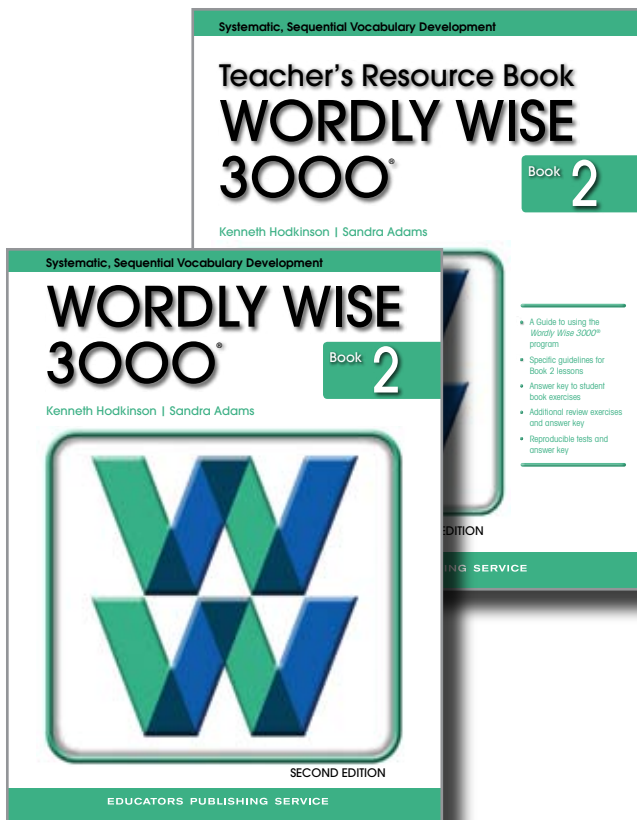


# WORDLY WISE 3000®

2ND EDITION

Book **2**



## Lesson 9

- » Student Book
- » Teacher's Resource Book
  - Teacher's Guide
  - Student Book Answer Key
  - Lesson Review Exercises
  - Lesson 14 Test



## ★ Lesson 9 ★

Word List

Study the words below. Then do the exercises for the lesson.

aboard  
blast

career  
cautious

girder  
invent

rotate  
story

strand  
tower

**Aboard** means in or on a ship, train, or airplane. Jason jumped aboard the train just before the doors closed.



A **blast** is a strong wind or movement of air. An icy blast blew into the room when Caleb opened the door.

A **blast** is a loud noise. The whistle gave two blasts, and then the ship began to move away from the dock.

To **blast** something is to blow it up. To begin the tunnel through the mountain, the workers need to blast these rocks.

To **blast** off is to go up in the air or into space. Raisa and her family will watch the rocket blast off at noon tomorrow.

A **career** is the kind of work a person does for many years. After finishing college, Ramona chose a career as a firefighter.



To be **cautious** is to be careful in order to avoid mistakes, trouble, or danger. Ray and Theresa were cautious when they saw the icy sidewalk.

A **girder** is a large, strong piece of metal or wood. It is used to support bridges or parts of buildings. These steel girders support the railroad bridge.

An **inventor** is a person who thinks up or makes something for the first time. The inventor of the electric light bulb was Thomas Edison.

To **invent** something is to make it for the first time. In 1868, Margaret Knight invented a machine to make square bottoms on paper bags.

To **rotate** is to turn in a circle around a center. It takes our planet Earth one year to rotate around the sun.

To **rotate** is to take turns in a certain order. Miss Wu rotates the job of group leader to a different student each week.



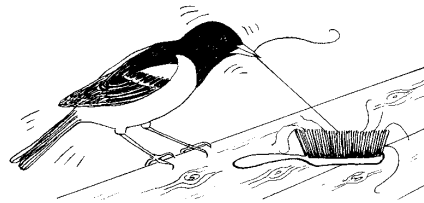
A **story** is a report of something that happened. A story about the science fair at our school was in the newspaper on Tuesday.

A **story** is a tale that is made up. Often it may be written down for people to read. Katha is reading a story about a mouse named Stuart Little.

A **story** is the space or rooms that make up one level of a building. The Empire State Building in New York has 102 stories.

A **strand** is one of the threads that are twisted together to make string, yarn, or rope. It is also a single hair. The oriole pulled a strand from the brush and flew off to its nest.

To **strand** is to leave in a difficult or helpless position. The snowstorm stranded my aunt and uncle at the airport for twelve hours.



A **tower** is a building or a part of a building that is taller than it is wide. During our visit to Paris, France, we walked up 360 steps to reach the first level of the Eiffel Tower.

To **tower** is to rise high in the air. At five feet, Theo towers over his baby sister.

## Exercise 1 Words and Their Meanings

Look at the group of words on the left. Then circle the letter of the word on the right that has the same meaning.

