

Struggle and Glory

LESSON

4

Tania León Follows Her Music

A musician leaves Cuba in search of more opportunity.

displaced	illusion	prominent
enhance	moral	ration
founder	occupied	restrained
harmony		

LESSON

5

A Slave Remembers

A slave shares the story of his journey to America.

agency	indication	radical
bondage	isolation	trace
condemn	periodical	verdict
contradiction		

LESSON

6

Following Lewis and Clark

The explorers' travels also make a fun modern-day trip.

discrimination	mishap	recover
episode	overtake	route
expedition	perspective	visible
log		



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Tania León Follows Her Music

<biography>

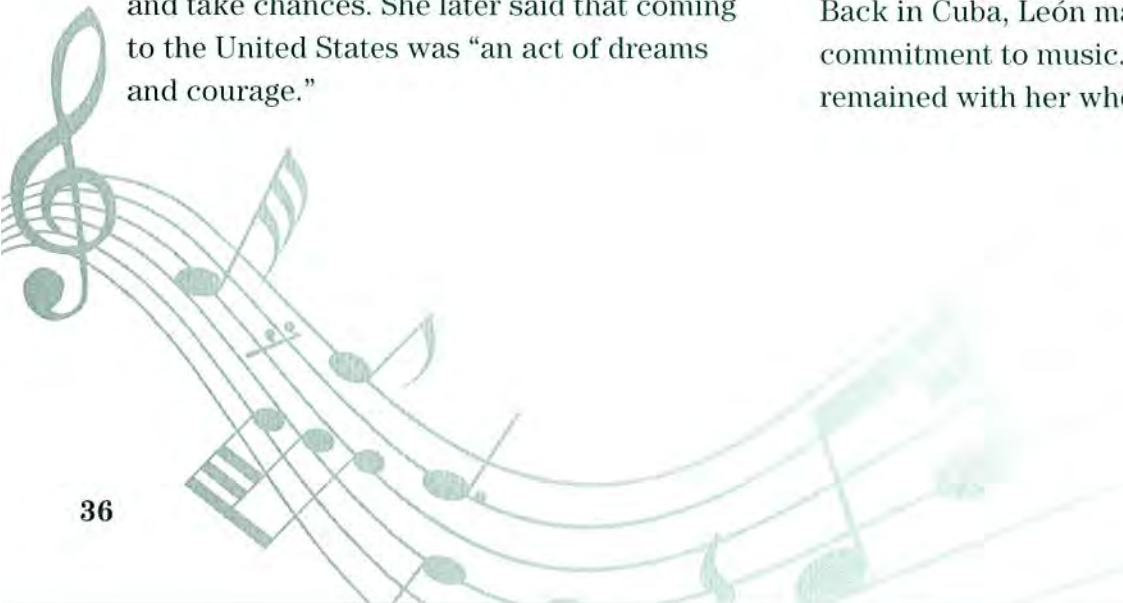
Imagine that you loved music but lived in a country where there weren't enough opportunities to study it—not enough schools, instruments, or teachers. What would you do? As a young concert pianist, Tania León believed she would never have all the opportunities she hungered for if she remained in Cuba. That's why, in 1967, at the age of 24, León applied for and received a ticket for a Freedom Flight to the United States. These were flights out of Cuba taken by hundreds of thousands of people who were unhappy with life after the 1959 revolution. Fidel Castro, Cuba's leader at the time, gave citizens who were opposed to the government permission to leave.

With a mix of emotions, León said goodbye to her family and friends and left the house she had occupied—and everything else—behind. However, unlike many people, León didn't leave for political or moral reasons. She left for artistic opportunity. León's life was devoted to music; she wanted to reach her full potential and take chances. She later said that coming to the United States was “an act of dreams and courage.”

When she first arrived, with no home or friends, León could have felt like a displaced person. But she didn't. Instead, she quickly got to work. She tried to make as many connections in the music world as she could. At the same time, she was careful to ration her time so that she could learn English without losing her focus on music. In her own restrained yet capable way, León became a part of the music scene in New York City. In fact, within two years, she became a founder of the Dance Theater of Harlem, now one of the country's most prominent dance groups.

Ever since her arrival, León has proven that her dedication to music is not an illusion. Today, León is an award-winning composer and conductor whose Cuban musical roots enhance her music. Her compositions reveal a unique harmony between the Cuban rhythms she grew up with and the jazz, gospel, and classical forms she came to love so well.

Back in Cuba, León made a lifelong commitment to music. That love of music has remained with her wherever she has gone.



VOCABULARY

occupied
moral
displaced
ration
restrained

founder
prominent
illusion
enhance
harmony



TALK ABOUT IT

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

1. Why might someone feel like a *displaced* person after arriving in a new country?
2. How do you *ration* your time so you can participate in two or more activities that are important to you?

