

WORDLY WISE

3000

Book 1



Kenneth Hodkinson, Sandra Adams
Recommended for grade 4

Wordly Wise 3000, Book 1, the fourth in a series of twelve books (A, B, C and 1-9), contains carefully selected words from literature, textbooks, and SAT-prep books. Each lesson begins with an alphabetized Word List. Pronunciation, parts of speech, and concise definitions are also included. Student instruction is given through reading, writing and a variety of additional exercises.

Use this **sample of Lesson 1** from Book 1 with your students to discover the many benefits of the *Wordly Wise 3000* vocabulary series. For your convenience, we've included an Order Form that can be used to purchase books in the *Wordly Wise 3000* series.

Three easy ways to order:

Toll free: 800.225.5750
Fax: 888.440.BOOK (2665)
Online: www.epsbooks.com



EPS

EDUCATORS PUBLISHING SERVICE

Word List

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

benefit
be´ nə fit

v. To help or be helpful to; to be useful to.
[That preschool program *benefits* young children.]
n. 1. Something that is useful or helpful, that does good, sometimes as part of a job contract.
[One of the *benefits* of my exercise program is that I sleep better.]
2. An event held to raise money for a cause.
[The library's *benefit* raised enough money for a new children's room.]

complete
kəm plēt´

adj. 1. Having no missing parts; whole.
[She bought a *complete* set of woodworking tools at a yard sale.]
2. Finished.
[The new wing on the high school is now *complete*.]
v. To finish.
[Schubert did not *complete* his eighth symphony, so it's nicknamed "The Unfinished."]

develop
di vel´ əp

v. 1. To go through a process of growth.
[Running regularly *develops* strong leg muscles.]
2. To bring or come into being.
[The day after I brushed against the poison ivy, a rash *developed* on my leg.]
3. To apply chemicals to photographic film to bring out the picture.
[I want to learn to *develop* my own pictures.]

dismay
dis mā´

v. To cause feelings of fear, worry, or surprise.
[A large crack in the ceiling of our newly painted kitchen *dismayed* my parents.]
n. A sudden loss of courage because of fear or worry.
[Just after we began hiking, we were filled with *dismay* when we heard the rumble of a rockslide.]

ease
ēz

n. A state of being comfortable—without worry, pain, or trouble.
[Since I took a course in public speaking, I feel much more at *ease* when I give a speech.]
v. To make less worried, pained, or troubled.
[It *eased* my mind to hear you were safe.]

hail
hāl

n. Small lumps of frozen rain.
[The *hail* bouncing off the metal roof of the garage made a terrible racket.]
v. 1. To fall as frozen rain.
[My father's corn plants suffered a lot of damage when it *hailed* yesterday.]
2. To greet or welcome, usually with admiration.
[The band played "*Hail* to the Chief" as the president came in.]

lack
lak

v. To be without.
[He never sees the funny side of things because he *lacks* a sense of humor.]
n. A shortage.
[A *lack* of money to pay the staff forced our library to close on weekends.]

Word List *(continued)*

master

mas' tər

adj. Chief; main.[Throw the *master* switch to turn on the power.]*v.* To become skilled at.[My mother *mastered* the new computer program in just a few weeks.]**patriot**

pā' trē ət

n. One who loves, supports, and is loyal to his or her country.[Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian *patriot* who fought tirelessly to unite his country.]**patriotic** (pā trē ä' tik) *adj.* Having or showing love of one's country.[“America the Beautiful” is a *patriotic* song that was written by Katherine Lee Bates.]**patriotism** *n.* Love of one's country.[Some people show their *patriotism* by proudly flying their country's flag.]**project**

prā' jekt

n. A plan or idea for doing something.[My science *project* is going to show what acid rain does to plants.]*v.* (prə jekt') 1. To stick out.[Nails are still *projecting* out of the new floor, so be careful where you walk.]

2. To cause an image to be shown on a screen.

[This machine *projects* color slides but not movies.]**recommend**

re kə mend'

v. 1. To make a statement of praise.[I loved the *Secret Garden* and I highly *recommend* it.]

