

## Word List

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

**avalanche**

av' ə lanch

*n.* 1. A great mass of ice, earth, or snow mixed with rocks sliding down a mountain.

The mountain climbers had a narrow escape when the **avalanche** swept over them.

2. A great amount of something.

The company had an **avalanche** of orders because of their online ad for the new game.



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

**blizzard**

bliz' ərd

*n.* A heavy snowstorm with strong winds.

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

**challenge**

chal' ənj

*v.* 1. To invite others to take part in a contest.

I **challenged** my friend to a game of chess.

2. To cause a person to use a lot of skill or effort.

This trail **challenges** even the best hikers.

3. To question or to argue against, especially when something is unfair or unjust.

Very few scientists **challenge** the idea that a large meteorite killed off the last of the dinosaurs sixty-five million years ago.

*n.* 1. An interesting task or problem; something that takes skill or effort.

Living out of our backpacks for a week on the mountain was a real **challenge**.

2. A call to take part in a contest.

I accepted the **challenge** to run in the marathon.



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

**conquer**

kən' kər

*v.* 1. To get the better of.

Swimming lessons at the YMCA helped me **conquer** my fear of the water.

2. To defeat.

Our team **conquered** the visiting team, even though our two star players were benched.

**conquest** *n.* The act of defeating.

The movie was about the **conquest** of Earth by creatures from another planet.



*Discuss with your partner how winning a sports event is like a conquest.*

**crevice** *n.* A deep, narrow opening in rock caused by a split or crack.  
krev' is The **crevice** had filled with soil in which a cluster of small red flowers was growing.

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

**lure** *v.* To tempt or attract with the promise of something good.  
loor In the early nineteenth century, the hope of owning land of their own **lured** many people to travel west to Ohio and Indiana.

*n.* 1. Something that attracts.  
The **lure** of fresh air led us to the park for a walk.  
2. Artificial bait used for fishing.  
A large striped bass took the **lure**, and I hooked it.



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

**makeshift** *n.* A temporary and usually less strong replacement.  
māk' shift We used the camper as a **makeshift** while our house was being built.  
*adj.* Used as a temporary replacement.  
We use the cooler as a **makeshift** table when we have a picnic.

**optimist** *n.* One who looks at things in the most positive way; a cheerful, hopeful person.  
öp' tə mist Jade and Jean are **optimists** and so, of course, they believed the bus would not leave without us.  
**optimistic** *adj.* Cheerful; hopeful.  
In spite of the injuries to our best players, I am **optimistic** about our chances of winning the big game.

**optimism** *n.* A feeling of hope or cheerfulness.  
The patients' **optimism** helped them recover more quickly from their illnesses.



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

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



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

- route** *n.* 1. The path that must be followed to get to a place.  
 Our **route** to Seattle takes us through Denver.  
 2. A fixed course or area assigned to a salesperson or delivery person.  
 Magali has over a hundred customers on her newspaper **route**.



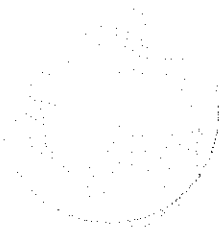
*Talk to your partner about the route you take every day to get to school.*

- summit** *n.* 1. The highest part; the top.  
 It took us three hours to climb to the **summit** of Mount Washington.  
 2. A conference or meeting of the top leaders of governments.  
 The **summit** of African heads of state will take place in Nairobi in late June.

- terse** *adj.* Short and to the point.  
 When I said I was sure we would be rescued soon, my friend's **terse** reply was, "How?"

- thwart** *v.* To block or defeat the plans or efforts of.  
 Heavy flooding **thwarted** the UN's attempts to deliver food.

- vertical** *adj.* Running straight up and down; upright.  
 The black **vertical** lines in this painting are what one notices first.



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

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

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

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

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3. (a) To lure someone is (c) to offer help or advice to that person.  
(b) To thwart someone is (d) to tempt that person with promises.
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4. (a) an area assigned to a salesperson. (c) a payment for something done.  
(b) A crevice is (d) A route is
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- 

5. (a) To be thwarted is to be (c) prevented from carrying out one's plans.  
(b) To be challenged is to be (d) attracted by promises.
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6. (a) An optimistic report is one (c) that is written out.  
(b) that is hopeful. (d) A terse report is one
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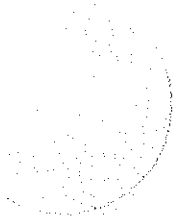
7. (a) a call to take part in a contest. (c) A challenge is  
(b) a severe snowstorm with high winds. (d) An avalanche is
- 
- 

8. (a) A makeshift file is one that (c) stores things upright.  
(b) A vertical file is one that (d) gets narrower toward the top.
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9. (a) A foolhardy remark is one (c) that sounds threatening.  
(b) that is short and to the point. (d) A terse remark is one
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avalanche  
blizzard  
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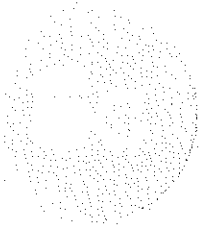
10. (a) a split or crack in rock. (c) A blizzard is  
(b) a mass of falling rocks and snow. (d) An avalanche is
- 
- 



### Find the Right Word!

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

1. Your **daring but unwise** leap off the boat almost cost you your life.
2. What kind of **artificial bait** is best for catching bluefish?
3. Being appointed chairman was the **highest point** of the general's military career.
4. According to the radio, we can expect a **severe snowstorm with very strong winds** tonight.
5. I'm driving to Yellowstone this summer and wonder which would be the best **way to get there**.
6. The German army's **defeat of the armed forces** of France in 1940 took less than four weeks.
7. A **deep, narrow opening made by a split in the rock** provided a toehold for the climbers making their way up the cliff face.
8. Swimming across the lake will be quite a **difficult task requiring great skill and effort**.
9. What is the reason for Andre's **feeling that all will go well**?
10. Bruno didn't have a pillow, so he used a rolled-up coat as a **temporary replacement for one** and slept quite soundly.

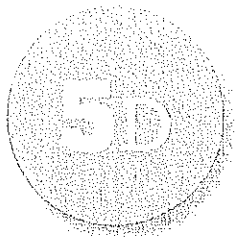


## Applying Meanings

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

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

avalanche  
blizzard  
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conquer  
crevice  
foolhardy  
lure  
makeshift  
optimist  
previous  
route  
summit  
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thwart  
vertical



## Word Study: Suffixes

**Complete the questions below.**

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

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

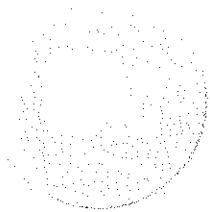
1. assign \_\_\_\_\_
2. distract \_\_\_\_\_
3. crave \_\_\_\_\_
4. survive \_\_\_\_\_

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

5. optimist \_\_\_\_\_
6. horizon \_\_\_\_\_
7. nostalgia \_\_\_\_\_
8. carnivore \_\_\_\_\_

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

9. accurate \_\_\_\_\_
10. jubilant \_\_\_\_\_
11. obedient \_\_\_\_\_
12. patient \_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



### On Top of the World

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

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

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

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

The first people to reach the top of Mount Everest were Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay, his Sherpa guide, in 1953. Teams of mountaineers had made at least eight **previous** tries; but all of them had been **thwarted** in their attempts to stand on the highest spot on Earth. Some had been plagued by bad planning, some by bad weather, and some by bad luck. The first woman to **conquer** Mount Everest was Junko Tabei, of Japan, in 1975; the first American woman to do so was Stacy Allison, in 1988.

avalanche  
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previous  
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summit  
terse  
thwart  
vertical



Mountaineers are by nature **optimists**. They want to believe they will be able to reach the top. At times, however, if either their physical condition or the weather is deteriorating, they are forced to ask themselves if it would be **foolhardy** to continue. Their state of mind plays a big part in this decision. They must sometimes decide when they are only a few hundred feet from the **summit**. Many have chosen to continue, a decision that cost them their lives.

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

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

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

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

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

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4. Why would you expect conversations between climbers to be **terse**?

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5. Why do climbers watch the weather carefully?

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

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7. How are **crevices** useful to climbers?

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

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

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10. When do climbers need to use ropes?

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

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

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13. Why would Mallory have been familiar with Everest on his last climb?

