

Lesson 8

Word List

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

accompany

ə kum' pə nē

- v. 1. To go along with; to be together.
Thunder often **accompanies** lightning.
2. To play a musical instrument for or with.
The pianist offered to **accompany** the singer.

beneficial

ben ə fish' əl

- adj. Being of use; helpful; favorable.
A balanced diet is **beneficial** to one's health.

captive

kap' tiv

- n. One that is held prisoner.
The **captives** were closely guarded.
adj. Unable to escape or get away.
The hospital patients provided a **captive** audience for the mediocre comic.
captivity n. (kap tiv' i tē) The state of being held against one's will; loss of freedom.
The giant panda rarely breeds in **captivity**.

convenient

kən vən' yənt

- adj. Suitable for one's needs; making life easier or more comfortable.
The bus stop is **convenient** because it's close to my house.
convenience n. Anything that makes life easier or more comfortable.
The new tenants appreciated the central air-conditioning and other **conveniences** of the apartment.

ecstasy

ek' stə sē

- n. A strong feeling of emotion, especially joy.
Fans screamed in **ecstasy** when their idol appeared on stage.
ecstatic adj. (ek stat' ik) Full of or causing ecstasy.
The winners were **ecstatic** when the judges read the names.

expanse

ek spans'

- n. A wide, open area or surface; a stretch.
Wheat grows on the broad **expanse** of the Kansas prairie.

expedition

ek spə dish' ən

- n. 1. A long journey by a group to explore or do battle.
The **expedition** into the Brazilian rain forest lasted nearly a year.
2. A group that makes such a journey.
The **expedition** was attempting to find the origin of the Nile.

inept

in ept'

- adj. 1. Clumsily or awkwardly expressed; not suitable for the occasion.
That **inept** remark you made at the funeral upset those who overheard it.
2. Lacking in skill or ability.
An **inept** handler damaged the contents of the crate.

interpret

in tar' prət

v. 1. To translate into another language.

A native Parisian was hired to **interpret** the French minister's remarks for the audience.

2. To explain the meaning of.

Joseph offered to **interpret** the dream.

3. To understand in one's own way.

I **interpreted** your absence from the meeting as disapproval of what we were trying to do.

invaluable

in val' yoo ə bəl

adj. Too valuable to measure; priceless.

The students' help in organizing the boycott was **invaluable**.

linger

linj' gər

v. To be slow in leaving or going away.

The guests **lingered** in the hall, reluctant to go out into the cold.

retrieve

rē trēv'

v. 1. To get back; to recover.

Owners can **retrieve** their lost articles from the lost and found.

2. To find and bring back.

The puppy **retrieves** sticks the children throw in the pond.

skirmish

skur' mish

n. A minor fight or battle.

Apart from a few **skirmishes**, both sides kept the cease-fire that had been agreed to.

v. To take part in such a fight.

The two sides began to **skirmish** before the major battle.

supplement

sup' lə mənt

n. Something added to make up for something missing.

Those who eat a well-balanced diet do not need vitamin **supplements**.

v. (sup' lə mənt) To add to.

I **supplement** my allowance with earnings from a paper route.

territory

ter' ə tɔr ē

n. 1. A particular area of land.

A dog will defend its **territory**.

2. A land area under control of a particular group or government.

The island of Guam is a **territory** of the United States.

8A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 8. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) A supplement is
(b) a part that is missing.

- (c) An expanse is
(d) a part that is added afterward.

2. (a) whose worth is very great.
(b) An invaluable object is one

- (c) that prevents one from going forward.
(d) A convenient object is one

3. (a) To retrieve a package
(b) is to go with it. (c) is to return it to the sender.
(d) To accompany a package
4. (a) An expedition is
(b) A territory is (c) a loss of one's freedom.
(d) an area of land.
5. (a) To skirmish is to
(b) To linger is to (c) add to what one already has.
(d) take part in a minor battle.
6. (a) a lack of concern for others.
(b) Captivity is (c) Ecstasy is
(d) a feeling of great joy.
7. (a) one that is made clumsily.
(b) A convenient move is (c) one that is made unwillingly.
(d) An inept move is
8. (a) to deliver it by hand.
(b) To retrieve a letter is (c) To interpret a letter is
(d) to find it and bring it back.

