most likely to **cower**?
- Ⓐ when it is sleepy
  - Ⓑ when it is hungry
  - Ⓒ when it is excited about going for a walk
  - Ⓓ when someone shouts angrily at it
11. When is someone most likely to **console** a child?
- Ⓐ when the child is asleep
  - Ⓑ when the child is sad
  - Ⓒ when the child is laughing
  - Ⓓ when the child is eating
12. Which is an example of **communication**?
- Ⓐ taking a walk
  - Ⓑ talking on the phone
  - Ⓒ daydreaming
  - Ⓓ cooking dinner
13. Which of these is a **misfortune**?
- Ⓐ a steep cliff
  - Ⓑ a car accident
  - Ⓒ a national holiday
  - Ⓓ a long weekend
14. Which of these is a cold **symptom**?
- Ⓐ cold weather
  - Ⓑ drinking lots of juice
  - Ⓒ a sore throat
  - Ⓓ medicine



For items 15–22, find the word that means about the SAME as the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

15. **ailment**

- Ⓐ argument
- Ⓑ sorrow
- Ⓒ color
- Ⓓ illness

16. **consolation**

- Ⓐ advice
- Ⓑ comfort
- Ⓒ joy
- Ⓓ payment

17. **desire**

- Ⓐ instruction
- Ⓑ wish
- Ⓒ command
- Ⓓ intention

18. **desirable**

- Ⓐ warm
- Ⓑ soft
- Ⓒ pleasing
- Ⓓ shiny

19. **misfortune**

- Ⓐ trouble
- Ⓑ misbehavior
- Ⓒ argument
- Ⓓ discomfort

20. **precipice**

- Ⓐ cliff
- Ⓑ valley
- Ⓒ ditch
- Ⓓ hill

21. **precipitous**

- Ⓐ icy
- Ⓑ rocky
- Ⓒ steep
- Ⓓ snowy

22. **slay**

- Ⓐ wound
- Ⓑ harm
- Ⓒ injure
- Ⓓ kill

For items 23–28, find the word that means the **OPPOSITE** of the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

23. **ailing**

- Ⓐ busy
- Ⓑ pretty
- Ⓒ funny
- Ⓓ healthy

24. **banish**

- Ⓐ invite
- Ⓑ aid
- Ⓒ heal
- Ⓓ love

25. **communicative**

- Ⓐ sorrowful
- Ⓑ angry
- Ⓒ silent
- Ⓓ irritable

26. **depths**

- Ⓐ surface
- Ⓑ width
- Ⓒ length
- Ⓓ weight

27. **deliberate**

- Ⓐ destructive
- Ⓑ warlike
- Ⓒ fearful
- Ⓓ hasty

28. **precipitous**

- Ⓐ generous
- Ⓑ satisfying
- Ⓒ comforting
- Ⓓ deliberate

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

**afford**

ə fɔrd

*v.* 1. To be able to pay for.

Can you **afford** a new pair of running shoes?

2. To be able to do.

When you're on the soccer team, you can't **afford** to miss a night's sleep.

3. To give; to provide.

Music **affords** me so much happiness.



.....  
Tell your partner why you can't afford to fall behind in your schoolwork.

**boast**

bōst

*v.* 1. To talk with too much pride in oneself or in what one owns or has done; to brag.

Mei **boasted** about all the games she had won.

2. To have and to take a proper pride in having.

Our town **boasts** some of the best schools in the state.

*n.* An act of boasting.

"It was just a **boast**," Julio said. "I can't really run five miles."



.....  
Discuss with your partner something a dinosaur might boast of.

**chord**

kôrd

*n.* Three or more notes of music played together.

Becca played a few **chords** on the guitar.

**exceptional**

ek sep' shən əl

*adj.* Unusually good.

The fresh broccoli was of **exceptional** quality.



.....  
Talk to your partner about an exceptional book you have read.

**fortunate**

fôr' chə nət

*adj.* Lucky.

You are **fortunate** to have such kind friends.

**fringe**

frinj

*n.* 1. An edge made of short lengths of material such as thread, used to decorate clothes, curtains, etc.

My skirt had **fringe** down the side.

2. An outside edge.

At the concert, I stood at the **fringe** of the crowd.




.....  
Explain to your partner whether you prefer to be in the middle or on the fringe of a crowded room.

**humble** *hum' bəl* *adj.* 1. Plain and simple.  
 Abraham Lincoln was raised in a **humble** log cabin.

2. Not proud; modest.  
 In her **humble** speech of thanks, the new mayor said she would need all the help she could get.

v. To bring down to defeat.  
 Our soccer team **humbled** Newton High with a score of seven goals to one.


 Show your partner how you might look if you were humbled during a sport or contest.

**meadow** *me' dō* *n.* A field of grass or wildflowers.  
 In the middle of the **meadow** stood a cow and its calf.

**melancholy** *me' lən käl ē* *adj.* Filled with sorrow; very sad.  
 The movie was so sad it left me in a **melancholy** mood.


