## 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><strong>ail</strong></td>
<td>v. To cause sickness, pain, or trouble.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;What ails you?&quot; the doctor asked.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ailment</strong></td>
<td>n. An illness; a disease.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Measles is a common childhood ailment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ailing</strong></td>
<td>adj. In poor health.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I have been ailing all winter.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>banish</strong></td>
<td>v. 1. To force someone out of the country.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>When the tsars ruled Russia, lawbreakers were banished to Siberia.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. To get rid of completely.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joe was such a cheerful person, he banished gloom wherever he went.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>communicate</strong></td>
<td>v. To make known; to give or exchange information.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Since I hate to write letters, we communicate mostly by telephone.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>communication</strong></td>
<td>(kə myoo ni kā′shan) n. The exchange of information between people.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The misunderstanding was caused by a lack of communication between us.</td>
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<td><strong>communicative</strong></td>
<td>adj. Willing to speak; eager to talk.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>When I asked her where she had been, she was not very communicative,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>replying only, &quot;Out.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>console</strong></td>
<td>v. To make less sad; to comfort.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>My parents tried to console me when my best friend moved away.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>consolation</strong></td>
<td>(kān sa lá′shan) n. Comfort.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I knew I could always turn to my aunt for consolation whenever I was upset.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>cower</strong></td>
<td>v. To shrink from, as if from fear.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>When I saw the poor dog cower, I knew its master was cruel.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>deliberate</strong></td>
<td>adj. Carefully thought out; not hasty.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Although my mother was angry, she spoke in a calm and deliberate manner.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. (di li′bərāt) To think carefully in order to make up one's mind.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>We deliberated a long time before deciding to move to Arizona.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**depth**

*n.* Distance from top to bottom or front to back; deepness.
The floodwaters reached a **depth** of several feet.

**depths**  *n. pl.* The innermost part or the deepest part.
The treasure chest lay buried in the **depths** of the sea.

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**desire**

*vi.* To wish for; to want very much.
A person who is famished **desires** just one thing—food!

*n.* A strong wish.
Pizarro's **desire** for gold was so great he ordered the Inca king, Atahualpa, to fill three rooms with it.

**desirable**  *adj.* Pleasing, agreeable.
My new school is in a very **desirable** location.

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**livelihood**

*n.* The means of supporting oneself.
The storekeepers in Key West depend on tourists for their **livelihood**.

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**misfortune**

*n.* 1. Bad luck; trouble.
He had the **misfortune** to break his leg right before the big game.

2. An unlucky event.
The 1992 hurricane was Florida's worst **misfortune** in many years.

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**orphan**

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

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**precipice**

*n.* A very high and steep cliff.
We stood watchfully on the edge of the **precipice** and looked down.

**precipitous**  *(pri si 'pa tas)*  *adj.* 1. Very steep.
The Two-Mile Terror ski trail has many **precipitous** slopes.

2. Hasty; abrupt; done without careful thought.
Joining the Navy so suddenly was a **precipitous** act.

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**regain**

*vi.* To get back.
By following the doctor's orders, I slowly **regained** my health.

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**slay**

*vi.* To kill violently. *(slain, past participle)*
The scene where Saint George **slays** the dragon comes right at the end of the play.

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**symptom**

*n.* A sign of something.
Headaches can be a **symptom** of eyestrain.
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 10. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) To slay someone is to (b) To banish someone is to (c) send that person away. (d) tell that person something.

2. (a) One's misfortune is (b) the way one treats other people. (c) the way one makes a living. (d) One's livelihood is

3. (a) A precipitous drop in price is (b) one that is steep and sudden. (c) A gradual drop in price is (d) one that is very small.

4. (a) To communicate something is to (b) get it back. (c) decide not to take it. (d) To regain something is to

5. (a) to be loved. (b) to be ill. (c) To be ailing is (d) To be deliberate is

6. (a) Consolation is (b) Communication is (c) the giving of information. (d) a series of unlucky events.
7. (a) A deliberate change  (c) is one that is agreeable.
    (b) A desirable change  (d) is one that is hardly noticed.

