

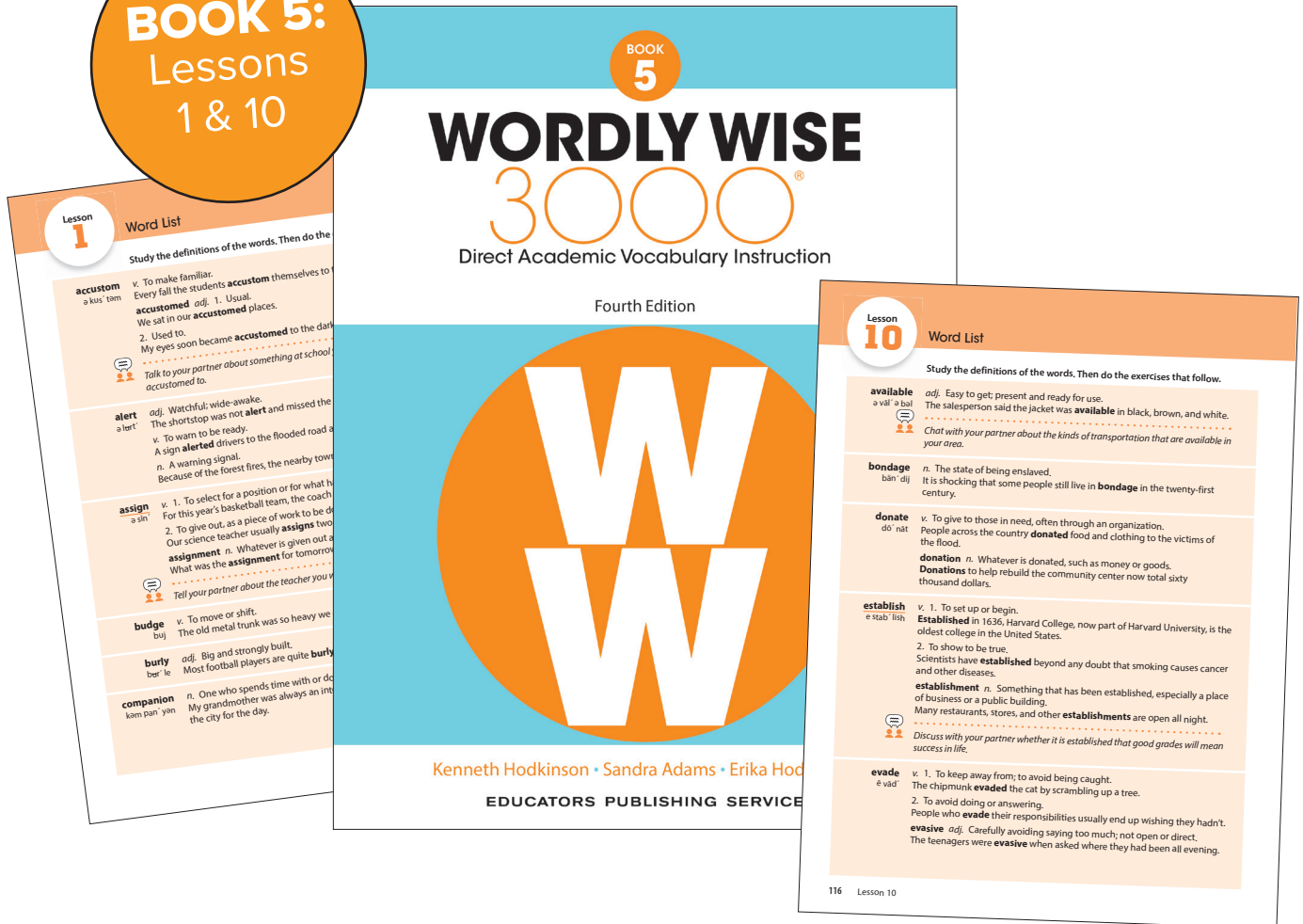
4th Edition

WORDLY WISE 3000®

SAMPLE LESSONS

Direct Academic Vocabulary Instruction | Grades K–12 | RTI 

BOOK 5:
Lessons
1 & 10



BOOK 5
WORDLY WISE
3000®
Direct Academic Vocabulary Instruction
Fourth Edition
Kenneth Hodkinson • Sandra Adams • Erika Hood
EDUCATORS PUBLISHING SERVICE

Lesson 1 Word List
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

accustom a kus tum
v. To make familiar.
Every fall the students **accustom** themselves to the school.
accustomed adj. 1. Usual.
We sat in our **accustomed** places.
2. Used to.
My eyes soon became **accustomed** to the dark.

alert a lert
adj. Watchful; wide-awake.
The shortstop was not **alert** and missed the ball.
v. To want to be ready.
A sign **alerted** drivers to the flooded road ahead.
n. A warning signal.
Because of the forest fires, the nearby towns were **alerted**.

assign a sin
v. 1. To select for a position or for what to do.
For this year's basketball team, the coach **assigned** me to be the manager.
2. To give out, as a piece of work to be done.
Our science teacher usually **assigns** two projects each week.
assignment n. Whatever is given out as a task to be done.
What was the **assignment** for tomorrow?

budge buj
v. To move or shift.
The old metal trunk was so heavy we **budged** it.