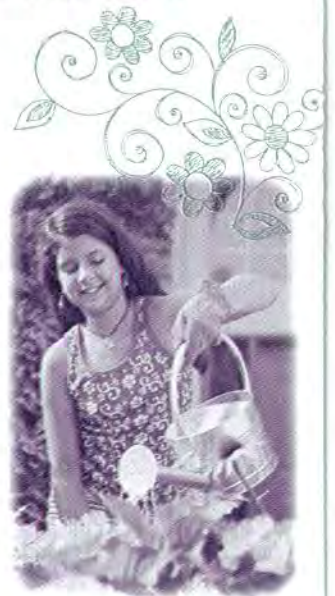


Tania León conducting the Brooklyn Philharmonic Orchestra

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. **occupied**
(AW-kyuh-pyed) (v.) A building that is *occupied* is lived in or used for a specific reason, such as for work.
2. **moral**
(MOR-uhl) (adj.) *Moral* has to do with right and wrong. If you have *moral* reasons for doing something, your reasons are fair and reasonable.
(n.) A *moral* is a lesson that you learn from a story or from life.
3. **displaced**
(diss-PLAYST) (adj.) *Displaced* objects or people have been taken from, or forced to move out of, their usual location or home.
4. **ration**
(RA-shuhn) (v.) When you *ration* something, you limit it or distribute it equally. When you *ration* your time, you organize it so you can do everything you need to do.
(n.) A *ration* is a share, such as a certain amount of food for a day.
5. **restrained**
(ri-STRAYND) (adj.) Someone who is *restrained* has control over his or her emotions, or displays limited or restricted emotions. A *restrained* person is calm.
6. **founder**
(FOUN-dur) (n.) A *founder* is someone who establishes something or brings it into being. A *founder* might start a business or a dance group.
(v.) Something will *founder* when it collapses, sinks, or fails in some way. A horse will founder when it goes lame; a ship might *founder* if it hits a reef.
7. **prominent**
(PRO-muh-nuhnt) (adj.) Something that is *prominent* is noticeable. People who are *prominent* are well known or leaders in their field.
8. **illusion**
(i-LOO-zhuhn) (n.) An *illusion* is a mistaken impression or belief.
(n.) An *illusion* is an image in your mind that is not real or an image that doesn't show things as they really are.
9. **enhance**
(en-HANSS) (v.) When you *enhance* something, you increase its quality or make it better in some way. A flower garden can *enhance* the appearance of a home.
10. **harmony**
(HAR-muh-nee) (n.) When something has *harmony*, its parts are arranged so that they are pleasing. Similarly, things in *harmony* are balanced and in agreement.
(n.) Musical notes that are pleasing when played together create *harmony*.



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.

People Who Played a Role in the *Founding* of the United States

Prominent People of Today

People Who *Occupy* the House Where I Live

Reasons People Have *Illusions*

Moral Behaviors

Things That People *Ration*

Things That Are in *Harmony*

Features That Can *Enhance* a Car

Times When I Have to Be a *Restrained* Person

Reasons a Person Might Become *Displaced*

Check for Understanding

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

displaced

harmony

prominent

enhance

illusion

ration

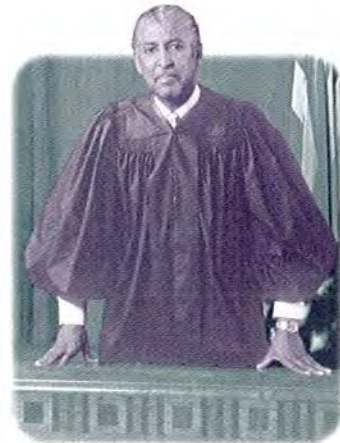
founder

moral

restrained

occupied

1. Because I believe that cheating is always wrong, I do not do it for _____ reasons.
2. Five families _____ the apartment building on Fifth Street.
3. _____ persons must find safety and shelter when they leave their home country.
4. The florist will _____ the simple bouquet by adding roses and a ribbon.
5. My grandfather was a/an _____ member of our community who was known and respected by everyone.
6. Aunt Bess is a/an _____ person who seldom lets her feelings show.
7. All the paintings in the exhibit are in _____ with one another, because they are from the same time period.
8. The bank, which opened in 1912, proudly displays a picture of its _____.
9. I _____ my time so I can study and spend a few hours with my friends.
10. The result of the hurricane was that there were many _____ people.
11. Jason almost never practiced, so his idea of becoming a famous concert pianist was just a/an _____.
12. The _____, award-winning scientist spoke at a conference about nuclear energy.



Expand Word Meanings

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

After the singer moved to London, she was very unhappy.

"I'd seen the city portrayed in movies," she said, "and it was always beautiful and clean. But the picture in my mind was an **illusion** compared to the reality I experienced. My building was **unattractive** and my street was dirty. Worse, I couldn't find anyone to practice **singing harmony** with, and I had so little money, I had only a **small ration** of food each day. I was about to **founder** like a leaky ship at sea. Then I got my first singing job, and everything began to improve. Today, I love the city. The **moral** of my story is to be patient because things will work out!"

! Some of the words in the lesson are used in a different way here. For example, look at *illusion*. Here it means "an image that doesn't show things as they really are." Look at the other highlighted words. Can you figure out the meanings of the 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. County engineers closed the old bridge to trucks because they worried it would _____ under the weight of the vehicles.
2. The hiker was very cold and imagined he saw a huge campfire on the trail ahead of him, but it was just a/an _____.
3. The old folktale presents a/an _____ that today's readers can apply to their lives.
4. I love how it sounds when my friends and I sing _____ together.
5. A small _____ of water was all that the patient was allowed when she came out of surgery.
6. I learned a lesson after having to study until midnight, and that _____ was to always plan ahead.
7. Each passenger's small _____ of pretzels has to last the entire flight.
8. I didn't want our friendship to _____, so I apologized to my teammate for my selfish behavior.
9. I enjoy musical groups that create _____ with their voices instead of instruments.
10. The optical _____ tricked Jonathan into seeing an image that wasn't there.

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 event might cause many pets to become *displaced*?
 - vacation
 - festival
 - hurricane
- Which item is an *illusion*?
 - sunset
 - dream
 - magician
- Which people usually exist in *harmony* with each other?
 - enemies
 - friends
 - strangers
- In which text would you find a *moral*?
 - fable
 - encyclopedia article
 - how-to manual
- During which event is the audience most *restrained*?
 - hockey game
 - ballet performance
 - political rally
- Which would *enhance* the atmosphere of a restaurant?
 - kitchen noises
 - crowded dining room
 - pleasant music
- Which people might have to *ration* food and drinks?
 - family on a picnic
 - hikers lost in the woods
 - students in a large school
- Which vehicle is most likely to *founder*?
 - a new bike
 - a large truck
 - an old car
- Which person is a *prominent* member of a hospital staff?
 - chief of surgery
 - student volunteer
 - part-time assistant
- Which of the following is NOT being *occupied*?
 - a full hotel
 - a busy office
 - an empty lot



Check Again

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

1. During the summer, our house was *occupied* by _____
2. A *displaced* relative might _____
3. When I hear the *harmony* of a familiar song, I _____

4. When a person makes a *moral* decision, he or she must think about _____

5. One day I would like to be the *founder* of a _____
6. If I wanted to *enhance* the appearance of my room, I could _____

7. A party host might *ration* refreshments by _____

8. The most *prominent* person I have met is _____
9. If I saw an *illusion* of water in the desert, I _____

10. One place where I try to act in a *restrained* manner is _____

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 using the word *harmony*.
2. Write a sentence using the word *illusion* in the fifth position.
3. Write a twelve-word sentence using the word *founder* in the second position.

