

Lesson 1

Name: _____

Word List

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

affection
ə fek' shən

n. A fond or tender feeling.

Hugging is one way to show **affection**.

affectionate *adj.* Gentle and loving.

My cousin took my hand and gave it an **affectionate** squeeze.

appeal
ə pēl'

v. 1. To make an earnest request; to ask.

Three students **appealed** for more time to finish the work.

2. To be of interest to; to be attractive to.

This very funny movie will **appeal** to children of all ages.

n. 1. An earnest request for help.

The letter contained an **appeal** for money to provide shelters for the homeless.

2. The power to attract or be of interest.

Neither the liver and onions nor the meatloaf had much **appeal**.

clasp
klasp

v. To grasp or hold tightly.

The dancers **clasped** hands and circled the maypole.

n. 1. A strong grasp or hold.

The nurse gently removed the doll from the toddler's **clasp**.

2. Something, as a hook or fastener, that holds two parts together.

The necklace has a **clasp** in the shape of a snake biting its tail.

conspicuous
kən spik' yōō əs

adj. Easily or plainly seen.

His great height made him **conspicuous** in any crowd.

contribute
kən trib' yōōt

v. 1. To give along with others who are giving.

I **contributed** a spinach salad to the potluck supper.

2. To have a part in bringing about.

Exercise **contributes** greatly to good health

contribution *n.* (kən tri byōō' shən) That which is given.

The museum sent a thank-you note for the fifty-dollar **contribution**.

contributor *n.* (kən trib' yə tər) One who gives.

Contributors to the new theater received free tickets for opening night.

declare
dē klār'

v. To make known; to state openly.

"I will not seek reelection," she **declared**.

declaration *n.* (dek lə rā' shən) A public statement.

The **declaration** read by the mayor stated that November was bicycle safety month.

eloquent
ə kwənt

adj. Skilled at speaking or writing; having the power to move people.

Anne Frank's **eloquent** diary often moves readers to tears.

eloquence *n.* Skill at speaking or writing; the power to move people.

Dr. Martin Luther King's **eloquence** made him the obvious choice to lead the 1960s Civil Rights Movement.

exhibit

eg zib' it

v. To show in public.

Local artists **exhibited** their paintings at the library.

n. An item or collection of items in a public show.

The most interesting **exhibit** in the museum was the dinosaur skeleton.**exhibition** n. (ek sə bish' ən) A large-scale public show.Tickets for the **exhibition** of early automobiles go on sale next week.**ferry**

fer' ē

n. A boat that carries people and goods back and forth across a stretch of water.

The **ferry** will go out of service when the new bridge opens.

v. To move people or goods by boat across a stretch of water.

The boat owner who **ferried** us across the lake would not accept any payment.**immigrant**

im' ə grənt

n. A person who comes into a country to live there.

Many Polish **immigrants** settled in Chicago.**lofty**

lōf' tē

adj. 1. Very tall or high.

Lofty elm trees provided welcome shade on many American streets.

2. Noble in feeling or high in ideals.

Ending world hunger in our lifetime is a **lofty** goal.

3. Showing a too-proud or superior attitude.

The **lofty** way the diner spoke to the waiter made me feel uncomfortable.**pedestal**

ped' əs təl

n. A base or support on which something stands.

After communism collapsed in Russia, hardly a statue of Stalin was left standing on its **pedestal**.**persecute**

pə' sə kyoot

v. To treat cruelly or harshly because of political, religious, or other differences.

The Kurds of northern Iraq were **persecuted** by the Iraqi rulers for wanting their own state.**persecution** n. (pə sə kyoot' shən) The state or condition of being persecuted.Hitler's **persecution** of the Jews led to the murder of millions of innocent people.**poverty**

pəv' ər tē

n. The state of being poor.

The food stamp program was started to help feed American families living in **poverty**.**unveil**

un vāl'

v. 1. To remove a covering from.

The president of the American Red Cross **unveiled** the portrait of its founder, Clara Barton.

2. To make known or reveal for the first time.

The police chief will **unveil** a plan to reduce street crime at today's meeting.

