

# Lesson 1

## Word List

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

### benefit

be' nə fit

v. To help or be helpful to; to be useful to.

That preschool program **benefits** young children.

n. 1. Something that is useful or helpful, that does good.

One of the **benefits** of my exercise program is that I sleep better.

2. An event held to raise money for a cause.

The library's **benefit** raised enough money for a new children's room.

### complete

kəm plēt'

adj. 1. Having no missing parts; whole.

She bought a **complete** set of woodworking tools at a yard sale.

2. Finished.

The new wing on the high school is now **complete**.

v. To finish.

Schubert did not **complete** his eighth symphony, so it's nicknamed "The Unfinished."

### develop

dɪ vel' əp

v. 1. To go through a process of growth.

Running regularly **develops** strong leg muscles.

2. To bring or come into being.

The day after I brushed against the poison ivy, a rash **developed** on my leg.

3. To apply chemicals to photographic film to bring out the picture.

I want to learn to **develop** my own pictures.

### dismay

dɪs mɑ'

v. To cause feelings of fear, worry, or surprise.

A large crack in the ceiling of our newly painted kitchen **dismayed** my parents.

n. A sudden loss of courage because of fear or worry.

Just after we began hiking, we were filled with **dismay** when we heard the rumble of a rockslide.

### ease

ēz

n. A state of being comfortable—without worry, pain, or trouble.

Since I took a course in public speaking, I feel much more at **ease** when I give a speech.

v. To make less worried, pained, or troubled.

It **eased** my mind to hear you were safe.

### hail

hāl

n. Small lumps of frozen rain.

The **hail** bouncing off the metal roof of the garage made a terrible racket.

v. 1. To fall as frozen rain.

My father's corn plants suffered a lot of damage when it **hailed** yesterday.

2. To greet or welcome, usually with admiration.

The band played "**Hail** to the Chief" as the president came in.

### lack

lak

v. To be without.

He never sees the funny side of things because he **lacks** a sense of humor.

n. A shortage.

A **lack** of money to pay the staff forced our library to close on weekends.

**master**  
mas' tər

*adj.* 1. Chief; main.

Throw the **master** switch to turn on the power.

2. Having or showing great skill.

Rick is a **master** carpenter.

*v.* To become skilled at.

My mother **mastered** the new computer program in just a few weeks.

**patriot**  
pā' trē ət

*n.* One who loves, supports, and is loyal to his or her country.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian **patriot** who fought tirelessly to unite his country.

**patriotic** (pā trē ä' tik) *adj.* Having or showing love of one's country.

"America the Beautiful" is a **patriotic** song that was written by Katherine Lee Bates.

**patriotism** *n.* Love of one's country.

Some people show their **patriotism** by proudly flying their country's flag.

**project**  
prā' jekt

*n.* A plan or idea for doing something.

My science **project** is going to show what acid rain does to plants.

*v.* (prə jekt') 1. To stick out.

Nails are still **projecting** out of the new floor, so be careful where you walk.

2. To cause an image to be shown on a screen.

This machine **projects** color slides but not movies.

**recommend**  
rə kə mend'

*v.* 1. To make a statement of praise.

I loved *The Secret Garden* and I highly **recommend** it.

2. To give advice; to suggest.

Dentists usually **recommend** that you have a checkup twice a year.

**remark**  
ri, mārک'

*v.* To say; to make a comment.

My grandmother **remarked** on how well I looked.

*n.* Something said; a comment.

When no one else could think of anything to say, I made a **remark** about how badly we needed rain.

**remarkable** *adj.* Deserving of being noticed; unusual.

For such a young child, he had **remarkable** strength.

**represent**  
re pri zent'

*v.* 1. To stand for or in place of.

Three dots **represent** the letter "S" in the Morse code.

2. To act in place of.

Each state in the U.S. elects two senators to **represent** it in Congress.

**sufficient**  
sə fish' ənt

*adj.* Enough to fill a need.

