

## Introducing the Words

Read the following diary entries about a girl's journey west during the time of the California Gold Rush. Notice how the highlighted words are used. These are the words you will be learning in this unit.

# Wagon Train Diary

(Diary Entries)

**M**ay 1, 1849 Today, we said good-bye and started off to the land of gold. There are thirty wagons in our group and sixty people. We began with much laughter, but a mishap quickly spoiled the mood. While crossing the Missouri River, two wagons were swept away by the water, and the families inside barely escaped.

**May 15** The oxen plod on, slowly and steadily. How I wish they moved at a more aggressive pace! When it rains, we barely cover two miles in a day. Will we ever reach

California? Everyone who emigrates wonders this, for the hours drag slowly. The bumping wagon bruises my bones, so usually I walk. My feet are sore, but the prairie flowers are beautiful, and I would not see them so well from the wagon.

**May 18** Just before noon, the sky looked hazy. I thought it must be full of smoke, but then we heard the buzzing and knew it was a swarm of grasshoppers in flight. There were more of them than anyone could imagine. The giant cloud of grasshoppers overwhelmed us,







turning day to night. We did all we could to keep the pests off our faces until, mercifully, they moved on.

**June 3** Hurrah! Today, we reached the Platte River. After weeks of dusty travel, how **luxurious** to sit in the water. The taste of fish is indeed a welcome change after salted pork. If only we could **linger** here, but we dare not. The wide **span** of a desert and the tall masses of a mountain range await us.

**June 19** At Independence Rock, so many emigrants have cut their names into the granite that I could barely find a spot for my own. Now

my name will forever be **associated** with this landmark on the trail leading west.

**July 6** We took a cutoff and got lost. At last, we are heading the right way, but the oxen need water. Once we thought we saw a stream, but it was a mirage—a trick of sunlight that **deceived** us.

**August 6** It seemed like there would be no end to the wind and dust. Seven of our wagons turned back. Then there was a sight to behold at Soda Springs. Hot water puffed and spurted high into the air, leaving a trail of rainbows. I wouldn't have traded that beauty for the **glamour** of any big city.

**August 20** Grass is scarce, and the oxen groan. We had to lighten our load, and Father dumped our stove and pots and books. Necessity has made us **flexible**, and we cannot be too attached to our belongings. The long trail is littered with lovely things.

**September 8** Today, we traveled fourteen miles and had to cross the Truckee River twelve times.

**September 15** Never did we believe that we'd make it up the rocky trail to the top of the Sierra Nevada, a mountain range in California, but here we are, and the majestic pines and peaks frame our first grand glimpse of California!





# Definitions

You were introduced to the words below in the passage on pages 36–37. Study the pronunciation, spelling, part of speech, and definition of each word. Write the word in the blank space in the sentence that follows. Then read the synonyms and antonyms.

## Remember

A **noun** (*n.*) is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

A **verb** (*v.*) is a word or words that express action or a state of being.

An **adjective** (*adj.*) is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

**1. aggressive**  
(ə gre' sɪv)

(adj.) quick to fight or quarrel, tending to violence; bold and forceful, determined

An \_\_\_\_\_ salesperson never gives up.

SYNONYMS: violent, warlike; pushy, vigorous  
ANTONYMS: peaceful, timid; shy, bashful, retiring



**2. associate**  
(v., ə sō' shē āt;  
n., adj., ə sō' shē ət)

(v.) to join or be together as partners, allies, or friends; to link in one's mind, connect

I will always \_\_\_\_\_ peaches with summer.

(n.) a partner, friend

The businessman introduced his \_\_\_\_\_.

(adj.) having less than full rank

She was hired as an \_\_\_\_\_ professor in the science department.

SYNONYMS: (v.) to unite, mingle, combine, mix, relate; (n.) a companion, teammate, coworker; (adj.) assistant  
ANTONYMS: (v.) to separate, distance, divorce; (n.) an enemy, foe, rival, stranger

**3. deceive**  
(di sēv')

(v.) to trick or lead a person into believing something that is not true

It is wrong to \_\_\_\_\_ the customer with false advertising.

SYNONYMS: to fool, swindle, mislead, double-cross, cheat

**4. emigrate**  
(e' mə grāt)

(v.) to leave one's home country or area to live in another

Henri hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ from Haiti to the United States.