*n.* A state of sadness.  
 His **melancholy** began to affect my mood, and I grew more and more dejected.

**obstinate** *äb' stə nət* *adj.* Not willing to give in; stubborn.  
 You can't persuade him to do anything—he's too **obstinate**.

 Tell your partner what an obstinate person might say.

**plead** *plēd* *v.* 1. To ask for something that is felt to be very important; to beg.  
 The children **pleaded** with their parents to let them stay up late.

2. To respond to a charge by a court of law.  
 The man said he wished to **plead** not guilty.

 Plead with your partner to tell you a secret.

**plunge** *plunj* *v.* 1. To throw oneself into.  
 We **plunged** into the pool and swam a few laps.

2. To push or force quickly.  
 I **plunged** the spade into the earth.

3. To drop sharply.  
 The price of lemonade **plunged** when the weather turned cold.

*n.* A sudden dive or fall.  
 My spirits took a **plunge** when I saw the first page of the test.

**relent**  
ri lent

v. To become less strict.  
My parents finally **relented** and said I could go to the concert.

**submit**  
sub mit

v. 1. To give to someone to look over or decide about.  
Each student is asked to **submit** a picture for the yearbook.  
2. To give in to someone or something.  
My sister was always telling me what to do, but I refused to **submit** to her.

**trudge**  
truj

v. To walk slowly and heavily, as though with great effort.  
We had to **trudge** through deep snow to reach the door.

## 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) We **submitted** the story just before the deadline. \_\_\_\_  
(b) The dog **submitted** to the cat after losing the staring contest. \_\_\_\_  
(c) Children under fourteen cannot be **submitted** to the concert. \_\_\_\_  
(d) Charlie **submitted** that he had not been entirely truthful. \_\_\_\_
2. (a) We **trudged** through the marshes to get to the cottage. \_\_\_\_  
(b) The musicians **trudged** their way through the song. \_\_\_\_  
(c) Taresha **trudges** to school every day in sandals. \_\_\_\_  
(d) The journey by car was a hundred-mile **trudge**. \_\_\_\_
3. (a) The **plunge** in the price of bread has made families happy. \_\_\_\_  
(b) The **plunge** into the lake was very refreshing. \_\_\_\_  
(c) The bird **plunged** into the sea when it saw a fish. \_\_\_\_  
(d) Turnips and **plunge** were all we were given to eat. \_\_\_\_
4. (a) The teacher **afforded** me a second chance to take the quiz. \_\_\_\_  
(b) I had **afforded** enough money to pay for my new clothes. \_\_\_\_  
(c) The seaside town cannot **afford** any more storms. \_\_\_\_  
(d) He was **afforded** a medal for bravery. \_\_\_\_

5. (a) The town **boasts** three excellent schools. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) His **boasts** about his awards have made him unpopular. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The carrots are **boasted** with their juices every thirty minutes. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Wild **boasts** roamed the forest. \_\_\_\_
6. (a) His **humble** speech began, "I am not worthy." \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The king **humbled** himself before the queen to apologize. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The orphans ate potatoes and **humble** at every meal. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) We didn't let a little **humble** keep us from achieving our goal. \_\_\_\_
7. (a) We **relented** when we couldn't stand being tickled any longer. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Her parents **relented** and let Tisha have a kitten. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The **relent** reminded me that I was late turning in my report. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) My grandmother ordered the immediate **relent** of the garage. \_\_\_\_
8. (a) Cows grazed in the **meadow** next to the farmhouse. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) By this time the river had **meadowed** to just a little stream. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The **meadow** provided grass to feed the sheep during the summer. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) The **meadow** had an average depth of two hundred feet. \_\_\_\_
9. (a) When his **melancholy** struck, he would mope about the house for days. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The **melancholy** ringing of the bell echoed through the town. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) **Melancholy** affects the skin and is easily treated. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Pedro became **melancholy** when he thought of his home in Mexico. \_\_\_\_
10. (a) He was able to overcome every **obstinate** that stood in his way. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The more you ask him, the more **obstinate** he becomes. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) You are so **obstinate**, it makes me angry. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) The teacher **obstinated** something we hadn't thought about. \_\_\_\_

afford
boast
chord
exceptional
fortunate
fringe
humble
meadow
melancholy
obstinate
plead
plunge
relent
submit
trudge

## 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 *music*?  
(a) fringe      (b) recital      (c) caress      (d) chord
2. Which word or words go with *special*?  
(a) humble      (b) exceptional      (c) obstinate      (d) amiable
3. Which word or words go with *lucky*?  
(a) humble      (b) melancholy      (c) furious      (d) fortunate
4. Which word or words go with *boring*?  
(a) drab      (b) temporary      (c) tragic      (d) dreary
5. Which word or words go with *persuade*?  
(a) afford      (b) plead      (c) coax      (d) plunge
6. Which word or words go with *trouble*?  
(a) precipice      (b) melancholy      (c) misfortune      (d) meadow
7. Which word or words go with *sad*?  
(a) boast      (b) dejected      (c) melancholy      (d) bliss
8. Which word or words go with *going down*?  
(a) plunge      (b) afford      (c) descend      (d) plead
9. Which word or words go with *give up*?  
(a) afford      (b) submit      (c) surrender      (d) boast
10. Which word or words go with *stubborn*?  
(a) humble      (b) melancholy      (c) exceptional      (d) obstinate

# 14C

## Determining Meanings

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

### 1. Is it **affordable**

- (a) to buy this shirt?
- (b) to go on vacation this year?
- (c) lying on that soft bed?
- (d) to spend fifty dollars on a ticket?

