

# Lesson 6

## Word List

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

### apparel

ə per' əl

*n.* The things that are worn by a person; clothing.

Party goers dressed in their finest **apparel** for New Year's Eve.

### appreciate

ə prē' shē āt

*v.* 1. To see the worth or quality of.

I **appreciate** handmade lace edgings on pillowcases.

2. To increase in value.

The house we bought for \$100,000 has **appreciated** to \$180,000.

### continuous

kən tin' yōō əs

*adj.* Going on without stopping.

The **continuous** flow of traffic makes it impossible to cross the street here.

### dissolve

di zālv

*v.* 1. To make or become liquid.

Sugar **dissolves** easily in warm water.

2. To bring or to come to an end.

The members agreed to **dissolve** the chess club.

### domesticate

dō mes' ti kāt

*v.* To tame; to bring plants or animals under human control.

Some people claim that they can **domesticate** skunks, and that they make good pets.

**domesticated** *adj.* Brought under human control; tamed or cultivated.

The carrot is a **domesticated** form of a plant called Queen Anne's lace.

### emerge

ē murj

*v.* 1. To come into view; to appear.

A large brown bear **emerged** from the cave.

2. To become known.

The truth did not **emerge** until the trial was under way.

### fiber

fī' bər

*n.* 1. A thin, threadlike part of animal hair or plant tissue; also, an artificial thread that resembles this.

Cotton, wool, and rayon **fibers** can all be spun into yarn to make cloth.

2. An arrangement of body cells that forms muscles and nerves.

Red meat is made up of muscle **fiber**.

3. A food substance that provides bulk but is not digested.

Bran is a good source of **fiber** in one's diet.

### function

fʌŋk' shən

*v.* To serve a purpose.

This couch also **functions** as a bed.

*n.* 1. The special purpose something is used for.

One **function** of a dictionary is to define words.

2. An important ceremony or gathering.

Following tonight's **function** to honor the retiring teachers, there will be a buffet.

**hatch**  
hach

- v. 1. To come or to bring forth from an egg.  
A little yellow chick **hatched** last night.
2. To think up.  
The children **hatched** a plot to scare their parents.
- n. A small opening with a door or cover.  
The **hatch** on the main deck flew open when the ship hit a reef.

**inhibit**  
in hib' it

- v. To prevent from doing something or to prevent from happening.  
Oil **inhibits** the formation of rust on metal.
- inhibited** *adj.* Held back because of shyness.  
**Inhibited** people don't make friends easily.

**minute**  
mī nōōt'

- adj.* Very small; tiny.  
A **minute** speck of dust in one's eye can be very annoying.

**motion**  
mō' shən

- n. 1. Movement.  
The **motion** of the train almost put me to sleep.
2. A suggestion on which members at a meeting must vote.  
The **motion** to end further discussion was defeated by a show of hands.
- v. To signal.  
The shop owner **motioned** for the tourists to come in.
- motionless** *adj.* Not moving; stationary.  
We eluded capture by remaining **motionless** when we heard the guards approaching.

**sheathe**  
shēth

- v. To cover with something that protects.  
Metal workers will **sheathe** the ship's bottom with copper plates.

**shed**  
shed

- v. 1. To lose; to give up.  
Cats **shed** hair in the summer.
2. To cause to flow.  
The parents **shed** tears of joy when they heard their lost child had been found.
3. To throw off water without letting it soak through.  
A raincoat should **shed** water.
4. To send out or give off.  
The full moon **shed** a bright light.

**transfer**  
trans fur'

- v. To move, carry, send, or change from one person or place to another.  
**Transfer** your notes to a fresh notebook.
- n. (trans' fər) 1. The act of transferring.  
It is easy to **transfer** money from a savings to a checking account.
2. A ticket used for transferring from one bus or train to another.  
A **transfer** from the subway allows riders to continue by bus without paying an additional charge.