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

companion kam pan yan
n. One who spends time with or does something with.
My grandmother was always an **invaluable** **companion** in the city for the day.

Lesson 10 Word List
Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

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

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

donate do nat
v. To give to those in need, often through an organization.
People across the country **donated** food and clothing to the victims of the flood.
donation n. Whatever is donated, such as money or goods.
Donations to help rebuild the community center now total sixty thousand dollars.

establish e stab ish
v. 1. To set up or begin.
Established in 1636, Harvard College, now part of Harvard University, is the oldest college in the United States.
2. To show to be true.
Scientists have **established** beyond any doubt that smoking causes cancer and other diseases.
establishment n. Something that has been established, especially a place of business or a public building.
Many restaurants, stores, and other **establishments** are open all night.

evade e vad
v. 1. To keep away from; to avoid being caught.
The chipmunk **evaded** the cat by scrambling up a tree.
2. To avoid doing or answering.
People who **evade** their responsibilities usually end up wishing they hadn't.
evasive adj. Carefully avoiding saying too much; not open or direct.
The teenagers were **evasive** when asked where they had been all evening.



Word List

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

accustom

ə kus' təm

v. To make familiar.

Every fall the students **accustom** themselves to the new schedule.**accustomed** *adj.* 1. Usual.We sat in our **accustomed** places.

2. Used to.

My eyes soon became **accustomed** to the dark.

.....

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

alert

ə lɜrt'

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

v. To warn to be ready.

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

ə sɪn'

v. 1. To select for a position or for what has to be done.

For this year's basketball team, the coach **assigned** me to play as a forward.

2. To give out, as a piece of work to be done.

Our science teacher usually **assigns** two chapters a week as homework.**assignment** *n.* Whatever is given out as work to be done.What was the **assignment** for tomorrow's history class?

.....

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

budge

buj

v. To move or shift.

The old metal trunk was so heavy we could not **budge** it.**burly**

bɜr' le

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

kəm pan' yən

n. One who spends time with or does things with another.My grandmother was always an interesting **companion** when we went to the city for the day.

compatible
kəm pat' ə bəl

adj. Getting along well together.
Julie and I didn't mind sharing a room, because we were so **compatible**.

concept
kən' sept



n. A general idea or thought about something.
For our project, we started with the **concept** of helping our community.

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

distract
di strakt'



v. To draw one's thoughts or attention away from the subject at hand.
The police sirens **distracted** me, so I didn't hear what you said.

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

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

jostle
jas' əl

v. To push or shove.
I dropped my phone when someone in the crowd **jostled** me.

obedient
ō be' dē ənt



adj. Doing what one is asked or told.
When giving orders, my mother expects all of us to be **obedient**.

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

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

obstacle
əb' stə kəl

n. Something that prevents one from moving forward.
The **obstacle** holding up traffic was a tree blown over by last night's storm.

patient
pā' shənt



adj. Willing to wait without complaining.
The audience was very **patient** even though the show started thirty minutes late.

n. A person in a doctor's care.
The **patients** in this part of the hospital are recovering from operations.

patience *n.* A willingness to wait for someone or something without complaining.
Having to stand in line for an hour to buy tickets really tested my **patience**.

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

pedestrian
pə des' trē ən

n. A person who is walking; someone traveling on foot.
Pedestrians should use the crosswalk to avoid accidents.

retire
rē tīr'

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

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

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



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

1A

Finding Meanings

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

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

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

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

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

5. (a) An alert is
(b) a meeting arranged in advance.
- (c) work given out to be done.
(d) An assignment is

6. (a) Patience is
(b) Obedience is
- (c) help and support given to another.
(d) the willingness to wait without complaining.

7. (a) is big and strong.
(b) gets along with others.
- (c) An alert person is one who
(d) A burly person is one who

8. (a) Obedience is
(b) Retirement is
- (c) a drawing away of one's attention.
(d) a time when one no longer works.

9. (a) To jostle someone is
(b) to warn the person of danger.
- (c) To distract someone is
(d) to bump up against that person.

10. (a) go to bed.
(b) To budge is to
- (c) To retire is to
(d) do as one is told.

