

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.

Lesson 11

For more practice and games, go to www.WordlyWise3000.com.



Word List

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

annual
an' yōō əl

adj. Happening every year.
Somerville's **annual** town meeting is in March.
n. 1. A plant that lives for one year.
Impatiens is my favorite **annual**.
2. A book that comes out once a year.
I save all my NFL football **annuals**.

artificial
är tə fish' əl

adj. Made by human beings and not by nature.
My aunt Rosa says she can taste the difference between **artificial** sweeteners and real sugar.

blend
blend

v. 1. To come or mix together into one.
Make sure you **blend** the butter and sugar before you add the flour.
2. To go together.
The painter chose colors that **blend** well.
n. A mixture.
Mocha is a **blend** of chocolate and coffee.

bore
bôr

v. 1. To make a round hole in by drilling.
If you **bore** a hole in the wood first, you won't split it when you put in the screw.
2. To tire by being dull and uninteresting.
The yawns of my listeners told me I was beginning to **bore** them.
n. A dull and uninteresting person.
He tells that same joke so often that he is becoming a terrible **bore**.
boring *adj.* Dull and uninteresting.
She sometimes stretches the facts a little, but her stories are never **boring**.
boredom *n.* A state of being bored.
When heads began to nod and eyes to close, you could tell **boredom** had set in.

considerable
kən sid' ə r ə bəl

adj. Great; large.
Although my grandmother's house is a **considerable** distance from town, she walks to the post office there every day.

crude
krōōd

adj. 1. Raw; in an unrefined state.
Refineries turn **crude** oil into gasoline.
2. Roughly made.
Andrea drew me a **crude** map with a crayon on a scrap of paper.
3. Ill-mannered.
As we walked back from school, we tried to ignore their **crude** remarks.

evaporate
i va' pə rāt

v. 1. To change from water into steam or vapor.
The water in the kettle boiled so long that it all **evaporated**.
2. To disappear.
By the third day on the mountain, our hopes of being rescued began to **evaporate**.

foliage
fō' lē ij

n. The leaves of trees and other plants.
The house at the end of the road was completely hidden by **foliage**.

gash
gash

n. A long, deep cut.
When Liza slipped on the rocks, she had to go to the hospital to have the **gash** in her leg stitched up.

hue
hyōō

n. A color; especially a shade of color.
The poppies in Monet's paintings stand out because of their vivid reddish-orange **hue**.

increase
in krēs'

v. To make or become larger; to add to.
I'm going to ask my mother to **increase** my allowance on my next birthday.
n. (in' krēs) The amount by which something gets larger.
A wet spring usually means an **increase** in the number of mosquitoes.

nourish
nur' ish

v. To feed; to support or make grow.
We **nourish** our bodies best by eating a diet of fruits, vegetables, and grains.
nourishment *n.* Anything that feeds or helps to make grow.
When I had the flu, the only **nourishment** I could take was clear chicken broth.

vary
ver' ē

v. To make or have a change in.
The length of a calendar month **varies** between twenty-eight and thirty-one days.
variation (ver ē ā' shən) *n.* A change in form, position, or condition.
There isn't much **variation** between the summer and the winter temperatures where my grandfather lives.

vision
vi'zhən

n. 1. Eyesight.

If you are lucky enough to have 20/20 **vision**, you'll be able to see well.

2. Something seen in the mind, especially of the future.

The founders of the United Nations had a **vision** of a world without hunger or war.

visual *adj.* Of or used in seeing.

As a **visual** aid, the speaker projected pictures onto a large screen.

yield
yēld

v. 1. To give up someone or something; to surrender.

Congress finally **yielded** to the president's demands and passed the budget.

2. To produce.

Twenty gallons of milk will **yield** about one pound of butter.

n. The amount produced.

The farmer told us that you can expect a **yield** of about fifty pounds of fruit from each apple tree.

11A

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 11. Write each sentence in the space provided.

annual
artificial
blend
bore
considerable
crude
evaporate
foliage
gash
hue
increase
nourish
vary
vision
yield

1. (a) one that is quite large.
(b) A considerable amount is

- (c) An increased amount is
(d) one that is reduced.