Word-Solving Strategies: Context Clues

Inferences

You can use context clues to help you infer the meaning of words. Read this example from “Tania León Follows Her Music.”

She tried to make as many connections in the music world as she could. At the same time, she was careful to ration her time so that she could learn English without losing her focus on music.

The word *careful* and the phrase *so that she could learn English*, along with your own knowledge that it is hard to do two things at once, can help you infer that when you **ration** something, such as time, you limit it or distribute it equally.

Sometimes readers do not have enough information to make an inference about the meaning of a word:

Tom Watson is the founder of IBM.

If you know nothing about IBM, it might be difficult to determine the meaning of *founder*. Use an Internet dictionary to learn the definitions of words for which you cannot make inferences about their meanings.

BE CAREFUL!

Practice

A. In the first two boxes, write a highlighted word and the clues that helped you infer word meaning. Then write the meaning of the word.

Cuba has a history of **turmoil**. Once ruled by Spain, Cuba gained independence through revolution. It then witnessed the downfall of several leaders before Fidel Castro took power in the late 1950s. Many **refugees** opposed to Castro's rule fled Cuba to seek freedom in the United States. Some of those people came on "Freedom Flights" **sanctioned** by the Cuban government. The flights were allowed to operate between 1965 and 1973.

WORD

INFERENCE CLUES

MEANING

B. Write sentences using two of the highlighted words from the paragraph above. Use inferences as context clues.

1. _____

2. _____

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 *moral* of the story taught me that an act of kindness is never wasted.

In this sentence, *moral* means:

- A conclusion
- B hero
- C lesson
- D what is right

2. When you *enhance* your vocabulary, it:

- A gets better
- B gets worse
- C stays the same
- D confuses others

3. The opposite of *restrained* is:

- A calm
- B emotional
- C controlled
- D shy

4. Which space in a house is *occupied* by the most people?

- A the garage
- B the dining room
- C a closet
- D the attic

5. Someone might be *displaced* by:

- A an election
- B war
- C a new job
- D bad neighbors

6. Read this sentence.

The *prominent* teachers were featured in many newspaper articles.

Prominent means:

- A experienced
- B well-known
- C untrained
- D promising

7. A boat will *founder* when it:

- A sails
- B races
- C sinks
- D floats

8. When something is an *illusion*, it is NOT:

- A true
- B false
- C imaginary
- D visible

9. A word closely associated with *harmony* is:

- A conflict
- B pair
- C difference
- D agreement

10. What would a mountain climber *ration*?

- A rope
- B energy
- C helmet
- D safety



Watch a video introduction to this passage at vocabularyforsuccess.com.



Listen to this passage at vocabularyforsuccess.com.



A Slave Remembers

<fictional diary entry>

The editors of *Real History* are pleased to publish this excerpt from a slave diary. The author, whose name is unknown, was one of at least ten million Africans sold into slavery. Because enslaved people were denied an education, we are not certain whether the author wrote this in his own hand or if someone else wrote it for him.

June 18, 1851 My son Jonah asked about my journey from Africa. At first, I was reluctant to bring back those old, painful memories. Some might say there is value in remembering, but the verdict is not clear in my mind. Perhaps someday my son, or his son, will hear an apology for what was done to our people.

I told Jonah about life on the ship. From the first day, I was kept in bondage below deck, chained to another man. To track the number of days—all 56 of them—I scratched a line with my thumbnail into the wooden floor. I was determined to leave behind some trace of my suffering. We were crammed into every possible space on the ship. There was little air to breathe and never enough water to drink. Between the heat and the horrible smells, every hour was unbearable. Every day and every night, I heard horrible sounds. Some people's moans were an indication that they were sick and would soon die. Other people's moans accompanied tears—a reminder we were all taken from our homes and families.

VOCABULARY

verdict	contradiction
bondage	agency
trace	periodical
indication	condemn
isolation	radical

We did not even know where the ship would take us. I felt extreme loneliness and isolation even though there were people all around me. Such a cruel contradiction!

I do not know by what agency I was able to survive. I had periodical hope that if I did live, one day I could forget that terrible journey. But most of the time, I knew that forgetting would be impossible—even after we reached land.

I believe that someday our country will condemn slavery and that we will all be free. I don't think that's a radical idea. I hope my children live to experience freedom.

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 *trace* of his life did this author leave behind?
2. Why might someone think it is a *radical* idea to forgive slave owners?

Left: A slave family sits outside of their home in Virginia.

Below left: Notices advertised slaves to be sold at auction.

Below right: In 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation gave slaves in several states freedom.

TO BE SOLD & LET
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On **MONDAY the 18th of MAY, 1862**
UNDER THE TREES,
FOR SALE,
THE THREE FOLLOWING
SLAVES

HANNIBAL, about 80 Years old, an excellent House Servant, of Good Char.
WILLIAM, about 45 Years old, a Labourer.
NANCY, an excellent House Servant and Nurse.
The MEN belonging to "LUCAS'S" estate, and the WOMAN to Mrs D. SMIT

TO BE LET,
On the usual conditions of the Bigger building then in Food, Clo'ing, and Medical

MALE and FEMALE
SLAVES,

ROBERT BAGLEY, about 20 Years old, a good House Servant.
WILLIAM BAGLEY, about 18 Years old, a Labourer.
JACK ANTONIA, about 40 Years old, a Labourer.
PHILIP, an Excellent Fisherman.
HARRY, about 21 Years old, a good House Servant.
LUCY, a Young Woman of good Character, used in House Work and the Nursery.
ELIZABETH, an Excellent Washerwoman.
ELIZA, an Excellent Washerwoman.
KANSY, about 14 Years old, House Servant.
BARBIE, about 14 Years old, House Servant.