### 2. Tony **relented**

- (a) and agreed to give us his skateboard.
- (b) a small apple for lunch.
- (c) the rules that he thought were too strict.
- (d) finally and said he would go with me.

### 3. My sister **pleaded**

- (a) to be given her own room.
- (b) with our parents to go to the party.
- (c) for home as soon as she was free.
- (d) to stay home from school.

### 4. The **unfortunate**

- (a) outcome was not what we were all hoping for.
- (b) man has gotten everything he wanted and couldn't be happier.
- (c) and beautiful climate drew people to California.
- (d) throw of the ball lost the game for the home team.

### 5. The **meadow**

- (a) is shut down for repairs.
- (b) is home to grazing cattle.
- (c) is turning brown because we need rain.
- (d) is spinning faster and faster.

### 6. An **obstinate**

- (a) blocking our way was soon removed.
- (b) amount was quickly agreed to.
- (c) person cannot be reasoned with.
- (d) reply would be, "I will never change my mind."

afford

boast

chord

exceptional

fortunate

fringe

humble

meadow

melancholy

obstinate

plead

plunge

relent

submit

trudge



7. A **humble**

- (a) response would begin, "I'm deeply sorry."
- (b) person would tell everyone he is the best.
- (c) can cause plenty of trouble if lost.
- (d) is intended to hurt feelings and should be avoided.

8. The city **boasts**

- (a) that it has fifteen different parks.
- (b) many famous landmarks.
- (c) are poor and may have to shut down.
- (d) the best team in the league.

14D

Completing Sentences

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

1. A musical **chord** is

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I always make an **exceptional** effort to

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. If something is on the **fringe**, that means it is

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I wish I could **afford** to

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I am **fortunate** because

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. A **melancholy** person feels

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. An **obstinate** person might say,

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. To **relent** means to

\_\_\_\_\_.

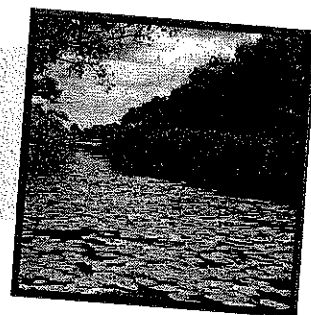
9. Something I have **submitted** is

10. A **humble** person is someone who

## 14E

### Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



### How Water Lilies Began

This is a folktale from Wales, a small country west of England. The story tells how water lilies first began growing in a lake in the Welsh mountains. It was all because of Huw, a farmer's son, who loved playing the harp. He never went to school. He lived with his mother in a **humble** cottage by the side of a mountain. Every morning, he drove his mother's black and white cows up the mountain, and there they spent the day, in a **meadow** by the side of the lake.

One day, as he watched over the herd, Huw took out his harp and played a few **chords**. To his great astonishment, six silver cows rose out of the lake's water. They seemed to be drawn by the harp's music. Their silver coats gleamed in the sunlight as they gathered around Huw, listening to him play. The silver cows stayed with the herd all day. In the evening, they followed the rest of the cows down the mountain to the farm. Huw's mother felt very **fortunate** to have such fine new cows. She **boasted** to her neighbors that the silver cows gave twice as much milk as the black and white ones. And, she added happily, the milk of the silver cows was of **exceptional** quality.

All went well until one of the silver cows stopped giving milk. After waiting a few days, Huw's mother went to the butcher to tell him to come the next day and take the cow away. Huw **pleaded** with his mother to spare the animal, but she would not relent. She told her son that they could not **afford** to have even one cow eating grass but yielding nothing in return. The boy knew how **obstinate** his mother could be once her mind was made up. He argued with her for as long as he dared, but when his mother told him to be quiet, he had no choice but to **submit** to her will.

afford

boast

chord

exceptional

fortunate

fringe

humble

meadow

melancholy

obstinate

plead

plunge

relent

submit

trudge

The next morning, as he **trudged** up the mountain, Huw could think of nothing but the beautiful silver cow that was going to be sold to the butcher. The music he played on his harp that day became more and more **melancholy**. Finally, his eyes filled with tears, and he could play his harp no more. Huw stood up, and he threw his cherished harp into the lake. At once, a strange thing happened. The six silver cows ran to the edge of the lake, and they **plunged** into the depths. They were never seen again.

