

# Lesson 17

## Word List

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

**v.** 1. To direct one's words to.

The head of the honor society **addressed** the whole student body.

**2.** To apply oneself to something.

As soon as Ms. Lu finishes solving one problem, she has to **address** a new one.

**n.** 1. A written or spoken speech.

President Lincoln scribbled the Gettysbury **Address** on an envelope.

**2.** (a' dres) The place where someone lives or receives mail.

Let the post office know if you change your **address**.

**v.** To think well of; to agree to.

My friend Lucia **approved** my choice of a dress for the party.

**approval** *n.* Thinking well of; agreeing to.

My parents' **approval** is important to me.

**v.** 1. To bring or come to an end.

It took us at least ten minutes to reach the exit after the concert **concluded**.

**2.** To form an opinion.

Jan **concluded** that mowing lawns was the best way to earn money next summer.

**conclusion** *n.* 1. The end.

A bow by the conductor marked the **conclusion** of the concert.

**2.** A judgment.

After talking to my teachers and my parents, I came to the **conclusion** that taking Spanish would

be more useful to me than taking French.

**v.** To keep from having; to take away from.

The thunderstorm at 3:00 a.m. **deprived** me of a good night's sleep.

**n.** 1. A person who is older.

Sometimes we can learn a lot from our **elders** just by observing the way they live their lives.

**2.** Someone people look up to because of age and experience.

The **elders** of the village met to decide what to do about the increasing number of tourists.

**adj.** Older.

My **elder** brother is a senior in high school.

**v.** To travel with; to guide or protect a person.

When her husband was away, Anna asked her brother to **escort** her to the play.

**n.** (es' kôrt) One or more persons that escort.

The president always has a police **escort** when he travels by car.

**n.** 1. Money paid for a trip, by bus or train, for example.

What is the **fare** from Chicago to Orlando by air?

**2.** Food and drink.

The new restaurant serves Chinese **fare**.

**v.** To get along.

I wonder how my sister is **far**ing on her mountain climbing trip.

**forlorn**  
fɔr' lɔrn'

*adj.* Sad and lonely.  
Sam looked lost and **forlorn** as he sat waiting for his mother.

**hearty**  
hɛr' tɛ

*adj.* 1. Healthy; strong.  
Grandpa liked to boast that at the age of eighty-five, he still had a **hearty** appetite at every meal.  
2. Satisfying and full of flavor; tasty.  
The **hearty** vegetable chili hit the spot on a cold day.  
3. Friendly and enthusiastic.  
Uncle Pete gave a **hearty** chuckle when my little brother told a joke.

**inhale**  
in' hɑl'

*v.* To breathe in.  
I tried to catch my breath by **inhaling** deeply several times.

**merit**  
mɛ' rɪt

*v.* To deserve.  
The students' ideas for changes in the sports program **merit** careful study by the school board.  
*n.* Good qualities; worth.  
Dalal's teacher thought his fund-raising idea had **merit** and asked him to explain it to the class.  
**merits** *n. pl.* The actual facts.  
The judge said to forget what we'd heard on television and judge the case on its **merits**.

**stingy**  
stɪn' jɛ

*adj.* Not generous.  
Azania is too **stingy** to share her candy with anyone.

**summon**  
sʊ' mən

*v.* 1. To call or send for.  
My father **summoned** me to the phone.  
2. To call forth; to gather.  
I **summoned** all my courage and walked out on the stage.

**valiant**  
vəl' yənt

*adj.* Full of courage; brave.  
The firefighters were honored for their **valiant** deeds.

**waft**  
wɔft

*v.* To move or be moved lightly over water or air; to drift.  
Petals from the cherry blossoms **wafted** over the path on the gentle breeze.

## 17A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 17. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) An address is  
(b) A fare is

(c) the time spent alone.  
(d) the money charged for a trip.

2. (a) breathe it in.  
(b) do without it.