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Lesson  
**5**

**Test**

Find a **ANTONYM** for each **bold word**. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. The architect used many **vertical** lines in her design.  
Ⓐ straight  
Ⓑ squiggly  
Ⓒ horizontal  
Ⓓ few
2. A famous author once said that **optimism** is the "belief that everything is beautiful, including what is ugly."  
Ⓐ hope  
Ⓑ despair  
Ⓒ intelligence  
Ⓓ stupidity
3. The chess match lasted five hours, but he finally **conquered** his opponent.  
Ⓐ challenged  
Ⓑ praised  
Ⓒ divided  
Ⓓ surrendered
4. Marta **challenged** her father's decision.  
Ⓐ forgot  
Ⓑ defended  
Ⓒ altered  
Ⓓ argued
5. His actions were **foolhardy**.  
Ⓐ weak  
Ⓑ silly  
Ⓒ wise  
Ⓓ honest
6. We made a **makeshift** fishing pole out of a yardstick and string.  
Ⓐ broken  
Ⓑ ugly  
Ⓒ large  
Ⓓ permanent
7. We had met them on a **previous** occasion.  
Ⓐ ordinary  
Ⓑ later  
Ⓒ happy  
Ⓓ rare
8. The mayor **thwarted** their efforts to build a skateboard park.  
Ⓐ blocked  
Ⓑ criticized  
Ⓒ aided  
Ⓓ praised

9. The hiker rested on the **summit** of the mountain.

- Ⓐ bottom
- Ⓑ ledge
- Ⓒ trail
- Ⓓ back

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

10. Flowers grew out of a **crevice** in the rock. What is another word for **crevice** in this sentence?

- Ⓐ canyon
- Ⓑ waterfall
- Ⓒ crack
- Ⓓ brook

11. Kai was given a new newspaper **route**. This means that she

- Ⓐ got a new bicycle to ride on.
- Ⓑ began writing articles for the newspaper.
- Ⓒ had to deliver a different newspaper.
- Ⓓ delivered papers to a different area.

12. Amber tied a **lure** to her line. **Lures** are artificial

- Ⓐ colors.
- Ⓑ fish.
- Ⓒ bait.
- Ⓓ flowers.

13. What happens during a **blizzard**?

- Ⓐ Buildings and bridges collapse.
- Ⓑ Strong winds blow and snow falls heavily.
- Ⓒ Dust covers everything.
- Ⓓ Rivers rise and flood a town.

14. An **avalanche** of mail poured into the radio station. This means that

- Ⓐ the station received a great number of letters.
- Ⓑ the station received only letters of complaint.
- Ⓒ the station received small batches of letters.
- Ⓓ letters poured in through the station's windows.

15. The hare **challenged** the tortoise to a race. The hare
  - Ⓐ invited the tortoise to watch a race with him.
  - Ⓑ invited the tortoise to race against him.
  - Ⓒ carried the tortoise to the race grounds.
  - Ⓓ did not want to race the tortoise.
16. The Spanish **conquest** of Mexico refers to
  - Ⓐ when the Spanish discovered Mexico.
  - Ⓑ when the Spanish explored Mexico.
  - Ⓒ when the Spanish defeated and took over Mexico.
  - Ⓓ when the Spanish desired to claim Mexico.
17. The family's cabin was a **makeshift** because
  - Ⓐ lumber had arrived from the East.
  - Ⓑ they were skilled carpenters.
  - Ⓒ they planned to build a permanent cabin later.
  - Ⓓ there were too many people living in it.
18. An **optimist** believes that
  - Ⓐ whatever happens is a matter of luck.
  - Ⓑ what's good for business is good for everyone.
  - Ⓒ you should have your eyes examined regularly.
  - Ⓓ good things are likely to happen.
19. The **summit** was attended by
  - Ⓐ a group of swimmers.
  - Ⓑ the leaders of several Asian countries.
  - Ⓒ representatives from six high schools.
  - Ⓓ sixty students.
20. A **terse** remark is
  - Ⓐ short.
  - Ⓑ funny.
  - Ⓒ rude.
  - Ⓓ important.
21. Which of the following could be a **challenge**?
  - Ⓐ a glass of ice water
  - Ⓑ a button-down shirt
  - Ⓒ a postage stamp
  - Ⓓ a crossword puzzle
22. We could not resist the **lure** of free concert tickets. The free tickets were
  - Ⓐ phony.
  - Ⓑ for terrible seats.
  - Ⓒ not really free.
  - Ⓓ tempting.
23. To **conquer** a bad habit is to
  - Ⓐ overcome it.
  - Ⓑ hate it.
  - Ⓒ repeat it.
  - Ⓓ develop it.

24. Something that **challenges** you

- Ⓐ makes you tired.
- Ⓑ requires effort.
- Ⓒ makes you irritated.
- Ⓓ requires a lot of money.

25. Will was **optimistic** about the weather.  
He said,

- Ⓐ "I think it will be a beautiful day."
- Ⓑ "We're going to have a nasty blizzard."
- Ⓒ "The rain might spoil our picnic."
- Ⓓ "I haven't heard the weather report yet."

26. I don't always take the same **route** to the beach. Sometimes I

- Ⓐ wear a different swimsuit.
- Ⓑ take the bus.
- Ⓒ take a different path.
- Ⓓ go with a different group of friends.

27. The store manager hopes the clearance sale will **lure** shoppers. The manager wants shoppers to

- Ⓐ pay more for what they buy.
- Ⓑ stay away from the store.
- Ⓒ save money.
- Ⓓ come to the store.

28. Which of the following regions is most likely to experience an **avalanche**?

- Ⓐ The Gobi Desert
- Ⓑ The Rocky Mountains
- Ⓒ Lake Victoria
- Ⓓ The Mississippi River Basin

29. Ryan was invited to participate in the diving competition, and he accepted the **challenge**. What did Ryan do?

- Ⓐ He entered the competition.
- Ⓑ He won first prize in the competition.
- Ⓒ He decided to wait until next year's competition.
- Ⓓ He was a judge for the competition.

## Lesson



## Word List

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

### **colony**

kāl' ə nē

*n.* 1. A group of people, animals, or plants living close together.

We found a **colony** of ants in the yard.

2. A group of people who settle in a new land and have legal ties to the country they came from.

English people formed a **colony** at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

### **compensate**

kām' pən sāt

*v.* 1. To make up for, to be equivalent to.

My parents gave me another bike to **compensate** for the one that was stolen.

2. To pay for.

Our student council voted to **compensate** the students who help clean up the lunchroom.

**compensation** *n.* Payment to make up for something.

Isa received ten thousand dollars as **compensation** for injuries she suffered when her bike fell apart.



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

### **deposit**

dē pāz' it

*v.* 1. To lay down.

The hikers **deposited** their backpacks on the porch.

2. To put money into a bank account or to give as partial payment.

Sign your name on the back before you **deposit** the check.

*n.* 1. Something laid down.

The flood left a **deposit** of stones on the riverbanks.

2. Money put into a bank account or given as partial payment.

For a \$20 **deposit**, the store will hold the winter coat.



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

### **fascinate**


fas' ə nāt

*v.* To attract; to strongly hold the interest of.

The circus clowns **fascinated** the children in the audience.

**fascinating** *adj.* Extremely interesting.

The museum has a **fascinating** display of Native American crafts.

- feeble**  
fē' bəl
- adj.* 1. Having little strength, weak.  
Lions prey on the most **feeble** zebras in the herd.
2. Not very believable or satisfying.  
Henry gave the teacher a **feeble** explanation for being late to class:  
His watch was broken.
-  *Tell your partner about a feeble excuse you tried to use to get out of doing chores.*
- formal**  
fôr' məl
- adj.* 1. Following rules or customs, often in an exact and proper way.  
The president gave a **formal** dinner at the White House.
2. Suitable for events where strict standards of dress and behavior are expected.  
Ming wanted a **formal** dress for the fancy party.
- frigid**  
frij' id
- adj.* 1. Very cold.  
The morning air was so **frigid** that her mom's car would not start.
2. Lacking a warm manner; unfriendly.  
The **frigid** greeting we received made it clear that we were not welcome.
- harsh**  
härsh
- adj.* 1. Rough and unpleasant to the senses.  
In a **harsh** tone of voice, the farmer ordered us to stay away from the cows.
2. Causing pain; cruel.  
My brother's **harsh** words hurt me deeply, and he later told me he was sorry.
3. Not suitable for living things; extremely uncomfortable.  
Northern Canada's **harsh** climate keeps people from settling there.
- huddle**  
hud' əl
- v.* 1. To crowd together.  
When the downpour began, we all **huddled** under one umbrella.
2. To curl one's limbs up close to one's body.  
During their first night at camp, Alya and Inez **huddled** under their thin blankets to keep warm.
- n.* A closely packed group.  
The players went into a **huddle** to plan the next play.