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

1B

Just the Right Word

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

1. They expected their children to be **willing to do as they were told**.
2. My grandparents plan to travel to other countries when they **give up working at their jobs**.
3. They refused to **make the slightest move** even though we pleaded with them to step aside.
4. If you and your roommate are not **able to get along**, you should split up.
5. Elido sounded the **signal that warned of danger** when he saw smoke.
6. We made our way around the **objects that were blocking our way** and continued on our journey.
7. A buzzing mosquito can be a **thing that draws your attention away** when you are trying to read.
8. The camp director **gave out jobs and sent** us to the kitchen crew.
9. You see very few **people out walking** this early in the morning.
10. My sister is more **willing to accept delays without complaining** than I am.

1c

Applying Meanings

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

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

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

1D

Word Study: Synonyms and Antonyms

Circle the two synonyms in each group of four words.

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

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

Circle the two antonyms in each group of four words.

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

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

Read the passage.



Friends for Life

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

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

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

When the training is complete, a guide dog is **assigned** to its new owner. The two of them need to be **compatible**; they will be together for a long time. The size, weight, and nature of both are taken into consideration. A **burly** person might be more comfortable with a large dog. A person who

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

spends most of the day inside probably will not want to be matched with an energetic dog that needs plenty of exercise. From the beginning, a strong connection needs to form between the dog and the owner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Where are you most likely to see **pedestrians**?

6. **Obedience** is important in dogs kept as pets. Why is this not always true of guide dogs?

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Why do guide dogs need to keep a watchful eye on other people in crowded places?

accustom

alert

assign

budge

burly

companion

compatible

concept

distract

jostle

obedient

obstacle

patient

pedestrian

retire

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

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

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

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

• If you live with or travel with a **companion**, you will probably eat your meals together. This was the case with the Romans, too. The

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

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

Word List

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

available

ə vā' ə bəl



adj. Easy to get; present and ready for use.

The salesperson said the jacket was **available** in black, brown, and white.

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

bondage

bän' dij

n. The state of being enslaved.

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

donate

dō' nāt

v. To give to those in need, often through an organization.

People across the country **donated** food and clothing to the victims of the flood.

donation *n.* Whatever is donated, such as money or goods.

Donations to help rebuild the community center now total sixty thousand dollars.

establish

e stab' lish

v. 1. To set up or begin.

Established in 1636, Harvard College, now part of Harvard University, is the oldest college in the United States.

2. To show to be true.

Scientists have **established** beyond any doubt that smoking causes cancer and other diseases.

establishment *n.* Something that has been established, especially a place of business or a public building.

Many restaurants, stores, and other **establishments** are open all night.



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

evade

ē vād'

v. 1. To keep away from; to avoid being caught.

The chipmunk **evaded** the cat by scrambling up a tree.

2. To avoid doing or answering.

People who **evade** their responsibilities usually end up wishing they hadn't.

evasive *adj.* Carefully avoiding saying too much; not open or direct.

The teenagers were **evasive** when asked where they had been all evening.

liberate
lib'ərāt

v. To free.

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



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

numerous
nōō'mərəs

adj. A large number; very many.

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

occasion
ōkā'zhən

n. 1. A particular time.

I recognized Ranisha at once because we had met on a previous **occasion**.

2. A special event.

My grandparents' anniversary party was a fun **occasion** for the whole family.

occasional adj. Happening once in a while.

We make an **occasional** trip to town to pick up supplies.

oppose
əpōz'

v. To be or act against.

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

opposition n. (äp əzish'ən) The act or condition of being against.

There was no **opposition** to the suggested plan, which passed by a vote of 16 to 0.

prohibit
prōhib'it

v. To forbid by law or order.

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



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

pursue
pərsoō'

v. 1. To follow in order to capture; to chase.

Police **pursued** the stolen car in a high-speed chase across town.

2. To seek actively; to carry on with.

Do you intend to **pursue** a career in medicine?

pursuit n. 1. The act of following after.

In the early 1930s, people desperate for work poured into cities in **pursuit** of jobs.

2. An activity, as a job or sport, that a person takes part in.

Jennie and Ahmed enjoy canoeing and other outdoor **pursuits** during the summer.



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

reassure
rē ə shoor'

v. To make less worried or fearful; to comfort.
I was nervous before the recital, but my piano teacher **reassured** me.