8B 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 8.

- The students **added to** their box lunches with salads and milk from the cafeteria.
- I will call on you tomorrow at ten if that is **a time that is suitable for you to see me**.
- The organist will **play along with** the choir.
- The crowd was **overcome with joy** when the home team scored in the final minutes.
- Swimming can be **of great help** to those unable to do other forms of exercise.
- The builder was so **lacking in the ability to do the work properly** that the job had to be done over.

7. Is it right to keep wild animals in a **state where their freedom has been taken away**?
8. A few shots were exchanged during the **minor battle**, but no one was injured.
9. The diners **were in no hurry to leave, so they spent some time** over their coffee.
10. Robert Peary's **long journey of exploration** reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.
11. Your failure to answer the questions could be **understood by others** as an admission of your guilt.
12. To cross the great **wide open area** of the Pacific took many weeks by sailing ship.

8C 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 might **linger**?

(a) a smell	(c) a headache
(b) a blow to the head	(d) guests

2. Which of the following could be **invaluable**?

(a) a work of art	(c) a paper clip
(b) a letter signed by Abraham Lincoln	(d) knowledge of a foreign language

3. Which of the following might a **captive** do?

(a) escape	(c) long for freedom
(b) elude capture	(d) travel freely

4. Which of the following could be **interpreted**?

(a) a long silence	(c) a dream
(b) a statement in a foreign language	(d) a difficult passage in a poem

5. Which of the following are **territories**?

(a) Lake Ontario	(c) the Hudson River
(b) the island of Guam	(d) the Atlantic Ocean

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supplement
territory

6. Which of the following are **beneficial** to people?
- (a) injuries (c) sleep
(b) fresh air (d) diseases
7. Which of the following are modern **conveniences**?
- (a) the automobile (c) the telephone
(b) indoor plumbing (d) tables and chairs
8. Which of the following would be an **expedition**?
- (a) a journey up the Amazon (c) a jaunt in a horse-drawn carriage
(b) a visit to the store (d) a voyage to Mars

8D Word Study

Select the pair of words that most nearly expresses the relationship of the pair of words in capital letters. Circle the letter in front of the pair you choose.

HINT! Keep synonyms in mind as you answer questions 1 through 5.

1. JEOPARDY : DANGER ::
- (a) abundance : scarcity (c) mooring : boat
(b) sanctuary : safety (d) triumph : challenge
2. RETRIEVE : RECOVER ::
- (a) inhabit : inhibit (c) exhibit : show
(b) desire : hate (d) weaken : strengthen
3. BLISSFUL : ECSTATIC ::
- (a) joyful : affectionate (c) skilled : inept
(b) starving : ravenous (d) conspicuous : hidden
4. HELPFUL : BENEFICIAL ::
- (a) bold : inhibited (c) eloquent : abundant
(b) warm : humid (d) harmful : dangerous
5. PRICELESS : INVALUABLE ::
- (a) fake : real (c) glorious : triumphant
(b) flammable : hot (d) soothing : irritating

HINT! Keep antonyms in mind as you answer questions 6 through 10.