(c) To conclude something is to  
(d) To inhale something is to

3. (a) one that is enthusiastic.  
(b) one that shows agreement.  
(c) A forlorn expression is  
(d) A hearty laugh is
4. (a) The conclusion of a play is  
(b) The merit of a play is  
(c) the beginning of it.  
(d) the end of it.
5. (a) shun that person.  
(b) ask that person to come.  
(c) To deprive someone is to  
(d) To summon someone is to
6. (a) to be worthy of it.  
(b) To merit something is  
(c) To be deprived of something is  
(d) to value it.
7. (a) A person's approval is  
(b) the place he lives.  
(c) A person's address is  
(d) a feeling of distrust.
8. (a) Someone who is forlorn  
(b) Someone who is valiant  
(c) feels good about the future.  
(d) feels sad and lonely.
9. (a) a business partner.  
(b) An escort is  
(c) a wise, old person.  
(d) An elder is
10. (a) A stingy person is  
(b) A valiant person is  
(c) one who is full of courage.  
(d) one who is generous.

## 17B 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 17.

1. The smell of freshly-mown hay **was carried by the breeze** across the meadow.
2. Trees that are **prevented from getting a supply** of proper nourishment will die.
3. The New Town Inn boasts that it offers the finest food and drink at the lowest prices in town.



4. My view, after thinking about all the issues, is that no real harm was done.
5. "Allow me to stay beside you and walk with you to your carriage," the gatekeeper said.
6. Samantha cannot marry without her parents' agreement that she is doing the right thing.
7. After such a tasty and satisfying meal, we all felt like taking naps.
8. They are so unwilling to spend any more than they absolutely have to that they expect me to babysit for fifty cents an hour.
9. The lawyer said that as long as the case is decided on the facts as they are known, her client will win.
10. Mayor Coffey made a few remarks to the people gathered outside city hall, thanking them for their support.

## 17C Applying Meanings

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

- Which of the following can be **concluded**?
  - a speech
  - an agreement
  - a meeting
  - a project
- Which of the following can **waft**?
  - smoke
  - smells
  - stars
  - hail
- Which of the following can be **hearty**?
  - a meal
  - a greeting
  - a storm
  - an appetite
- Which of the following show **approval**?
  - turning thumbs down
  - applauding
  - cheering
  - booing
- Which of the following is a **valiant** act?
  - giving up easily
  - standing up for one's beliefs
  - running away
  - blaming someone else

address  
approve  
conclude  
deprive  
elder  
escort  
fare  
forlorn  
hearty  
inhale  
merit  
stingy  
summon  
valiant  
waft

6. Of which of the following can one be **deprived**?

- (a) one's freedom
- (b) one's rights
- (c) one's good name
- (d) one's business

7. Which of the following can be **addressed**?

- (a) a meeting
- (b) a person
- (c) a package
- (d) a nation

8. Which of the following can be **inhaled**?

- (a) air
- (b) food
- (c) steam
- (d) music

## 170 Word Study

Words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings are called homophones. *To, too, and two* are homophones; so are *ate* and *eight*. The form of humor, called a pun, depends on homophones. Here's an example: Why is *six* afraid of *seven*? Answer: Because *seven eight* (ate) *nine*.

Decide which of each homophone pair best fits each sentence. Write the word in the blank.

**hail/hale**

1. The rain turned to \_\_\_\_\_ as the temperature fell.
2. He was over ninety, but looked as \_\_\_\_\_ as ever.

**peer/pier**

3. We joined the fishermen at the end of the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I had to stand on tiptoe to \_\_\_\_\_ into the room.

**vain/vein**

5. A \_\_\_\_\_ carries blood to the heart.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ person loves to be flattered.

**slay/sleigh**

7. The warriors' plan was to \_\_\_\_\_ their enemies.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ sped swiftly over the snow.

**bore/boar**

9. I used a drill to \_\_\_\_\_ the hole.
10. A male pig is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**fare/fair**

11. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ to Hoboken is ten dollars.
12. The county \_\_\_\_\_ begins this Saturday.
- chord/cord**
13. Jonah played a \_\_\_\_\_ on his guitar.
14. We tied the bundle of wood with a length of \_\_\_\_\_.

**bough/bow**

15. Every \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree was full of apples.
16. The Japanese greet strangers with a polite \_\_\_\_\_.

**17E Passage**

Read the passage below; then complete the exercise that follows.

**An African Folktale**

Some folktales tell of **valiant** deeds performed by great heroes; an example is the Japanese story of Tokoyo and the sea monster. Others, like the Welsh tale of the silver cows and the water lilies, explain how things came to be. A third group tells how the weak and helpless defeat the strong and powerful. This does not always happen in real life, but it does happen in folktales, as in this East African story of the *maskini* and the *tajiri*.