Soon, masses of silver water lilies began to grow. They grew all along the **fringes** of the lake where the silver cows had jumped in, and they still grow there today. Huw's mother died long ago, and Huw is now an old man. If you should meet him and tell him you don't believe this story, he will be happy to take you up the mountain and show you the beautiful silver water lilies.

- 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 might it be easy to touch the water lilies that grew in the lake?

---

---

2. How did the music Huw played match his mood?

---

---

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

---

---

4. How can you tell that Huw's family was not wealthy?

---

---

5. How can you tell from the passage that Huw's mother was not a shy person?

---

---

6. Where did Huw and the cows go every day?

---

---

7. What did the silver cows seem to be responding to?

---

---

8. Why was milk from the silver cows worth more than milk from the other cows?

---

---

9. Why did Huw's mother feel **fortunate** to have the silver cows?

---

---

10. How can you tell from the passage that Huw was unwilling to defy his mother?

---

---

11. What did Huw do when his mother said the butcher would take the cow?

---

---

12. Did Huw's mother agree to do what he asked, and how do you know?

---

---

13. What does the word **trudged** suggest about Huw's feelings as he went up the mountain?

---

---

14. Why was it a waste of time for Huw to argue with his mother?

---

---

afford

boast

chord

exceptional

fortunate

fringe

humble

meadow

melancholy

obstinate

plead

plunge

relent

submit

trudge

Lesson  
**14**

Test

Choose the best way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. A **chord** is

- Ⓐ one musical note.
- Ⓑ a musical instrument.
- Ⓒ a musician in a large orchestra.
- Ⓓ three or more musical notes played together.

2. A **humble** home is

- Ⓐ large and beautiful.
- Ⓑ plain and simple.
- Ⓒ located outside of a city.
- Ⓓ located in a city center.

3. To be **humbled** by an opponent is to

- Ⓐ be brought to defeat.
- Ⓑ play a game against him or her.
- Ⓒ believe you are a better player than him or her.
- Ⓓ be injured during a game.

4. The third time we asked if we could go to the party, Dad **relented**. Dad decided to

- Ⓐ send us to our rooms.
- Ⓑ go shopping.
- Ⓒ make dinner.
- Ⓓ let us go after all.

5. Mr. Powell cannot **afford** a new computer. He is not able to

- Ⓐ pay for one.
- Ⓑ find one that he likes.
- Ⓒ understand how computers work.
- Ⓓ connect to the Internet.

6. Stan can't **afford** to miss any more school days. This means that he

- Ⓐ doesn't want to miss any more.
- Ⓑ isn't able to miss any more.
- Ⓒ has never been absent from school.
- Ⓓ won't mind if he misses a few more days.

7. Reading **affords** me great pleasure. This means that reading

- Ⓐ gives me great pleasure.
- Ⓑ takes time away from other activities.
- Ⓒ reminds me of happy times in the past.
- Ⓓ used to be fun for me, but isn't anymore.

8. Our city **boasts** an excellent community center. This means that our city
  - Ⓐ plans to close the community center.
  - Ⓑ is proud of the community center that we have.
  - Ⓒ hopes to improve our community center.
  - Ⓓ plans to build another community center.
9. Amelia stood at the **fringe** of the group. Where did Amelia stand?
  - Ⓐ in the middle of the group.
  - Ⓑ across the room from the group.
  - Ⓒ at the edge of the group.
  - Ⓓ facing the group.
10. Albert **plunged** into the pool. He
  - Ⓐ threw himself into the pool.
  - Ⓑ ran toward the pool.
  - Ⓒ was afraid to go in the pool.
  - Ⓓ thought about jumping in the pool.
11. Carla **plunged** her hands into the bread dough. She
  - Ⓐ rolled a ball of dough in her hands.
  - Ⓑ patted the dough with her hands.
  - Ⓒ pushed her hands into the dough.
  - Ⓓ flattened the dough with her hands.
12. After the heat wave, the temperature **plunged**. What happened?
  - Ⓐ It got even hotter.
  - Ⓑ The temperature suddenly dropped.
  - Ⓒ The temperature gradually dropped.
  - Ⓓ The temperature gradually rose.
13. Salvador **submitted** a drawing to the judges of the art contest. Salvador
  - Ⓐ liked a drawing he saw in the contest.
  - Ⓑ was a judge in the art contest.
  - Ⓒ gave his drawing to the judges to look at.
  - Ⓓ told the judges not to choose his drawing.
14. June never **submits** to bullies. June
  - Ⓐ never talks to bullies.
  - Ⓑ never disagrees with bullies.
  - Ⓒ never eats lunch with bullies.
  - Ⓓ never gives in to bullies.
15. Which is most likely to **trudge** along?
  - Ⓐ a mouse escaping from a cat
  - Ⓑ a man walking through the snow in heavy boots
  - Ⓒ a dog running across a wood floor
  - Ⓓ a woman walking down a hallway in high-heeled shoes

16. Which answer makes sense if a judge asks, "How do you **plead**?"

- Ⓐ "Not guilty, Your Honor."
- Ⓑ "I'm fine, thank you."
- Ⓒ "Please may I be excused?"
- Ⓓ "My name is Kim Wynn."