Also for Sale, at Eleven o'Clock,
Fine Rice, Gram, Paddy, Books,
Needles, Pins, Ribbons &c. &c.

THAT CELEBRATED ENGLISH HORSE

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation.

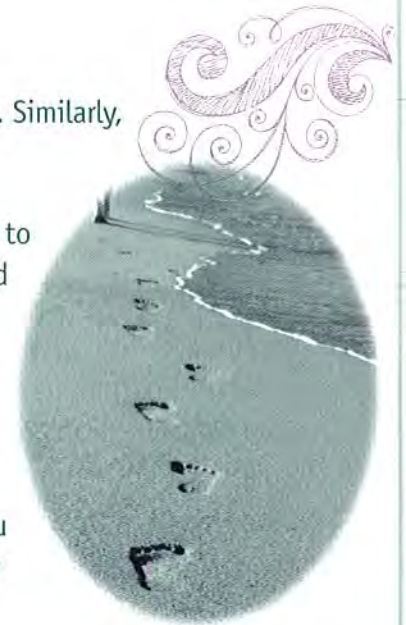
Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing, among other things, the following to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in a year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all slaves in any State or designated part of a State, the pe

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. **verdict**
(VUR-dikt) (n.) A *verdict* is a decision made by a jury in a court. Similarly, a *verdict* is an opinion or judgment.
2. **bondage**
(BON-dij) (n.) Enslaved people are held in *bondage* and forced to work for others. *Bondage* can also mean being bound by law or physical restraints.
3. **trace**
(trayss) (n.) A *trace* is something left behind that shows someone or something has been there before. A *trace* can also be a very small amount of something.
(v.) When you *trace* a line, you draw or sketch it. You can also *trace* a drawing or a design by copying over lines that are already there.
4. **indication**
(in-di-KAY-shuhn) (n.) An *indication* is a symptom or a sign. It points out or points to something, such as how a cough can be the *indication* of a cold.
5. **isolation**
(eye-suh-LAY-shuhn) (n.) When a person is in *isolation*, that person is alone or separated from others or feels distant from others.
6. **contradiction**
(kon-truh-DIK-shuhn) (n.) A *contradiction* is a statement or situation in which two things do not agree or are the opposite of each other.
7. **agency**
(AY-juhn-see) (n.) *Agency* is the means or power by which something is done.
(n.) An *agency* is an organization or a company that works for others, such as an employment *agency* or a government *agency*.
8. **periodical**
(pihr-ee-AW-di-kuhl) (adj.) Something that is *periodical* appears from time to time.
(n.) A *periodical* is a publication that is published on a regular basis, such as a weekly magazine.
9. **condemn**
(kuhn-DEM) (v.) When you *condemn* something, you declare it wrong, unfit, or evil. Juries *condemn* criminals by pronouncing them guilty.
10. **radical**
(RA-di-kuhl) (adj.) Something that is *radical* is extreme or unusual.
(n.) A *radical* is a person who wants extreme change in something that is usual or traditional.



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.

agency
bondage
condemn
contradiction
indication
isolation
periodical (adj.)
radical (adj.)
trace (n.)
verdict



isolation

Check for Understanding

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

agency	contradiction	radical
bondage	indication	trace
condemn	isolation	verdict
	periodical	

1. It seems like a/an _____ to get into a fight at a peace rally.
2. Slaves were held in _____ and experienced great suffering.
3. I am against harming others, so I _____ any form of violence.
4. "Don't just sit and complain about what's wrong," said my mother. "You have the _____ to do something about it."
5. The changing color of the leaves is one _____ that autumn is coming.
6. Katia thought our plans to protest tuition increases was too _____.
7. My _____ ended when three of my friends visited me in the hospital.
8. I don't eat meat often, but my favorite, meatloaf, is a _____ treat.
9. Since my sister and I couldn't decide who should get the last piece of pizza, we asked Dad to issue a/an _____ to settle the matter.
10. There was just a/an _____ of grease left behind after I cleaned up the oil spill.
11. I think Lamar is wrong about many political issues, but I try not to _____ his ideas.
12. My parents said that painting my bedroom in my school colors was a/an _____ plan, so I have to keep the walls white.



Expand Word Meanings

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

What would you do if you were an enslaved person in America in the 1800s? Without the help of a modern-day human rights agency, you might become a radical activist like Nat Turner. Turner wanted freedom for his people. In 1831 he led a rebellion that ended with the deaths of both blacks and whites. Turner hid for two months after the uprising but was eventually captured and sentenced to death. You can go to the library and read about Turner in a book or a periodical, or trace his footsteps during and after the rebellion on an old map.

Notice that some of the lesson words are used in a different way here. For example, in this passage *agency* means "an organization that works for others." Look at the other highlighted words. Can you figure out the meanings of the 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 teacher suggested that students draw the map freehand rather than _____ it from the book.
2. In the country where my father was born, he was called a/an _____ because he protested the government's ban on free speech.
3. The adoption _____ matches parents in the United States with orphaned children in other countries.
4. Joanie hoped that her article on pet care would be published in a/an _____.
5. The homeowners went to an insurance _____ to buy a policy that would cover their house in case of fire.
6. When John looked at the map, it was so hard to read that he had to _____ the route with a highlighter.
7. I love singing and have a subscription to a/an _____ about music.
8. To create a dress pattern, you can _____ the outline of a dress you already own.
9. Some people called the union organizer a/an _____, but she was pushing for changes that would help everyone in the workplace.
10. The consumer _____ works to make sure that products are safe for everyone.