1A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 1. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) let that person go free. (c) treat that person badly.
(b) To clasp someone is to (d) To persecute someone is to

2. (a) If something is lofty, (c) it is hidden from view.
(b) If something has appeal, (d) it has the power to attract.

3. (a) To exhibit something is to (c) understand it fully.
(b) To unveil something is to (d) reveal it for the first time.

4. (a) Poverty is (c) a condition of poor health.
(b) Eloquence is (d) the state of being poor.

5. (a) To speak in an affectionate manner (c) is to show a too-proud attitude
(b) To speak in a lofty manner (d) is to show extreme shyness.

6. (a) a lever operated by the foot. (c) a public showing.
(b) An exhibit is (d) A pedestal is

7. (a) entry into a country to live there. (c) skill at speaking or writing.
(b) Eloquence is (d) Affection is

8. (a) understand it. (c) To clasp something is to
(b) hold it tightly. (d) To contribute to something is to

9. (a) ask that person for help. (c) To appeal to someone is to
(b) To ferry someone is to (d) give comfort to that person.

10. (a) A pedestal is (c) a person traveling on foot.
(b) A contribution is (d) something that is given.

1B 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 1.

1. My parents were **people who left their own country to come** to the United States.
2. The **boat that carries people across the river** leaves every hour on the hour.
3. The sundial, together with the **base on which it stands**, costs two hundred dollars.
4. There was a burst of applause when the artist **removed the covering from** her painting.
5. The president's **public statement** that the factory would not be closing was welcome news to the townspeople.
6. A heavy dessert would not **be of interest** to me after that big turkey dinner.
7. The generosity of the audience **was one of the things that led to the success of the auction.**
8. The **noble-sounding words** of Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" made a deep impression on me.
9. Their unusual way of dressing makes them **stand out from those around them** in a crowd.
10. I have nothing but **fond and tender feelings** for you all.

affection
 appeal
 clasp
 conspicuous
 contribute
 declare
 eloquent
 exhibit
 ferry
 immigrant
 lofty
 pedestal
 persecute
 poverty
 unveil

1C 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 could be **unveiled**?

(a) a statue	(c) a painting
(b) a cloud	(d) a plan
2. Which of the following can be **declared**?

(a) a winner	(c) one's love
(b) one's children	(d) a holiday

3. Which of the following can be **contributed**?
- (a) money (c) clothing
(b) time (d) space
4. Which of the following could be **ferried**?
- (a) hopes (c) people
(b) fears (d) cars
5. For which of the following might someone be subjected to **persecution**?
- (a) driving too fast (c) breaking into someone's home
(b) having different beliefs (d) belonging to a different race
6. Which of the following would be **conspicuous**?
- (a) a lighthouse on a cliff (c) a billboard by the roadside
(b) a pebble on the beach (d) a purple house
7. Which of the following could be **exhibited**?
- (a) pottery (c) uncertainty
(b) days (d) coins
8. Which of the following are always true of **immigrants**?
- (a) They speak more than one language. (c) They plan to live in a new country.
(b) They are poor. (d) They leave their own country.

D Word Study

Circle two of four words that are synonyms in each of the groups of words below. (Synonyms are words having the same or nearly the same meaning.)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. tall | eloquent | hidden | lofty |
| 2. understand | contribute | declare | state |
| 3. show | return | exhibition | appeal |
| 4. eloquent | moving | conspicuous | tired |
| 5. contribute | request | return | appeal |
| 6. fastener | base | poverty | pedestal |
| 7. affectionate | fond | conspicuous | sad |
| 8. persecution | anger | grasp | clasp |
| 9. ferry | poverty | need | desire |
| 10. clasp | immigrant | supply | fastener |

1E Passage

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

Lady Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom to people all over the world, and since 1886 it has welcomed **immigrants** who sail into New York harbor to begin a new life in the United States. Like many of them, Lady Liberty, as the statue is **affectionately** known, had to overcome some difficulties before reaching these shores.