17. Which is a **boast**?

- Ⓐ "Are you on the track team?"
- Ⓑ "We have a big meet tomorrow."
- Ⓒ "I'm the best runner on the team!"
- Ⓓ "I wish you wouldn't brag so much!"

18. Which is most likely to be decorated with **fringe**?

- Ⓐ a chocolate cake
- Ⓑ a leather jacket
- Ⓒ a coffee mug
- Ⓓ a new car

For items 19–23, find the word that means about the **SAME** as the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

19. **boast**

- Ⓐ explain
- Ⓑ bore
- Ⓒ brag
- Ⓓ teach

20. **meadow**

- Ⓐ path
- Ⓑ flowerbed
- Ⓒ backyard
- Ⓓ field

21. **obstinate**

- Ⓐ lazy
- Ⓑ stubborn
- Ⓒ sneaky
- Ⓓ impolite

22. **plead**

- Ⓐ beg
- Ⓑ command
- Ⓒ request
- Ⓓ instruct

23. **melancholy**

- Ⓐ joy
- Ⓑ fury
- Ⓒ sorrow
- Ⓓ boredom

For items 24–28, find the word that means the **OPPOSITE** of the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

24. **exceptional**

- Ⓐ smooth
- Ⓑ cool
- Ⓒ ordinary
- Ⓓ pale

25. **fortunate**

- Ⓐ melancholy
- Ⓑ obstinate
- Ⓒ intelligent
- Ⓓ unlucky

26. **humble**

- Ⓐ unfriendly
- Ⓑ proud
- Ⓒ envious
- Ⓓ crafty

27. **melancholy**

- Ⓐ joyful
- Ⓑ shiny
- Ⓒ silky
- Ⓓ sad

28. **plunge**

- Ⓐ expand
- Ⓑ lengthen
- Ⓒ widen
- Ⓓ rise



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

**address**

ə dres'

v. 1. To direct one's words to.

The head of the honor society **addressed** all the students.

2. To apply oneself to something.

As soon as Ms. Lu finishes solving one problem, she has to **address** a new one.

n. 1. A written or spoken speech.

President Lincoln scribbled the Gettysburg **Address** on an envelope.

2. (a' dres) The place where someone lives or receives mail.

Let the post office know if you change your **address**.

.....  
 Look at your partner and address a question to him or her.

**approve**

ə prōv'

v. To think well of; to agree to.

My friend Lucia **approved** my choice of a dress for the party.**approval** n. Thinking well of; agreeing to.My parents' **approval** is important to me.

.....  
 Tell your partner something you'd like to do in class that would need approval from your teacher.

**conclude**

kən klōd'

v. 1. To bring or come to an end.

It took us at least ten minutes to reach the exit after the concert **concluded**.

2. To form an opinion.

Jan **concluded** that mowing lawns was the best way to earn money next summer.**conclusion** n. 1. The end.A bow by the magician marked the **conclusion** of the show.

2. A judgment.

After talking to my teachers, I came to the **conclusion** that taking Spanish would be more useful to me than taking French.

.....  
 Tell your partner what you might do at the conclusion of this week.

**deprive**

di prīv'

v. To keep from having; to take away from.

The thunderstorm at 3:00 a.m. **deprived** me of a good night's sleep.

.....  
 Discuss with your partner things you would not want to be deprived of.

**elder** *el' dər* *n.* 1. A person who is older.  
 Sometimes we can learn a lot from our **elders** just by observing the way they live their lives.  
 2. Someone people look up to because of age and experience.  
 The **elders** of the town met to decide what to do about the need for new schools.  
*adj.* Older.  
 My **elder** brother is a senior in high school.

**escort** *es kôrt'* *v.* To travel with; to guide or protect a person.  
 When her father was away, Anna asked her older sister to **escort** her to a movie with her friends.  
*n.* (es' kôrt) One or more persons that escort.  
 The president always has a police **escort** when he travels by car.

**fare** *fer* *n.* 1. Money paid for a trip, by bus or train, for example.  
 What is the **fare** from Chicago to Orlando by plane?  
 2. Food and drink.  
 The new restaurant serves Chinese **fare**.  
*v.* To get along.



I wonder how my sister is **faring** on her mountain-climbing trip.  
 .....  
 Tell your partner how you might fare if you found yourself lost in the woods.

**forlorn** *fôr lôrn'* *adj.* Sad and lonely.  
 Sam looked lost and **forlorn** as he sat waiting for his mother.

**hearty** *här' tē* *adj.* 1. Healthy; strong.  
 Grandpa liked to boast that at the age of eighty-five, he still had a **hearty** appetite at every meal.  
 2. Satisfying and full of flavor; tasty.  
 The **hearty** vegetable chili hit the spot on a cold day.  
 3. Friendly and enthusiastic.  
 Uncle Pete gave a **hearty** chuckle when my little brother told a joke.