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

reluctant
rē luk' tənt

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

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



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

superior
sə pir' ē ə

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

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

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



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

yearn
yurn

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

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

10A

Using Words in Context

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

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

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

3. (a) The trophy is **prohibited** on the shelf in his bedroom. ____
 (b) Campfires are **prohibited** when the weather is very dry. ____
 (c) The rainbow **prohibited** a rush of people to the window. ____
 (d) Eating is **prohibited** in the classroom. ____

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

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

6. (a) Eva grabbed her **pursuit** and took out some money. ____
 (b) One of the **pursuits** Tasha enjoys is jogging. ____
 (c) Purple is my favorite **pursuit**. ____
 (d) We were in **pursuit** of the cute rabbit when it ducked under a fence and disappeared. ____

7. (a) I visit my aunt in Sacramento **occasionally**. ____
 (b) Your birthday is an **occasion** to celebrate. ____
 (c) We met three times, and on each **occasion** he ignored me. ____
 (d) My favorite **occasion** is the baseball diamond. ____
8. (a) There was no **opposition** to the students' request for a baseball club. ____
 (b) He said I owed him money, but actually the **opposition** was true. ____
 (c) Judah will **oppose** Shakir in the tennis final. ____
 (d) I **oppose** to stay in New York before leaving for Miami. ____
9. (a) There are **numerous** stars in the night sky. ____
 (b) We started to feel **numerous** as the temperature dropped. ____
 (c) See a doctor right away if the wound starts to get **numerous**. ____
 (d) The orange leaves on the tree are starting to become more **numerous**. ____
10. (a) My favorite old **establishment** in town is the drive-in movie theater. ____
 (b) The U.S. Marine Corp. was **established** in 1798. ____
 (c) The study **established** that texting is the main cause of car accidents. ____
 (d) The girl **established** her best friend and then went into the house. ____

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

10B

Making Connections

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

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

10C

Determining Meanings

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

1. We **evaded**

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

2. The **opposition**

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

3. He **pursued**

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

4. We **liberated**

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

5. The **yearning**

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

6. I **reluctantly**

- (a) lent my catcher's mitt to my friend who always loses things.
- (b) stepped into the darkness, keeping my flashlight handy.
- (c) always love swimming with the dolphins.
- (d) get good grades because I like to study every night.

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

7. The rules **prohibited**
- (a) skateboarding in the park.
 - (b) fishing from the pier.
 - (c) what was allowed.
 - (d) spectators from going onto the track.
8. We were **reassured**
- (a) when our friend kept his promise.
 - (b) down the hall.
 - (c) a glass of water.
 - (d) that everything was being done to make us comfortable.

10D

Completing Sentences

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

1. A special **occasion** for me is
_____.
2. I **yearn** for
_____.
3. I would be **reluctant** to
_____.
4. When I have some extra money, I will make a **donation** to
_____.
5. I wish I could **establish** a national holiday to
_____.
6. I should respect my **superiors** because
_____.
7. One thing I would **oppose** is
_____.
8. One activity I'd like to **pursue** is
_____.

9. An example of something that is **numerous** is

_____.

10. If someone is held in **bondage**, it means that person is

_____.

10E

Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



With Moses to the Promised Land

Harriet Tubman was born enslaved in Maryland in 1820. From the time she was a young child, she **yearned** to be free. The hard physical work that she was forced to do made her very strong. And though as an enslaved person she received no education, she was also intelligent and quick-thinking. She put these qualities to good use, first in making her own escape and later in helping others to do the same.

When Harriet was in her late twenties, the slave owner she was forced to work for died. She feared she would be sold and sent to the deep South. There the work was harder and slave owners more cruel. She decided to escape instead. She urged her brothers to come with her on the journey north. They **reluctantly** joined her. Soon after they set out, though, her brothers turned back. They were afraid of being caught. So Harriet continued alone, traveling mostly at night. Eventually she made it safely to Philadelphia. Although she had found freedom, she couldn't enjoy it; so many others, including her family, were still living in **bondage**.

In 1850, Congress passed a law making it a crime to help runaway enslaved people. But over the next eleven years, Harriet returned **numerous** times to the South to lead other enslaved people to Canada. In Canada, slavery was **prohibited** and people who had escaped slavery were welcome. Altogether during this time she helped to **liberate** over three hundred people. That number included her parents and brothers and sisters. Along the way she stayed with people who offered food and shelter in their homes, often at great risk to themselves. These houses were called "stations" on what became known as the Underground Railroad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. How did Harriet Tubman feel about being enslaved?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- The Statue of *Liberty* is a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. To hand out money *liberally* is to hand it out freely, without exercising very much control. Both these words, together with **liberate**, are formed from the Latin *liber*, which means “free.” It’s interesting to note that the Latin word for “book” is also *liber*. (A *library* is a place where *books* are kept.) There is a clear connection between books and freedom. A person who cannot read a book is in a kind of prison; learning to read sets the mind free to explore the world and everything in it.
- The noun formed from the verb **prohibit** is *prohibition*, an order to stop or the act of forbidding. The word is associated with a fascinating period in United States history. In 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages. The result was that many citizens ignored the law, and gangsters such as Al Capone grew rich by illegally selling alcoholic beverages. Within a few years it was clear that the amendment had failed. Prohibition, as this time was known, ended in 1933 when the Twenty-First Amendment was added to the Constitution. This one abolished the Eighteenth.

