



Use Your POWER

LESSON

4

Citizen Power!

Students organize to request a sidewalk be constructed on a busy street.

amendment diminished genuine
 conflict earnest modify
 constitution focus protest
 controversial

LESSON

5

Our Future is in Your Hands

A student suggests a ban on polystyrene foam in her school.

consumers immune manual
 gain lend manuscript
 generalization manipulate purchase
 illustrate

LESSON

6

When Marian Sang

Marian Anderson's concert in Washington, D.C., changed America.

commitment pitfall valid
 confirm register violate
 dynamic slander vocal
 elect



Citizen Power!

<online article>

Springfield Online

Posted April 11 — On her way to school one morning, Springfield middle school student Luisa Perez saw her friend nearly get hit by a car. “A car hit a bump and swerved off the road. It went onto the grass where Tia was walking,” explains Perez. “Kids walk in that area on their way to school because there are no sidewalks on Crossway Boulevard.”

That afternoon Perez went to her Leadership Club meeting and talked about the dangerous situation. Other students said they had witnessed similar dangers and agreed this was a genuine safety concern. Club members decided to make an earnest effort to solve the problem. The Leadership Club’s adviser, teacher Kevin Junais, helped students think of ways they could solve the problem.

Students brainstormed a long list of ideas and then began to modify it, adding and deleting items. “I didn’t want to see their enthusiasm diminished,” says Junais, “but I knew that we had to figure out what was realistic. Their first idea—building the sidewalks themselves—wasn’t realistic. That’s a job for professionals.”

Junais adds, “The students did the research, and I tried to help them focus on how to accomplish their goal. It was exciting when they finally got an appointment to present their idea to the State Transportation Authority.”

“The First Amendment of the Constitution gives us the right to petition our government,” says Perez, “and that is exactly what we did!”

The Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution outlines the basic rights of all citizens.

Congress OF THE United States

begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the basis of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent every danger which might attend such a Union, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution: Viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; which proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons; until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred.

Article the second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fourth. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the sixth. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the seventh. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

VOCABULARY

genuine
earnest
modify
diminished
focus

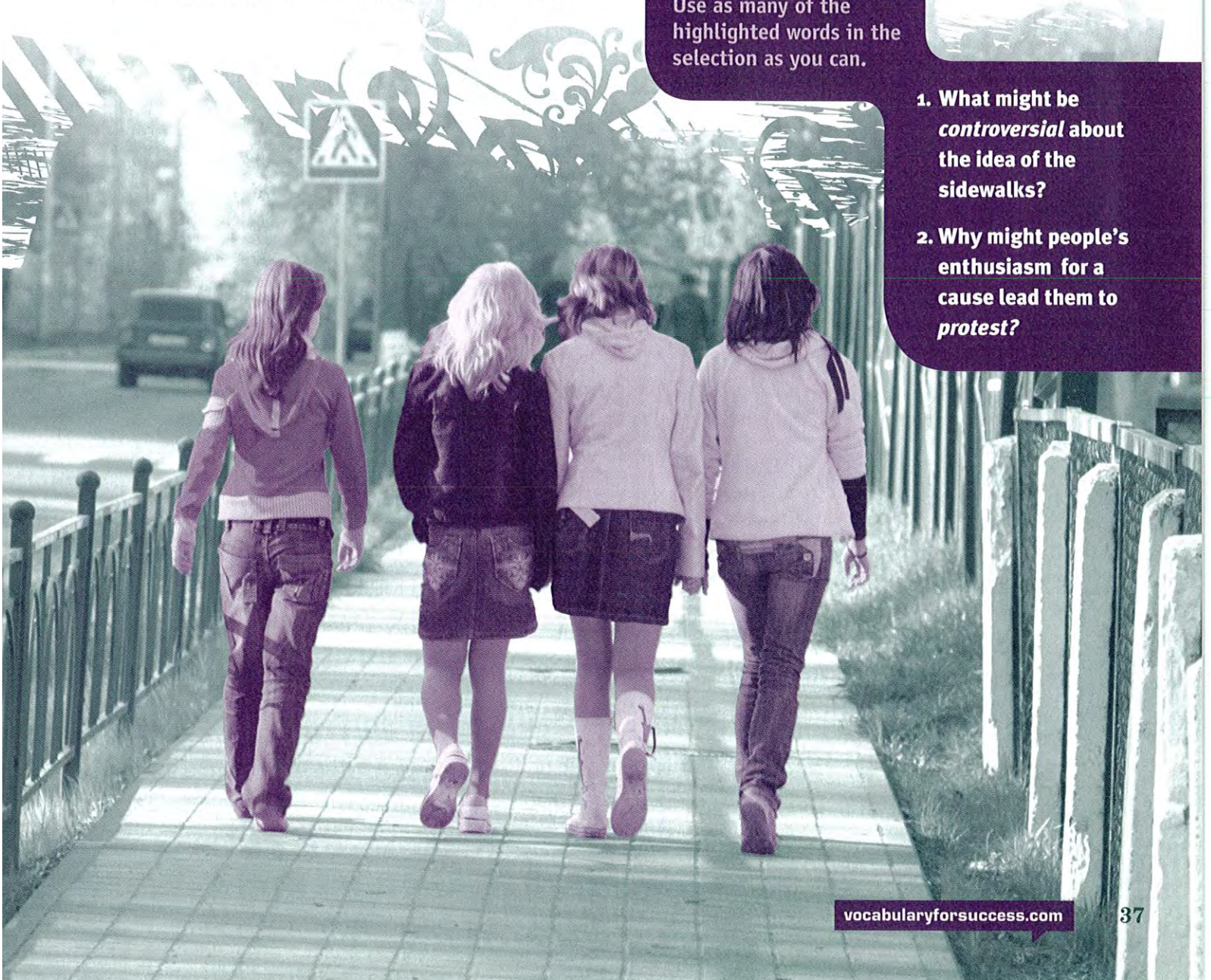
amendment
constitution
protest
controversial
conflict

At the Transportation Authority's next meeting, not a single person voted to protest the plan to build new sidewalks. Perez says, "I was afraid the idea might be controversial. The sidewalks cost \$50,000! Fortunately, there was no conflict because everyone agreed. We accomplished what we set out to do." Soon the boulevard will be safe. Mayor Singh announced construction of the sidewalks will be completed this week.