**inhale** *in hāl'* *v.* To breathe in.  
 I tried to catch my breath by **inhaling** deeply several times.

**merit** *me'rit* v. To deserve.  
 The students' ideas for changes in the sports program **merit** attention by the principal.  
 n. Good qualities; worth.  
 Dalal's teacher thought his fund-raising idea had **merit** and asked him to explain it to the class.  
**merits** *n. pl.* The actual facts.  
 The school board judged the case for a shorter school day based on its **merits**.



.....  
 Discuss with your partner what you could do that might merit a reward.

**stingy** *stin'jē* adj. Not generous.  
 Azania is too **stingy** to share her candy with anyone.

**summon** *su'mən* v. 1. To call or send for.  
 My father **summoned** me to the phone.  
 2. To call forth; to gather.  
 I **summoned** all my courage and walked out on the stage.



.....  
 Talk to your partner about a time you were summoned home by a family member.

**valiant** *val'yənt* adj. Full of courage; brave.  
 The firefighters were honored for their **valiant** deeds.

**waft** *wäft* v. To move or be moved lightly over water or air; to drift.  
 Petals from the cherry blossoms **wafted** over the path on the gentle breeze.



## Finding Meanings

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

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (a) An address is | (c) time spent alone.             |
| (b) A fare is        | (d) the money charged for a trip. |

---



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2. (a) breathe it in. (c) To conclude something is to  
(b) do without it. (d) To inhale something is to
- 
- 

3. (a) one that is enthusiastic. (c) A forlorn expression is  
(b) one that shows agreement. (d) A hearty laugh is
- 
- 

4. (a) The conclusion of a play is (c) the beginning of it.  
(b) The merit of a play is (d) the end of it.
- 
- 

5. (a) shun that person. (c) To deprive someone is to  
(b) ask that person to come. (d) To summon someone is to
- 
- 

6. (a) to be worthy of it. (c) To be deprived of something is  
(b) To merit something is (d) to value it.
- 
- 

7. (a) A person's approval is (c) A person's address is  
(b) the place he lives. (d) a feeling of distrust.
- 
- 

8. (a) Someone who is forlorn (c) feels good about the future.  
(b) Someone who is valiant (d) feels sad and lonely.
- 
- 

9. (a) a business partner. (c) a wise, old person.  
(b) An escort is (d) An elder is
- 
-

10. (a) A stingy person is  
(b) A valiant person is

- (c) one who is full of courage.  
(d) one who is generous.

## 17B

### Just the Right Word

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

1. The smell of freshly mown hay **was carried by the breeze** across the meadow.
2. Trees that are **prevented from getting a supply** of water will die.
3. The New Town Inn boasts that it offers the finest **food and drink** at the lowest prices in town.
4. My **view, after thinking about all the issues**, is that no real harm was done.
5. "Allow me to **stay beside you and walk with you** to the dining room," Grandpa said to Grandma with a wink.
6. Samantha cannot go to the party without her parents' **agreement that she is doing the right thing**.
7. After such a **tasty and satisfying** meal, we all felt like taking naps.
8. They are so **unwilling to spend any more than they absolutely have to** that they expect me to babysit for fifty cents an hour.
9. The lawyer said that as long as the case is decided on its **facts as they are known**, her client will win.
10. Mayor Coffey **made a few remarks to** the people gathered outside City Hall, thanking them for their support.

address

approve

conclude

deprive

elder

escort

fare

forlorn

hearty

inhale

merit

stingy

summon

valiant

waft

# 17c

## Applying Meanings

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

1. Which of the following can be **concluded**?

- (a) a speech
- (b) an agreement
- (c) a meeting
- (d) a project

2. Which of the following can **waft**?

- (a) smoke
- (b) smells
- (c) stars
- (d) hail

3. Which of the following can be **hearty**?

- (a) a meal
- (b) a greeting
- (c) a storm
- (d) an appetite

4. Which of the following show **approval**?

- (a) turning thumbs down
- (b) applauding
- (c) cheering
- (d) booing

5. Which of the following is a **valiant** act?

- (a) giving up easily
- (b) standing up for one's beliefs
- (c) running away
- (d) blaming someone else

6. Of which of the following can one be **deprived**?

- (a) one's freedom
- (b) one's rights
- (c) one's good name
- (d) one's business

7. Which of the following can be **addressed**?

- (a) a meeting
- (b) a person
- (c) a package
- (d) a nation

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

- (a) air
- (b) concrete
- (c) steam
- (d) music

## Word Study: Homophones

Complete each sentence with the correct word from each homophone pair.

Words that sound the same but have different meanings and/or spellings are called homophones. *To*, *too*, and *two* are homophones; so are *ate* and *eight*. The form of humor called a pun depends on homophones. Here's an example: Why is *six* afraid of *seven*? Answer: Because *seven eight (ate) nine*.