2. (a) is not fully developed.
(b) An artificial aid is one that

- (c) A visual aid is one that
(d) helps one to see.

3. (a) A blend is
(b) a long, deep cut.

- (c) A bore is
(d) a dull and uninteresting person.

4. (a) A gash is (c) something that appears once a year.
(b) a round hole made by a drill. (d) An annual is
-
-

5. (a) To increase is (c) to grow.
(b) to be mixed together. (d) To evaporate is
-
-

6. (a) Crude rubber is (c) still in a raw state.
(b) Artificial rubber is (d) a mixture of different kinds.
-
-

7. (a) Colors that blend (c) quickly fade.
(b) go well together. (d) Colors that vary
-
-

8. (a) A gash is (c) a careless remark.
(b) a deep cut. (d) A hue is
-
-

9. (a) to give way. (c) To evaporate is
(b) To yield is (d) to melt.
-
-

10. (a) the wood that comes from it. (c) its leaves.
(b) A tree's foliage is (d) A tree's hue is
-
-

11. (a) Something that nourishes (c) does not stay the same.
(b) Something that varies (d) keeps getting smaller.
-
-

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 11.

1. The **amount produced** from these oil wells is a thousand barrels a day.
2. Basil is one type of **plant that grows for just one season**.
3. Mr. Martinez loves to talk about his new computer, but he can get very **dull and uninteresting**.
4. Spilled gasoline **turns to vapor** and mixes with the air quickly.
5. Manure **provides food for** growing plants.
6. The **roughly made** drawing was the work of a very young child.
7. Julio's favorite sandwich filling is made by **mixing together** peanut butter and honey.
8. These interior paints come in many different **shades of color**.
9. Isabel is a person whose **sense of the future** of the city's parks will be appealing to both young and old.
10. The flowers on the piano look so real that you cannot tell they are **made by human hands**.

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

1. Which of the following might **evaporate**?
(a) coal (c) gasoline
(b) water (d) electricity
2. Which of the following is an **increase**?
(a) from Maine to Mexico (c) from a scarcity to a lot extra
(b) from A to Z (d) from several to many
3. Which of the following is a **considerable** amount?
(a) ten cents (c) fifty tons
(b) a thousand dollars (d) a modest sum
4. Which of the following have **foliage**?
(a) rose bushes (c) mushrooms
(b) apple trees (d) tomatoes
5. Which of the following could cause a **gash**?
(a) a sharp rock (c) a hammer
(b) a baseball (d) an ax
6. Which of the following is a **hue**?
(a) pink (c) clear
(b) yellow (d) dark
7. For which of the following would you need your **vision**?
(a) making sure your socks match (c) listening to the radio
(b) observing Thanksgiving (d) observing the moon
8. Which of the following would a seven-year-old probably find **boring**?
(a) a visit to a circus (c) a speech by a state senator
(b) a ride on a roller coaster (d) a TV discussion of proper diet

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

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. increase | _____ | natural |
| 2. descend | _____ | lose |
| 3. considerable | _____ | cramped |
| 4. ancient | _____ | refined |
| 5. spacious | _____ | lessen |
| 6. artificial | _____ | new |
| 7. regain | _____ | worthless |
| 8. console | _____ | rise |
| 9. precious | _____ | slight |
| 10. crude | _____ | upset |

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

Maple Sugaring



In the late fall, one of nature's most beautiful sights is the **foliage** of New England's maple trees. The leaves blaze with color. Their **hues** range from bright reds to rich golds.

In the spring, some trees offer more than just a **visual** treat. Early in the season, buckets hang from the sides of sugar maples. The buckets are collecting sap for the **annual** maple sugaring.

How much sap can be collected from a healthy tree? The amount **varies** from twelve to twenty gallons. Amounts in this range **yield** from two to four pounds of maple syrup. This leaves plenty of sap for the tree. The tree needs enough sap to **nourish** itself as it enters a new growing season.