Every evening, the *tajiri*, or rich man, sat down to a **hearty** meal prepared for him in his own kitchen. The food that was left over would have been enough to feed a whole family, but the *tajiri* was extremely **stingy**. The leftovers from his table went to fatten his pigs so that he would have the benefit of them later.

The *maskini*, or poor man, lived on simple **fare**. He owned a goat that gave him milk and cheese, but his evening meal was usually nothing more than a bowl of porridge. However, he had found a way to make it more enjoyable. He would eat his meal while hidden outside the *tajiri*'s kitchen, where wonderful smells came **wafting** through the open window. They made the *maskini*'s mouth water, so the simple porridge seemed like a feast.

One evening, the *tajiri* decided to take a walk in his garden in order to work up an appetite for dinner. He saw the *maskini* sitting outside the kitchen window. As the *tajiri* watched, he saw the *maskini* **inhale** deeply, and a blissful look come over his face. How dare he help himself to my smells, thought the *tajiri*, and he ordered his servants to seize the *maskini* and **escort** him to the village jail.

A few days later, the *maskini* was **summoned** before the court that met weekly in the village center, where the case would be decided on its **merits**. The *tajiri* explained that the smells from the kitchen belonged to him, and the *maskini* was **depriving** him of them. As payment, he demanded the *maskini*'s goat, which was the only thing he owned. When asked to respond, the *maskini*, looking very **forlorn**, could only stare at the ground and shuffle his feet, afraid to speak. The village **elders**, who had been hearing the case, now withdrew to the shade of a nearby baobab tree. After a brief discussion, the village chief came forward and **addressed** the crowd.

address  
approve  
conclude  
deprive  
elder  
escort  
fare  
forlorn  
hearty  
inhale  
merit  
stingy  
summon  
valiant  
waft



"The *maskini* did help himself to the smells from the *tajiri's* kitchen," she said. "However, he did not receive any food from him. We have **concluded**, therefore, that the *tajiri* should not be given the goat. However, in fairness to him we believe he should have the right to smell the *maskini's* goat whenever he wants."

The *tajiri* was furious and left without saying a word. But the people of the village **approved** the court's decision. They felt that justice had been done.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from this lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once. Questions and answers will then contain all fifteen words (or forms of the words).

1. Did the *maskini* put up a **valiant** defense in the court?
2. What is the meaning of **hearty** as it is used in the passage?
3. The story says the *tajiri* was **stingy**. How does it show this?
4. How did the *tajiri* **fare** when he went to court?
5. What would have happened if the kitchen window had been closed?
6. How did the *tajiri* know that the *maskini* was enjoying the smells from the kitchen?
7. Why did the *maskini* need an **escort**?
8. Did the *maskini* have to go to court?
9. What does it mean to say the case would be decided on its merits?

10. Had the *maskini* taken anything from the *tajiri*?

11. Why do you think the *maskini* looked **forlorn**?

12. What sort of person might become one of the village **elders**?

13. To whom did the chief direct her remarks?

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

15. How might the crowd have shown that it **approved** of the court's decision?

## FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

President Lincoln gave a famous speech at Gettysburg in 1863 that begins, "Four score and seven years ago." Why do we refer to it as the Gettysburg **Address** rather than the Gettysburg Speech? One reason is that *address* suggests something grander and more important than a speech. Anyone can make a speech, but you have to be someone important and the occasion a special one for it to be called an address.

As an adjective, **elder** means "greater than another in age or seniority." If we refer to someone greatest in age or seniority, we use **eldest**. (I have an elder brother named Mark. He is not the **eldest**.) (Sheila is the **eldest** of seven children.) Note that **elder** and **eldest** are used

only when referring to persons, but **older** and **oldest** can refer either to persons or things.

We turn many words into their opposites simply by changing the prefix. **Inhale** means "to breathe in." It is made up of the prefix *in-*, meaning "in" and the root formed from the Latin verb *halare*, meaning "to breathe." By knowing that the prefix *ex-* means "out," you can turn *inhale* into its opposite and make a word that means "to breathe out." What is that word?

**Fare** and **fair** are homophones. **Fair** is an adjective with several meanings and is also a noun, as visitors to a county **fair** know very well.