## 6A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 6. Write each sentence on the line provided.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. (a) it starts to flow.<br>(b) If something appreciates                 | (c) it increases in value.<br>(d) If something hatches               |
| 2. (a) is one that is extremely tiny.<br>(b) is one that eats only meat.  | (c) A domesticated creature<br>(d) A minute creature                 |
| 3. (a) A continuous movement is one that<br>(b) goes on without stopping. | (c) An inhibited movement is one that<br>(d) is carried out quickly. |
| 4. (a) come into view.<br>(b) change from a liquid to a gas.              | (c) To dissolve is to<br>(d) To emerge is to                         |
| 5. (a) held back by shyness.<br>(b) To be inhibited is to be              | (c) To be in motion is to be<br>(d) occupied by living creatures.    |
| 6. (a) To transfer something is to<br>(b) add to it.                      | (c) move it to a different place.<br>(d) To shed something is to     |
| 7. (a) Fiber is<br>(b) a food substance that provides bulk.               | (c) Apparel is<br>(d) the purpose for which something is used.       |
| 8. (a) A hatch is<br>(b) a building used for storage.                     | (c) a small covered opening.<br>(d) A function is                    |

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## 6B Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 6.

1. Cold weather **slows down** a plant's growth.

2. A duck's oiled feathers **stay dry inside by keeping out water**.
3. A lively discussion followed the **suggestion, on which those at the meeting had to vote**, that the club launch a campaign to attract new members.
4. The store sells only women's **articles of clothing**.
5. The dog was probably the first animal to be **tamed and brought under human control**.
6. It snowed **without a break** all weekend.
7. The baby turtles are starting to **break out of their shells**.
8. She **became known** as one of the most eloquent speakers in the Senate.
9. Electric wire is **protected by being covered** in plastic.
10. Eleanor's **move from her old school** to Lincoln High ensured that she could take the computer courses she wanted.
11. I see the **value of** what you are trying to do for us.
12. A single **thin thread made of wool** found at the crime scene matched those taken from the sweater of the suspect.
13. Two orange crates placed side by side **were put to use** as a table.

## 6C Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of each correct answer to the questions below. Each question has from one to four correct answers.

1. Which of the following are items of **apparel**?
  - (a) hats
  - (b) suitcases
  - (c) suits
  - (d) cars
2. Which of the following can be **dissolved**?
  - (a) salt
  - (b) a partnership
  - (c) sugar
  - (d) water

3. Which of the following is made from **fibers**?

- (a) rope (c) a coconut  
(b) skin (d) ice

4. Which of the following can be **hatched**?

- (a) an egg (c) a potato  
(b) a plot (d) an opening

5. Which of the following show that you **appreciate** something?

- (a) "That must have been hard to do."  
(b) "It's all your fault."  
(c) "I just love ballet!"  
(d) "Could you help me?"

6. Which of the following can be **shed**?

- (a) light (c) tears  
(b) water (d) blood

7. Which of the following are **functions** of television?

- (a) to entertain (c) to instruct  
(b) to involve us in public events (d) to sell products

8. Which of the following are **minute**?

- (a) a speck of dust (c) a second  
(b) a grain of sand (d) a one-celled animal

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## 6D Word Study

In Lesson 4 you learned about prefixes. Another kind of word part is called a **suffix**. A suffix is added after a base word. One of the things suffixes do is change a word from one part of speech to another.

Change each of the nouns below into an adjective by adding the correct suffix and writing the word in the space provided. Both forms of all of the words in this exercise are from this or an earlier lesson.

1. affection \_\_\_\_\_  
2. triumph \_\_\_\_\_  
3. motion \_\_\_\_\_

Change each of the verbs below into a noun by adding the correct suffix and writing the word in the space provided.

4. inhabit \_\_\_\_\_
5. persecute \_\_\_\_\_
6. integrate \_\_\_\_\_

Change each of the adjectives below into a noun by adding the correct suffix and writing the word in the space provided.