**remote**  
rē mōt'

*adj.* 1. Far away in time or space.

The trail took them through a **remote** region of the Amazon rainforest.

2. Slight or faint.

There was only a **remote** chance of reaching our destination on time.

3. Controlled indirectly or from a distance.

Dad told us to do a better job of sharing the television **remote** control.

4. Distant in manner.

The store clerk seemed very **remote** and hardly looked at us when we asked for help.



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

**resemble**  
rē zem' bəl

*v.* To be like or similar to.

The markings on the wings of the moth **resemble** the eyes of a small animal and help protect it from becoming prey.

**rigid**  
rij' id

*adj.* 1. Stiff and unbending; not flexible.

The frozen rope was as **rigid** as a stick.

2. Strict; not easily changed.

The school has a **rigid** rule that students must wear uniforms.



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

**solitary**  
səl' ə ter ē

*adj.* 1. Being alone; lacking the company of others.

In the nineteenth century, lighthouse keepers often led **solitary** lives.

2. Being the only one.

A **solitary** elm grew in the middle of the field.



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

**substantial**  
səb stan' shəl

*adj.* 1. Strong; solid.

The chair is not **substantial** enough to support the weight of an adult.

2. Great in value or size.

I received a **substantial** increase in my allowance because I agreed to do more chores.



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

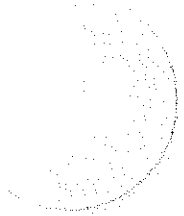
**waddle**

wăd' əl

v. To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side.

The duck left the pond and **waddled** toward us.

n. An awkward, clumsy walk.

The baby smiled excitedly as he ended his **waddle** across the room.*Putting Meanings*

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

1. (a) that is operated from a distance.

(b) that is easy to operate.

(c) A rigid control is one

(d) A remote control is one

2. (a) To waddle is to

(b) To huddle is to

(c) hold a person's interest or attention.

(d) curl one's limbs up close to one's body.

3. (a) A deposit is

(b) A colony is

(c) a group who settles in a new place.

(d) a payment for a concert ticket.

4. (a) To resemble someone

(b) is to pay that person.

(c) To compensate someone

(d) is to apologize to that person.

5. (a) one that goes on too long.

(b) A formal apology is

(c) one that is difficult to believe.

(d) A feeble apology is

colony

compensate

deposit

fascinate

feeble

formal

frigid

harsh

huddle

remote

resemble

rigid

solitary

substantial

waddle

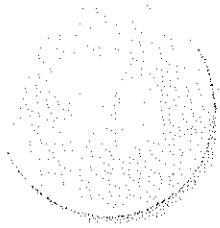
6. (a) is not changed easily. (c) A frigid attitude is one that  
(b) A rigid attitude is one that (d) is no longer practiced.
- 
- 

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

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

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

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

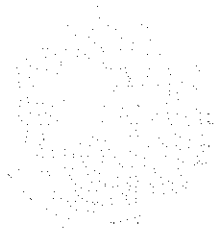


### Just the Right Word

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

1. From a distance crocodiles **look almost the same as** alligators.
2. Sarita's wind-up toy **swayed from side to side as it took short steps** across the floor.
3. A life that is **lived apart from other people** need not be lonely as long as one has books to read.
4. A **very cold** mass of air from Canada caused this wintry weather.
5. The cast on your broken arm will keep it **in a fixed position and prevent it from bending**.
6. The most **strongly built** of the three houses was the one made of bricks.
7. These patients recovering from operations are so **lacking in strength** that they cannot walk.
8. Meetings with the emperor are very **carefully arranged so as to follow strict rules**.
9. In the **very distant** past all the continents were joined together.
10. After playing in the snow all day, we **crowded close together** around the fire to get warm.

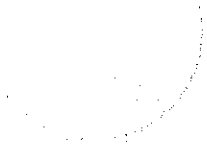
colony  
compensate  
deposit  
fascinate  
feeble  
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frigid  
harsh  
huddle  
remote  
resemble  
rigid  
solitary  
substantial  
waddle



### Applied Meanings

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

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

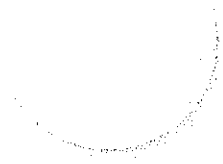


### Antonym Matching

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

- |                |       |          |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| 1. harsh       | _____ | joy      |
| 2. agony       | _____ | tropical |
| 3. feeble      | _____ | love     |
| 4. escalate    | _____ | disloyal |
| 5. deposit     | _____ | flexible |
| 6. rigid       | _____ | withdraw |
| 7. fascinating | _____ | fall     |
| 8. frigid      | _____ | burly    |
| 9. steadfast   | _____ | gentle   |
| 10. loathe     | _____ | boring   |

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## Antarctica: A Cold Land

Read the passage.

### Why Is It Called?



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

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

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

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

For two months, the baby penguins develop in the eggs. All that time the male Emperor penguins **huddle** close together in **colonies** of up to half

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

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

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

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

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

5. Why did penguins' wings become so **feeble**?

---

---

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



6. How would you describe the summer temperatures of Antarctica?

---

---

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

---

---

8. Where do penguins spend much of their time?

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

12. Why do Emperor penguins gather in large **colonies**?

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

15. What would happen to a penguin that wandered off by itself while on land?
- 
- 

## Fun & Fascinating FACTS

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

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

.....  
**Remote** and *distant* are synonyms. Both words mean "far off in distance or time." *Remote*, however, also suggests something cut off and out of the way. Tristan da Cunha, an island in the South

Atlantic, and Tokyo, Japan, are each *distant* from New York. But Tokyo is not considered a *remote* city, because it is easy to get to by plane. Tristan da Cunha, however, is thought of as a *remote* island because it is difficult to get to.

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

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## Test

Find a **ANTONYM** for each **bold word**. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. David gave Helena a **frigid** nod.  
Ⓐ slow  
Ⓑ gloomy  
Ⓒ cruel  
Ⓓ friendly
2. Before she became an astronaut, Sally Ride was **fascinated** by astronomy.  
Ⓐ attracted  
Ⓑ bored  
Ⓒ confused  
Ⓓ surprised
3. Jain gave us a **feeble** excuse for being late.  
Ⓐ short  
Ⓑ unclear  
Ⓒ terse  
Ⓓ believable
4. **Deposit** the money in your savings account.  
Ⓐ remove  
Ⓑ put  
Ⓒ ignore  
Ⓓ count
5. There's a **remote** chance that he'll win the race.  
Ⓐ slim  
Ⓑ possible  
Ⓒ upsetting  
Ⓓ great
6. That sofa bed is a **substantial** piece of furniture.  
Ⓐ heavy  
Ⓑ small  
Ⓒ useful  
Ⓓ ugly
7. The team was shocked by the coach's **harsh** words.  
Ⓐ kind  
Ⓑ ordinary  
Ⓒ expected  
Ⓓ discouraging

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

8. Rashid needs to wear **formal** attire to his brother's party. What should he wear?
- Ⓐ a suit and tie
  - Ⓑ a bathing suit
  - Ⓒ a T-shirt and shorts
  - Ⓓ his pajamas
9. A **substantial** loss is a
- Ⓐ sudden loss.
  - Ⓑ great loss.
  - Ⓒ small loss.
  - Ⓓ discouraging loss.
10. Which of the following walks with a **waddle**?
- Ⓐ a crow
  - Ⓑ a runner
  - Ⓒ a duck
  - Ⓓ a dancer
11. The rugby team **deposited** their equipment in the locker room. What does **deposited** mean in this sentence?
- Ⓐ locked up
  - Ⓑ used
  - Ⓒ repaired
  - Ⓓ laid down
12. A **colony** of mushrooms is growing on the lawn. The mushrooms are
- Ⓐ scattered all over.
  - Ⓑ clustered together.
  - Ⓒ all the same size and shape.
  - Ⓓ going to be there for a short while.
13. The workers will be **compensated** for working overtime. They will be
- Ⓐ told to work more quickly.
  - Ⓑ lectured by the boss.
  - Ⓒ paid extra money.
  - Ⓓ questioned about their work habits.
14. Which of the following is most likely to have a **remote** control?
- Ⓐ a shower
  - Ⓑ an oven
  - Ⓒ a television
  - Ⓓ a microscope
15. The class president has very **rigid** ideas. This means that
- Ⓐ she likes to share her ideas with others.
  - Ⓑ she is very intelligent.
  - Ⓒ she comes up with unusual solutions to problems.
  - Ⓓ nothing will change her way of thinking.