TALK ABOUT IT

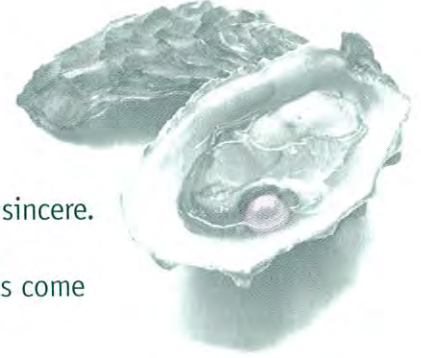
With a partner, answer the questions below. Use as many of the highlighted words in the selection as you can.

1. What might be *controversial* about the idea of the sidewalks?
2. Why might people's enthusiasm for a cause lead them to *protest*?



Word Meanings

For each highlighted word on pages 36–37, the meaning is given below. For practice with other meanings, see pages 41–43. For synonyms and antonyms, see page 66.



1. **genuine**
(JEN-yoo-uhn)
(adj.) Something that is *genuine* is real. *Genuine* pearls are real pearls. A *genuine* concern is a deep or serious worry.
(adj.) People who are *genuine* are honest and sincere.
2. **earnest**
(UR-nist)
(adj.) *Earnest* actions, behaviors, and thoughts come from a serious state of mind.
3. **modify**
(MO-duh-fye)
(v.) When you *modify* something, you change it a little or limit it in some way. A teacher might *modify* the curriculum for different learning styles.
4. **diminished**
(duh-MI-nisht)
(v.) If something is *diminished*, it is lessened in some way. Your hunger might be *diminished* if you eat a healthy snack.
5. **focus**
(FOH-kuhss)
(v.) When you *focus* on something, you concentrate on it.
(n.) A *focus* is the center of activity, interest, or attention. The *focus* of a museum exhibit might be pictures painted by local artists.
6. **amendment**
(uh-MEND-muhnt)
(n.) An *amendment* is an official change made to an important document or law.
7. **constitution**
(kon-sti-TOO-shuhn)
(n.) A *constitution* is a statement of the basic laws and principles of a nation. The fundamental laws of the United States appear in our *Constitution*.
(n.) Your *constitution* is your general health. A healthy person has a strong *constitution*.
8. **protest**
v. (pruh-TEST)
n. (PROH-test)
(v.) When you *protest*, you object to something or complain about it.
(n.) A *protest* is a public action or statement that shows you are against something.
9. **controversial**
(kon-truh-VUR-shuhl)
(adj.) Something *controversial* causes disagreement or argument. The testing of products on animals is a *controversial* issue.
10. **conflict**
n. (KON-flikt)
v. (kuhn-FLIKT)
(n.) A *conflict* is a struggle or disagreement. A battle or war is also a *conflict*.
(v.) When things *conflict*, they are not in agreement. When two people's ideas or opinions *conflict*, there can be tension.

Word Talk

Each lesson word has been placed in a category. With a partner, discuss and list items that belong in each category. Compare your results with those of another pair of students.

Strategies That Help You *Focus* on Your Homework

Concepts That People *Protest*

Behaviors That Might Cause a *Conflict* with a Friend

Ways That Pollution Can Be *Diminished*

Genuine Concerns of Parents

Issues That Are *Controversial*

Ways You Might *Modify* Your Room

Earnest Efforts That Show You Care About Your Parents

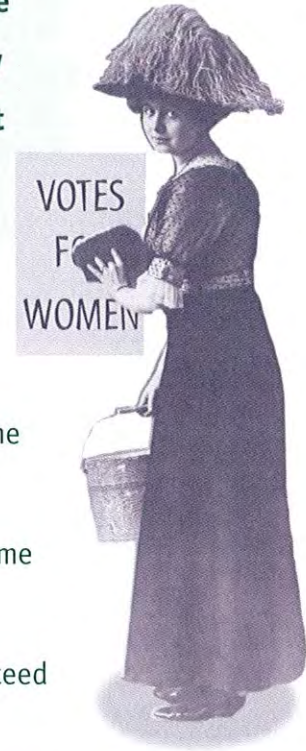
Facts About the U.S. *Constitution*

An *Amendment* You Would Add to School Rules and Policies

Check for Understanding

Choose the lesson word that completes each sentence. Write the word on the line provided. Some words will be used twice.

amendment	controversial	genuine
conflict	diminished	modify
constitution	earnest	protest
	focus	



1. Bringing peace to unstable parts of the world has become a/an _____ concern for many teenagers.
2. When the storm _____, we went outside to view the damage left behind.
3. We had to _____ our vacation plans and return home before Sunday.
4. In 1919, Congress passed a/an _____ that guaranteed women the right to vote.
5. If you read a nation's _____, you can learn about its basic laws.
6. The _____ newspaper editorial sparked a lot of disagreement.
7. When players skipped practice, Coach called a meeting to _____ on improving attendance.
8. A/An _____ arose when two drivers tried to claim the same parking space.
9. The price of gas has risen rather than _____ over the years.
10. A/An _____ desire to become a doctor led Magda to take her science and math classes especially seriously.
11. A calm, open discussion will often settle a/an _____ with a friend.
12. Citizens who live near the highway will _____ plans to expand it.

Expand Word Meanings

Read the paragraph below to learn other meanings for some of the lesson words.

What does it take to be a responsible citizen? First, you have to be aware of the important issues that affect the country and your own community. Then you have to take action. The **focus** of your action might be collecting canned goods for a local food bank or organizing a **peaceful protest** when a road threatens a nature preserve. If you have a **strong constitution**, you might compete in a race to benefit a charity. The time it takes to get involved could **conflict** with your leisure activities. But you'll have fun, meet many **genuine** people, and help make a difference in the world.

Some of the words in this lesson are used here in a different way. For example, in this paragraph, *focus* is used as a noun that means "center of activity, interest, or attention." Can you figure out the meaning of the other highlighted words as they are used here? Refer to page 38 to confirm meanings.

Apply Other Meanings

Complete each sentence with a highlighted word from the paragraph above.