**hail / hale**

- The rain turned to \_\_\_\_\_ as the temperature fell.
- He was over ninety, but looked as \_\_\_\_\_ as ever.

**peer / pier**

- We joined the fishermen at the end of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- I had to stand on tiptoe to \_\_\_\_\_ into the room.

**vain / vein**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ carries blood to the heart.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ person loves to be flattered.

**bore / boar**

- I used a drill to \_\_\_\_\_ the hole.
- A male pig is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**fare / fair**

- The bus \_\_\_\_\_ to Hoboken is ten dollars.
- The county \_\_\_\_\_ begins this Saturday.

**chord / cord**

- Jonah played a \_\_\_\_\_ on his guitar.
- We tied the bundle of wood with a length of \_\_\_\_\_.

**bough / bow**

- Every \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree was full of apples.
- The old man greeted the strangers with a polite \_\_\_\_\_.

address

approve

conclude

deprive

elder

escort

fare

forlorn

hearty

inhale

merit

stingy

summon

valiant

waft



## An African Folktale

Some folktales tell of **valiant** deeds performed by great heroes; an example is the Japanese story of Tokoyo and the sea monster. Others explain how things came to be. The Welsh tale of the silver cows and the water lilies is one such story. A third group tells how the weak and helpless defeat the strong and powerful. This does not always happen in real life, but it does happen in folktales. An example is this East African story of the *maskini* and the *tajiri*.

Every evening, the *tajiri*, or rich man, sat down to a **hearty** meal prepared for him in his own kitchen. The food that was left over would have been enough to feed a whole family. But the *tajiri* was extremely **stingy**. The leftovers from his table went to his pigs to fatten them up for later use.

The *maskini*, or poor man, lived on simple **fare**. He owned a goat that gave him milk and cheese, but his evening meal was usually nothing more than a bowl of porridge. However, he had found a way to make it more enjoyable. He would eat his meal while hidden outside the *tajiri*'s kitchen. There, wonderful smells came **wafting** through the open window. They made the *maskini*'s mouth water, so the simple porridge seemed like a feast.

One evening, the *tajiri* decided to take a walk in his garden to work up an appetite for dinner. He saw the *maskini* sitting outside the kitchen window. As the *tajiri* watched, he saw the *maskini* **inhale** deeply. A blissful look came over the poor man's face. How dare he help himself to my smells, thought the *tajiri*. He ordered his servants to seize the *maskini* and **escort** him to the village jail.

A few days later, the *maskini* was **summoned** before the court that met weekly in the village center. The village **elders** would decide the case on its **merits**. The *tajiri* explained that the smells from the kitchen belonged to him; the *maskini* was **depriving** him of them. As payment, he demanded the *maskini*'s goat, which was the only thing he owned. When asked to respond, the *maskini*, looking very **forlorn**, could only stare at the ground and shuffle his feet, afraid to speak. The village elders now withdrew to the shade of a nearby baobab tree. After a brief discussion, the village chief came forward and **addressed** the crowd.



"The maskini did help himself to the smells from the tajiri's kitchen," she said. "However, he did not receive any food from him. We have **concluded**, therefore, that the tajiri should not be given the goat. However, in fairness to him we believe he should have the right to smell the maskini's goat whenever he wants."

The tajiri was furious. He left without saying a word. But the people of the village **approved** the court's decision. They felt that justice had been done.

- 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. Did the maskini put up a **valiant** defense in the court?

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

---



---

3. The story says the tajiri was **stingy**. How does the story show this?

---



---

4. How did the tajiri **fare** when he went to court?

---



---

5. What would have happened if the kitchen window had been closed?

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---

6. How did the tajiri know that the maskini was enjoying the smells from the kitchen?

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	address
	approve
	conclude
	deprive
	elder
	escort
	fare
	forlorn
	hearty
	inhale
	merit
	stingy
	summon
	valiant
	waft

7. Why did the maskini need an **escort**?

---

---

8. Did the maskini have to go to court, and how do you know this?

---

---

9. What does it mean to say the case would be decided on its **merits**?

---

---

10. What did the tajiri say the maskini had taken from him?

---

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11. Why do you think the maskini looked **forlorn**?

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12. What sort of person might become one of the village **elders**?

