### Word List

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aroma</td>
<td><em>n.</em> A smell or odor, especially a pleasant one. The aroma of hot buttered popcorn made our mouths water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>beverage</td>
<td><em>n.</em> A liquid used as a drink. When we ordered our beverages, I chose lemonade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bland</td>
<td><em>adj.</em> 1. Lacking a strong flavor. Patients with stomach problems eat bland foods like chicken soup and mashed potatoes.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Not irritating, exciting, or disturbing. The doctor’s bland manner soon calmed the crying child.</td>
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<tr>
<td>brittle</td>
<td><em>adj.</em> Easily broken; not flexible. Candy canes are brittle and should be handled with care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cluster</td>
<td><em>n.</em> A number of similar things grouped together. Clusters of brightly colored flowers grew along the side of the road.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>v.</em> To gather or come together in a group. The children clustered around the storyteller.</td>
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<tr>
<td>combine</td>
<td><em>v.</em> To join or bring together. We combine oil and vinegar to make the salad dressing. Combination <em>n.</em> A joining or bringing together.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Our team’s victory resulted from a combination of hard work and good luck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>consume</td>
<td><em>v.</em> 1. To use up. Piano practice consumes all of Alex’s free time. 2. To eat or drink. A horse consumes fifty pounds of hay a day.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. To do away with or destroy. The forest fire consumed over two thousand acres in Oregon.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **crave** | v. To have a strong desire for.  
When he was a teenager, Abraham Lincoln **craved** knowledge so much that he would walk miles to borrow a book he had not read.  
**craving** n. A strong desire.  
After the hike, we all had a **craving** for lots of cool water. |
| **cultivate** | v. 1. To prepare land for the growing of crops.  
Before the spring planting, farmers **cultivate** the soil.  
2. To grow or to help to grow.  
Ana **cultivates** tomatoes every year in her garden.  
3. To encourage development by attention or study.  
Parents can **cultivate** a love of nature in their children by taking them on hikes in the country. |
| **equivalent** | adj. Equal to.  
Although the decimal 0.5 and the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ appear to be different, they are **equivalent** amounts.  
n. That which is equal to.  
One year of a dog’s life is the **equivalent** of seven human years. |
| **export** | v. To send goods to another country for sale.  
Colombia **exports** coffee to countries all over the world.  
n. (eks’ port) Something exported.  
Grain is an important **export** of the United States. |
| **extract** | v. 1. To remove or take out.  
Dr. Bogasian will **extract** my wisdom tooth next week.  
2. To obtain with an effort.  
I **extracted** a promise from them to leave us alone.  
n. (eks’ trackt) Something removed or taken out.  
Vanilla **extract** comes from the seedpods of vanilla plants. |
| **introduce** | v. 1. To cause to know; to make known by name.  
Let me **introduce** you to my companion, Jane Willow.  
2. To bring to the attention of, especially for the first time.  
It was our friends in Hawaii who **introduced** us to scuba diving.  
3. To bring into use.  
The invention of the airplane **introduced** a new way of traveling.  
**introduction** n. (in trə duk’ shən) 1. Something spoken or written before the main part.  
We read the **introduction** before going on to the rest of *The Woman in White*. |
2. The act of being made known by name.
After my **introduction** to the others in the room, I relaxed and enjoyed the party.

**purchase**

*pur’chas*

v. To buy.
My parents **purchase** a new car every five years.

n. 1. Something that is bought.
Store detectives may ask you to show sales slips for your **purchases** as you leave.

2. The act of buying.
Because of a bicycle’s cost, I looked at and rode several before I made a **purchase**.

**tropical**

*tráp’i kal*

adj. 1. Of, from, or similar to the regions near the equator.
Ecuador, which lies on the equator, is a **tropical** country.

2. Hot and moist.
The chilly autumn temperature outside made the air at the indoor pool feel **tropical**.

### 2A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 2. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) An aroma is (c) A cluster is
   (b) a pleasant smell. (d) a drink.