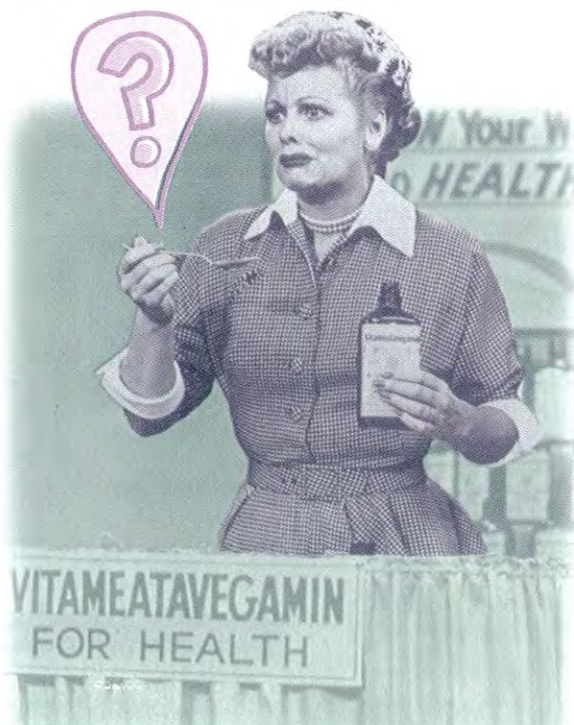
1. If you plan to stage a nonviolent _____, you might first want to read about the actions taken by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
2. Mom says I have the _____ of a horse because I'm so strong and healthy.
3. A desire for the latest electronic device can often _____ with a person's plan to save money.
4. The _____ of the school board meeting is the school calendar for next year.
5. Healthy food and mild exercise can strengthen a person with a weak _____.
6. Her _____ manner indicated that she was telling me the truth.
7. Tonight, the _____ of my homework is studying for tomorrow's math test.
8. When the town council members brought up the idea of replacing the park with a mall, concerned citizens held a _____.
9. My soccer practice early on Saturday morning is going to _____ with my father's yoga class.
10. The next-door neighbors are _____ friends who are always kind and helpful.

Word Associations

Use what you know about the lesson word in *italics* to answer each question. Circle the letter next to the phrase that best answers the question. Be prepared to explain your answers.



1. Which word best describes a *genuine* person?
 - a. sociable
 - b. determined
 - c. sincere
2. Which document might include an *amendment*?
 - a. math test
 - b. contract
 - c. menu
3. Which action would a town take if it voted to *modify* its speed limits?
 - a. keep all speed limits the same
 - b. lower or raise some speed limits
 - c. eliminate limits on how fast drivers may go
4. Which describes the *focus* of most TV advertising?
 - a. selling a product
 - b. helping people in need
 - c. getting the public's advice
5. What situation exists when a person's income is *diminished*?
 - a. He or she earns more.
 - b. He or she earns less.
 - c. He or she has more money to save.
6. What would an *earnest* doctor do?
 - a. try to cure a patient
 - b. make a patient sick
 - c. ignore a patient's complaints
7. What situation might start a *conflict* between two friends?
 - a. agreeing on a movie to watch
 - b. enjoying the same restaurant
 - c. trying out for the same role in the school play
8. Which statement is true about a *controversial* topic?
 - a. everyone agrees
 - b. everyone disagrees
 - c. some people agree
9. Which person needs a strong *constitution* to succeed?
 - a. chess champion
 - b. triathlete
 - c. sports announcer
10. Which event is likely to cause people to *protest*?
 - a. destroying an historic building
 - b. turning a vacant lot into a garden
 - c. resurfacing a highway



Check Again

Use what you know about the lesson word in italics to complete each sentence. Be sure your sentences make sense.

1. The U.S. *Constitution* is an important document because _____

2. If my confidence *diminished*, I might feel _____
3. Information about *controversial* issues can be found _____

4. If I were going to hold a peaceful *protest*, I would prepare by _____
5. A *conflict* might occur between politicians if _____
6. When an *amendment* is made to a document, the document _____

7. A person who has a *genuine* interest in Benjamin Franklin might _____

8. When I listen to songs, I *focus* on _____
9. You can *modify* a fitness workout by _____
10. A person with an *earnest* concern about people who don't have enough to eat might _____

Challenge Yourself

Follow the directions to write sentences with the lesson words in italics. Be sure your sentences make sense both grammatically and in meaning.

Write
Your Own

1. Write a sentence with the word *diminished* in the third position.
2. Write a sentence exactly thirteen words in length using the word *focus*.
3. Write a question with the word *conflict* in the sixth position.

Word-Solving Strategies: Context Clues

Restatement/Synonym

An author may give a clue about the meaning of an unfamiliar word by restating the word in a different way or using a synonym. Read this sentence from "Citizen Power!"

Students brainstormed a long list of ideas and then began to modify it, adding and deleting items.

Notice that *adding and deleting items* restates the meaning of **modify**. To better understand the word, you can also look at an Internet dictionary to find synonyms, such as *adjust* or *rework*.

Words set off by a comma aren't always a context clue.

The ideas may be controversial, but they are popular.

In this example, the words following the comma do not restate the meaning of *controversial*, and *popular* is not a synonym for *controversial*. In fact, the words following the comma present a contradiction.

BE CAREFUL!

Practice

A. Read the paragraph. Write a highlighted word and its restatement or synonym in the first two boxes. Then write the meaning of the word.

In February 1960, the dining area at Woolworth's in Greensboro, North Carolina, was segregated, keeping blacks and whites apart. Four black students changed that situation with a sit-in, or nonviolent protest, at the lunch counter. Others joined them on the days that followed. Similar protests were also conducted, or held, throughout the South. By July the counter was finally integrated, serving both blacks and whites.

WORD	RESTATEMENT/ SYNONYM	WORD MEANING

B. Write a sentence for each of the four words from the paragraph above. Use restatement clues.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Practice for Tests

Fill in the bubble next to the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Read this sentence.

The doctor said my check-up went well and that my *constitution* is strong.

In this sentence, *constitution* means:

- A energy
- B health
- C patience
- D medicine

2. An issue becomes *controversial* when it:

- A is reported in newspapers
- B appears on the Internet
- C is the subject of much talk
- D causes people to disagree

3. The opposite of *diminished* is:

- A brightened
- B lessened
- C increased
- D destroyed

4. When you *modify* something, you do NOT:

- A make it better
- B limit it in some way
- C change it a little
- D leave it as it is

5. When you *protest* something, you:

- A object to it
- B control it
- C support it
- D guard against it

6. Read this sentence.

The old piano was a *genuine* antique that had been in the family for years.

In this sentence, *genuine* means:

- A real
- B honest
- C sincere
- D imitation

7. When you *focus* on a poem, you:

- A discuss it briefly
- B ignore it
- C study it in depth
- D make it worse

8. A word closely associated with *conflict* is:

- A agreement
- B annoyance
- C argument
- D quietness

9. People who act in an *earnest* way are:

- A fake
- B honest
- C lighthearted
- D unwilling

10. An *amendment* to a law:

- A leaves it the same
- B challenges it
- C introduces it
- D changes it

Our Future Is in Your Hands

<speech>



Hello. My name is Anna, and I've come to speak to you about the use of polystyrene foam in our schools. Do you know that we use it despite its potential to harm our environment? Let me illustrate how it is not good for our planet. Every day, Memorial School District throws out thousands of polystyrene food trays and thousands of polystyrene drinking cups. Polystyrene foam is not recyclable. It may take hundreds of years to decompose and return to the earth. In the meantime, it clogs our landfills, beaches, and even our waterways.