8. (a) To slay someone is to  (c) To console someone is to
    (b) comfort that person.  (d) fear that person.

9. (a) a large sum of money.  (c) the distance from top to bottom.
    (b) Depth is  (d) Misfortune is

10. (a) a close family member.  (c) A symptom is
    (b) a sign of something.  (d) An orphan is

ail  
banish  
communicate  
console  
cower  
deliberate  
depth  
desire  
livelihood  
misfortune  
orphan  
precipice  
regain  
slay  
symptom
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 10.

1. The judges **gave a great deal of thought and talked among themselves** for a long time before announcing the winner of the science fair.

2. The worst **bad luck** to hit the town was the closing of the shipyard.

3. The King commanded his warriors to **violently kill** his enemies.

4. “You don’t look well. What **is the matter with you?**” asked Jorge.

5. He expressed a **strong wish** to spend more time with his children.

6. It took the climbers an hour to descend the **steep cliff that went straight down.**

7. We used to **shrink back in fear** whenever we heard her voice.

8. When Luisa’s pet rabbit died, she began writing in her journal every night for **something to give her comfort.**

9. The **children whose parents had died** were all adopted by families in town.

10. If you want this venture to succeed, you must **get rid of** any thoughts of failure.

11. I was moved to the **very deepest parts** of my soul by the sight of the northern lights flashing across the sky.
10c Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can have **depth**?
   (a) a drawer          (c) a point
   (b) a pond            (d) a shelf

2. Which of the following might an actor **desire**?
   (a) perfect teeth     (c) decayed teeth
   (b) applause           (d) a good role

3. Which of the following is a way to **communicate**?
   (a) watching television (c) reading a book
   (b) talking on the phone (d) writing a letter

4. Which of the following is an **ailment**?
   (a) measles           (c) baldness
   (b) anger             (d) hunger

5. Which of the following might be a person’s **livelihood**?
   (a) attending school   (c) washing cars
   (b) mowing lawns       (d) taking out the trash

6. Which of the following might be a **deliberate** act?
   (a) stumbling          (c) writing a report
   (b) building a house    (d) sneezing

7. Which of the following could be **precipitous**?
   (a) a fall in price     (c) a cliff
   (b) an action           (d) a road

8. Which of the following could be **regained**?
   (a) one’s youth         (c) the trust of a friend
   (b) one’s health        (d) the lead in a race
10D Word Study

Turn to the Word List for this lesson and look up deliberate. Notice that it has two different pronunciations. When used as an adjective, the last syllable rhymes with hit. When used as a verb, the last syllable rhymes with late.

Several other words from earlier lessons are also pronounced differently depending on whether they are used as nouns or verbs. There are two syllables in each word pair below, and we stress (say more forcefully) either the first or the second syllable depending on whether the word is used as a verb or a noun. In the pronunciation guide, an accent mark follows the stressed syllable. The word banish is pronounced baˈnɪsh, with the stress falling on the first syllable: BA-nish.

For each sentence, underline the syllable that is stressed in the word in bold. To the right of each sentence, write whether the word is a verb or a noun.

1. To project your voice, you speak to the back of the room. _________

2. A project of this size will take years to complete. _________

3. You can get a parking permit at the town hall. _________

4. The town does not permit overnight parking on Main Street. _________

5. We expect to sign the contract at tomorrow’s meeting. _________

6. Metals contract as they get colder. _________

7. If the pottery is a factory reject, we sell it for half price. _________

8. If you reject your friend’s offer, you might regret it later. _________

9. We progress slowly, one small step at a time. _________

10. Tim’s latest school report shows he made progress in math and science. _________
Tokoyo and the Sea Monster

Folktales are stories passed on from adults to children without ever being written down. Every country has its folktales, and this one comes from Japan. It is the story of a young pearl diver named Tokoyo.