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. Who might place someone in *bondage*?
 - a. an enslaved person
 - b. a strong friend
 - c. a cruel king
2. Which event in your life is a *periodical* occurrence?
 - a. completing 8th grade
 - b. receiving a report card
 - c. learning to ride a bike
3. Which activity do people most *condemn*?
 - a. cheating on a test
 - b. relaxing at a beach
 - c. studying for a test
4. What would a job seeker do at an employment *agency*?
 - a. find a job in a newspaper
 - b. start a new job
 - c. ask for help finding a job
5. Which example is a *contradiction*?
 - a. an animal lover who feeds birds
 - b. an environmentalist who litters
 - c. a police officer who obeys the law
6. Which is the best *indication* that two people know each other?
 - a. they live in the same neighborhood
 - b. they go to the same school
 - c. they are always together
7. Which is a *radical* suggestion for a way to raise money for a charity?
 - a. sell all of your belongings
 - b. host a fundraising walk
 - c. hold a yard sale
8. What might you see if you found a *trace* of deer in the woods?
 - a. other animals
 - b. hunters
 - c. hoof prints
9. In which place would you encounter *isolation*?
 - a. the middle of the desert
 - b. the middle seat on a plane
 - c. the middle of the classroom
10. Which person can give you a *verdict* on the quality of a used car?
 - a. judge
 - b. mechanic
 - c. librarian



Check Again

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

1. My *verdict* on whether California would be a good place to go on vacation is _____

2. When people are in *bondage*, they _____
3. NASA is a government *agency* that _____
4. I often find that I *trace* my initials over and over again on a piece of paper when _____

5. People sometimes *condemn* politicians for _____

6. Something I do that is *periodical* is _____
7. One *indication* that a person isn't getting enough sleep is that _____

8. Sometimes I seek *isolation* when _____
9. If I were describing a *contradiction*, I would talk about _____

10. A person who is a *radical* about saving energy might say _____

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.



1. Write a sentence using the word *radical*.
2. Write a sentence using the word *indication* in the second position.
3. Write a twelve-word sentence using the word *trace* in the fifth position.

Word-Solving Strategies: Root Words

The Latin Root *dic, dict*: “to speak or say”

A good way to figure out a word’s meaning is to look at the root of the word—the part that gives the word its basic meaning. One commonly used Latin root is *dic* or *dict*, which comes from Latin words such as *dicere*, *dicare*, and *dire*, meaning “to speak or say.”

Let’s examine the word *verdict* from this lesson. The word-part *ver* is a Latin root that comes from *veir*, which means “true.” If you put this meaning together with the meaning of *dict*, “to speak or say,” you can figure out that *verdict* has to do with speaking the truth.

Contradiction is another lesson word that has *dict* as its root. The word-part *contra* means “against,” and the suffix *-ion* means “act or process.” You already know that *dict* can mean “to speak or say.” When you put all the word-parts together, you can figure

out that a *contradiction* is the act or process of speaking against. A contradiction is a statement in which two things do not agree or are opposite of each other.

A Third Example

Look at the word *indication* from this lesson. You can use the meaning of the root *dic* and the prefix and suffix to help you figure out the meaning.

in → in, toward, on

dic → speak or proclaim

ation → action or process

An *indication* says something about a person or thing, or points it out.

Words such as *periodical* and *radical* include the spelling *dic*, but have different roots. *Periodical* comes from the Latin word *periodus*, which means “cycle.” *Radical* comes from *radix*, meaning “root.” If you are unsure of a word, take time to check the definition in a dictionary or use context clues to help you figure out the word’s meaning.

BE CAREFUL!

Practice

Each word below includes the Latin root *dic* or *dict*. Based on what you know about this root or learn from a dictionary, use each word in a sentence.

1. edict _____

2. predict _____

3. dictate _____

4. dictator _____

5. diction _____

6. malediction _____

Practice for Tests

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

1. Read this sentence.
By what *agency* was she able to escape injury when she fell?
In this sentence, *agency* means:
 A method
 B lucky
 C company
 D helper
2. A *contradiction* occurs when:
 A two things are the same
 B all people agree
 C there is an argument
 D two statements do not agree
3. In which pair is each publication a *periodical*?
 A textbook and dictionary
 B menu and biography
 C magazine and newspaper
 D novel and blog
4. People *condemn* something when they:
 A say it is wrong
 B make it a popular idea
 C do not notice it
 D approve of it
5. A word associated with *bondage* is:
 A liberty
 B independence
 C slavery
 D freedom
6. Read this sentence.
My sneezing is an *indication* that allergy season has begun.
In this sentence, *indication* means:
 A illusion
 B concern
 C reaction
 D sign
7. If you left no *trace* behind, you would:
 A leave nothing
 B forget something
 C leave something small
 D mark your path
8. The opposite of *radical* is:
 A traditional
 B extreme
 C revolutionary
 D moderate
9. In court, when a jury reaches a *verdict*, it:
 A argues about a crime
 B makes a decision
 C listens to a lawyer
 D tells one side of the story
10. When you are in *isolation*, you are NOT:
 A alone
 B separate
 C with others
 D cut off from people

Following Lewis and Clark

<travelogue>

When Lewis and Clark crossed the American West in the early 1800s, they had no way of knowing that hundreds of years later, people would still be fascinated by their expedition. We are lucky the explorers decided to log the events of the journey. Through their journals, we can still experience life from their perspective; they tell us much about the landscape, people, plants, and animals of the West. Even today, it is still possible to retrace portions of their route. You can visit places that have changed little over the past 200 years. Here are two river trips that offer a piece of history as well as fun for the whole family.

In Montana, you can visit the Missouri River area. There, you can still spot elk, bald eagles, and prairie dogs, just as Lewis and Clark did. If you canoe down the river, don't forget to look

up at the beautiful sandstone cliffs. Lewis and Clark compared these to European cathedrals. It was on this fast-moving river that one of the explorers' canoes capsized. This may sound like a minor mishap, but it could have been a major catastrophe. The expedition's supplies and the explorers' journals fell into the water. Sacagawea, the Native American guide traveling with Lewis and Clark, experienced little discrimination on the journey. Perhaps that is why she was so willing to jump into the river to save the canoe's valuable contents.

Farther west, on Oregon's Columbia River, you can kayak past ancient spruce tree swamps. There you'll see seals, sea lions, and waterfowl.



VOCABULARY

expedition	discrimination
log	episode
perspective	visible
route	overtake
mishap	recover

At the mouth of this great river, Lewis and Clark experienced another dangerous episode. At first, the explorers believed their destination, the Pacific Ocean, was visible in the distance. Soon, however, they realized they were mistaken. Then a fierce winter storm began to overtake them, and for six days they were trapped in a river cove. When the storm died down, all were able to recover, but Clark was annoyed by the ordeal and called the spot a “dismal little nitch.” For families interested in retracing Louis and Clark’s footsteps, both of these trips promise adventure and rewards.

