### Word List

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>abrupt</strong></td>
<td><em>adj.</em> Happening suddenly, without warning. When the bus made an abrupt stop, several people were thrown off balance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>achieve</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> To do what one sets out to do. Even though she was blind and deaf, Helen Keller achieved her goal of graduating from college. <strong>achievement</strong> <em>n.</em> Something done that takes skill or effort. Landing astronauts on the moon was a great achievement.</td>
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<td><strong>attempt</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> To try; to make an effort. When I attempted to leave class early, the teacher asked me to wait until the period was over. <strong>n.</strong> A try. The athlete cleared the bar in the high jump on her third attempt.</td>
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<td><strong>contempt</strong></td>
<td><em>n.</em> A feeling that someone or something is bad or unworthy. Their classmates felt nothing but contempt for those who refused to help the new student.</td>
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<td><strong>entertain</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> 1. To interest and amuse. My little brother Ramon entertained himself for hours with his new paints. 2. To have guests. We entertained some old friends on Thanksgiving weekend. 3. To have in mind. Lin is entertaining the idea of going to soccer camp next summer.</td>
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<td><strong>glimpse</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> To get a quick look at. I glimpsed a black bear near our campground. <strong>n.</strong> A quick or hasty look. I was thrilled to get a glimpse of Pavarotti leaving the opera house.</td>
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<td><strong>mock</strong></td>
<td><em>v.</em> To make fun of. Cinderella’s stepsisters mocked her for thinking she could go to the ball. <strong>adj.</strong> Not real; pretended. <strong>Mock</strong> turtle soup is really made of veal broth, not turtle meat.</td>
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| **persist**  | v. 1. To keep on doing or trying.  
In spite of many falls on the ice, I **persisted** and finally did a figure-eight.  
2. To go on and on.  
If this rain **persists**, we'll have to cut our vacation short.  
**persistence**  | n. Sticking to something; not giving up.  
Emil's **persistence** was rewarded when the tenth law school he applied to accepted him.  
**persistent**  | adj. Refusing to give up.  
The **persistent** reporter kept asking questions until she had found out all there was to know about the case. |
| **persuade**  | v. To win someone over by arguing or asking.  
Frank finally **persuaded** me to read *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.  
**persuasive**  | adj. Having the power to persuade.  
Mary was so **persuasive** that we agreed to help her paint her room. |
| **phase**  | n. A stage in a series of changes.  
The full moon is one of the **phases** of the moon. |
| **quaint**  | adj. Odd or unusual in a pleasing or old-fashioned way.  
Wooden shoes seem **quaint** to Americans, but not to the people of Holland. |
| **recall**  | v. 1. To remember.  
Do you **recall** what time we left for the soccer game?  
2. To call or take back.  
The manufacturer **recalled** the cars because of a problem in the steering. |
| **reject**  | v. To refuse to accept or use.  
The school board **rejected** the plan for the new gym because its cost was excessive.  
**n.** (rē' jekt) Something that falls short of what is acceptable.  
Peter buys factory **rejects** at the pottery store for much less than the price of perfect pieces. |
| **revise**  | v. 1. To go over carefully in order to correct or improve.  
I don't like to **revise** my stories, but I have to admit they get better when I do.  
2. To change in order to bring up to date.  
The publishers of that dictionary **revise** it every eight or ten years. |
**sensitive**  
adj. 1. Quick to notice or feel. 
My doctor is very **sensitive** to my feelings. 
2. Easily affected by even slight change. 
Film used in cameras is very **sensitive** to light.

### Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 5. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) one stage in a process. 
   (b) something overheard. 
   (c) A glimpse is 
   (d) A phase is

   ________________________________

2. (a) An achievement is 
   (b) something done by making an effort. 
   (c) Contempt is 
   (d) something that is changed.

   ________________________________

3. (a) loud noise. 
   (b) quick look. 
   (c) A glimpse is a 
   (d) A reject is a

   ________________________________

4. (a) Persistence is 
   (b) Contempt is 
   (c) a feeling that something is unworthy. 
   (d) a wish to do better.