   _____________________________________________________________

2. (a) to give it away. (c) To crave something is
   (b) to use it up. (d) To consume something is

   _____________________________________________________________

3. (a) An extract is something (c) An equivalent is something
   (b) that is bought. (d) that is equal to something else.

   _____________________________________________________________
4. (a) A cluster is  
(b) An export is  
(c) a group of similar things.  
(d) something that is given away.

5. (a) A combination is  
(b) An introduction is  
(c) a strong desire.  
(d) a making known by name.

6. (a) Something that is brittle  
(b) lacks a strong flavor.  
(c) Something that is bland  
(d) bends easily.

7. (a) is to borrow it from that person.  
(b) is to make that person aware of it.  
(c) To introduce someone to a book  
(d) To purchase a book for someone

8. (a) obtain it with an effort.  
(b) reject it.  
(c) To extract an offer is to  
(d) To crave an offer is to

9. (a) breaks easily.  
(b) Something that is tropical  
(c) has a strong smell.  
(d) Something that is brittle

10. (a) A beverage is  
(b) A purchase is  
(c) something that is eaten.  
(d) something that is bought.
Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 2.

1. Milk, juice, and other **liquids suitable for drinking** are on sale at the booth.

2. This machine **takes out** the juice from oranges.

3. These computers are being **sold to other countries** at the rate of two hundred a day.

4. Inline skates were **first brought into use** in the U.S. in the 1980s.

5. The **mixing together** of blue and yellow paint produces green.

6. Plants will not grow well if the soil has not been **properly prepared for the growing of crops**.

7. The summer climate in Washington, D.C., is almost **like that near the equator**.

8. After my cousins **paid money in order to own** a dog, they all helped to feed, train, and exercise it.

9. It was clear that Uncle Paul **had a strong desire for** a piece of my mother’s pumpkin pie.

10. Every morning chickadees **gather in a group** around our bird feeder.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a **bland** food?
   (a) oatmeal  
   (b) hot chili 
   (c) white bread 
   (d) pepperoni pizza

2. Which of the following can be **purchased**?
   (a) good health  
   (b) diseases 
   (c) automobiles 
   (d) energy

3. Which of the following can be **cultivated**?
   (a) corn  
   (b) water 
   (c) an interest in science 
   (d) the soil

4. Which of the following has an **aroma**?
   (a) the number 7  
   (b) freshly ground coffee 
   (c) a famous person’s name 
   (d) a rose

5. Which of the following can be **consumed**?
   (a) vegetables  
   (b) sleep 
   (c) fuel 
   (d) plants

6. Which of the following is a **beverage**?
   (a) milk  
   (b) water 
   (c) chocolate ice cream 
   (d) hot chocolate

7. Which of the following are **equivalent** to a dollar?
   (a) fifty cents  
   (b) ten dimes 
   (c) four quarters 
   (d) twenty nickels

8. Which of the following are **exported** from the U.S.?
   (a) kangaroos  
   (b) grains 
   (c) parrots 
   (d) medicines
The prefix *pre-* means “before.” The *preface* of a book is the part that comes before the rest of the book. A *preview* of a movie is a showing of it before the general public gets to see it. A *prefix* is the part of a word that comes before the rest.

Some prefixes turn a word into its opposite. These prefixes include the following:

- *un-* (an unhappy person is not happy)
- *in-* (an incorrect answer is not correct)
- *im-* (an impossible task is one that is not possible)
- *dis-* (a disagreeable person is one who is not agreeable)
- *ir-* (an irregular verb is one that is not regular)

Change each of the words into its opposite by adding the correct prefix. Check each of your answers in a dictionary to be sure you have formed a proper word.

1. mature
2. accustomed
3. complete
4. compatible
5. resistible
6. obedient
7. patient
8. dismayed
9. sufficient
10. prove
11. honest
12. easy

*aroma*
*beverage*
*bland*
*brittle*
*cluster*
*combine*
*consume*
*crave*
*cultivate*
*equivalent*
*export*
*extract*
*introduce*
*purchase*
*tropical*
Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

**When Money Grew on Trees**

Do you wish that chocolate grew on trees? Well, it does. The trees are cocoa trees. They grow in tropical countries. Of course, you wouldn’t recognize the little pale-colored and bitter-tasting beans of the cocoa tree as chocolate. But those beans are the raw material from which candy bars are made.