Every day, bans on polystyrene gain support, and hundreds of cities and school districts around the world have already stopped its

use in cafeterias and restaurants. Today, I'm announcing the creation of a new group: Students Against Polystyrene. We believe that everyone needs to begin using reusable trays and recyclable cardboard cups and containers. Now, some people might try to manipulate my argument. They may say that it's too hard to make changes in the way we do things, but I disagree. As consumers, we have a responsibility to be thoughtful about what we purchase and use.

The idea of being environmentally friendly isn't new. We already recycle paper, plastic, bottles, and cans. We also try to conserve energy. So if the role of school is to help us become good citizens, what is the school's continued use of polystyrene teaching us? As school board members, you are not immune to criticism. I hope you will forgive this generalization, but I think that if we continue to use polystyrene, it sends the message that being environmentally responsible is not important.

There is no manual that tells us how to care for our environment. That means we have to figure it out ourselves. We ask that you lend your support to a ban on polystyrene. Our generation needs to write the manuscript for the future. When others review our work years from now, I hope they will say that we provided a blueprint that future generations can use to protect Earth.

VOCABULARY

illustrate
gain
manipulate
consumers
purchase

immune
generalization
manual
lend
manuscript

TALK ABOUT IT

With a partner, answer the questions below. Use as many of the highlighted words in the selection as you can.

1. In what ways does Anna *illustrate* her point? How else might she do it?
2. As *consumers*, in what other way can we be kind to the planet?



Word Meanings

For each highlighted word on pages 46–47, the meaning is given below. For practice with other meanings, see pages 51–53. For synonyms and antonyms, see page 66.

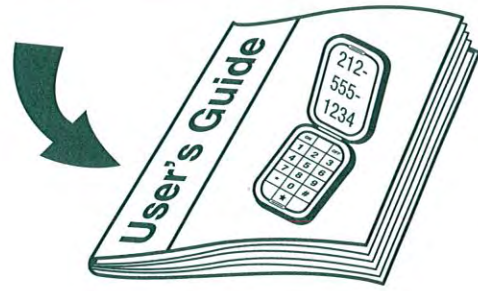
1. **illustrate**
(IL-uh-strayt)
(v.) When you *illustrate* something, you explain it by giving examples.
(v.) Artists *illustrate* texts and other items by creating pictures.
2. **gain**
(gayn)
(v.) If you *gain* something, you get it or win it. A popular person can *gain*, or win, friends easily.
(n.) A *gain* is an increase, improvement, or benefit. A business has a *gain* when it makes money. A growing teenager can have a rapid *gain* in height.
3. **manipulate**
(muh-NIP-yuh-layt)
(v.) When people *manipulate* others, they do what they can to get their way.
(v.) If you *manipulate* an object, you move it with your hands in a skillful way.
4. **consumers**
(kuhn-SOO-murz)
(n.) People who buy and use things are often called *consumers*.
(n.) *Consumers* are living things that eat. People are *consumers* of a wide variety of foods.
5. **purchase**
(PUR-chuhss)
(v.) When you *purchase* something, you buy it.
(n.) A *purchase* is something you buy.
6. **immune**
(i-MYOON)
(adj.) When you are *immune* from something, you aren't affected by it or are free from it. If you are *immune* to a disease, you are protected from it.
7. **generalization**
(jen-ruh-luh-ZAY-shuhn)
(n.) A *generalization* is a broad statement. When you make a *generalization*, you might state a truth about a group based on just a few members.
8. **manual**
(MAN-yoo-wuhl)
(n.) A *manual* is a booklet that gives instructions and information.
(adj.) If something is described as *manual*, it is worked or done by hand. If you do *manual* work, you work with your hands.
9. **lend**
(lend)
(v.) When you *lend* something, you give it temporarily. When you *lend* money or objects, you expect to get them back. You also can *lend* support to others.
10. **manuscript**
(MAN-yoo-skript)
(n.) A *manuscript* is a written or typed text. It is an author's work before it is published in print.



Word Talk

Each lesson word is listed here. With a partner, take turns drawing a picture to illustrate the meaning of six of the words. As one partner draws, the other partner identifies the vocabulary word.

consumers
gain (v.)
generalization
illustrate
immune
lend
manipulate
manual (n.)
manuscript
purchase (v.)



manual

Check for Understanding

Choose the lesson word that completes each sentence. Write the word on the line provided. Some words will be used twice.

consumers	illustrate	manual
gain	immune	manuscript
generalization	lend	purchase
	manipulate	

- After winning five games in a row, the team began to _____ the support of new fans.
- I will _____ assistance to the fund-raising project and help in any way I can.
- Stories of people whose lives were saved by seat belts _____ the importance of these safety devices.
- The shots will make me _____ to diseases that can be very serious.
- The _____ for the printer explains how to change the ink cartridge.
- _____ will often pay a lot to get high-quality electronic equipment.
- We can save money if we _____ our computer paper in bulk.
- I tried to _____ Dad into taking me to the hockey game by promising to wash his car.
- It's a/an _____ to say that all students enjoy playing sports.
- The author rewrote the last chapter of her book and sent the _____ to the publisher.
- After my illness was over, I had to _____ weight because I was too thin.
- Mom learned how to send text messages by reading the _____ that came with her new phone.



Expand Word Meanings

Read the paragraph below to learn other meanings for some of the lesson words.

Americans are eager consumers of delicious foods. However, when they shop for those foods, they sometimes forget that they also have a choice of the bags they use. Plastic grocery store bags pollute our planet. Reusable cloth bags may be the solution. The manual work of packing groceries is a lot easier when you don't have to manipulate the many items from a big purchase into a small plastic bag. Cloth bags have plenty of room. They're more attractive, too. Artists illustrate some of these bags with scenes of an unpolluted world. This reminds us that if we use less plastic, we all will see a gain from an improved environment.

Notice that some of the words in the lesson are used here in a different way. For example, in this paragraph *consumers* means "people who eat." Can you figure out the meaning of the other highlighted words as they are used here? Refer to page 48 to confirm meanings.

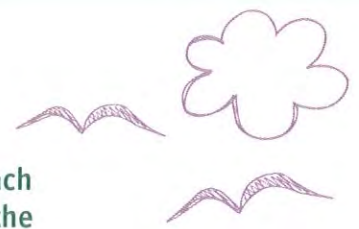
Apply Other Meanings

Complete each sentence with a highlighted word from the paragraph above.