7. eloquent \_\_\_\_\_
8. arrogant \_\_\_\_\_
9. humid \_\_\_\_\_
10. abundant \_\_\_\_\_

## 6E Passage

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

### The Story of Silk

"As soft as silk" we say, and with good reason, for silk is among the softest and finest of all fabrics. But where does silk come from? The silkworms that produce it come mainly from China, where they have been **domesticated** for thousands of years by silk farmers. According to legend, a Chinese empress known as the lady of Si-ling began the cultivation of silkworms in 2640 B.C.E., and the practice spread from China to other regions. Silk-producing areas today include Japan, Korea, India, Thailand, and Brazil.

The story of silk begins when the female moth lays its eggs, up to 500 of them at a time; they are **minute**, each smaller than the head of a pin. The eggs are stored in a cool place to **inhibit** their growth until the silk farmer is ready to use them. At that time they are **transferred** to a heated container called an incubator. Twenty days later, tiny silkworms start to **hatch**.

At this stage of its life, a silkworm does just one thing: it eats. And it eats just one thing—the leaves of the mulberry tree. A silkworm eats **continuously**, growing bigger and bigger until it seems ready to burst out of its skin. Then it stops eating and remains **motionless** for about a day, a sign that it will soon **shed** its old skin and replace it with a new one. This occurs four times altogether. When fully grown, at about six weeks, the silkworm has increased its size seventyfold. It now stops eating and prepares to enter the next stage of its life.

To accomplish this, the silkworm first **sheathes** itself in a cocoon, a kind of protective shell made from silk thread that it produces from a part of its body called the spinneret. During the three weeks it spends inside the cocoon, the silkworm turns into a fully grown moth. It has no teeth, so it cannot eat its way out; instead, it produces a liquid that **dissolves** the silk, making a hole in the cocoon. Then it slowly pulls itself through the hole. Once it has **emerged** from the cocoon, it is free to stretch its wings although they serve no useful **function**. Centuries of careful breeding have resulted in the silk moth's wings being so feeble that it cannot fly.

Most silkworms, however, do not survive to become moths. The few that do are used for breeding. The rest of the cocoons are taken by the farmer and heated in an oven to kill the silkworm inside; the silk, which is up to a mile long, is carefully unwound from the cocoon by machines. It can then be spun and woven into cloth to make men's and women's **apparel**, as well as upholstery, sheets, curtain materials, and even carpets.

Silk is the strongest of all natural **fibers**. It is also light in weight, warmer than cotton, rayon, or linen, and wrinkle resistant. These qualities, together with its incredible softness, make it highly desirable to those who **appreciate** the finer things in life.

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

1. What is the meaning of **hatch** as it is used in the passage?

2. What are blouses, dresses, scarves, and shirts?

3. What is the meaning of **emerge** as it is used in the passage?

4. Why is a cocoon that produces a live silk moth useless to the silk farmer?

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

6. Why does the incubator used by the silk farmer not need to be large?

7. Why do you think the silkworm's size increases so rapidly?

8. What is the meaning of **shed** as it is used in the passage?

9. What is the Chinese empress known as the lady of Si-ling known for?
10. How does the silkworm protect itself while it changes into a moth?
11. What does the silk farmer do with cocoons not needed for breeding purposes?
12. What effect does a cool temperature have on the growth of the silk moth's eggs?
13. How can one tell that a silkworm has outgrown its old skin and will shed it?
14. What is the meaning of **appreciate** as it is used in the passage?
15. What do silk, rayon, and wool have in common?

### FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

**Continuous** means "going on without stopping." **Continual** means "happening over and over again." When a telephone rings *continuously*, it does so without stopping, perhaps because no one answers and the person calling does not hang up. When a telephone rings *continually*, it starts to ring again as soon as one call ends, and this goes on repeatedly for some time.

The adjective **minute** is pronounced *mī nōot*. A **minute** amount is one that is very small. The noun

**minute** is pronounced *min' it*. (There are sixty **minutes** in an hour.)

To **sheathe** something is to cover it for protection. A **sheath** is a case that fits over something, such as the blade of a knife. Note that **sheathe** rhymes with **breathe** and **sheath** rhymes with **teeth**.