   ________________________________

5. (a) that is not accepted. 
   (b) that goes on longer than expected. 
   (c) An attempt is something 
   (d) A reject is something

   ________________________________

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6. (a) Sensitive people  (c) are skilled at getting their ideas across.  
(b) expect the worst to happen.  (d) Persuasive people

7. (a) To attempt something is to  (c) take it back.  
(b) try to do it.  (d) To revise something is to

8. (a) give up.  (c) refuse to give up.  
(b) To persist is to  (d) To recall is to

9. (a) To mock an idea is to  (c) To entertain an idea is to  
(b) give it serious thought.  (d) keep it to oneself.

10. (a) To recall something is  (c) to take it back.  
(b) To revise something is  (d) to throw it with force.
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 Lesson 5.

1. This thermometer is very quick to show changes to the temperature.

2. His top hat and long cape seemed pleasingly old-fashioned to the audience.

3. The unexpectedly sudden change in the weather surprised everyone.

4. Juanita did what she set out to do, which was to get a perfect score on the test.

5. We had people staying with us almost every weekend last summer.

6. If the fog goes on for a long time, the plane will be unable to leave on time.

7. The coach made fun of the shortstop’s unusual way of running.

8. I caught a quick look at him through the window of the bus.

9. She needs to make changes in her speech before she gives it.

10. Each stage in the series of changes must be carefully planned or the project will fail.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can be sensitive?
   (a) a person's clothing  (c) a person's feelings
   (b) a person's hearing  (d) a person's skin

2. Which of the following might a person think quaint?
   (a) a full moon  (c) a hundred-year-old toy
   (b) an old Valentine card  (d) pictures in a 1910 book of fairy tales

3. Which of the following might a person glimpse?
   (a) someone leaving a crowded room
   (b) a letter someone is trying to hide
   (c) a loud noise
   (d) a strange smell

4. Which of the following can a person achieve?
   (a) a goal one sets for oneself
   (b) a calm frame of mind
   (c) naturally curly hair
   (d) high marks on a test

5. Which of the following would you probably reject?
   (a) a chance to attend college
   (b) an offer of a ride from a stranger
   (c) bad advice
   (d) an unworkable plan

6. Which of the following might be persistent?
   (a) a flash of lightning
   (b) cold and rainy weather
   (c) a back pain
   (d) a bad smell

7. Which of the following can be revised?
   (a) a written report
   (b) a person's height
   (c) a set of calculations
   (d) a weather forecast

8. Which of the following might be entertaining?
   (a) a magician's tricks
   (b) a football game
   (c) a bus timetable
   (d) an aching tooth
Some things have just one part, and some things have more than one part. A brick has just one part. So does a baseball bat. A box has a bottom, four sides, and a top. Your body is made up of a head, a trunk, and four limbs.

Some words, too, have just one part, and some words have more than one part. There are names for these different parts. The main part of a word is called its root. You will remember roots from Lesson 3. Our word patriotic is formed from the Latin root pater, meaning “father.”

A prefix is the part of a word that comes before the root. The prefix un- turns a word into its opposite. It turns interesting into uninteresting. In- is another prefix that does the same thing. It turns sane into insane. Note that in- changes to im- before the m sound. This makes it easier to say.

Change each of the words into its opposite by adding one of the following prefixes: un-, in-, or im-. Check each of your answers in a dictionary to be sure you have formed an actual word.

1. patriotic
2. remarkable
3. mature
4. affected
5. sufficient
6. complete
7. developed
8. persuasive
9. modest
10. sensitive
11. active
12. prepared
Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

**A Life That Changed**

Hans Christian Andersen's famous story "The Ugly Duckling" tells of a little duckling that looks different from others. The duckling is **mocked** for being odd. The little creature turns out not to be a duck at all but a beautiful swan. From a quick **glimpse** into the life of the author, we learn that a dramatic change took place in Andersen's own childhood. He also took a long time to fit in and to find a special place for himself.

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. His father was a shoemaker who struggled to make a living. Hans always felt loved by his parents. He had a happy childhood. He had no brothers or sisters. Andersen was a **sensitive** child who lived in a private world of his own. His greatest joy was a toy theater his father made for him. The little boy **entertained** his parents by putting on plays. He dressed the people of his little toy theater in **quaint** clothes that he made himself.