SYNONYMS: to relocate, resettle, move, migrate

**5. flexible**  
(flek' sə bəl)

(adj.) able to bend without breaking; able to change or to take in new ideas

I brought in a box of \_\_\_\_\_ straws.

SYNONYMS: bendable, limber, elastic, springy; adaptable, adjustable  
ANTONYMS: stiff, rigid, unbendable; inflexible

**6. glamour**  
(glā' mər)

(n.) mysterious charm, beauty, or attractiveness

*The movie captures the \_\_\_\_\_ of Paris.*

SYNONYMS: style, sparkle, magic, enchantment, romance, fascination

**7. hazy**  
(hā' zē)

(adj.) unclear, misty; not readily seen or understandable

*Another hot and \_\_\_\_\_ day is forecast.*

SYNONYMS: cloudy, smoggy, foggy, blurry, dim; vague

ANTONYMS: bright, clear; precise

**8. linger**  
(lɪŋ' gər)

(v.) to stay longer than expected, be slow in leaving; to go slowly or take one's time

*We like to \_\_\_\_\_ over breakfast on Saturdays.*

SYNONYMS: to delay, stall, remain, stay, lag, persist; to dawdle

ANTONYMS: to hurry, rush, charge, hasten

**9. luxurious**  
(ləg zhūr' ē əs)

(adj.) providing ease and comfort far beyond what is ordinary or necessary

*They took a \_\_\_\_\_ vacation.*

SYNONYMS: rich, elegant, pleasurable, lavish, extravagant, fancy

ANTONYMS: poor, plain, simple, modest

**10. mishap**  
(mɪs' hap)

(n.) an unfortunate but minor accident

*The waiters chuckled over the \_\_\_\_\_.*

SYNONYMS: a misfortune, mistake, blunder, slipup

**11. overwhelm**  
(ō vər welm')

(v.) to overcome by superior force, crush; to affect so deeply as to make helpless

*Fresh troops threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ the weakened defenders.*

SYNONYMS: to overpower, destroy, crush; to stun, shock, stagger, astound

**12. span**  
(span)

(n.) the full reach or length, especially between two points in space or time

*The \_\_\_\_\_ of most insects' lives is very brief.*

(v.) to stretch or reach across

*A new bridge will be built to \_\_\_\_\_ the Golden Gate, which is the opening of San Francisco Bay.*

SYNONYMS: (n.) extent, distance, length, scope, period; (v.) to bridge, cross, last







# Match the Meaning



For each item below, choose the word whose meaning is suggested by the clue given. Then write the word in the space provided.

1. People who are too \_\_\_\_\_ often get into quarrels or fights.  
a. flexible      b. hazy      c. luxurious      d. aggressive
2. To fool people into believing what is not true is to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
a. overwhelm      b. deceive      c. emigrate      d. linger
3. If you join with me as a partner, you \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
a. associate      b. deceive      c. overwhelm      d. span
4. It is not easy to see distant mountains on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
a. aggressive      b. flexible      c. hazy      d. luxurious
5. A princess's charm and beauty might make her a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. associate      b. mishap      c. span      d. glamour
6. To \_\_\_\_\_ from Korea to Nepal is to leave Korea to live in Nepal.  
a. associate      b. emigrate      c. linger      d. overwhelm
7. Getting a paper cut is an example of a minor \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. mishap      b. span      c. associate      d. glamour
8. A mighty army might easily \_\_\_\_\_ a weaker foe.  
a. emigrate      b. linger      c. overwhelm      d. associate
9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ straw makes it easy to drink from a juice box.  
a. luxurious      b. aggressive      c. flexible      d. hazy
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ hotel might provide six fluffy bath towels for each guest.  
a. aggressive      b. hazy      c. flexible      d. luxurious
11. To stay longer than expected or to leave slowly is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. deceive      b. linger      c. emigrate      d. span
12. A bridge that crosses the Mississippi is said to \_\_\_\_\_ that river.  
a. span      b. associate      c. linger      d. overwhelm



The family quickly cleaned up the **mishap** before the paint dried.

## Synonyms

For each item below, choose the word that is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word or phrase in **boldface**. Then write your choice on the line provided.