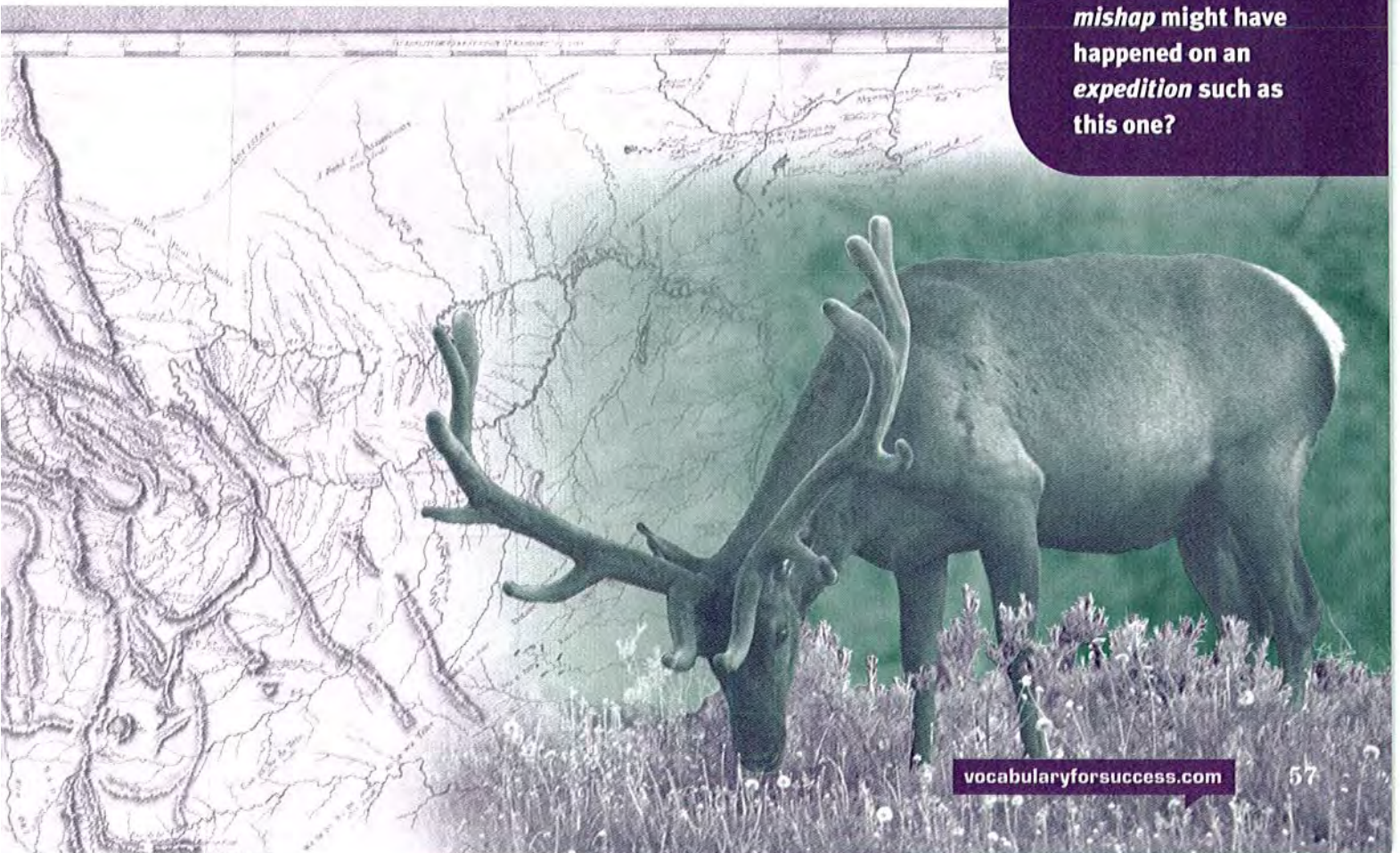
Background: A map of the Lewis and Clark expedition

Right: A bull elk

TALK ABOUT IT

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

1. How might your *perspective* on the trip be different from an earlier explorer’s?
2. What other *mishap* might have happened on an *expedition* such as this one?



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. **expedition**
(ek-spuh-DI-shuhn) (n.) An *expedition* is a journey taken for a specific reason or purpose, such as an *expedition* to explore the Moon.
2. **log**
(log) (v.) When you *log* something, you record it. You might *log* information about a science experiment in a notebook, or events from a trip in a journal.
(n.) A *log* is a large piece of a cut or fallen tree.
3. **perspective**
(pur-SPEK-tiv) (n.) Your *perspective* is your mental point of view, or the way you interpret what you see and experience.
(n.) *Perspective* is the appearance of things from a certain point or distance. From the *perspective* of someone on a plane, people below look as small as ants.
4. **route**
(root) (n.) A *route* is the path or course taken for travel.
5. **mishap**
(MISS-hap) (n.) If you have a *mishap*, you have an unfortunate minor accident. When someone drops his glasses and another steps on them, that is a *mishap*.
6. **discrimination**
(dis-kri-mi-NAY-shuhn) (n.) *Discrimination* is the practice of treating a person or a group unfairly, usually because of differences in race, age, religion, or gender.
(n.) When you have *discrimination*, you can see fine differences in things and pick out what is good or best. You might choose clothes with *discrimination*.
7. **episode**
(E-puh-sode) (n.) An *episode* is a noteworthy or meaningful event within a larger event. The first day of school is an important *episode* in a child's life.
(n.) A brief part of a dramatic or literary work is called an *episode*. An *episode* can also be one show from a television series.
8. **visible**
(VI-zuh-buhl) (adj.) Something that is *visible* can be seen. On clear nights, the moon is *visible* in the sky.
9. **overtake**
(oh-vur-TAKE) (v.) Something will *overtake* you if it comes upon you suddenly, or catches up and passes you.
10. **recover**
(ri-KUH-vur) (v.) When you *recover*, you return to normal.
(v.) To *recover* something means to get it back.