When Hans was eleven, his father died. The young boy's life changed **abruptly**. He had to go to work, but he failed at every job he **attempted**. His fellow workers could not understand the strange boy who spent all his time daydreaming. They treated him with **contempt**, making his life miserable. When he was fourteen, Hans **persuaded** his mother to let him go to the big city of Copenhagen. He tried to get work there as an actor, but was unsuccessful. He also tried dancing and singing, but he was not very good at these either. He tried writing plays, but theater owners **rejected** them. In this **phase** of his life, he didn't seem to fit in anywhere.

But Andersen **persisted** in his efforts to be a writer. Over the next fifteen years he wrote poems, travel articles, novels, and plays. He worked very hard, taking care to **revise** each sentence carefully until he got the words just right. No one paid much attention to his work, however, until he began writing fairy tales. He did not have to search for ideas for these; all he had to do was **recall** the stories his father had told him when he was a little boy. He wrote more than one hundred fifty wonderful fairy tales. **Achieving** fame at last, he became one of the best-loved writers in the world. You will read one of his stories in the next lesson.
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 do you think a **sensitive** person like Andersen might have responded to cruel remarks?

2. What was one of Andersen’s favorite childhood activities?

3. Why did the people in Hans’s toy theater look so charmingly old-fashioned?

4. What caused an **abrupt** change in Andersen’s life when he was a child?

5. What might Andersen have said to **persuade** his mother to let him go to Copenhagen?

6. Why must Andersen’s mother have been pessimistic about his chances of success?

7. How do you know that Andersen was not popular with his fellow workers?
8. Was Andersen's playwriting successful?

9. What jobs did Hans try during the phase of his life when he didn't fit in anywhere?

10. What was Andersen's greatest achievement?

11. What helped give Andersen ideas for stories?

12. How can you tell that Andersen was usually not satisfied with his first version of a story?

13. What quality did Andersen have that helped him succeed?

14. Why do you think the people Andersen worked with mocked him?

15. Why might the story of the Ugly Duckling be of special interest to Andersen's readers?
The Latin *abruptus* means "broken" and forms the root of the adjective *abrupt*. If there is an *abrupt* end to something—a speech, for example—it means it was *broken* off suddenly and unexpectedly.

Other words formed from this root include *interrupt* (When you *interrupt* a conversation, you *break* into it) and *disrupt* (If you *disrupt* a meeting, you *break* it up).
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<td>v. To show approval, especially by clapping hands. The audience <strong>applauded</strong> until the actors came back on stage to take another bow.</td>
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<td><strong>applause</strong></td>
<td>n. The showing of approval or enjoyment by cheering or clapping. The theater lights came on after the <strong>applause</strong> had died down.</td>
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<td><strong>crafty</strong></td>
<td>adj. Skilled at tricking others. Templeton, the <strong>crafty</strong> and mean-spirited rat in <em>Charlotte’s Web</em>, adds humor to the book.</td>
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<td><strong>disclose</strong></td>
<td>v. To make known. The judge told the reporter she must <strong>disclose</strong> the names of those who attended the meeting.</td>
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<td><strong>drab</strong></td>
<td>adj. Dull and without color; not cheerful or colorful. A sparrow is a <strong>drab</strong> little bird compared to a male cardinal.</td>
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<td><strong>entire</strong></td>
<td>adj. Having nothing left out; whole; complete. I recited the <strong>entire</strong> Robert Frost poem from memory.</td>
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<td><strong>exclaim</strong></td>
<td>v. To speak suddenly and with strong feeling. “Today was the worst day of my life!” she exclaimed. <strong>exclamation</strong> (eks kləmˈən) n. A sharp cry of strong feeling. Grandpa’s <strong>exclamation</strong> of pain sent me rushing to his side.</td>
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<td><strong>exquisite</strong></td>
<td>adj. Finely done or made; very beautiful. The <strong>exquisite</strong> wood carvings on the museum door came from the island of Bali.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>intend</strong></td>
<td>v. To plan; to have in mind. I <strong>intend</strong> to give a piano recital on Monday. <strong>intention</strong> n. An aim, plan, or purpose. It was Thea’s <strong>intention</strong> to open a bookstore, but she decided to go to engineering school instead.</td>
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