

# 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.*

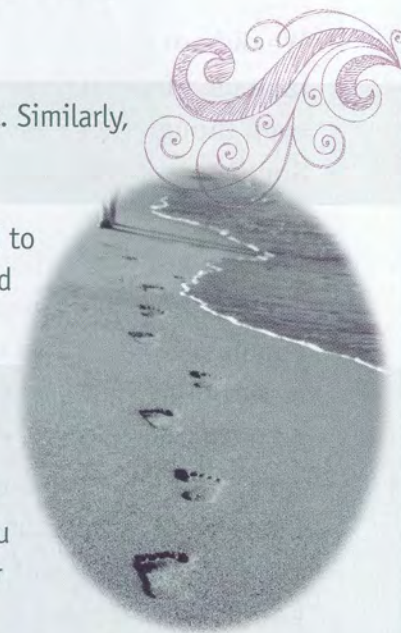
discrimination	mishap	recover
episode	overtake	route
expedition	perspective	visible
log		

LESSON  
**5**

## 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

## 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.

Write  
Your Own

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



**Watch** a video introduction to this passage at [vocabularyforsuccess.com](http://vocabularyforsuccess.com).



**Listen** to this passage at [vocabularyforsuccess.com](http://vocabularyforsuccess.com).

## 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.

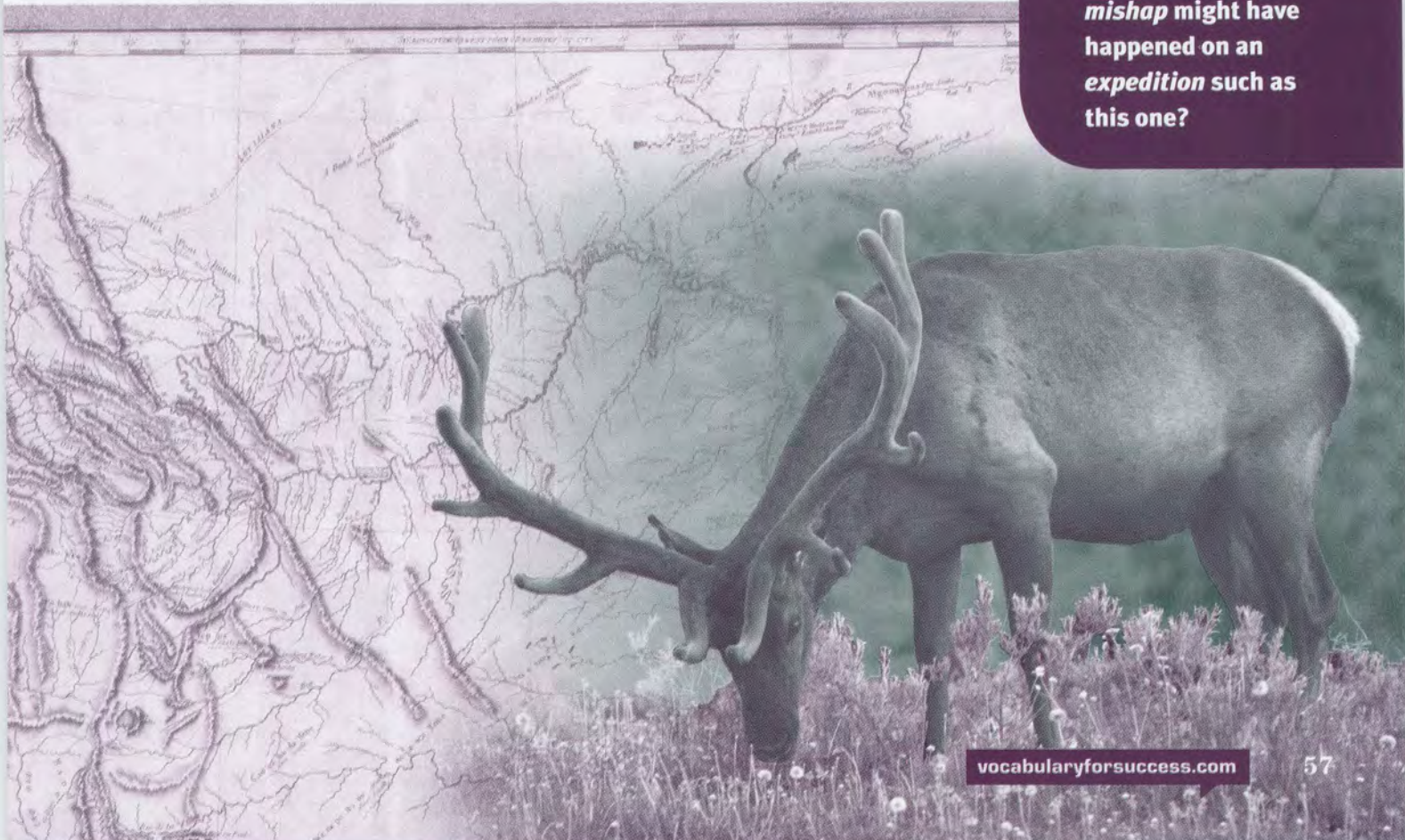
Background: A map of the Lewis and Clark expedition

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.

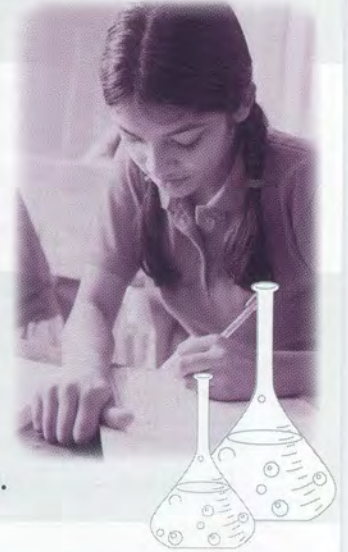
1. How might your *perspective* on the trip be different from an earlier explorer’s?
2. What other *mishap* might have happened on an *expedition* such as this one?



## 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.



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

Write  
Your Own

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.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 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.*

### BE CAREFUL!

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

### 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.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



## 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.

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

### 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.

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

## 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 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 1804–1805 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 Native American languages. She also identified

landmarks, searched for plants to use as food **rations**, and

helped arrange for horses. In addition, she was 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 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 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