Ten lessons on the oboe were **sufficient** to earn me a place in the school band.

**utter**  
u' tər

*v.* To make sounds with the voice; to speak.

Please don't **utter** another word.

# 1A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 1. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) a useful aid.  
(b) Hail is

- (c) Dismay is  
(d) frozen rain.

2. (a) A remarkable plan is  
(b) the main one.

- (c) one that will probably fail.  
(d) A master plan is

3. (a) a place to relax.  
(b) an event that raises money.

- (c) A benefit is  
(d) A patriot is

4. (a) A complete picture is one that is  
(b) A remarkable picture is one that is

- (c) very unusual.  
(d) not easy to see.

5. (a) to bring it to an end.  
(b) To develop something is

- (c) to make it grow.  
(d) To ease something is

6. (a) to control it.  
(b) To complete something is

- (c) To utter something is  
(d) to say it.

7. (a) stand in for him or her.  
(b) invite him or her.

- (c) To represent someone is to  
(d) To recommend someone is to

8. (a) To lack food  
(b) To have sufficient food

- (c) is to have more than enough.  
(d) is to have enough.

9. (a) to show it on a screen.  
(b) to change it slightly.

- (c) To recommend a picture is  
(d) To project a picture is

## 1B 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 1.

1. I sensed a **total absence** of enthusiasm when I suggested that we climb Mount Monadnock.
2. Martha Graham **brought into being** a new style of dance in America.
3. The bookshelf **sticks out** too far into the room and has to be made narrower.
4. I took a hot bath to help to **take away the pain in** my aching muscles.
5. Olga Ramirez expects her novel to be **at a point where no further work is necessary** by the end of the week.
6. My uncle **became very skilled at speaking** French after spending a year in France.
7. In English, the letter "c" **stands for** two different sounds.
8. Young children **are helped** a great deal from being read to every day.
9. The article ended with a reminder that there is more to showing **love of one's country** than flying your country's flag.
10. The news that the last train had just left **worried and distressed** us.
11. The track coach **gave me the suggestion** that I warm up before starting my run.

benefit  
complete  
develop  
dismay  
ease  
hail  
lack  
master  
patriot  
project  
recommend  
remark  
represent  
sufficient  
utter

## 1C 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 fill someone with **dismay**?
 

(a) losing ten dollars	(c) finding a staple in a tuna sandwich
(b) finding ten dollars	(d) finding celery in a tuna sandwich
2. Which of the following might put someone at **ease**?
 

(a) a friendly smile	(c) a warm welcome
(b) a "Keep Out" sign	(d) a promise to help

3. Which of the following might be **hailed** by people?
  - (a) a train crash
  - (b) a cure for a disease
  - (c) a popular president
  - (d) rain after a long dry spell
  
4. Which of the following is a **complete** sentence and needs a period?
  - (a) I'm cold
  - (b) Let's go
  - (c) The bus for Toledo
  - (d) My hockey puck
  
5. A rich person could **lack** which of the following?
  - (a) money
  - (b) freedom
  - (c) time
  - (d) good health
  
6. Which of the following could mean a person is **patriotic**?
  - (a) making money
  - (b) having a hobby
  - (c) voting in elections
  - (d) serving one's country
  
7. Which of the following is a **remark**?
  - (a) You look tired.
  - (b)  $2 + 2 = 4$
  - (c) What on earth are you doing?
  - (d) A B C D
  
8. Which of the following **represent** other people?
  - (a) state senators
  - (b) taxi drivers
  - (c) storekeepers
  - (d) lawyers

## 10 Word Study

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meaning. *Big* and *large* are synonyms. Both words have to do with great size.

Look at the words below. Circle the two words that are synonyms in each group of four.