16. You might **huddle** on the floor of your closet if you are
  - Ⓐ trying to hide.
  - Ⓑ looking for a shoe.
  - Ⓒ cleaning your closet.
  - Ⓓ throwing things in there to hide them.
17. A **solitary** hiker is
  - Ⓐ hiking alone.
  - Ⓑ highly experienced.
  - Ⓒ leading a group.
  - Ⓓ walking very slowly.
18. There is a **deposit** of silt at the mouth of the river. What does **deposit** mean in this sentence?
  - Ⓐ something taken away
  - Ⓑ something laid down
  - Ⓒ a mountain
  - Ⓓ a brook
19. The team **huddled** on the field. They
  - Ⓐ played well.
  - Ⓑ were defeated.
  - Ⓒ practiced.
  - Ⓓ gathered together.
20. **Harsh** colors are
  - Ⓐ bright and cheerful.
  - Ⓑ unpleasant.
  - Ⓒ soft and pale.
  - Ⓓ glossy.
21. Ms. Medina's town was very **remote** and had just one dirt road running through it. What does **remote** mean in this sentence?
  - Ⓐ cold
  - Ⓑ old
  - Ⓒ far away
  - Ⓓ small
22. André lost his friend's favorite baseball card and he wants to **compensate** her. What should he do?
  - Ⓐ buy her another baseball card
  - Ⓑ buy her a soda
  - Ⓒ apologize
  - Ⓓ ask to borrow another baseball card
23. New York was once a **colony** of the Netherlands. This means that New York
  - Ⓐ once traded with the Netherlands.
  - Ⓑ once fought the Netherlands in a war.
  - Ⓒ once ruled the Netherlands.
  - Ⓓ once had legal ties to the Netherlands.
24. A person who **waddles**
  - Ⓐ is an excellent swimmer.
  - Ⓑ can never make up his mind.
  - Ⓒ sways from side to side when he walks.
  - Ⓓ makes many mistakes.

25. There was a **solitary** cloud in the sky.  
The cloud was

Ⓐ dark and threatening.  
Ⓑ the only one in the sky.  
Ⓒ shaped like a familiar object.  
Ⓓ passing quickly.

26. When you make a **deposit** at the bank,  
you are

Ⓐ applying for a job.  
Ⓑ applying for a credit card.  
Ⓒ taking money out of your account.  
Ⓓ putting money into your account.

27. Robyn said, "*Shackleton's Antarctic  
Adventure* was a **fascinating** movie."  
How did Robyn feel about the movie?

Ⓐ It was long and boring.  
Ⓑ It was difficult to understand.  
Ⓒ It was interesting and exciting.  
Ⓓ It was scary and upsetting.

28. When would you be most likely to write  
a **formal** letter?

Ⓐ to complain about the service you  
received at a restaurant  
Ⓑ to thank your grandparents for your  
birthday present  
Ⓒ to send a postcard to your friend  
Ⓓ to invite your cousin to your  
graduation party

29. If something makes you **feeble**, it  
makes you

Ⓐ laugh a long time.  
Ⓑ think very hard about something.  
Ⓒ feel weak.  
Ⓓ feel sorry.

30. The sheep were in a **huddle** beside the  
barn. The sheep were

Ⓐ grazing peacefully.  
Ⓑ crowded together.  
Ⓒ in a line.  
Ⓓ making a lot of noise.

31. As **compensation** for missing her  
basketball game, Gabby's dad took  
her to the park. Why did he take her to  
the park?

Ⓐ He felt sorry that he missed the game  
and wanted to make it up to her.  
Ⓑ He thought that she needed to  
practice basketball.  
Ⓒ He wanted to play basketball with his  
friends.  
Ⓓ He does not enjoy playing basketball.

32. The settlers in North Dakota lived under  
**harsh** conditions. They

Ⓐ never had to worry about good  
harvests.  
Ⓑ often had pleasant rainstorms.  
Ⓒ had to follow the rules of the  
community.  
Ⓓ had to struggle with freezing winters.

## Word List

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

**access**

ak' ses

*n.* 1. Freedom or permission to enter.

The students want **access** to the gym this summer.

2. A way of approach or entry.

The only **access** to the harbor is this channel.

**accessible** *adj.* Able to be used or entered.

Franklin's Restaurant is **accessible** to people in wheelchairs.



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

**associate**

ə sō' shē ət

*v.* 1. To bring together in the mind.

Many people **associate** Florida with oranges.

2. To come or be together as friends or companions.

Because of her love of racehorses, Anne often **associated** with others who shared that love—jockeys and trainers.

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

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

**boisterous**

bois' tər əs

*adj.* Noisy and uncontrolled.

The Dixons' party became so **boisterous** that their neighbors complained.

**brilliant**

bril' yənt

*adj.* 1. Very bright; sparkling.

My black leather shoes had a **brilliant** shine.

2. Very clever or smart.

My oldest sister is so **brilliant** she might finish high school in three years.

**decade**

dek' əd



*n.* A ten-year period.

I have hope that the next **decade** will be better than the last.

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

**delicate**  
del' i kət

*adj.* 1. Easily broken or damaged.  
We always wash this **delicate** antique plate by hand.


2. Needing care and skill.  
Convincing small children to share a toy can be a **delicate** task.

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

**employ**  
em ploi'

*v.* 1. To hire and put to work for pay.  
Carmen's gift shop **employs** four people.

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

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

**idle**  
ī dəl

*adj.* Doing nothing; not working.  
The workers were **idle** while the power was shut off.


*v.* 1. To spend one's time doing nothing.  
Last Sunday, while my brother **idled** for more than an hour in the house, I raked leaves in the yard.

2. To run (an engine) slowly.  
Let the car **idle** for a few minutes so that the engine can warm up.

**illuminate**  
il lōō' mə nāt

*v.* 1. To light up; to supply with light.  
The full moon **illuminated** the path through the woods to our cabin.


2. To make clear or understandable.  
The teacher's explanation **illuminated** the math problem for me.

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

**provide**  
prō vid'

*v.* 1. To give what is needed; to supply.  
Two local companies **provided** the money to buy our school band uniforms.

2. To set forth as a condition.  
Our agreement with the teacher **provides** for a party if we turn our work in on time all year.

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



**require**  
rē kwīr'

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

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



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

**taunt**  
tōnt

v. To make fun of in an insulting way; to jeer.  
Don't **taunt** someone just because that person appears different.  
*n.* An insulting remark.  
An umpire learns to ignore the **taunts** of the crowd and just get on with the job.

**tolerant**  
tāl' ə r ənt

*adj.* Willing to let others have their own beliefs and ways, even if different from one's own.  
Traveling is both interesting and enjoyable if you are **tolerant** of customs that seem strange to you.

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

**transform**  
trans fōrm'

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

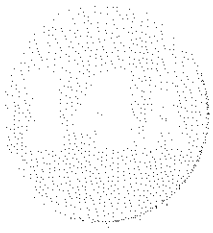
**transformation** *n.* A complete change.  
The **transformation** of the frog into a prince comes at the end of the story.