The statue was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States in honor of the friendship between the two countries and the one-hundredth anniversary of the American Revolution. But before the statue could be put in place, the people of the United States had to provide a **pedestal** for it at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. That turned out to be no easy task. A fund-raising drive was launched and ran into immediate difficulties. Newspapers across the United States ridiculed the effort. They argued that since the French were sending over the statue, they should be the ones to pay the extra costs involved for the base.

Despite this opposition, the effort to raise the money continued. A forty-foot-high section of the right arm, with the hand **clasp**ing the torch of liberty, was sent to the United States and displayed at the 1876 Philadelphia **exhibition** marking the one-hundredth birthday of the United States. Visitors paid fifty cents to climb onto the balcony surrounding the torch. Many other fund-raising events were held, but even after several years, **contributions** fell far short of the total needed, and the future of the entire project seemed in doubt. Not until a newspaper **appeal** promised to print donors' names was the necessary money raised.

With the success of the project assured, the rest of the statue was finally shipped from France in pieces packed in over two hundred wooden crates, and the work of assembling it proceeded without further delay. A public holiday was **declared** on October 28, 1886, when the Statue of Liberty was at last **unveiled** before one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in New York City. The island where it stands is called Liberty Island and is reached by a short **ferry** ride from lower Manhattan. At just over 305 feet, the statue was the tallest structure in New York City. Though it is now dwarfed by the **lofty** skyscrapers of Manhattan, at the time it was the most **conspicuous** landmark in the city.

In the 1880s, people seeking a better life were flooding into the United States at the rate of one million a year. Many of them came from Russia and eastern Europe; they had been cruelly **persecuted** by their governments and were fleeing to safety. Others were escaping the **poverty** of their native lands in search of a more prosperous life in America.

The museum at the base of the statue contains a bronze tablet placed there in 1903. On it is a poem written twenty years earlier by Emma Lazarus, whose own family had fled Russia. The poem has captured the imagination of the American people and has become forever associated with the Statue of Liberty. It ends with these **eloquent** lines:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore;
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

affection
appeal
clasp
conspicuous
contribute
declare
eloquent
exhibit
ferry
immigrant
lofty
pedestal
persecute
poverty
unveil

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 **lofty** as it is used in the passage?
2. What finally caused Americans to **contribute** the necessary funds?
3. What was done with the statue's arm in Philadelphia in 1876?
4. How can you tell that the author has a favorable opinion of Lazarus's poem?
5. What is the meaning of **appeal** as it is used in the passage?
6. Why were so many people able to attend the first showing of the statue?
7. What was the hope of people who came to America to escape the **poverty** of their homelands?
8. Why did the American people have to raise \$100,000?
9. How is the torch of liberty supported by the statue?
10. How do visitors reach the Statue of Liberty?

11. What is the meaning of **unveil** as it is used in the passage?
12. Why do you think the United States has been called a nation of **immigrants**?
13. Why is the statue not such a **conspicuous** landmark as it once was?
14. Why would **persecuted** people want to come to the United States?
15. Do you think the people fleeing to the United States for safety in the 1880s felt **affection** for their governments? Why or why not?

FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

The Latin word for *foot* is *ped*, and several English words, such as *pedal* (a lever worked by the foot) and *pedestrian* (a person going on foot), come from it. Since a **pedestal** is a base that stands at the foot, or lowest part, of a statue, column, or similar object, you might think that *pedestal* comes directly from *ped*. Actually it comes from an Italian phrase, *pie di stallo*, which means “a foot (or lowest part) of a stall.” Since the Italian word for *foot* comes from *ped*, it’s true to say that the English word *pedestal* also comes from it, but in a roundabout manner.

An **immigrant** is a person who enters a country intending to live there. An *emigrant* is a person who

leaves one country to settle in another. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many people *emigrated* from Europe and arrived in the United States as *immigrants*.

Persecute and *prosecute* are similar sounding words that are sometimes confused even though they have quite separate meanings. To *persecute* someone is to make that person suffer because of political, religious, or other differences. To *prosecute* someone is to bring that person to trial for criminal acts.