

Lesson 11

Word List

Study the definitions of the words below; then do the exercises for the lesson.

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**.

adj. Made by human beings and not by nature.

My Aunt Rosa says she can taste the difference between **artificial** sweeteners and real sugar.

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.

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.

adj. Great; large.

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

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.

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**.

annual
ˈæn.jʊ.əl

artificial
ˌɑːr.tɪʃi.əl

blend
blend

bore
bɔːr

considerable
kən.sɪ.də.əl

crude
kruːd

evaporate
ɪ.və.pə.reɪt

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
hyoo

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
vī' 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.

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
(b) a round hole made by a drill.

- (c) something that appears once a year.
(d) An annual is

5. (a) To increase is
(b) to be mixed together.

- (c) to grow.
(d) To evaporate is

6. (a) Crude rubber is
(b) Artificial rubber is

- (c) still in a raw state.
(d) a mixture of different kinds.

7. (a) Colors that blend are those that
(b) go well together.

- (c) quickly fade.
(d) Colors that vary are those that

8. (a) A gash is
(b) a deep cut.

- (c) a careless remark.
(d) A hue is

9. (a) to give way.
(b) To yield is

- (c) To evaporate is
(d) to melt.

10. (a) the wood that comes from it.
(b) A tree's foliage is

- (c) its leaves.
(d) A tree's hue is

11. (a) Something that nourishes
(b) Something that varies

- (c) does not stay the same.
(d) keeps getting smaller.

11B Just the Right Word

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 a(n) **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**.

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

11C Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of each correct answer to the questions below. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following might **evaporate**?
 (a) coal
 (b) water
 (c) gasoline
 (d) electricity
2. Which of the following is an **increase**?
 (a) from Maine to Mexico
 (b) from A to Z
 (c) from a scarcity to a surplus
 (d) from several to many
3. Which of the following is a **considerable** amount?
 (a) ten cents
 (b) a thousand dollars
 (c) fifty tons
 (d) a modest sum

4. Which of the following have **foliage**?

- (a) rose bushes
- (b) apple trees
- (c) cactus plants
- (d) garden vegetables

5. Which of the following could cause a **gash**?

- (a) a sharp rock
- (b) a baseball
- (c) a hammer
- (d) an ax

6. Which of the following is a **hue**?

- (a) pink
- (b) yellow
- (c) clear
- (d) dark

7. For which of the following would you need your **vision**?

- (a) making sure your socks match
- (b) observing Thanksgiving
- (c) listening to the radio
- (d) observing the moon

8. Which of the following would a seven-year-old probably find **boring**?

- (a) a visit to a circus
- (b) a ride on a roller coaster
- (c) a speech by a state senator
- (d) a TV discussion of proper diet

Word Study

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 |

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?
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.)

Another word for steam is *vapor*. It comes unchanged from the Latin word *vapor*, which means

"steam." The Latin prefix *ex-* means "out," before certain letters, *ex-* is shortened to *e-*. This happens with the word **evaporate**. When water *e-vapor-ates* by being warmed, the water in the form of steam, or *vapor*, is drawn out into the air.