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.

Things That Might Help People *Recover* from an Accident

Mishaps That Can Happen at School

Reasons to Go on an *Expedition*

People's *Perspectives* on Volunteering

Information You Might *Log*

Routes You Regularly Take

Things *Visible* in the Sky at Night

Important *Episodes* in People's Lives

Events at Which Emotion Might *Overtake* a Person

Reasons That *Discrimination* Is Wrong

Check for Understanding

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

discrimination	log	recover
episode	mishap	route
expedition	overtake	visible
	perspective	

1. We had many exciting times on our trip, but the _____ I remember best was river rafting in Colorado.
2. Even though I walked into a garbage can, the _____ left me unharmed.
3. Our coach expects the players on our team to be respectful of one another, because _____ in any form is not allowed.
4. As we drove toward the city, tall buildings became _____ in the distance.
5. I asked everyone who performed research to _____ information onto one chart.
6. When Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole in 1911, the _____ was called a success.
7. We told the surfer not to go into the sea because the huge waves might _____ him.
8. This trail is longer, but the _____ takes us past the best scenery.
9. My little brother is afraid to go to summer camp alone, and I'm trying to understand the situation from his _____.
10. We looked at a map to check which _____ to take home.
11. After a long day of hiking, my tired muscles needed time to _____.
12. The ocean is _____ through the trees, and I can see the big waves.



Expand Word Meanings

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

The coast off Washington and Oregon was a great spot for our family vacation. One day we hiked in a park near the Pacific Ocean. I stood on a log and gazed at the water from a perspective that Lewis and Clark may have enjoyed in 1805. The scene made me think of an episode I read about in a biography of the explorers. The two men were very excited when they thought they'd reached the coast. "Ocean in view! O! The joy!" Clarke wrote. I think he chose his words with discrimination; in just six words, he expressed great happiness. I stared at the view so that later I could recover the memory of this beautiful spot.

Some of the lesson words are used in this passage in a different way. For example, *perspective* means "the appearance of things from a certain point or distance." Look at the other highlighted words. Can you figure out each meaning as it is used here? Refer to page 58 to confirm meanings.

Apply Other Meanings

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

1. During my walk in the woods, I lifted the rotting _____ to see what insects might be living underneath it.
2. The police detective finally solved the mystery on the last _____ of my favorite TV show.
3. Mom chose paint colors with _____ because she did not want to have to repaint the room again for several years.
4. Our _____ from the bottom of the trail made the path seem steeper than it actually was.
5. I dropped my sunglasses in the river and doubt that I can _____ them.
6. Because I want my writing to be exciting, I use _____ when choosing words for my stories.
7. The _____ in my paintings and drawings makes the scenes look more realistic.
8. If investigators can _____ the sunken ship, they might learn why it foundered.
9. I think the best _____ in the book is the scene that describes the climbers reaching the top of the mountain.
10. I chopped the _____ into smaller pieces so I could use it for firewood.

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 event would be a *mishap*?
 - a. catching a cold during winter
 - b. stubbing your toe on a rock
 - c. finding money on the sidewalk
2. Which situation is an example of *discrimination* by a government?
 - a. honoring one citizen instead of many
 - b. hosting a special day for families
 - c. banning certain people from a public meeting
3. Which trip could be considered an *expedition*?
 - a. a bus ride to school
 - b. a long bike race in the park
 - c. an exploration of the Amazon
4. What makes an astronaut's *perspective* of Earth so unusual?
 - a. they see it from a great distance
 - b. they are alone in a space ship
 - c. the sun shines light on Earth
5. If your bike were stolen, how might you *recover* it?
 - a. buy another bike
 - b. never leave a bike in the same place
 - c. go to the police or lost and found
6. Which is NOT *visible* to people without special equipment?
 - a. stars
 - b. eyeglasses
 - c. germs
7. In which item would you *log* facts about a trip you took?
 - a. photo album
 - b. travel journal
 - c. map
8. What might show an *episode* from your childhood?
 - a. family pictures
 - b. old TV show
 - c. photographs in a textbook
9. Which could *overtake* people hiking in the desert?
 - a. a hungry lizard
 - b. a large cactus
 - c. a dust storm
10. What would be the best way to make sure you stayed on your *route*?
 - a. change directions
 - b. check directions
 - c. travel only in the daytime



Check Again

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

1. People often try to *recover* a lost pet by _____
2. One *episode* from my favorite book that I'll never forget is _____

3. A person can avoid a *mishap* in the cafeteria by _____

4. Three things that are tiny but *visible* are _____
5. When I travel along my usual *route* to school, I pass _____

6. If I described technology from the *perspective* of a senior citizen, I would say _____

7. Two places where I could *log* my thoughts and ideas are _____
8. Two things I would take with me on an *expedition* across the United States would be _____

9. I show *discrimination* when choosing friends by _____
10. Something I would not want to *overtake* me would be _____

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.

1. Write a sentence using the word *route*.
2. Write a sentence using the word *episode* in the third position.
3. Write a fifteen-word sentence using the word *visible* in the fifth position.

Write
Your Own

Word-Solving Strategies: Context Clues

Examples

Examples can often help you figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words. Read this passage from “Following Lewis and Clark.”

It was on this fast-moving river that one of the explorers’ canoes capsized. This may sound like a minor mishap, but it could have been a major catastrophe.

In this passage, the example *one of the explorers’ canoes capsized* can help you figure out that a **mishap** is a small accident..

An example may not give context clues for all unfamiliar words.

A Shoshone woman named Sacagawea accompanied the expedition, traveling with the group along with her husband.

The example defines *accompanied* but doesn’t tell you who the Shoshone were.

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.

Lewis and Clark and the men who went with them were known as the Corps of Discovery. In fact, they were a scientific and military group with a mission. Their goal was to explore uncharted land, including little-known areas along the Missouri River. Before their quest began, Meriwether Lewis took on the task of equipping the expedition. He gathered food, clothing, and tools. Lewis also included in the provisions some medical supplies and gifts for Native American people that the expedition team might meet along the way.