2. To give advice; to suggest.

[Dentists usually *recommend* that you have a checkup twice a year.]**remark**

ri märk'

v. To say; to make a comment.[My grandmother *remarked* on how well I looked.]*n.* Something said; a comment.[When no one else could think of anything to say, I made a *remark* about how badly we needed rain.]**remarkable** *adj.* Deserving of being noticed; unusual.[For such a young child, he had *remarkable* strength.]**represent**

re pri zent'

v. 1. To stand for or in place of.[Three dots *represent* the letter “S” in the Morse code.]

2. To act in place of.

[Each state in the U.S. elects two senators to *represent* it in Congress.]**sufficient**

sə fish' ənt

adj. Enough to fill a need.[Ten lessons on the oboe were *sufficient* to earn me a place in the school band.]**utter**

u' tər

v. To make sounds with the voice; to speak.[Please don't *utter* another word.]

Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from the word list. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) a useful aid. (c) Dismay is
(b) Hail is (d) frozen rain.
-

2. (a) A remarkable plan is (c) one that will probably fail.
(b) the main one. (d) A master plan is
-

3. (a) a place to relax. (c) A benefit is
(b) an event that raises money. (d) A patriot is
-

4. (a) A complete picture is one that is (c) very unusual.
(b) A remarkable picture is one that is (d) not easy to see.
-

5. (a) to bring it to an end. (c) to make it grow.
(b) To develop something is (d) To ease something is
-

6. (a) to control it. (c) To utter something is
(b) To complete something is (d) to say it.
-

7. (a) stand in for him or her. (c) To represent someone is to
(b) invite him or her. (d) To recommend someone is to
-

8. (a) To lack food (c) is to have more than enough.
(b) To have sufficient food (d) is to have enough.
-

9. (a) to show it on a screen. (c) To recommend a picture is
(b) to change it slightly. (d) To project a picture is
-

Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the italicized phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from the word list.

1. I sensed a *total absence* of enthusiasm when I suggested that we climb Mount Monadnock.
2. Martha Graham *brought into being* a new style of dance in America.
3. The bookshelf *sticks out* too far into the room and has to be made narrower.
4. I took a hot bath to help *to take away the pain in* my aching muscles.
5. Olga Ramirez expects her novel to be *at a point where no further work is necessary* by the end of the week.
6. My uncle *became very skilled at* speaking French after spending a year in France.
7. In English the letter “c” *stands in place of* two different sounds.
8. Young children *are helped* a great deal from being read to every day.
9. The article ended with a reminder that there is more to showing *love of one’s country* than flying your country’s flag.
10. The news that the last train had just left *worried and distressed* us.
11. The track coach *gave me the suggestion* that I warm up before starting my run.

Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of each correct answer to the questions below. A question may have more than one correct answer.

- Which of the following might fill someone with *dismay*?
(a) losing ten dollars (c) finding a staple in a tuna sandwich
(b) finding ten dollars (d) finding celery in a tuna sandwich
- Which of the following might put someone at *ease*?
(a) a friendly smile (c) a warm welcome
(b) a “Keep Out” sign (d) a promise to help
- Which of the following might be *hailed* by people?
(a) a train crash (c) a popular president
(b) a cure for a disease (d) rain after a long dry spell
- Which of the following is a *complete* sentence and needs a period?
(a) I’m cold (c) The bus for Toledo
(b) Let’s go (d) My hockey puck
- A rich person could *lack* which of the following?
(a) money (c) time
(b) freedom (d) good health
- Which of the following could mean a person is *patriotic*?
(a) making money (c) voting in elections
(b) having a hobby (d) serving one’s country
- Which of the following is a *remark*?
(a) You look tired. (c) What on earth are you doing?
(b) $2 + 2 = 4$ (d) A B C D
- Which of the following *represent* other people?
(a) state senators (c) storekeepers
(b) taxi drivers (d) lawyers

Completing the Thought

Read each sentence below and fill in the blank with the correct word (or a form of the word) from the word list.