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

**wilderness**  
wil' dər nə s

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



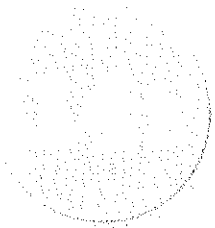
## Using Words in Context

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

1. (a) Use as much paint as you need and throw the **access** away. \_\_\_\_  
(b) My sister has **access** to all the clothes in my closet, too. \_\_\_\_  
(c) The only **access** to the theater was through the stage door. \_\_\_\_  
(d) The top shelf was only **accessible** when using a stool. \_\_\_\_
2. (a) The glass ornaments are **delicate** and must be handled carefully. \_\_\_\_  
(b) Igasho's fear of cats was a **delicate** subject that we never talked about. \_\_\_\_  
(c) A person in **delicate** health is told to stay home during flu season. \_\_\_\_  
(d) Chocolate candy and other **delicates** were laid out on the counter. \_\_\_\_
3. (a) The **brilliants** were full of water. \_\_\_\_  
(b) It took a team of **brilliant** minds to crack the secret code. \_\_\_\_  
(c) A **brilliant** emerald ring sold for fifteen hundred dollars. \_\_\_\_  
(d) Using lots of **brilliant** will make your teeth shine. \_\_\_\_
4. (a) Some viruses become **tolerant** of drugs developed to fight them. \_\_\_\_  
(b) Living with siblings makes you **tolerant** of other people. \_\_\_\_  
(c) The weather had become more **tolerant** by the time May arrived. \_\_\_\_  
(d) My teacher **tolerated** my report a good grade. \_\_\_\_
5. (a) Within a few years, the invention of the airplane had **transformed** travel. \_\_\_\_  
(b) We were **transformed** that the restaurant was closed for the evening. \_\_\_\_  
(c) The man closed the door with a **transformation**. \_\_\_\_  
(d) The beautiful day was suddenly **transformed** into a stormy mess. \_\_\_\_
6. (a) The **illuminates** flickered and went out, leaving us in total darkness. \_\_\_\_  
(b) A beam of sunlight **illuminated** the tree. \_\_\_\_  
(c) What the teacher said **illuminated** something I hadn't understood before. \_\_\_\_  
(d) I became more and more **illuminated** as I turned out the lights. \_\_\_\_

access  
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provide  
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taunt  
tolerant  
transform  
wilderness

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

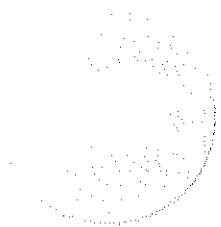


## Making Connections

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

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

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



## Determining Meanings

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

1. We **associated**

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

2. The **illumination**

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

3. You **provided**

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

4. The **requirement**

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

5. The **taunting**

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

6. **Employment**

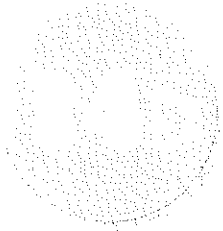
- (a) is promised to the first twenty people who apply.
- (b) of all the wood will make the biggest bonfire.
- (c) on the sunflower seeds, water, and soil.
- (d) number 507 is on the fifth floor.

7. A **boisterous**

- (a) look from my mom told me I was in trouble.
- (b) child should be told to calm down.
- (c) party can be annoying to the neighbors.
- (d) relaxation spread over me.

8. Leon **accessed**

- (a) the house through the back door.
- (b) if he could take the test tomorrow.
- (c) into the tissue.
- (d) the mine by traveling down the shaft.



### Completing Sentences

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Something I often **tolerate** is

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. One **requirement** for college is

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Something I **provided** today was

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

---

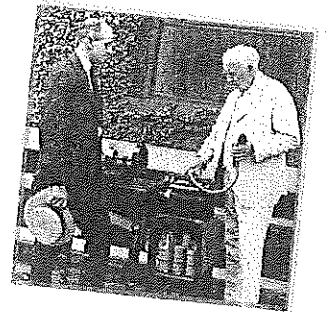
10. I like to spend my **idle** time by

---

*Availability in Circled*

Read the passage.

### *The Wizard of Menlo Park*



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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



5. Why might Edison have been reluctant to go to school?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
6. What **boisterous** activities might Edison's schoolmates have engaged in?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
7. What details in the passage show that Edison's mother would not **tolerate** the behavior of Edison's classmates?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the meaning of **delicate** as it is used in the passage?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why did Edison have **access** to the train from Port Huron to Detroit?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
10. As a young man, how did Edison **employ** a lot of his free time?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is the meaning of **idle** as it is used in the passage?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
12. How did Edison change New York City?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
13. How would you describe Edison's mind?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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

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---

15. How long did Edison live?

---

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## Fun & Fascinating FACTS

.....  
Several nouns are formed from the verb **employ**. An *employee* is a person who works for someone else and is paid for this. An *employer* is a person who gives work to others and pays them. *Employment* is the state of having work or the work itself.

.....  
**Idle** and *idol* are homophones. An *idol* is something, such as a carved figure, that is worshiped as a god. It can also be a person, such as an author, who is admired.

.....  
**Illuminate** comes from *lumen*, the Latin word for "light." Other English words that are formed from this root include *luminous*, which means "glowing with light," and *luminosity*, which refers to the amount of light given off from something—for example, from a star. (One of the stars with the greatest *luminosity* that we can see without a telescope, apart from our own sun, is Sirius, also known as the Dog Star.)

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

Lesson  
**14**

**Test**

Find a **SYNONYM** for each **bold** word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. The north gate gives you **access** to the zoo.  
Ⓐ view  
Ⓑ entry  
Ⓒ shortcut  
Ⓓ directions
2. Two of his classmates **taunted** the new student.  
Ⓐ helped  
Ⓑ jeered  
Ⓒ greeted  
Ⓓ accompanied
3. Height is actually not a **requirement** for professional basketball players.  
Ⓐ necessity  
Ⓑ advantage  
Ⓒ compensation  
Ⓓ feature
4. The proposed contract **provides** good health coverage.  
Ⓐ lacks  
Ⓑ describes  
Ⓒ supplies  
Ⓓ abolishes
5. Though she'd been a **delicate** child, Rebekkah became a star athlete.  
Ⓐ lazy  
Ⓑ serious  
Ⓒ strong  
Ⓓ weak
6. A **brilliant** light was visible at the bridge.  
Ⓐ dim  
Ⓑ weak  
Ⓒ bright  
Ⓓ flickering

Find an **ANTONYM** for each bold word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

7. The children grew more **boisterous** as the evening passed.

(A) hungry  
(B) quiet  
(C) lively  
(D) cheerful

8. Huckleberry Finn was an **idle** boy.

(A) busy  
(B) smart  
(C) unsatisfactory  
(D) disliked

9. Johnny Appleseed traveled through the **wilderness** spreading seeds.

(A) canyons  
(B) mountains  
(C) foothills  
(D) city

10. Malcolm's parents raised him to be **tolerant**.

(A) unhealthy  
(B) patient  
(C) ashamed  
(D) narrow-minded

11. Of course, Jones Beach is **accessible** from the highway.

(A) hidden  
(B) visible  
(C) unreachable  
(D) approachable

12. The street was **illuminated** for the festival.

(A) undecorated  
(B) dirtied  
(C) deserted  
(D) darkened

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

13. Which two items are easiest to **associate**?

(A) elevators and windows  
(B) shoes and T-shirts  
(C) peanut butter and jelly  
(D) fish and deer

14. Uncle Saul commented on Kyle's **transformation**. He said,

(A) "Your posture needs improving."  
(B) "How you've changed since I last saw you!"  
(C) "This is a lovely story, Kyle."  
(D) "I hear that you have changed schools."

15. **Employ** common sense when riding your bike. In this sentence, **employ** means
- Ⓐ use.
  - Ⓑ assign.
  - Ⓒ conquer.
  - Ⓓ cultivate.
16. The plane **idled** on the runway. This means that
- Ⓐ it was slowly moving forward for take-off.
  - Ⓑ its engine was not running, and it was doing nothing.
  - Ⓒ its engine was running, but it was not moving.
  - Ⓓ it was gently touching down on the runway.
17. A worker's **associates** are
- Ⓐ previous bosses.
  - Ⓑ only workers higher in rank.
  - Ⓒ people with whom he works closely.
  - Ⓓ the tasks he performs daily.
18. If you have **access** to a tennis court, you
- Ⓐ live behind it.
  - Ⓑ are free to use it when you like.
  - Ⓒ must get permission to use it.
  - Ⓓ can take public transportation to it.
19. Which of the following is most **delicate**?
- Ⓐ a cobweb
  - Ⓑ a chair
  - Ⓒ a good book
  - Ⓓ a peacock
20. Can someone **illuminate** me about this article? In this sentence, **illuminate** means
- Ⓐ shine a lamp on the page.
  - Ⓑ make drawings to go with it.
  - Ⓒ make its meaning clear to me.
  - Ⓓ make a copy of it.
21. If you **require** a library card, you
- Ⓐ get one.
  - Ⓑ need one.
  - Ⓒ stop using one.
  - Ⓓ ask questions about one.
22. Which of the following is a **taunt**?
- Ⓐ "Don't swing if the pitch is low!"
  - Ⓑ "You're out!"
  - Ⓒ "You can't hit the ball to save your life!"
  - Ⓓ "Run for home!"
23. It is often difficult, but Ms. Putnam always **tolerates** her noisy neighbors. What does **tolerate** mean in this sentence?
- Ⓐ adores them
  - Ⓑ gives them a lecture
  - Ⓒ evades them
  - Ⓓ puts up with them

24. To **provide** lunch is to

- Ⓐ supply it.
- Ⓑ plan it.
- Ⓒ purchase it.
- Ⓓ break it up into parts.