1. The last census showed that our area had a/an _____ in population, not a decrease.
2. Dad had to carefully _____ the broken light bulb to get it out of the socket.
3. People who are daily _____ of vegetables get plenty of vitamins.
4. Many of the _____ tasks that house builders once did, such as digging a foundation, are now performed by machines.
5. The last _____ I made at the clothing store cost more than I expected.
6. The author wants to hire an artist to _____ her book with pen-and-ink drawings.
7. When we saw squirrels at the feeder, we realized that sparrows weren't the only _____ of birdseed.
8. I used clippers to do the _____ work of trimming the bushes.
9. I love drawing, and I would like to _____ children's books someday.
10. Mom's company made more money this year than last, and she hopes to see a/an _____ next year, as well.

Word Associations

Use what you know about the lesson word in *italics* to answer each question. Circle the letter next to the phrase that best answers the question. Be prepared to explain your answers.



- Which part of a book is an artist most likely to *illustrate*?
 - table of contents
 - cover
 - glossary
- Which word describes a person who tries to *manipulate* you?
 - clever
 - clueless
 - sincere
- Which item comes with a *manual*?
 - lightbulb
 - rug
 - microwave oven
- How does a cook *gain* experience in his or her profession?
 - work at many restaurants
 - buy a famous cookbook
 - choose a different career
- Where could you find a *manuscript*?
 - at a bookstore
 - on an author's desk
 - on a TV
- As *consumers*, which animals are at the top of the food chain?
 - zebras
 - field mice
 - lions
- What might help you be *immune* from the flu during the winter?
 - cough drops
 - a flu shot
 - wearing warm clothes
- Which statement is a *generalization*?
 - All landfills are bad.
 - Some landfills are full.
 - Landfills can smell bad.
- Which person would most likely *lend* his or her time to an art museum?
 - sculptor
 - volunteer
 - office worker
- From whom do you *purchase* tickets at the movie theater?
 - the audience
 - the projector
 - the cashier



Check Again

Use what you know about the lesson word in italics to complete each sentence. Be sure your sentences make sense.

1. If I make a *generalization*, I _____
2. Smart *consumers* make sure that _____
3. When I know someone is trying to *manipulate* me, I feel _____

4. The difference between a book and a *manuscript* is _____

5. I *gain* the respect of my friends by _____
6. If I'm trying to make a point, I *illustrate* my ideas by _____

7. Many products come with a *manual* that helps users _____

8. A good way to help the environment when you make a *purchase* might be _____

9. People who want to be *immune* to criticism often _____
10. I can *lend* my support to friends by _____

Challenge Yourself

Follow the directions to write sentences with the lesson words in italics. Be sure your sentences make sense both grammatically and in meaning.

Write
Your Own

1. Write a sentence with the word *immune* in the fourth position.
2. Write a sentence exactly twelve words in length using the word *lend*.
3. Write a question with the word *manuscript* in the fifth position.

Word-Solving Strategies: Root Words

Root word **man**: “hand”

Many English words are based on roots that are of Latin or Greek origin. A root gives a word its basic meaning. You can use the meaning of a root, along with prefixes and suffixes, to help you figure out the meaning of a word. One example of a Latin root is *man*, which comes from the Latin word *manus* and means “hand.”

Let’s examine the word *manual* from this lesson. You know that the meaning of the Latin root *man* is “hand.” The suffix *-al* can mean “relating to or characterized by.” If you combine the meanings of the root and the suffix, you can determine that *manual* means “something related to or characterized by the hand.” You can then use context clues to help you figure out how the word *manual* is used in a text. For example, *manual* work is work done with the hands. A *manual* transmission

on a car is a transmission that a driver shifts into gear by hand.

Examples

Think about how the root *man* gives each of these lesson words its basic meaning. It might help you to know that the verb suffix *-ate* can mean “act on” and that *script* is a Latin root that means “written.”

manipulate → act on with the hands

Meaning: “move with the hands in a skillful way”

manuscript → handwritten

Meaning: “a handwritten or typed text”

Some roots have similar spellings but different meanings. For example, the Greek root *mania* begins with *man* but means “madness,” as in *maniac*. If you are unsure of a word’s meaning, it is best to check the definition in a dictionary or use context clues to help you figure it out.

BE CAREFUL!

Practice

Use what you’ve learned about the Latin root *man* to write a possible meaning for each word. Check the meanings in a dictionary.

1. (n.) manacle _____

2. (n.) manner _____

3. (n.) manicure _____

4. (v.) manufacture _____

5. (v.) manage _____

6. (v.) manhandle _____

7. (v.) manure _____

8. (n.) manipulation _____

Practice for Tests

Fill in the bubble next to the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Read this sentence.

The magician can *manipulate* a deck of cards to reveal the Joker.

Manipulate means:

- A watching closely
- B hiding
- C handling with skill
- D moving haphazardly

2. A word closely associated with *illustrate* is:

- A explain
- B question
- C protest
- D discover

3. *Manual* work is done:

- A by men
- B by hand
- C in an office
- D using an instruction book

4. The opposite of *gain* is:

- A win
- B increase
- C lose
- D grow

5. You would most likely *lend* support to:

- A people you don't know
- B friends who are happy and well
- C people who would repay you
- D a cause you believe in

6. Read this sentence.

Warm sleeping bags kept us *immune* from the chilly night air.

Immune means:

- A unwise
- B unprotected
- C unhealthy
- D safe from

7. In which group could a person *purchase* all the items?

- A singing, concert ticket, guitar
- B knife, peanut butter, bread
- C phone, conversation, computer
- D friends, lunch, happiness

8. A statement is a *generalization* if it:

- A expresses an idea about a group
- B makes a prediction about events
- C includes many examples
- D leads to further study

9. A *manuscript* is NOT a:

- A typed article
- B handwritten story
- C unfinished text
- D printed book

10. *Consumers* are people who:

- A sell goods to others
- B produce goods to be sold
- C buy and use goods
- D use homemade products

When Marian Sang

<newspaper editorial>

EDITORIAL

History Was Made on April 9, 1939.

Write down this date: April 9, 1939. We believe this day will be remembered as the moment America came to its senses. People will say that on Easter Sunday of this year, we made a commitment to end racism in America.

Yesterday in Washington, D.C., 75,000 Americans gathered outdoors for an historic event. As far as the eye could see, people of every background stood shoulder to shoulder to hear a woman sing. This was not an ordinary singer and this was not an ordinary event.

This was Marian Anderson, a woman blessed with one of the most dynamic voices of our time. The story of how she came to be singing outside in the chilly spring air is unforgettable.