1. Jennifer can fly for half price because she works for an airline. Half-price travel is one of her _____.
2. Nebraska plans to spend six million dollars building a new bridge over the Platte River. The new bridge is a state _____.
3. Yehudi Menuhin was one of the greatest violin players who ever lived. As a child, he was unusually talented, and _____ the violin at a very early age.
4. Leslie answered all the questions on the test and still had time to check her answers. She _____ the test with time to spare.
5. The Changs decided to try the Golden Grill because their friends told them that the food there was delicious. They went there because their friends _____ it.
6. The white-haired man sitting next to her told Marie that she reminded him of his favorite granddaughter. This _____ made Marie happy.
7. Tony's gas level was low when he got on the expressway. He was afraid he would not have _____ gas to get home.
8. Jamile remained silent when she was asked where her friend was staying. She did not _____ a sound.
9. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson disagreed on many things, but both had the best interests of the United States at heart. They were both _____.
10. The afternoon was dark and cold; the rain was beginning to freeze. Soon we could hear the plink-plink of the _____.

benefit
complete
hail
master
patriot
project
recommend
remark
sufficient
utter

Narrative

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

SEQUOYA'S GIFT

Sequoya was a **remarkable** man—a silversmith, painter, and soldier who is famous because he is the only person in history known to have invented a complete alphabet.

Sequoya was a member of the Cherokee nation, the son of a Native American mother and a British father. A **patriotic** person, he was **dismayed** that white people were taking over more and more of the Cherokee lands.

There was no easy way for Cherokees to be in touch with each other because they **lacked** a written language. Words spoken in Cherokee were lost as soon as they were **uttered**. Sequoya believed that the Cherokee people would **benefit** greatly if they had a written language and could read and write. Then newspapers could spread the word of what was happening to people, and books could record their history. He made up his mind that he would try to **develop** a written language for his people.

The **project**, which he began in 1809, took twelve years to **complete**. He and his daughter worked together. She carefully sounded out each syllable, and Sequoya **represented** it with a letter that he chose from the English, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets. Eighty-six letters were **sufficient** to cover all the sounds of the Cherokee language.

Sequoya used this new written language in a message he sent to the leaders of the Cherokee nation. The leaders were impressed with how simple the system was, and they **recommended** that the new written language be taught to everyone who wanted to learn to read and write. People liked it because it could be learned quickly and with **ease**, and those who **mastered** it went on to teach others. The Cherokees set up schools to teach Sequoya's alphabet and began to publish books and newspapers in their new language. The first Native American newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, was published on February 21, 1828. It was followed by a flood of other newspapers and books.

In his later years, Sequoya travelled throughout North America studying other Native American languages. Everywhere he went he was **hailed** for his invention, which played such an important part in uniting the Cherokee people. He died in 1843. His memory is honored in California's giant sequoia trees, and its beautiful Sequoia National Park.

SEQUOYA'S GIFT

Answer each of the following questions in a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word, use a vocabulary word in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. How can we tell that Sequoia was **patriotic**?

2. What is the meaning of **utter** as used in the narrative?

3. Why weren't any books written in Cherokee before 1821?

4. How did Sequoia feel about what the white settlers were doing?

5. What is the meaning of **develop** as it is used in the narrative?

6. How did Sequoia use the English, Greek and Hebrew alphabets?

7. Our alphabet has twenty-six letters. Why wasn't that number **sufficient** for the Cherokee alphabet?

8. How long did Sequoia's work take?

9. Did Sequoia work on his **project** alone or did he have help?

10. Why was the new language popular with the people?

11. How can we tell that the Cherokee leaders liked the new system?

12. What is the meaning of **hailed** as it is used in the narrative?

13. How did the Cherokees help each other learn the new language?

14. What was **remarkable** about Sequoya?

15. How does a written language **benefit** friends living far apart?

WORDLY WISE

The Latin *bene* means “good” or “well” and forms a root of the word **benefit**. A *benefit* is something that is good for a person. Other words formed from this root include *benevolent*, which means “having a wish to do good” and *beneficial*, which means “doing good; being of help.”



Some people, the Germans, for example, think of their country as a father and call it the fatherland; in fact, the word **patriot** comes from the Latin *pater*, which means “father.” People of other countries, including Americans, think of their country not as the

fatherland but as the motherland. If English had used the Latin word for mother, which is *mater*, instead of the word for father, what would we call a person with a deep love of country? *



In addition to its meaning as a verb, **utter** is also an adjective and means “total” or “absolute.” [When the cellar door slammed shut behind us, we were left in *utter* darkness.]; [I felt like an *utter* fool when the bike I had reported stolen was found just where I had left it.]

*A patriot.