25. Malik **associates** with artists. This means that he

- Ⓐ thinks of himself as an artist.
- Ⓑ spends time with artists.
- Ⓒ sometimes does business with artists.
- Ⓓ works across the street from some artists.

26. We **idled** in the backyard all afternoon. This means that we

- Ⓐ took care of small chores.
- Ⓑ relaxed and did nothing.
- Ⓒ repaired a car.
- Ⓓ dug up weeds.

27. A **delicate** situation calls for someone to

- Ⓐ care for a sick person.
- Ⓑ move brittle objects.
- Ⓒ act immediately.
- Ⓓ act with care and skill.

28. Which of the following can **employ** people?

- Ⓐ an insult
- Ⓑ a challenge
- Ⓒ a shop
- Ⓓ a television

29. A **brilliant** idea is

- Ⓐ reasonable.
- Ⓑ clever.
- Ⓒ foolhardy.
- Ⓓ confusing.

30. The couple **required** a quiet hotel. This means that they

- Ⓐ demanded a quiet hotel.
- Ⓑ reserved rooms in a quiet hotel.
- Ⓒ stayed in a quiet hotel.
- Ⓓ ran a quiet hotel.

31. What is an example of a **decade**?

- Ⓐ 1800–1900
- Ⓑ 1950–2000
- Ⓒ 500 BCE
- Ⓓ 1920–1930

32. Ben **transformed** the toy robot into a spacecraft. A **SYNONYM** for **transformed** is

- Ⓐ crashed.
- Ⓑ changed.
- Ⓒ moved.
- Ⓓ fitted.

## Word List

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

**disaster**  
di zas' tər

*n.* Something that causes great damage or harm.

Hurricane Katrina was the worst **disaster** to hit New Orleans in many years.

**disastrous** *adj.* Causing much damage or harm.

The **disastrous** floods in the Midwest left many people homeless.

**flee**  
flē

*v.* To run away from danger or from something frightening.

I quickly decided to **flee** from the park when I heard a noise behind me.

**fled** (*past tense*)

We **fled** from the house when we awoke and smelled gas.



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

**fracture**  
frak' chər

*n.* A crack or break, as in metal or bone.

The plane was grounded because of a small **fracture** in the metal tail unit.

*v.* To crack or break.

Selena **fractured** her arm for the second time this summer when she fell from the swing.

**immense**  
im mens'

*adj.* 1. Great in size or extent.

The Pacific Ocean is an **immense** body of water.

2. Great in degree.

To the **immense** relief of his parents, the lost child was soon found.



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

**intense**  
in tens'

*adj.* 1. Very strong; very great.

The **intense** heat from the fire melted the plastic dishes.

2. Showing great depth of feeling.

The scene in the play where the enslaved people are liberated from bondage is so **intense** that the audience often weeps.

**intensity** *n.* Great strength or force.

The **intensity** of light from the sun is greatest at noon.



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

**investigate**

in ves' tə gāt

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

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

lurch

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

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

n. A jerking or swaying movement.

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

mā' jər

adj. Great in size, number, or importance.

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

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

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

2. The main subject a student is studying.

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

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

My cousin Karen **majored** in chemistry and mathematics at Community College.

*Tell your partner about a hobby that takes up a major part of your weekends.*

**minor**

mī' nər

adj. 1. Small; unimportant.

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

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

**Minors** may attend this movie if an adult goes with them.

*Discuss with your partner a minor change you would like to make in the way your classroom is set up.*

**petrify**

pe' tri fi

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

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

2. To change into a stonelike substance.

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

prē dikt'

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

The highway safety office **predicts** heavy traffic on the roads this weekend.**prediction** n. Something that is predicted.The **prediction** of a blizzard kept people from traveling last night.

*Share with your partner what you predict for your future.*



**prone**  
prôn

*adj.* 1. Likely to have or do.

All of us are more **prone** to colds in the winter than in the summer.

2. Lying face downward.

I had to lie in a **prone** position because my back was so sunburned.



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

**sparse**  
spärs

*adj.* 1. Thinly grown or spread.

The grass on the ball field was **sparse**, so we reseeded it.

2. Not crowded.

The town meeting had a **sparse** turnout this year.

**topple**  
täp'əl

*v.* 1. To fall or push over.

The cat **toppled** the pile of books.

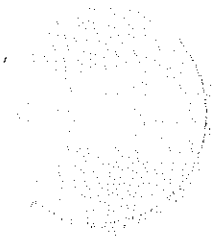
2. To overthrow.

The student demonstrations helped **topple** the government.

**urban**  
ür'ban

*adj.* Having to do with cities.

Traffic in **urban** areas is a serious problem during rush hour.



### Word List 15

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

1. (a) is one that is small and scattered.

(b) A sparse crowd

(c) is one that is very cold.

(d) An immense crowd

2. (a) To investigate someone is to terrify that person.

(c) To petrify someone is to

(d) come to that person's aid.

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

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

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

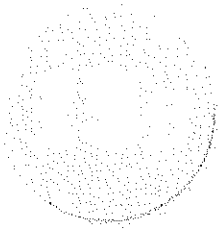
6. (a) a person who works in a mine. (c) A minor is  
(b) a person who is not yet (d) A major is  
an adult.
- 
- 

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

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

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

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

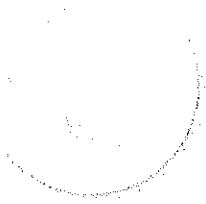


### Just the Right Word

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

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

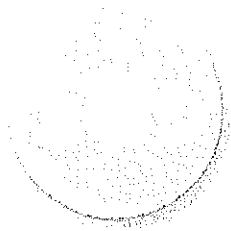
disaster  
flee  
fracture  
immense  
intense  
investigate  
lurch  
major  
minor  
petrify  
predict  
prone  
sparse  
topple  
urban



## Directions

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

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

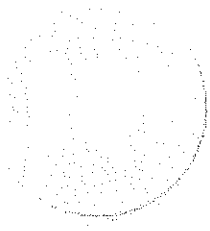


## Word Study: Antonyms

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

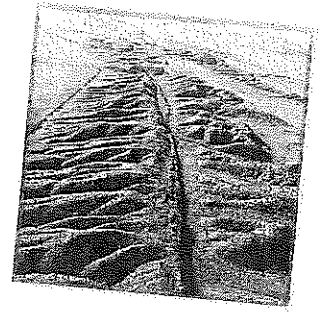
- |                 |       |          |
|-----------------|-------|----------|
| 1. immense      | _____ | shy      |
| 2. major        | _____ | mild     |
| 3. brilliant    | _____ | obedient |
| 4. delicate     | _____ | calm     |
| 5. idle         | _____ | tiny     |
| 6. conceal      | _____ | minor    |
| 7. seldom       | _____ | sturdy   |
| 8. confident    | _____ | dim      |
| 9. rebellious   | _____ | thick    |
| 10. tempestuous | _____ | busy     |
| 11. intense     | _____ | reveal   |
| 12. sparse      | _____ | often    |

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



## Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



### When the Earth Quakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. What do seismologists do?

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2. What do the instruments used by seismologists measure?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Lesson

## 15

## Test

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

1. A SYNONYM for **immense** is
  - (A) strong.
  - (B) deep.
  - (C) gigantic.
  - (D) extinct.
2. Jon is a **minor**. This means that
  - (A) he works in a mine.
  - (B) he is not yet an adult.
  - (C) he is an army officer.
  - (D) he writes music.
3. As a tree **petrifies**, its
  - (A) growth slows down.
  - (B) leaves begin to uncurl.
  - (C) plant matter is replaced by stone.
  - (D) roots grow deeper into the earth.
4. Mr. Olsen is **prone** to sunburns. This means that
  - (A) he gets sunburns only when he lies on his stomach.
  - (B) he rarely gets sunburns.
  - (C) he is accustomed to sunburns.
  - (D) he is likely to get sunburns.
5. One SYNONYM for **major** is
  - (A) accurate.
  - (B) important.
  - (C) skillful.
  - (D) vast.
6. The car gave a quick **lurch**. A **lurch** is
  - (A) a noise.
  - (B) a crash.
  - (C) a jerk.
  - (D) a shiver.
7. Baby Luis **toppled** Donna's pile of blocks. What did Luis do?
  - (A) He carefully piled the blocks up.
  - (B) He helped Donna build the pile.
  - (C) He stacked the pile too high.
  - (D) He pushed Donna's pile over.
8. The director's words were **intense**. This means that her words
  - (A) showed strong feelings.
  - (B) were aggressive.
  - (C) were formal.
  - (D) filled the room.