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

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

Tokoyo’s one desire was to see her father. On her fifteenth birthday, she left her village and set off for Oki. Soon after landing on the island, Tokoyo saw a group of people standing on the edge of a cliff. With them was a girl about her own age dressed all in white. People explained to Tokoyo that an evil sea god made its home in the waters off the island. This god demanded the life of a young girl once a year. They told Tokoyo that the girl cowering before them had been chosen as the sea god’s victim. She was about to be thrown into the sea. Then they said that the sea god had also cast a spell on the emperor, causing his many ailments. When she heard this, Tokoyo saw a chance to help her father. She begged the people to let her take the girl’s place. They began to deliberate among themselves while Tokoyo waited anxiously. Finally, to her great relief, they agreed.
Tokoyo walked to the edge of the precipice. She took a deep breath and leaped into the water. She swam deeper and deeper. At the bottom of the sea, she found herself face to face with the evil sea god. Tokoyo attacked with her pearling knife, slaying him. The spell he had cast on the emperor was broken. In an instant, all the emperor’s symptoms disappeared. He was delighted to be rid of the doctors who had attended him. When he learned of Tokoyo’s brave deed, he promised the young girl whatever she wanted. As a result of Tokoyo’s wish, her father regained his freedom and was happily reunited with his daughter.

> Answer each of the following questions 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. Explain why the story of Tokoyo and the evil sea god has a happy ending.

2. Was Tokoyo an orphan? Explain your answer.

3. What does “misfortune struck” mean as it is used in the passage?

4. Why did the emperor need doctors?

5. How does the passage make clear that Tokoyo’s friends were kind to her?
6. Where did the evil sea god live?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. How did the emperor know that the spell had been broken?
15. Why did the people of Tokoyo’s village dive for oysters?

**FUN & FASCINATING FACTS**

- One of the world’s oldest languages is Sanskrit. It was spoken in India thousands of years ago and is the special language of the Hindu religion. Very few people speak it today, but some words in European languages are connected to Sanskrit. **Orphan** is one of them. An orphan is a child without parents who therefore can be in a weak and helpless state. The word comes from the Sanskrit *arbha*, which means “weak; helpless.”

- This lesson includes the word **slay**, which is a homophone of **sleigh**. A **sleigh** is a carriage on runners that travels over snow. **Sleigh** and **slay** are pronounced the same way.
## Word List

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

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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<td><strong>annual</strong></td>
<td><em>adj.</em> Happening every year. Somerville's annual town meeting is in March.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>n.</em> 1. A plant that lives for one year. Impatiens is my favorite annual.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. A book that comes out once a year. I save all my NFL football annuals.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>artificial</strong></td>
<td><em>adj.</em> Made by human beings and not by nature. My aunt Rosa says she can</td>
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<td></td>
<td>taste the difference between artificial sweeteners and real sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blend</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> 1. To come or mix together into one. Make sure you blend the butter and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sugar before you add the flour.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. To go together. The painter chose colors that blend well.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>n.</em> A mixture. Mocha is a blend of chocolate and coffee.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bore</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> 1. To make a round hole in by drilling. If you bore a hole in the wood</td>
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<td></td>
<td>first, you won't split it when you put in the screw.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. To tire by being dull and uninteresting. The yawns of my listeners told</td>
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<td></td>
<td>me I was beginning to bore them.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>n.</em> A dull and uninteresting person. He tells that same joke so often that</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he is becoming a terrible bore.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>boring</strong> <em>adj.</em> Dull and uninteresting. She sometimes stretches the facts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a little, but her stories are never boring.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>boredom</strong> <em>n.</em> A state of being bored. When heads began to nod and eyes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to close, you could tell boredom had set in.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>considerable</strong></td>
<td><em>adj.</em> Great; large. Although my grandmother's house is a considerable</td>
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<td></td>
<td>distance from town, she walks to the post office there every day.</td>
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</table>