- 1 a loud noise (a) strand (b) blast (c) girder (d) inventor
- 2 a metal support (a) girder (b) story (c) tower (d) strand
- 3 to make for the first time (a) tower (b) rotate (c) blast (d) invent
- 4 work for years (a) strand (b) career (c) story (d) tower
- 5 one level of a building (a) inventor (b) strand (c) story (d) tower

Now look at the word on the left. Then circle the letter of the group of words on the right that has the same meaning.

- 6 aboard (a) in a helpless state (b) left behind  
(c) going in a circle (d) on a ship
- 7 cautious (a) avoiding mistakes (b) getting hurt  
(c) taking risks (d) speaking loudly
- 8 rotate (a) stay in one place (b) jump into the air  
(c) fall quickly (d) go in a circle
- 9 tower (a) a twisted thread (b) a tall building  
(c) a news report (d) a strong wind
- 10 strand (a) move quickly (b) blow up  
(c) leave in a helpless position (d) send to the wrong place

## Exercise 2 Seeing Connections

Look at each group of words below. Three of the words are alike or related in some way. One word does not belong in the group. Find the word that does not fit and circle it.

- |   |          |         |          |         |
|---|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | girder   | road    | path     | track   |
| 2 | circle   | rotate  | turn     | wave    |
| 3 | chimney  | roof    | boat     | tower   |
| 4 | cautious | careful | watchful | foolish |
| 5 | tie      | strand  | fasten   | knot    |

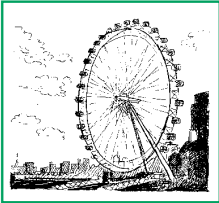
## Exercise 3 Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below. Circle one letter only.

- 1 Which of the following can be a career?  
 (a) relaxing    (b) dreaming    (c) sleeping    (d) teaching  
 .....
- 2 Which of the following was not invented?  
 (a) the ocean    (b) the telephone    (c) the can opener    (d) the light bulb  
 .....
- 3 Which of the following can you go aboard?  
 (a) a cavern    (b) a sailboat    (c) a school    (d) a shoe  
 .....
- 4 Where will you not find a story?  
 (a) in a library    (b) in a newspaper    (c) in an orange    (d) in a tall building  
 .....
- 5 Which of the following can make a blast?  
 (a) a horn    (b) a pillow    (c) a feather    (d) a carrot

## Going Around in Circles

Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow it.



Do you like to ride Ferris wheels? Let us explore the biggest one in the world. It is in London, England, and was built to mark the year 2000.

This giant wheel stands almost 450 feet high in the center of the city next to the Thames River. From a distance, it looks like a great bicycle wheel. The wheel **rotates** very slowly. It does not even seem to be moving. There are thirty-two cars. Each one can carry about two dozen people. The riders have plenty of time to enjoy the views of London. It takes fifteen minutes for each car to go from the ground up to the highest point. At the top, people can see things as far away as twenty-five miles. Maybe that is why this huge wheel is named the London Eye.

After the wheel opened in January 2000, more than a million people visited it. Those going **aboard** were not afraid. People know that these giant wheels are very safe. But that was not the case when the first Ferris wheel was **invented** over a hundred years ago.

It was 1893, the year of the Chicago World's Fair. The people planning the fair wanted something special and surprising to draw a crowd. They chose the design of George Ferris, a man who had built many bridges in his **career**. His idea was very different. He planned to make a huge steel wheel that was supported by two tall **towers**. The power from two steam engines would turn the wheel. There would be thirty-six cars. Each could hold sixty people. The wheel would slowly carry people high in the air and return them to the ground. This looked like fun, but was it safe?

At first, people were **cautious**. The wheel was very high. Chicago already had buildings that were ten **stories** high. But George Ferris's wheel was going to be at least two times as high. In addition, Chicago often had very strong winds. Maybe the powerful winds would shake the wheel or twist it out of shape. Could the people in the cars be **stranded** if the engines stopped?

George Ferris believed his wheel was safe. He decided to prove this to everyone. Ferris, his wife, and a brave newspaper reporter chose a windy day to take a ride. With the wind blowing 110 miles per hour, the three riders stepped into one of the cars and were slowly carried up into the storm. Later, the reporter wrote that the **blast** from the wind made it impossible to hear. It screamed through the thin **girders** and shook the windows. But all three returned safely to the ground.

The first Ferris wheel became a very popular ride. Thousands of people rode it all through that summer. Before long, more wheels were built, and they kept getting bigger. In the year 2000, the London Eye was the tallest wheel in the world.