9. Which of the following is a natural **disaster**?
- (A) the summertime
  - (B) an earthquake
  - (C) a national park
  - (D) a breezy day
10. If an audience is **sparse**, that means that
- (A) it is reluctant to leave.
  - (B) it is completely involved in the play.
  - (C) the performers are doing a good job.
  - (D) there are many empty seats in the theater.
11. You might **flee** your classroom if
- (A) there is a fire drill.
  - (B) it is the end of the day.
  - (C) you need to use the bathroom.
  - (D) you are going to lunch.
12. Where are you most likely to meet a **major**?
- (A) on an army base
  - (B) in elementary school
  - (C) in a city hall
  - (D) on a football field
13. Which of the following statements is a **prediction**?
- (A) "I had a terrible weekend."
  - (B) "It's going to rain this weekend."
  - (C) "Emile left me behind."
  - (D) "I didn't really cause the accident."

14. A **minor** problem might be
- (A) losing your job.
  - (B) running out of milk.
  - (C) crashing your car.
  - (D) breaking your leg.
15. An ANTONYM for **investigate** is
- (A) search.
  - (B) question.
  - (C) distract.
  - (D) ignore.
16. The **intensity** of the fire made us
- (A) put more wood on it.
  - (B) comment on its size.
  - (C) move away from the heat.
  - (D) feel chilly.
17. Samantha **fractured** the sculpture she made in art class. Samantha
- (A) broke the sculpture.
  - (B) gave the sculpture as a gift.
  - (C) was proud of the sculpture.
  - (D) lost the sculpture.
18. When the kingdom was **toppled**, the king and queen
- (A) became very rich.
  - (B) called for a celebration.
  - (C) lost all their powers.
  - (D) became dictators.

19. Yolanda was absolutely **petrified** by the movie. What kind of movie was Yolanda probably watching?
  - (A) a comedy
  - (B) a horror movie
  - (C) an action movie
  - (D) a foreign movie
20. Someone choosing a **major** in college might choose
  - (A) her best friend.
  - (B) softball.
  - (C) mathematics.
  - (D) the college her mother went to.
21. If you **predict** a victory for your team, you are
  - (A) worried about your team's chances of winning.
  - (B) longing for your team to win.
  - (C) guessing that your team will win.
  - (D) writing about a winning game.
22. Which is the opposite of an **urban** area?
  - (A) downtown
  - (B) a shopping mall
  - (C) a harbor
  - (D) the countryside
23. What might have a **fracture** in it?
  - (A) a salad
  - (B) a sock
  - (C) a cement sidewalk
  - (D) a pile of sand
24. Grandfather Rasmussen's hair was **sparse**. A SYNONYM for **sparse** is
  - (A) gray.
  - (B) thin.
  - (C) shaggy.
  - (D) tidy.
25. Dominic used an **intense** red in his painting. What kind of color was he using?
  - (A) a pinkish-orange
  - (B) a reddish-brown
  - (C) a strong, bright red
  - (D) a dark, dull red
26. When the ferry **lurched** forward, I was
  - (A) surprised by its slowness.
  - (B) amazed at its speed.
  - (C) almost thrown out of my seat.
  - (D) worried that we would be late.
27. Someone in a **prone** position is
  - (A) lying facedown.
  - (B) absolutely vertical.
  - (C) huddled.
  - (D) sitting in a chair.
28. Neville **majored** in history. This means that
  - (A) he failed his history tests.
  - (B) he did well on his history tests.
  - (C) he was not interested in history.
  - (D) history was his main subject in college.

## Word List

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

**dormant**

dôr' mən't

*adj.* 1. In a sleeplike state.

Groundhogs remain **dormant** through the winter.

2. Not active, but able to become active.

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

**elegant**

el' ə gənt

*adj.* Graceful or refined in appearance or behavior.

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

**erupt**

ē rupt'

*v.* To burst forth violently.

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

**eruption** *n.* A violent bursting forth.

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



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

**excavate**

eks' kə vāt

*v.* 1. To dig out.

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

2. To uncover by digging.

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

**excavation** *n.* The place formed by digging or the process of digging out.

The **excavation** of Cahuachi, Peru, uncovered many pieces of pottery from the ancient Nazca culture.



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

**expel**

ek spel'

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

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

2. To force to leave.

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



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

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

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

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

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

**population** *n.* 1. The total number of people in a certain place.  
 pāp yōō lā' shən The **population** of the town declined by almost a quarter over the past decade.  
 2. The total number of plants or animals in a certain area.  
 The elm tree **population** decreased greatly after the 1930s because of Dutch elm disease.  
**populate** *v.* To fill; to form the population of.  
 I wish I had as many adventures as the characters who **populate** my favorite book.



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

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



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

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

**stupendous**  
stōō pen' dəs



*adj.* Amazing because it is very great or very large.

It took a **stupendous** effort to return the beached whales to the water.

*Discuss with your partner something there is stupendous number of, such as stars in the sky.*

**suffocate**  
suf' ə kāt

*v.* To kill or die by stopping access to air.

The trapped miners **suffocated** when their air supply was cut off.

**suffocation** *n.* The act or process of suffocating.

Keep plastic bags away from young children to avoid any chance of **suffocation**.



*Talk with your partner about what to do if someone is suffocating.*

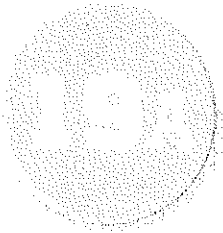
**tremor**  
trem' ə

*n.* 1. A shaking movement.

**Tremors** following the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake continued for several weeks.

2. A nervous or excited feeling.

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



## Finding Meanings

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

1. (a) forbid people to go into it.  
(b) fill it with people.

- (c) To populate an area is to  
(d) To excavate an area is to

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2. (a) To perish  
(b) is to tire easily.

- (c) To fume  
(d) is to die.

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

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

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

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

---

---

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

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---

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

---

---

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

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

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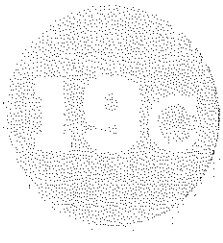
dormant  
elegant  
erupt  
excavate  
expel  
fume  
molten  
painstaking  
perish  
population  
prelude  
scald  
stupendous  
suffocate  
tremor

## Just the Right Word

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

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





## Applying Meanings

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

1. Which of the following could be **excavated**?

- (a) smoke
- (b) a secret
- (c) soil
- (d) a buried city

2. Which of the following can be **dormant**?

- (a) a volcano
- (b) a rock
- (c) a tree
- (d) an animal

3. Which of the following can **scald** someone?

- (a) a hot beverage
- (b) a hot iron
- (c) a hot temper
- (d) a hot day

4. Which of the following could be **elegant**?

- (a) an aroma
- (b) a restaurant
- (c) a meal
- (d) a dress

5. Which of the following can **perish**?

- (a) people
- (b) time
- (c) hope
- (d) freedom

6. Which of the following can cause **tremors**?

- (a) a sickness
- (b) an earthquake
- (c) excitement
- (d) fear

7. Which of the following can **erupt**?

- (a) an excited crowd
- (b) a riot
- (c) an active volcano
- (d) an angry character

8. Which of the following can give off **fumes**?

- (a) a faulty oil furnace
- (b) a car's exhaust
- (c) an angry person
- (d) a lighted oil lamp

dormant  
elegant  
erupt  
excavate  
expel  
fume  
molten  
painstaking  
perish  
population  
prelude  
scald  
stupendous  
suffocate  
tremor

## Word Study: Prefixes

Complete each sentence with a word from this list.

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

exult	excavate	expel	extract	extinct
export	expand	experiment	exasperate	exhale

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

## Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

### The Lost City

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



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

In 62 CE, the town was shaken by **tremors** from an earthquake; for the next seventeen years, the people worked to repair the damage. They were not then aware of the danger they were in. If they had known what we know today, that earthquake would have been a warning to them. **Stupendous** forces were slowly building deep beneath the surface; the earthquake was merely the **prelude** to a far worse disaster.