1. the **magic** of Hollywood  
a. mishap      b. span      c. glamour      d. associate      \_\_\_\_\_
2. **crush** our opponents  
a. deceive      b. emigrate      c. linger      d. overwhelm      \_\_\_\_\_
3. told us about the **slipup**  
a. glamour      b. span      c. mishap      d. associate      \_\_\_\_\_
4. **move** from Egypt to Italy  
a. overwhelm      b. linger      c. deceive      d. emigrate      \_\_\_\_\_
5. **mislead** the enemy  
a. associate      b. deceive      c. overwhelm      d. emigrate      \_\_\_\_\_
6. over the **period** of a year  
a. associate      b. mishap      c. span      d. glamour      \_\_\_\_\_

## Antonyms

For each item below, choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word or phrase in **boldface**. Then write your choice on the line provided.

1. **timid** base runners  
a. associate      b. aggressive      c. luxurious      d. hazy      \_\_\_\_\_
2. introduced her **rival**  
a. glamour      b. associate      c. span      d. mishap      \_\_\_\_\_
3. **hurry** over our good-byes  
a. span      b. emigrate      c. overwhelm      d. linger      \_\_\_\_\_
4. a **rigid** point of view  
a. flexible      b. aggressive      c. hazy      d. luxurious      \_\_\_\_\_
5. a **simple** meal with friends  
a. aggressive      b. flexible      c. luxurious      d. hazy      \_\_\_\_\_
6. a **clear** sky  
a. flexible      b. luxurious      c. aggressive      d. hazy      \_\_\_\_\_



## Completing the Sentence

Choose the word from the box that best completes each item below. Then write the word in the space provided. (You may have to change the word's ending.)

aggressive    associate    deceive  
emigrate    flexible    glamour  
hazy    linger    luxurious  
mishap    overwhelm    span

### A New Life in America

- Poor conditions in their homeland have driven many Mexicans to \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States. Many have settled in the Southwest, but others have traveled to big cities in the Midwest and Northeast in search of work.
- Some dishonest agents \_\_\_\_\_ travelers by taking their money in exchange for legal documents that they never provide.
- Over the \_\_\_\_\_ of the past fifty years, more immigrants have come to the United States from Mexico than from any other country.
- Many immigrants have only a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ notion of what life will be like in the new country they have heard so much about.
- Mix-ups over language or local customs often lead to \_\_\_\_\_ and misunderstandings.
- Despite facing some \_\_\_\_\_ problems, most immigrants manage to build better lives for themselves and their families.

### A Legal Brief

- It is a lawyer's duty to act in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ fashion in order to protect the interests of his or her clients. Trial lawyers especially cannot afford to be timid or shy.
- Most lawyers, like other professionals, have to keep \_\_\_\_\_ hours in order to serve their clients well.
- From the newest \_\_\_\_\_ to senior partners, lawyers must research past cases to find ways to support their arguments. For this reason, they often spend long hours in law libraries.
- Media attention lends some legal cases more \_\_\_\_\_ than they really deserve. Some especially newsworthy trials are now televised from start to finish.
- The impact of such cases may \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind long after all the lawyers, the judge, and the jurors have left the courtroom.
- Lawyers on television and in movies are often seen to drive \_\_\_\_\_ cars and wear expensive clothes. In fact, most real-life lawyers work long, hard hours and rarely enjoy the spotlight of celebrity.



## Word Associations



Circle the letter next to the word or expression that best completes the sentence or answers the question. Pay special attention to the word in **boldface**.