WORD

EXAMPLE

MEANING

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

1. _____

2. _____

Practice for Tests

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

1. Read this sentence.
From the students' *perspective*, the assignment was very difficult.
In this sentence, *perspective* means:
 A point of view
 B imagination
 C distance from a certain point
 D effort
2. The opposite of *recover* is:
 A find
 B regain
 C locate
 D lose
3. When would you need to find a new *route* to your friend's house?
 A if you had a map
 B if you had a flat tire
 C if a road was closed
 D if there was no traffic
4. A constellation of stars is *visible* when:
 A the night sky is clear
 B there are clouds in the sky
 C the sun is rising
 D trees block the view
5. A word closely associated with *log* is:
 A erase
 B identify
 C write
 D count
6. Read this sentence.
The running boys collided, and the *mishap* caused their books to fall to the ground.
Mishap means:
 A confusion
 B misunderstanding
 C fast action
 D minor accident
7. People experience *discrimination* if:
 A others treat them like strangers
 B they are banned because of gender
 C others include them
 D they enjoy equal rights
8. When you *overtake* something, you are likely to:
 A capture it
 B fall behind it
 C be an equal to it
 D ignore it
9. You might read an interesting *episode*:
 A in a menu
 B in a schedule
 C in a novel
 D in a set of instructions
10. A person on an *expedition* would:
 A travel alone
 B have a purpose for the trip
 C leave quickly
 D spend lots of time relaxing

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.

knowledge worsen unemotional reality undetectable famous
 signal expressive traditional separation voyage mobile

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

1. When the astronauts went on a/an _____ to the moon, the information they brought back from the **expedition** was of interest to people around the world.
2. You can meet **prominent** authors at the bookstore. Last month two _____ writers held book signings there.
3. There are a few patients in the hospital who remain in **isolation**. Their _____ keeps germs from spreading.
4. The coach blew a whistle as an **indication** that the race had begun. The runners took off when they heard the _____.
5. I admire my father's **restrained** way of handling the problem. He was _____ even when the discussion became angry.

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

6. The builder thought his business might **recover**, but it seemed to _____ as fewer and fewer people bought new homes.
7. The politician used **radical** tactics to win the election. Once he was in office, however, he supported _____ values.
8. Although the tiny organism is _____ to the naked eye, it is **visible** when viewed under a microscope.
9. Although in class Janyce is always **restrained** when discussing a point she feels strongly about, she is usually more _____ when discussing important issues among friends.
10. The scientists worked together to prove that global warming is a/an _____ and not an **illusion**.

Word Study: Idioms

An **idiom** is a phrase that means something different from the literal meaning of its words. For example, if someone says, “That’s a horse of a different color,” he’s probably not talking about horses at all. The expression means that something is completely unlike other things being talked about or considered.

Some of the words in Lessons 4–6 have meanings that can also be expressed as idioms. If you wanted to express a hope that a friend will **recover** (Lesson 6) quickly from an illness, you’d say that you hope she’s “back in the saddle” soon.

Practice

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>_____ 1. Daniel is a good hockey player, but he can’t hold a candle to his brother.</p> | <p>a. someone who does a particular task well but has limited skills in other areas</p> |
| <p>_____ 2. Pablo’s a great singer but a terrible actor, so I wonder if he’s a one-trick pony.</p> | <p>b. remembers everything and forgets very little</p> |
| <p>_____ 3. When our team lost ten games in a row, Coach told us to face the music—we would not make the playoffs.</p> | <p>c. fail and go out of business because of financial problems</p> |
| <p>_____ 4. Everyone says Uncle Liam is the unofficial family historian because he has a memory like an elephant’s.</p> | <p>d. in an advantageous or superior position</p> |
| <p>_____ 5. Although Aunt Sarina struggled to finish college and find a job, today she is in the catbird seat because she’s doing well.</p> | <p>e. look serious and try not to laugh</p> |
| <p>_____ 6. Our favorite restaurant may go belly up because a kitchen fire forced it to close for a month.</p> | <p>f. has far less skill</p> <p>g. accept the truth</p> |

Practice

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 idiom.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <p>1. play second fiddle</p> | <p>5. show your true colors</p> |
| <p>2. hit the sack</p> | <p>6. turn over a new leaf</p> |
| <p>3. see eye to eye</p> | <p>7. keep a stiff upper lip</p> |
| <p>4. be on shaky ground</p> | <p>8. cry crocodile tears</p> |

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.



Sacagawea

Lewis and Clark had few **illusions** about the difficulties they would face as they explored the American West. Their **expedition** would be long, and the **isolation** of the wilderness
5 would make travel challenging. Despite the hardships, a young Native American woman named Sacagawea joined Lewis and Clark on the journey, and she even traveled with a baby.

Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804–
10 1805 in what is now North Dakota. They met Sacagawea and her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, who **occupied** a home there. The couple chose to join the explorers on the **route** west. Sacagawea acted as an interpreter of
15 Native American languages. She also identified

landmarks, searched for plants to use as food **rations**, and helped arrange for horses. In addition, she was
20 a **visible indication** of the group's intentions. When Native Americans saw Sacagawea and her child, they knew that the purpose of the expedition was peaceful.

There is more than one **contradiction** in
25 the way Sacagawea has been portrayed. No one knows what she actually looked like. It's possible that some artists have worked to **enhance** her looks. Regardless, an especially handsome image of her now exists on an
30 American dollar coin.

1. In line 3, **expedition** means

- A unplanned travel
- B journey taken for a purpose
- C pleasure trip
- D journey on foot

2. Another word for **isolation** (line 4) is

- A hardship
- B companionship
- C freedom
- D remoteness

3. A home that is **occupied** (line 12) is

- A built
- B empty
- C lived in
- D abandoned

4. Something that is NOT **visible** (line 20) might be

- A clear
- B noticeable
- C hidden
- D distinct

5. In line 20, **indication** means

- A sign
- B word
- C promise
- D denial

6. When you **enhance** something (line 28), you

- A write on it
- B make it better
- C illustrate it
- D make it worse