Anderson was born with great vocal gifts. As a child, all she ever wanted to do was sing. As an adult, Anderson began to perform in Europe, where people eagerly attended her concerts. Her popularity there helped to confirm her reputation as a great artist. When she returned home, Anderson was hopeful that America was ready to come together to listen to an African American sing. Eager



Marian Anderson performs at Washington D.C.'s Lincoln Memorial in an Easter Sunday performance in 1939.

VOCABULARY

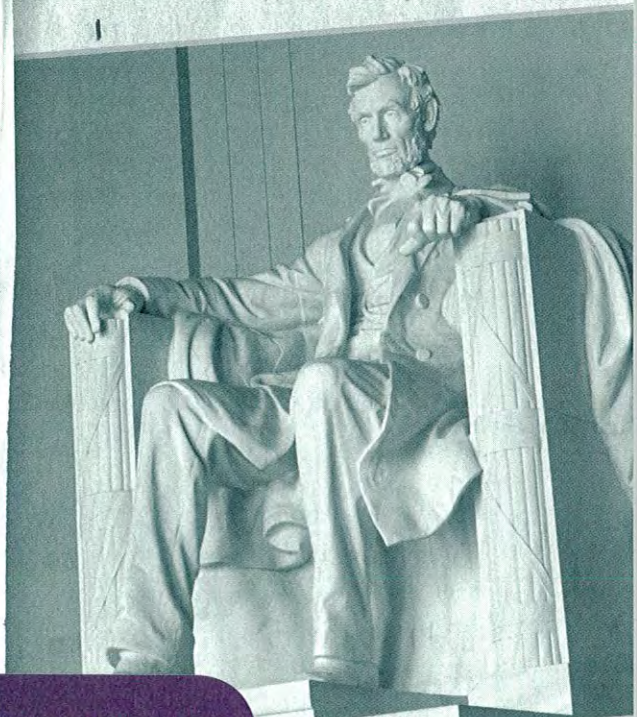
commitment	slander
dynamic	register
vocal	valid
confirm	elect
violate	pitfall

concert organizers tried to rent Washington, D.C.'s most beautiful concert hall. However, its owners refused to allow an African American to perform there. When Eleanor Roosevelt heard this, she became angry. No one should violate Anderson's right to sing and no one should slander her talents, Roosevelt declared. The First Lady would bring Anderson to one of America's most treasured spaces—the Lincoln Memorial—instead.



First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt presents Marian Anderson with an award for outstanding achievement.

Yesterday, when Anderson began to sing, her voice soared. It was hard not to register the importance of this historic occasion. There is no valid reason to think our country cannot change. We all, as Americans, must work together to elect those who will help end racism in our country. Despite any discouraging pitfall we might face in this effort, this is our duty. We owe Marian Anderson that much.



TALK ABOUT IT

With a partner, answer the questions below. Use as many of the highlighted words in the selection as you can.

1. Does this register with you as an important event? Why or why not?
2. In what ways did Marian Anderson share her vocal gifts with others?

Word Meanings

For each highlighted word on pages 56–57, the meaning is given below. For practice with other meanings, see pages 61–63. For synonyms and antonyms, see page 66.

1. **commitment**
(kuh-MIT-mint) (n.) A *commitment* is an agreement or promise. You might make a *commitment* to help a friend.
2. **dynamic**
(dye-NA-mik) (adj.) Something that is *dynamic* has a lot of force and energy.
(n.) A *dynamic* is a strong and energetic force that often causes change.
3. **vocal**
(VOH-kuhl) (adj.) Something that is *vocal* has to do with using the human voice to speak, sing, or produce sounds. Similarly, a *vocal* person is an outspoken person.
(n.) In music, the *vocal* is the part that is sung.
4. **confirm**
(kuhn-FURM) (v.) When you *confirm* a feeling or belief, it gets stronger. Similarly, you can also *confirm* something, like a plan, to make sure it is true or definite.
5. **violate**
(VYE-uh-layt) (v.) When you *violate* a person's rights, you show no respect for those rights. When you *violate* a law, you disobey it.
6. **slander**
(SLAN-dur) (v.) When you *slander* people, you talk against them and harm them.
(n.) *Slander* is a false statement that harms someone's reputation.
7. **register**
(RE-ji-stur) (v.) When you *register* an idea or thought, you recognize it or understand it. *Register* is also what you do when you sign up for something.
(n.) A *register* is a record of important information. It is also a book in which important information is kept.
8. **valid**
(VA-lid) (adj.) Something that is *valid* is true, acceptable, or legal. If you are sick, you have a *valid* reason for missing school. You need a *valid* license to drive a car.
9. **elect**
(ee-LEKT) (v.) To *elect* means to choose by voting. Citizens of the United States can vote in order to *elect* the President.
(v.) When you *elect* to do something, you choose to do it. You can *elect* to play sports this year.
10. **pitfall**
(PIT-fawl) (n.) A *pitfall* is a danger or difficulty that you don't expect. One *pitfall* of owning a boat is the money it costs to take care of it.



Word Talk

Each lesson word has been placed in a category. With a partner, discuss and list items that belong in each category. Compare your results with those of another pair of students.

Qualities That Make
Speakers *Dynamic*

Jobs That Require
Vocal Gifts

Plans You Will
Confirm This Week

Pitfalls of Joining
Too Many Activities

Commitments You've
Made to Neighbors
or Friends

Valid Reasons for
Being Late for Class

Settings Where You
Might See Someone
Slander Another

Rights That
Countries Should
Not *Violate*

Traits You'd Like
to See in People
We *Elect*

Warnings That
Should *Register* with
All Drivers

Check for Understanding

Choose the lesson word that completes each sentence. Write the word on the line provided. Some words will be used twice.

commitment	elect	valid
confirm	pitfall	violate
dynamic	register	vocal
	slander	

- Huge theater crowds tend to _____ the popularity of a movie.
- If people visited an overloaded landfill, the importance of recycling would _____ with them.
- The goalie believed the other players were trying to _____ him when they said he was not a team player.
- Citizens in this country vote to _____ a president every four years.
- The actor is a/an _____ performer who is energetic and full of life.
- One _____ of riding my bike to school is that it is sometimes hard to find a space for it in the crowded bike rack.
- The _____ range of the opera singer amazed listeners in the audience.
- Mom made a/an _____ to the museum when she signed up as a weekly volunteer.
- Drivers may get a ticket if they _____ the law by not wearing a seatbelt.
- Although the politician admitted he said harsh words about his opponent, he said he did not mean to _____ her.
- I had a/an _____ reason for being late, and my teacher accepted it.
- The message of the story will _____ if you carefully reread it.



Expand Word Meanings

Read the paragraph below to learn other meanings for some of the lesson words.