The weather has a great deal to do with how much sap a tree produces. The flow is greatest when the days are sunny and the nights are cold. The flow of sap slows down at night; it **increases** during the day. Maple trees in low, wet areas produce more sap than trees in higher and drier parts. However, the sap from wetter areas contains less sugar.

Native Americans showed the first settlers how to make maple syrup. They made **gashes** in the trees with axes to let the sap run out. However, this could cause **considerable** damage to the tree. Today, tree farmers **bore** a small hole into each tree, about three feet above the ground. This way, they do no harm.

When it seeps from the tree, the syrup is in **crude** form; it needs to be refined before it is ready to use. It is boiled in large kettles until the water **evaporates**. The remaining syrup is passed through filters to clean it. It is then ready to be poured on waffles and pancakes. It can also be made into candy. Maple sugar candy is very popular with visitors to New England.

Maple syrup is produced only in North America. The sugaring season lasts just four to six weeks. Besides New England, several other northern states carry out maple sugaring. The Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario also produce maple syrup. Much of the syrup that Americans pour on their pancakes is not real maple syrup, however. It is made from cane sugar syrup with **artificial** maple flavoring added. Sometimes the makers **blend** it with real maple syrup. That way, the label can say "Contains Real Maple Syrup." One hundred percent maple syrup costs more. Still, those who enjoy its taste say there is nothing like the real thing.

- 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. What do the words "Contains Real Maple Syrup" on the label tell you?

2. Why do you think **artificial** maple syrup costs less than the real thing?

3. What is another word for the leaves of a tree?

4. In what season do maple trees become a **visual** treat?

5. If you were hiking in New England in the fall, what **hues** might you see?

6. How much sap can be collected from a sugar maple?

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

8. Why do trees produce sap?

9. Why do you think people gathering sap prefer sunny days?

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10. Why did the first settlers need axes to get at the sap?

11. Why don't people use this method any more?

12. Explain why you might see small round holes in the trunks of sugar maples.

13. Why don't people use the syrup that collects in the buckets immediately?

14. What happens when sap is boiled?

15. How often does maple sugaring occur?

FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

- Here are two more pairs of homophones. The first is **bore** and *boar*; a *boar* is a male pig. The second is **hue** and *hew*; to *hew* something is to cut it or chop it with an ax.

- Crude** and *refined* are antonyms. (*Crude* sugar is purified by boiling and filtering; it then becomes *refined* sugar.)



Word List

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

ability
ə bi' lə te

n. Power or knowledge; skill.

Lani's **ability** to do math problems in her head astounded her teacher.

amiable
ā' mē ə bəl

adj. Friendly; good natured and pleasant.

My uncle's **amiable** manner put my friends at ease right away.

bliss
blis

n. Complete joy or happiness.

My idea of **bliss** is an afternoon on the river with my fishing rod.

blissful *adj.* Very happy; joyful.

The proud parents wore **blissful** smiles as they watched their son graduate.

caress
kə res'

v. To touch in a tender or loving way.

Sean **caressed** the baby's forehead gently as it lay sleeping.

n. A tender or loving touch or hug.

The kitten brushing against my cheek felt like a **caress**.

clutch
kluch

v. To grasp or hold tightly to.

Kabir **clutched** his teddy bear as he climbed into the dentist's chair.

n. The part of a machine that connects and disconnects the power from the rest of the machine.

Before changing gears in a standard shift car, first step on the **clutch**.

coax
kōks

v. To persuade or urge in a gentle way.

I **coaxed** my baby sister into holding my hand as we crossed the street.

furious
fyoor' ē əs

adj. 1. Very, very angry.

The emperor was **furious** when he realized how the two "tailors" had tricked him.

2. Very fast, strong, or wild.

I was confused by the **furious** activity going on in the kitchen.

fury *n.* 1. Great anger.

Mark's uneasiness turned to **fury** when he learned how completely he had been tricked.

2. Wild and uncontrolled force.

The **fury** of the storm was far greater than had been forecast.