1. Which is an example of a **mishap**?
  - a. solving a riddle
  - b. a serious car accident
  - c. stepping in a puddle
  - d. telling a lie
2. If a movie **overwhelms** you, you
  - a. might feel like you will cry.
  - b. might ask for a refund.
  - c. might refuse to clap.
  - d. might get very hungry.
3. If you have a **hazy** grasp of map reading, you should
  - a. use a brighter lamp.
  - b. memorize the state capitals.
  - c. take the bus.
  - d. learn more about keys and symbols.
4. You might **linger** if you are
  - a. not wearing a watch.
  - b. late for an appointment.
  - c. having a great time.
  - d. bored to tears.
5. A **luxurious** outfit might include
  - a. gold jewelry.
  - b. rags.
  - c. T-shirts.
  - d. aluminum foil.
6. Which would most people **associate**?
  - a. bicycles with snowshoes
  - b. winter with fireworks
  - c. fishing with homework
  - d. vacations with summer
7. In a place known for **glamour**, a visitor might find
  - a. cows grazing in a field.
  - b. unpaved roads.
  - c. lots of factories.
  - d. expensive restaurants.
8. **Aggressive** ballplayers would
  - a. lose interest in the game.
  - b. play as hard as they can.
  - c. let their opponents win.
  - d. ask to sit out the game.
9. You might **deceive** a puppy by
  - a. pretending to throw a ball.
  - b. taking off its collar.
  - c. feeding it twice a day.
  - d. changing your clothes.
10. A U.S. citizen might **emigrate** to
  - a. the moon.
  - b. Florida.
  - c. Canada.
  - d. New York City.
11. The "**span** of a lifetime" means
  - a. from Monday to Friday.
  - b. from birth to death.
  - c. from kindergarten to college.
  - d. from breakfast to dinner.
12. Which is the most **flexible**?
  - a. a frying pan
  - b. a pipe wrench
  - c. an extension ladder
  - d. a garden hose







## Word Study • Analogies

An **analogy** is a statement that shows how two pairs of words are related. Here is an analogy with the word *flexible* (page 38): *twig* is to *flexible* as *cotton* is to *soft*.

In this analogy, the first word in each pair names an object, and the second word gives a description of the object. *Twig* can be described as *flexible*, and *cotton* can be described as *soft*.

The chart at the right shows other types of relationships that analogies can have.

<b>Object/Description</b>	<i>twig is to flexible as cotton is to soft</i>
<b>Synonyms</b>	<i>vivid is to bright as dull is to boring</i>
<b>Antonyms</b>	<i>left is to right as even is to odd</i>
<b>Object/Class</b>	<i>rose is to flower as pine is to tree</i>
<b>Object/Function</b>	<i>fork is to eat as pencil is to write</i>

**PRACTICE** Match the word pairs to form a complete analogy. Write the number of the first pair next to the pair with the same relationship.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. keyboard is to type as | _____ trout is to fish      |
| 2. lemon is to sour as    | _____ luxurious is to plain |
| 3. linger is to rush as   | _____ scissors is to cut    |
| 4. robin is to bird as    | _____ honey is to sweet     |

**APPLY** Complete each analogy. Explain the relationship on the lines provided.

5. *strawberry* is to *fruit* as *carrot* is to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. *ruler* is to *measure* as *microscope* is to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. *cheetah* is to fast as *snail* is to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. *fearless* is to *timid* as *hazy* is to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. *justify* is to *defend* as *deceive* is to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Create an analogy using a word from Units 1–4. Have a partner complete the analogy. Talk about the relationship between the words.



## Shades of Meaning • Words That Describe Behavior

In the passage “Wagon Train Diary” on pages 36–37, you read: *How I wish they moved at a more **aggressive** pace!* Here, *aggressive* describes the way the narrator would like the oxen to move. She wishes that they would move with more energy.

*Aggressive* can also be used to describe behavior, the way in which a person or animal acts. Look at the words in the chart. Each describes a particular behavior.

<b>aggressive</b>	A person who is <b>aggressive</b> is quick to attack or start a fight.
<b>arrogant</b>	A person who is <b>arrogant</b> feels very proud, believing that others are much less important.
<b>assertive</b>	A person who is <b>assertive</b> stands up for himself or herself and tells others what he or she thinks or wants.
<b>impulsive</b>	A person who is <b>impulsive</b> acts without thinking carefully first.

**PRACTICE** Write the word from the chart that best describes each behavior.

1. She jumped right into the pool without taking her shoes off. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The dog growled and bared its teeth when we walked by. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He always thinks his ideas are the best in the class. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She won the student council election because she is not afraid to speak her mind.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The athlete defended his request for practice time on the basketball court.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. At the auction, the woman bid on an item she didn't even want. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Because he believed he had the best plan, the candidate thought everyone would vote for him. \_\_\_\_\_

**APPLY** Give an example of when you have shown or seen each of the behaviors below.

8. **aggressive** \_\_\_\_\_
9. **arrogant** \_\_\_\_\_
10. **assertive** \_\_\_\_\_
11. **impulsive** \_\_\_\_\_