Mount Vesuvius is a volcano. It had been **dormant** for eight hundred years; there had been no activity during this time. That was because a thick layer of **molten** rock, called lava, had hardened to form a plug, sealing off the mouth of the volcano like a cork in a bottle. Over the centuries, pressure deep below the earth's surface had been slowly building up inside the volcano. On August 24, 79 CE, it became so great that the plug of lava was suddenly **expelled** in a tremendous explosion.

So violent was the explosion that the top of the mountain was blown off. Cracks appeared in the earth. Water, heated to boiling by fires beneath the earth's crust, thrust its way to the surface. People and animals were **scalded** as they tried to flee. Smoke, poisonous **fumes**, and ash from the volcano filled the air, **suffocating** many people in their homes. Buildings were crushed by huge rocks hurled from the volcano. Then came a series of avalanches that buried the town, together with everything in it, in twenty feet of stones, cinders, and volcanic ash.

A vivid description of the **eruption** of Vesuvius was given by Pliny the Younger, who later became a famous Roman statesman. He was eighteen years old at the time. Pliny the Younger watched the disaster from twenty miles away on the other side of the bay. His uncle sailed to Pompeii to save the lives of some friends but died during the attempt. Pliny the Younger described the tragic events of that day in letters he wrote many years later.

For centuries Pompeii lay buried and forgotten. It was not until 1763 that the **excavation** of the ruins first began. **Painstaking** digging revealed streets and buildings filled with the objects of everyday life. Also uncovered were the bodies of the more than two thousand people who **perished** on that terrible day nearly two thousand years ago when the sleeping volcano suddenly woke up.

dormant  
elegant  
erupt  
excavate  
expel  
fume  
molten  
painstaking  
perish  
population  
prelude  
scald  
stupendous  
suffocate  
tremor

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

1. What did the **excavations** at Pompeii reveal?

---

---

2. Why were the citizens of Pompeii unconcerned about Mount Vesuvius?

---

---

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

---

---

4. What evidence is there that some of Pompeii's people were wealthy?

---

---

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

---

---

6. What happened when the pressure inside the volcano became too great?

---

---

7. Why did the explosion of Vesuvius have such **stupendous** force?

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---

8. What are some materials that were thrust from the volcano when it exploded?

---

---

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

---

---

10. Why do you think uncovering Pompeii was such **painstaking** work?

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---

11. Why did the underground water from Vesuvius cause deaths and injuries?

---

---

12. Why was the air at Pompeii dangerous to breathe?

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13. What happened to Pliny the Younger's uncle?

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14. How many people lived in Pompeii?

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15. What were the three major causes of death at Pompeii?

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dormant  
elegant  
erupt  
excavate  
expel  
fume  
molten  
painstaking  
perish  
population  
prelude  
scald  
stupendous  
suffocate  
tremor

## Fun & Fascinating **FACTS**

.....  
The dormouse is a European animal resembling a small squirrel. It hibernates in winter. This sleeplike state is what gives it its name: the Latin for "sleep" is *dormire*. Other English words formed from this Latin word are **dormant** and *dormitory*, a place where people sleep.

.....  
The noun and adjective *perishable* are formed from the verb **perish**. *Perishable* foods spoil quickly, and

*perishables* are any foods, such as tomatoes and lettuce, that spoil quickly.

.....  
What do *premature* (Word List 3), *previous* (Word List 5), *predict* (Word List 15), and **prelude** all have in common? All four are formed from the Latin prefix *pre-*, which means "before." And notice where a *prefix* is found. It comes *before* the rest of the word.

## Lesson

## 19

## Test

Find a **SYNONYM** for each **bold word**. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. How many people **perished** in the Civil War?  
Ⓐ fought  
Ⓑ enlisted  
Ⓒ died  
Ⓓ starved
2. The riots were a **prelude** to the revolution.  
Ⓐ conclusion  
Ⓑ symptom  
Ⓒ introduction  
Ⓓ disadvantage
3. The explorers came upon a **stupendous** waterfall.  
Ⓐ amazing  
Ⓑ concealed  
Ⓒ tall  
Ⓓ dangerous
4. I felt a **tremor** of nervousness as I stepped onto the stage.  
Ⓐ lack  
Ⓑ decrease  
Ⓒ increase  
Ⓓ shiver
5. The economy is **dormant** now.  
Ⓐ prosperous  
Ⓑ inactive  
Ⓒ expanding  
Ⓓ convalescing
6. Dr. Kim and her students **excavated** the site.  
Ⓐ dug  
Ⓑ removed  
Ⓒ studied  
Ⓓ concealed

Find an **ANTONYM** for each **bold word**. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>7. Excelsior Geyser produces four thousand gallons of <b>scalding</b> water each minute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) hot</li> <li>(B) icy</li> <li>(C) salty</li> <li>(D) dirty</li> </ul> | <p>9. Erika is a <b>painstaking</b> carpenter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) healthy</li> <li>(B) generous</li> <li>(C) careless</li> <li>(D) careful</li> </ul>   |
| <p>8. It's likely that Corey will be <b>expelled</b> from school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) bored</li> <li>(B) admitted</li> <li>(C) prohibited</li> <li>(D) rewarded</li> </ul>            | <p>10. Brian writes <b>elegant</b> prose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) unconvincing</li> <li>(B) sloppy</li> <li>(C) complicated</li> <li>(D) superior</li> </ul> |

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>11. He encountered the <b>fumes</b> of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) the garden.</li> <li>(B) the boiling water.</li> <li>(C) the burning rubber.</li> <li>(D) his angry sister.</li> </ul>  | <p>13. The bears are <b>dormant</b> now. They will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) attack anyone who comes near.</li> <li>(B) ignore you as long as you stay out of their way.</li> <li>(C) take a rest after they have stopped eating.</li> <li>(D) stay in a sleeplike state until spring.</li> </ul> |
| <p>12. To find out the squirrel <b>population</b> of your neighborhood, you should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) find out what draws them there.</li> <li>(B) find a means of counting them.</li> <li>(C) find out what they are eating.</li> <li>(D) identify their habits.</li> </ul> | <p>14. When we pour the <b>molten</b> syrup in the mold, it will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) cool and harden.</li> <li>(B) soon become liquid.</li> <li>(C) freeze our hands if we touch it.</li> <li>(D) resemble sand.</li> </ul>   |

15. What did scientists do to **excavate** Pompeii?

- Ⓐ wrote about its history
- Ⓑ uncovered its buried ruins
- Ⓒ took a tour
- Ⓓ moved there and settled

16. The baby **expelled** a mouthful of strained peas. In this sentence, **expelled** means

- Ⓐ spit out.
- Ⓑ swallowed.
- Ⓒ chewed slowly.
- Ⓓ enjoyed.

17. **Suffocation** is

- Ⓐ being in a sleeplike state.
- Ⓑ suffering from pain.
- Ⓒ dying for lack of air.
- Ⓓ being pleased with something.

18. The geyser **erupted**, and

- Ⓐ a mist floated over it.
- Ⓑ the earth was illuminated.
- Ⓒ a column of steaming water burst up.
- Ⓓ snow began to fall.

19. That **excavation** is the site of the future community pool. **Excavation** means

- Ⓐ marked-off area.
- Ⓑ platform.
- Ⓒ place where there are ruins.
- Ⓓ dug-out area.

20. Where are you most likely to hear a **prelude**?

- Ⓐ at a baseball game
- Ⓑ in a movie theater
- Ⓒ at a concert
- Ⓓ in a shopping mall

21. Oregon is not as heavily **populated** as California. This means that

- Ⓐ Oregon is not an attractive place to live.
- Ⓑ fewer people live in Oregon.
- Ⓒ the air is purer in Oregon.
- Ⓓ Oregon does not have as much wildlife as California.

22. Brittany was **scalded** when she

- Ⓐ heard the insult.
- Ⓑ said those unpleasant things.
- Ⓒ spilled hot tea on her hand.
- Ⓓ was late to class.

23. Someone is most likely to **fume** over

- Ⓐ steak for dinner.
- Ⓑ a hilarious joke.
- Ⓒ a thoughtful question.
- Ⓓ a mean remark.

24. To keep the fireflies he had captured from **suffocating**, Tito

- Ⓐ gave them plenty of water.
- Ⓑ punched air holes in their container.
- Ⓒ fed them regularly.
- Ⓓ put the container in a dark room.