- |             |         |             |         |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. harm     | hail    | benefit     | help    |
| 2. rush     | finish  | complete    | lack    |
| 3. dismay   | develop | grow        | need    |
| 4. alarm    | joy     | hunger      | dismay  |
| 5. ease     | growth  | comfort     | project |
| 6. remark   | hail    | forget      | greet   |
| 7. shortage | lack    | promise     | return  |
| 8. suggest  | satisfy | recommend   | promise |
| 9. comment  | remark  | disturbance | pause   |
| 10. repeat  | utter   | represent   | say     |

## 1E Passage

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

## Sequoya's Gift

Sequoya was a **remarkable** man in many ways. He was a skilled silversmith and painter and had also served as a soldier. But he is remembered today for inventing a written language.

Sequoya was a member of the Cherokee nation, the son of a Native American mother and a British father. A **patriotic** person, he was **dismayed** that white people were taking over more and more of the Cherokee lands.

There was no easy way for Cherokees to be in touch with each other because they **lacked** a written language. Words spoken in Cherokee were lost as soon as they were **uttered**. Sequoya believed that the Cherokee people would **benefit** greatly if they had a written language and could read and write. Then newspapers could spread the word of what was happening to people, and books could record their history. He made up his mind that he would try to **develop** a written language for his people.

The **project**, which he began in 1809, took twelve years to **complete**. He and his daughter worked together. She carefully sounded out each syllable, and Sequoya **represented** it with a letter that he chose from the English, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets. Eighty-six letters were **sufficient** to cover all the sounds of the Cherokee language.

Sequoya used this new written language in a message he sent to the leaders of the Cherokee nation. The leaders were impressed with how simple the system was, and they **recommended** that the new written language be taught to everyone who wanted to learn to read and write. People liked it because it could be learned quickly and with **ease**, and those who **mastered** it went on to teach others. The Cherokees set up schools to teach Sequoya's alphabet and began to publish books and newspapers in their new language. The first Native American newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, was published on February 21, 1828. It was followed by a flood of other newspapers and books.

In his later years, Sequoya travelled throughout North America studying other Native American languages. Everywhere he went he was **hailed** for his invention, which played such an important part in uniting the Cherokee people. He died in 1843. His memory is honored in California's giant sequoia trees, and its beautiful Sequoia National Park.

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. How can we tell that Sequoya was **patriotic**?

2. What is the meaning of **utter** as used in the passage?

benefit  
complete  
develop  
dismay  
ease  
hail  
lack  
master  
patriot  
project  
recommend  
remark  
represent  
sufficient  
utter

3. Why weren't any books written in Cherokee before 1821?

4. How did Sequoya feel about what the white settlers were doing?

5. What is the meaning of **develop** as it is used in the passage?

6. How did Sequoya use the English, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets?

7. Our alphabet has twenty-six letters. Why wasn't that number **sufficient** for the Cherokee alphabet?

8. How long did Sequoya's work take?

9. Did Sequoya work on his **project** alone or did he have help?

10. Why was the new language popular with the people?

11. How can we tell that the Cherokee leaders liked the new system?

12. What is the meaning of **hailed** as it is used in the passage?

13. How did the Cherokees help each other learn the new language?

14. What was **remarkable** about Sequoia?

15. How does a written language **benefit** friends living far apart?

### FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

The Latin *bene* means “good” or “well” and forms a root of the word **benefit**. A *benefit* is something that is good for a person. Other words formed from this root include *benevolent*, which means “having a wish to do good” and *beneficial*, which means “doing good; being of help.”

Some people (the Germans, for example) think of their country as a father and call it the fatherland; in fact, the word **patriot** comes from the Latin *pater*, which means “father.” People of other countries, including Americans, think of their country not as the fatherland but as the motherland. If English had used the Latin for mother, which is *mater*, instead of the

word for father, what would we call a person with a deep love of country?

In addition to its meaning as a verb, **utter** is also an adjective and means “total” or “absolute.” (When the cellar door slammed shut behind us, we were left in *utter* darkness.); (I felt like an *utter* fool when the bike I had reported stolen was found just where I left it.)

*Hale* is an adjective that means “in good health.” **Hail** and *hale* are homophones, words that sound alike but have different meanings and spellings.