Cocoa trees were first cultivated in Central and South America. They are now grown in many other parts of the world, including West Africa, the Caribbean, and southern Asia. They grow best in areas with a year-round temperature of around eighty degrees and an annual rainfall of eighty inches or more. The young trees need to be sheltered from direct sunlight. Banana plants, which are taller, are often grown between the rows to provide shade.

Pods as big as footballs grow from the branches and trunks of the trees. Inside each pod is a cluster of twenty to forty cocoa beans. Each bean is inside its own thin shell. Workers cut the pods from the trees by hand and split them open to remove the beans. The beans are then separated and stored in boxes for about a week. When the beans are brown and have a slight chocolate aroma, they are ready to be dried. The drying takes place either in the sun or in ovens. After the drying is completed, the beans are put in sacks. The sacks of beans are exported to countries all over the world.

Now they are ready to be made into chocolate. First, the beans are roasted. This makes the shells brittle and easy to separate from the beans. Next the beans are ground into a paste. This paste contains a lot of fat. That fat is called cocoa butter. The cocoa butter is extracted from the beans.

What remains is cocoa powder. This powder is used for making chocolate cakes, cookies, and puddings. The soft, sweet chocolate in candy is made by combining the cocoa powder with cocoa butter, sugar, and dried milk.

The Spanish explorers who traveled through Central and South America in the 1500s were the first to introduce chocolate into Europe. The Aztecs, who lived in what is now Mexico, ground up cocoa beans and made the paste into a cold beverage. They must have thought it tasted bland; they mixed it with chili peppers and other spices. Not surprisingly, the name “chocolate” comes from an Aztec word meaning “bitter drink.” Montezuma,
the Aztec king, seems to have had a craving for it. According to Aztec records, he consumed up to fifty cups of chocolate a day!

The Aztecs also used cocoa beans as money. A rabbit cost ten beans, while a slave could be purchased for a hundred. Sadly, that would have made the value of a human being equivalent to ten rabbits. This may seem surprising, but here is something else to think about: the Aztecs really did live in a land where money grew on trees.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of 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 can one satisfy a craving for chocolate?

2. What are two ways that cocoa is used today?

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

4. Why do cocoa trees grow only in tropical countries?

5. To which countries are cocoa beans exported?

6. In addition to using cocoa beans for a drink, in what other way did the Aztecs use them?
7. How is chocolate candy made?

________________________________________________________________________

8. What would you find if you split open a pod of the cocoa tree?

________________________________________________________________________

9. How do workers know when the cocoa beans are ready to be dried?

________________________________________________________________________

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

________________________________________________________________________

11. When can the shells of cocoa beans be removed easily from the beans?

________________________________________________________________________

12. How is ground cocoa bean paste turned into cocoa powder?

________________________________________________________________________

13. How and when did Europeans learn about chocolate?

________________________________________________________________________

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

________________________________________________________________________

15. Why could an Aztec receive five rabbits in exchange for fifty cocoa beans?

________________________________________________________________________
Aroma once meant a spice. Spices have strong and pleasant smells, and in time the meaning of the word changed. An aroma became the pleasant smell of the spice rather than the spice itself. Later the word came to mean any smell, but especially one that is pleasant.

The word export is formed from the Latin prefix ex-, meaning “out,” and the Latin root port, meaning “carry.” Goods being exported are carried by boat or plane out of the country. The antonym of export is import. To import goods is to bring them into a country. (The United States imports many cars from Japan.)

The Latin tractus means “drawn” or “pulled” and forms the root of several English words. A tractor is a vehicle used to pull farm machinery. A protracted explanation is one that is drawn out and goes on too long. This root joins with the Latin prefix ex-, meaning “out,” to form the word extract.

The adjective tropical is formed from the word tropic. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are two imaginary lines going around the earth, north and south of the equator. They are three thousand miles apart, and the area of the world between them is called the tropics. Most of Africa and Central and South America and parts of Asia are in the tropics.