Granddad often talks about the time he heard Dr. Martin Luther King speak. "We marched in Washington in 1963," he says. "We were nonviolent—even though we were tired of being pushed around! There wasn't a register, or sign-up book, so anyone could elect to march. Many people called us troublemakers, but we ignored the slander and marched for the rights of all people. We sang freedom songs together, and each vocal gave us greater energy. The dynamic of change was strong and became even stronger when Dr. King gave his 'I Have a Dream' speech."

Some of the words from this lesson are used here in a different way. For example, in this paragraph *register* is a noun that means "a record of important information." Can you figure out the meaning of the other highlighted words as they are used here? Refer to page 58 to confirm meanings.

Apply Other Meanings

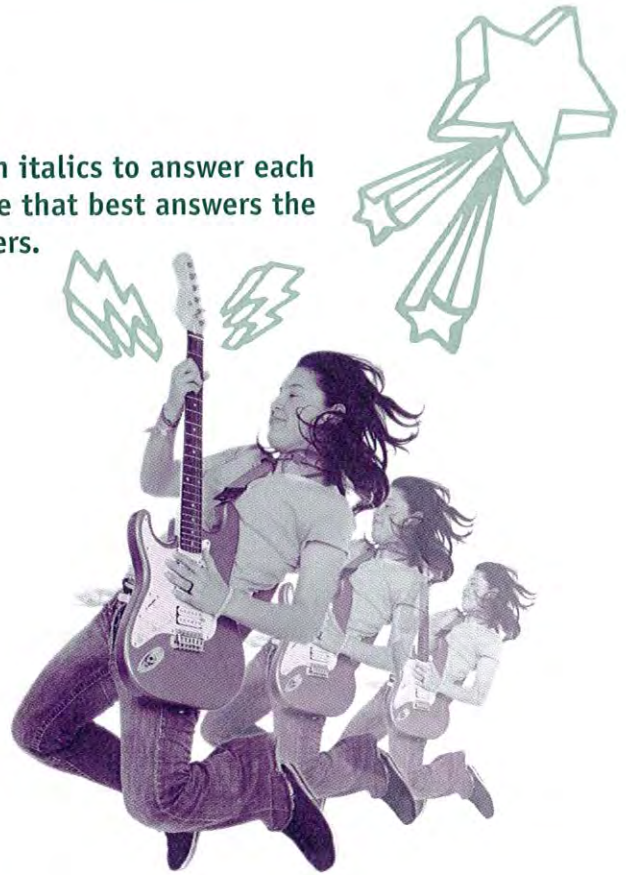
Complete each sentence with a highlighted word from the paragraph above.

1. Even though Sandria didn't like Isabel's negative remarks about her, she decided not to engage in _____ toward the other girl because she wanted the feud to end.
2. I like the instrumental version of the tune, but I prefer hearing it with a/an _____.
3. This year I might _____ to attend basketball camp rather than go to a camp in the mountains.
4. The man signed his name in the hotel _____ before he went to his room.
5. The _____ in the classroom changes whenever we start to debate an issue.
6. The actor said that writers were spreading _____ about him by writing untrue things about his life.
7. My grandparents' Victorian home is listed in the _____ of historic houses that the city keeps at the courthouse.
8. The musical play has one unforgettable _____ that always inspires people in the audience.
9. I live close to school, so I can _____ to walk to class.
10. When I get together with my friends, there's a strong _____ of team spirit that seems to fill everyone with energy.

Word Associations

Use what you know about the lesson word in *italics* to answer each question. Circle the letter next to the phrase that best answers the question. Be prepared to explain your answers.

- Which performer has *vocal* talents?
 - singer
 - acrobat
 - ballerina
- What is one *pitfall* of staying up late to study?
 - good grades
 - extra study time
 - being tired in class
- Which quality best describes a *dynamic* speaker?
 - weak
 - forceful
 - attractive
- Which information would you find in a *register* of voters?
 - list of people running for office
 - names of all the mayors
 - voters' names and addresses
- Which excuse is a *valid* reason for missing sports practice?
 - injured leg
 - lack of interest
 - oversleeping
- Which action would *violate* a law?
 - driving the speed limit
 - driving through a red light
 - parking in a parking lot



- Which person makes the longest *commitment* to a job?
 - a seventh-grade teacher
 - a summer lifeguard
 - a part-time babysitter
- What would be the best way to *confirm* a dentist appointment?
 - ask a friend to recommend a dentist
 - call the dentist's office
 - check the dentist's Web site
- What best describes how a sports fan would *elect* to spend a weekend?
 - not watching the ball game on TV
 - babysitting a younger sibling
 - playing baseball and soccer
- How could *slander* about a nominee affect him in an election?
 - It could show he cares about people.
 - It could hurt his reputation.
 - It could explain his volunteer work.



Check Again

Use what you know about the lesson word in italics to complete each sentence. Be sure your sentences make sense.

1. The political *dynamic* in a classroom is often strongest when _____

2. I can *confirm* an historical fact by _____
3. If I dislike a *vocal* on a CD, I don't like _____
4. One way to *violate* a person's privacy is to _____

5. If I had a choice of any after-school activity, I would *elect* to _____

6. *Slander* is harmful because _____
7. A library card may not be *valid* if _____
8. A *pitfall* of owning a computer is _____
9. The value of exercise and healthy eating may not *register* until _____

10. It is important to honor your *commitment* because _____

Challenge Yourself

Follow the directions to write sentences with the lesson words in italics. Be sure your sentences make sense both grammatically and in meaning.

Write
Your Own

1. Write a sentence with the word *valid* in the fifth position.
2. Write a sentence exactly ten words in length using the word *commitment*.
3. Write a question with the word *pitfall* in the fifth position.

Word-Solving Strategies: Context Clues

Examples

Authors often provide readers with examples that can help them figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words. Read this sentence from “When Marian Sang.”

Anderson was born with great vocal gifts. As a child, all she ever wanted to do was sing.

In the second sentence, the example *all she ever wanted to do was sing* can help you figure out that **vocal** has to do with using the voice to speak or sing.

Not all sentences have examples that are context clues.

Marian’s magnificent voice drew crowds, both at home and in Europe.

In this sentence, the example *both at home and in Europe* does not give a clue for *magnificent*, which means “grand and wonderful.”

BE CAREFUL!

Practice

A. In the first two boxes, write a highlighted word and the example that provides a context clue for it. Then write the meaning of the word.

In the world of music, there are few outstanding **contralto** voices. Marian Anderson’s deep, rich voice was one example. Anderson usually shared her vocal gift at **recitals**, such as her solo performance at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939. She made an **operatic** performance in 1955, however, singing a role with the Metropolitan Opera in New York. The performance was **significant**. No other African American had sung with the Metropolitan Opera before Anderson.