6. RURAL : URBAN ::
- (a) eloquent : elegant (c) tranquil : hectic
(b) arid : dry (d) lofty : towering

7. ENCOURAGE : INHIBIT ::

- (a) tire : exhaust (c) escape : emerge
(b) soothe : irritate (d) capture : captivate

8. DEFT : INEPT ::

- (a) casual : occasional (c) diligent : lazy
(b) superb : versatile (d) melodious : musical

9. LIBERTY : CAPTIVITY ::

- (a) restaurant : food (c) peninsula : map
(b) wedding : ceremony (d) variety : monotony

10. MINUTE : VAST ::

- (a) lowly : supreme (d) distinct : conspicuous
(b) humid : hardy (d) shy : timid

8E Passage

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

Sacagawea's Great Adventure

Imagine being snatched from your family and friends as a young teenager and taken far from home to be sold into slavery. That was the fate of Sacagawea, a Shoshone chief's daughter. The Shoshone people occupied what is now central Idaho on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Sacagawea was taken **captive** in 1799, during a **skirmish** with a Hidatsa raiding party. She was then carried off to their village on the banks of the Missouri river, seven hundred miles to the east, in what is now North Dakota. It must have been a terrifying experience for the young girl, but because of her kidnapping and the events that followed it, she became part of American history. This is her story.

After she had been kidnapped, Sacagawea was sold to a French Canadian named Charbonneau, who lived in the Hidatsa village; she became his wife when she was about fifteen years old. In 1804 the Lewis and Clark **expedition** arrived at the village. Its purpose was to explore routes to the Pacific coast and report back to the United States government. Having set out from St. Louis six months earlier, its leaders decided that the Hidatsa village would be a **convenient** place to spend the winter. Since they knew they would be passing through Shoshone **territory**, they hired Charbonneau, who spoke the Shoshone language, to **interpret** for them. They decided that even though she had just had a baby, Sacagawea should also **accompany** them. Her presence with the baby would demonstrate to the Shoshone that the expedition's intentions were peaceful.

In April 1805 the party set out, traveling in canoes up the Missouri river. Sacagawea, her baby strapped to her back, proved to be an **invaluable** member of the team. She collected roots and berries to **supplement** the food stocks, and she was also able to add to the medical supplies for she knew which plants had a **beneficial** effect when someone fell ill. One day, Charbonneau's **inept** handling of the canoe overturned it, and some important records would have been lost had Sacagawea not **retrieved** them. Because of such acts, Sacagawea earned the respect of Lewis and Clark.

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skirmish
supplement
territory

When they finally reached Shoshone country, Sacagawea had an **ecstatic** reunion with her brother, who was now a Shoshone chief. However, there was little time for her to **linger** among her own people as the expedition had to reach the Pacific before winter made travel impossible.

In mid-November the expedition reached the West Coast, and Sacagawea gazed for the first time at the vast **expanse** of the Pacific Ocean, of which she had heard stories since childhood. In March of 1806 the expedition began the return journey and reached the Hidatsa village in mid-August. Sacagawea remained there with her husband and child while the rest of the party continued east. Her great adventure was over. She had done things that must have been beyond her wildest dreams only two years before. She had been reunited with her brother, whom she had never expected to see again, and she had seen the Great Water. Although she had no way of knowing this, she had also earned for herself an honored place in America's history.

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 were Lewis and Clark looking for six months after leaving St. Louis?

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

3. How is it made clear that Sacagawea did not go willingly with the Hidatsa?

4. What is the meaning of **retrieve** as it is used in the passage?

5. What does the author indicate might have been the most striking feature of the Pacific Ocean for Sacagawea?

6. What is the meaning of **interpret** as it is used in the passage?

7. For how long was Sacagawea with the **expedition**?

8. Why was Sacagawea able to **supplement** the party's medical supplies?

9. What did the Shoshone do when they encountered the Hidatsa raiding party?

10. Why did Lewis and Clark believe that the presence of Sacagawea's baby might have a **beneficial** effect on the expedition?

11. What is the meaning of **territory** as it is used in the passage?

12. Why was Sacagawea **ecstatic** when she met the Shoshone chief?

13. How do you think Lewis and Clark felt about Sacagawea?

14. What is the meaning of **accompany** as it is used in the passage?

15. How do you know that Sacagawea was not eager to leave her brother?