---

---

13. To whom did the chief direct her remarks?

---

---

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

---

---

15. How might the crowd have shown that it **approved** of the court's decision?

---

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson

17

## Test

Choose the best way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. To **address** a group of people is to
  - (A) speak to them.
  - (B) listen to them.
  - (C) lead them.
  - (D) send them a letter.
2. The student council president says that she will **address** all of our concerns. What does she mean?
  - (A) She will agree with our concerns.
  - (B) She will apply herself to our concerns.
  - (C) She will not worry about our concerns.
  - (D) She will ignore our concerns.
3. There was excellent French and Italian **fare** at the international club's party. What does **fare** mean in this sentence?
  - (A) music
  - (B) decorations
  - (C) dancing
  - (D) food
4. A **hearty** meal is
  - (A) small but delicious.
  - (B) unhealthy.
  - (C) expensive.
  - (D) large and satisfying.
5. Which of the following could be the train **fare** from New York to Washington, D.C.?
  - (A) 250 miles
  - (B) five hours
  - (C) fifty dollars
  - (D) seven cars
6. Our science teacher **escorted** us through the museum. What does **escorted** mean in this sentence?
  - (A) left us alone
  - (B) organized
  - (C) guided
  - (D) reminded us to be quiet

7. Mr. Abrams **concluded** that this movie is not worth seeing. In this sentence, **concluded** means
- Ⓐ told people.
  - Ⓑ felt sorry.
  - Ⓒ formed an opinion.
  - Ⓓ disagreed.
8. Sarah's parents **approve** of her friends. Sarah's parents
- Ⓐ dislike her friends.
  - Ⓑ like her friends.
  - Ⓒ think her friends are impolite.
  - Ⓓ think her friends are noisy.
9. Derek values his grandmother's **approval**. He wants his grandmother to
- Ⓐ think well of him.
  - Ⓑ invite him over for dinner.
  - Ⓒ stop working so hard.
  - Ⓓ exercise and eat healthy foods.
10. Alexa came to the **conclusion** that peanut butter and ketchup do not go well together. In this sentence, **conclusion** means
- Ⓐ ending.
  - Ⓑ judgment.
  - Ⓒ complaint.
  - Ⓓ information.
11. I think your plan has **merit**. In this sentence, **merit** means
- Ⓐ supporters.
  - Ⓑ complications.
  - Ⓒ worth.
  - Ⓓ problems.
12. A jury should decide a court case based upon its **merits**. In this sentence, **merits** means
- Ⓐ facts.
  - Ⓑ judgments.
  - Ⓒ victims.
  - Ⓓ opinions.
13. Emma **summoned** all her strength to finish the race. In this sentence, **summoned** means
- Ⓐ gathered up.
  - Ⓑ worried about.
  - Ⓒ did not need.
  - Ⓓ saved.
14. A village council of **elders** is a group of
- Ⓐ children who receive care and education from their neighbors.
  - Ⓑ people whom others respect for their age and experience.
  - Ⓒ young people who help their neighbors with chores.
  - Ⓓ adults who meet to play sports and games.

15. Which is an **address**?

- Ⓐ (415) 555-1212
- Ⓑ 1000 San Pablo Avenue
- Ⓒ ten years old
- Ⓓ Warner Elementary School

16. The teacher asked, "How did you **fare** on the test?" What did she mean?

- Ⓐ How did you do on the test?
- Ⓑ Did you study for the test?
- Ⓒ Are you finished with your test?
- Ⓓ Did you write your name on your test?

For items 17–24, find the word that means about the **SAME** as the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

17. **address**

- Ⓐ request
- Ⓑ word
- Ⓒ speech
- Ⓓ warning

18. **elder**

- Ⓐ younger
- Ⓑ richer
- Ⓒ older
- Ⓓ poorer

19. **escort**

- Ⓐ servant
- Ⓑ guide
- Ⓒ relative
- Ⓓ teammate

20. **hearty**

- Ⓐ friendly
- Ⓑ boring
- Ⓒ fascinating
- Ⓓ sorrowful

21. **merited**

- Ⓐ obtained
- Ⓑ deserved
- Ⓒ used
- Ⓓ provided

22. **concluded**

- Ⓐ led
- Ⓑ continued
- Ⓒ ended
- Ⓓ organized

23. **waft**

- Ⓐ drift
- Ⓑ paddle
- Ⓒ race
- Ⓓ scurry

24. **forlorn**

- Ⓐ furious
- Ⓑ lonely
- Ⓒ joyful
- Ⓓ irritable

For items 25–32, find the word that means the **OPPOSITE** of the bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

25. **conclusion**

- Ⓐ beginning
- Ⓑ dusk
- Ⓒ midpoint
- Ⓓ ending

26. **elder**

- Ⓐ youngster
- Ⓑ grandparent
- Ⓒ brother
- Ⓓ sister

27. **inhaling**

- Ⓐ gasping
- Ⓑ raining
- Ⓒ blowing
- Ⓓ crying

28. **stingy**

- Ⓐ comfortable
- Ⓑ generous
- Ⓒ greedy
- Ⓓ contented

29. **summon**

- Ⓐ request
- Ⓑ command
- Ⓒ assign
- Ⓓ dismiss

30. **hearty**

- Ⓐ smooth
- Ⓑ weak
- Ⓒ short
- Ⓓ young

31. **valiant**

- Ⓐ grouchy
- Ⓑ forlorn
- Ⓒ mournful
- Ⓓ cowardly

32. **deprive**

- Ⓐ wander
- Ⓑ greet
- Ⓒ give
- Ⓓ excuse