WORD

EXAMPLE

MEANING

B. Write a sentence for two of the highlighted words from the paragraph above. Use examples as context clues.

- _____
- _____

Practice for Tests

Fill in the bubble next to the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. Read this sentence.
I didn't *register* how hard skiing was until I fell for the third time.
In this sentence, *register* means:
 A ignore
 B write down
 C estimate
 D recognize
2. The opposite of *dynamic* is:
 A forceful
 B energetic
 C lifeless
 D normal
3. When you *confirm* an appointment, you:
 A make sure it will happen
 B show up on time
 C cancel and reschedule
 D put it out of your mind
4. Something can be described as *vocal* if it is:
 A imagined
 B spoken or sung
 C very loud
 D alarming
5. A word closely associated with *pitfall* is:
 A benefit
 B nuisance
 C difficulty
 D chance
6. Read this sentence.
Drivers *violate* a law when they park too close to a fire hydrant.
In this sentence, *violate* means:
 A test
 B disobey
 C avoid
 D control
7. You make a *commitment* when you:
 A agree to do something
 B show no interest
 C forget a promise
 D talk to a friend
8. When you use *slander*, you do NOT:
 A tell lies
 B compliment a person
 C talk against someone
 D hurt someone's reputation
9. In which group do we *elect* all the people?
 A teacher, principal, librarian
 B cashier, banker, treasurer
 C mayor, taxi driver, police officer
 D senator, governor, president
10. Something is *valid* if it is:
 A low-cost
 B out of date
 C true
 D useless

Synonyms and Antonyms

In the following Word Bank, you will find synonyms and antonyms for some of the words in Lessons 4–6. (Remember: Some words have both synonyms and antonyms.) Study these words; then complete the exercises below.

deny	energetic	dull	increased	sincere	artificial
borrow	alter	buy	false	object	real

A. For each sentence, fill in the blank with a **SYNONYM** for the word in boldface.

1. Our English teacher is a very **dynamic** person, and her teaching is always _____ and creative
2. Charlie made an **earnest** attempt to patch things up with his friend, but in spite of his _____ efforts, there were still bad feelings.
3. If you **modify** the display settings on your computer, you can _____ the quality of images and video that appear on the screen.
4. The museum director was shocked to discover that a painting given to the museum, which the donor claimed was a **genuine** Vermeer, was not _____.
5. For five dollars you can _____ one raffle ticket, but for twenty dollars you can **purchase** five chances to win!

B. For each sentence, fill in the blank with an **ANTONYM** for the word in boldface.

6. Compared with the first speaker, who was very **dynamic**, the second speaker seemed _____.
7. The governor was asked to confirm or _____ that rumors about her misconduct were true.
8. People still believed the suspicions were **valid**, even after it was proved that they were _____.
9. Uncle Pete offered to **lend** us the money for a new car, but Dad didn't want to _____ from his brother.
10. As I get older, my fondness for watching cartoons has **diminished**, but my interest in creating comics of my own has _____.

Word Study: Idioms

A colorful and informal phrase that means something different from the literal meaning of its words is called an **idiom**. For example, if you “sing at the top of your lungs,” you don’t just use the top of your lungs to sing. The phrase is an idiom that means to sing loudly.

Some of the words in Lessons 4–6 can be expressed as idioms. If you say, “I’m going to change my tune” or “I’ve had a change of heart,” you really mean that you have made a decision to *modify* (Lesson 4) your actions.

Practice

Read each sentence. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of each idiom in boldface. Then write the letter of the definition for the idiom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. I looked at the imitation leather bags in the store, but I didn’t buy one because I want the real McCoy . | a. say anything to get people to do what you want |
| _____ 2. People are playing with fire when they text or talk on a cell phone while driving. | b. doesn’t stick to the topic |
| _____ 3. Jason will promise the moon in order to get students to vote for him in the school election. | c. dynamic and often outrageous |
| _____ 4. My grandfather is a larger than life character who grabs everyone’s attention wherever he goes. | d. someone or something that is popular at first but doesn’t last |
| _____ 5. Dad says that if I buy the used bike without seeing it first, I will be getting a pig in a poke . | e. something you purchase without knowing its real value |
| _____ 6. The singer was a flash in the pan who had one big hit and was never heard from again. | f. putting oneself in danger or taking a huge risk |
| | g. something that is genuine |

Apply

Work with a partner to find out the meaning of each idiom. (Use an online or print dictionary.) Then work together to write a sentence for each item

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. beat around the bush | 5. horse sense |
| 2. kick up your heels | 6. lend an ear |
| 3. hit the roof | 7. zero in on |
| 4. green behind the ears | 8. blow hot and cold |

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in Lessons 4–6 appear in boldface type. Then answer questions 1–6.



The Voice of Eleanor Roosevelt

As a girl, Eleanor Roosevelt was plain and awkward, yet she became one of the most famous women of her time. She found her voice by helping others, and for many people

5 she continues to **illustrate** what a First Lady should be.

Commitment, or dedication, to social work was part of Eleanor's character. Eleanor's uncle Theodore Roosevelt taught her that it was her

10 duty to help those who were less fortunate.

When World War I broke out, she showed a **genuine** interest in helping wounded soldiers.

After the war New Yorkers decided to **elect** her husband, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to the office of

15 governor, and then he became President of the United States. Franklin had been stricken with

polio during his political

career, but he remained a **dynamic** leader partly because of Eleanor's help.

20 As First Lady, Eleanor was open-minded and sometimes **controversial**. She supported the rights of women and people of all races. She was known to take a stand and **protest** unfair labor and civil rights practices. She also tended

25 to **gain** attention by writing a newspaper column called "My Day."

After Franklin's death, Eleanor continued to **focus** on human rights issues. She would **lend** her support to the United Nations and continue

30 to work for the good of all people until her death in 1962.

1. In sentence 2, *illustrate* means

- A draw a picture
- B light up
- C challenge
- D set an example

2. We *elect* (line 13) someone when

- A we pick him by lottery
- B a few select him
- C voters choose him
- D we make a decision

3. Another word for *dynamic* (line 18) is

- A dull
- B forceful
- C loud
- D busy

4. Something that is NOT *controversial* (line 21) is

- A agreed upon
- B debated
- C questioned
- D talked about

5. A person can *protest* (line 23) by

- A remaining quiet
- B accepting conditions
- C watching others
- D speaking out

6. When you *focus* (line 28) on something, you

- A ignore it
- B notice it
- C give it attention
- D worry about it