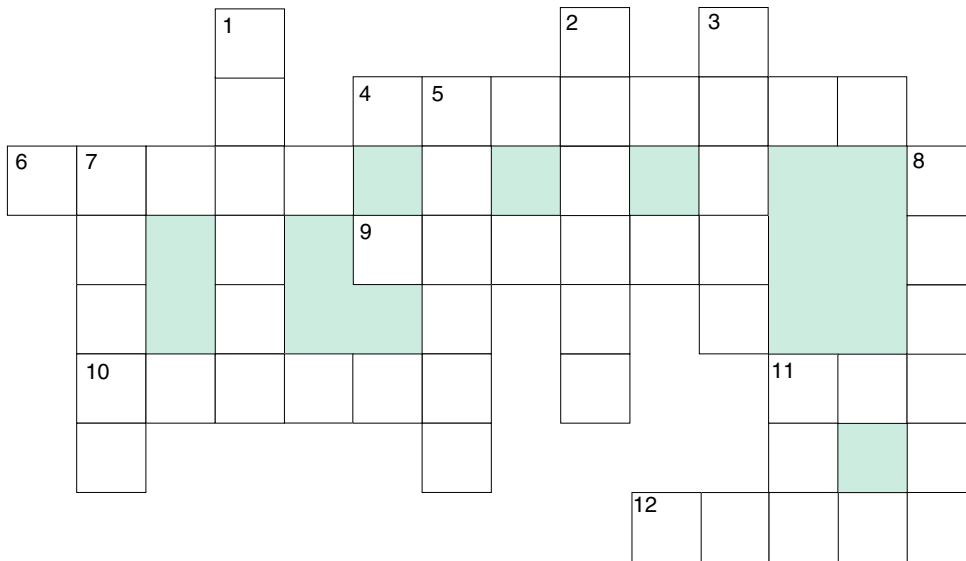
Answer each of the following questions with a sentence.

- 1 When did George Ferris **invent** his wheel?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why did people not need to be **cautious** about riding the London Eye in 2000?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Why did people think they might be **stranded** on Ferris's wheel?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How did George Ferris spend most of his **career**?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How did the **blast** of wind affect the ride of Ferris, his wife, and the reporter?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Why is it correct to say that Ferris's wheel **towered** over Chicago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How many people went **aboard** the Ferris wheel during the Chicago World's Fair?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 How long does it take for the London Eye to **rotate** once?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 What do you think the **girders** of Ferris's wheel were made of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 How many **stories** taller was Ferris's wheel than the tallest buildings in Chicago in 1893?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Crossword Puzzle

Look at the thirteen sentences at the bottom of the page. Each one has a word missing. Write that word in the correct boxes of the puzzle. Look at the number of each sentence. Then find the same number on the puzzle. Put the first letter of the word in the box with the number. Write the letters going across if the sentence is in the ACROSS column. Write the letters going down if the sentence is in the DOWN column. All of the answers are from Lesson 9 except 11 ACROSS and 7 and 11 DOWN.



ACROSS

- 4. Be \_\_\_\_\_ when you cross this busy street.
- 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ tells how Mister Toad got lost in the woods.
- 9. The wheels on the bus \_\_\_\_\_ when it moves.
- 10. A \_\_\_\_\_ in nursing can be very rewarding.
- 11. You \_\_\_\_\_ with your eyes.
- 12. Three, two, one, \_\_\_\_\_ off.

DOWN

- 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ supports one end of the bridge.
- 2. Each \_\_\_\_\_ in this silk cord is a different color.
- 3. These giant redwoods \_\_\_\_\_ over the other trees.
- 5. We went \_\_\_\_\_ the ship at noon?
- 7. Mr. Grove wants to \_\_\_\_\_ second grade.
- 8. Jon wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a better mouse-trap.
- 11. Rivers empty into the \_\_\_\_\_ .

## How *Wordly Wise 3000* Book 2 Can Help in Vocabulary Development

Each Student Book contains 15 (Books 2–3) to 20 (Books 4–12) lessons. Each lesson teaches 10 (Books 2–3) to 20 (Books 4–12) words and may also teach some variants of a word (such as *weigh/weight*). Here are sample pages from a Book 2 lesson with comments explaining the features.

★ **Lesson 14** ★


**Word List**

Study the words below. Then do the exercises for the lesson.


adult	curious	herd	plain	tusk
clump	gratitude	newcomer	stalk	wealthy

An **adult** is a person, animal, or plant that is fully grown. After the picnic, the **adults** sat at the table talking, while the children played in the yard.

**Adult** means fully grown. An **adult** giraffe stands eighteen feet tall, making it the tallest animal on earth.



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A **clump** is a group of things that grow close to each other or are packed tightly together. Beyond the **clump** of trees near the road, Sara could see the lake.

To **clump** is to walk in a way that makes a heavy, dull sound. Jalen **clumped** into the changing room, sat on a bench, and took off his ice skates.

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Each lesson in Book 2 opens with a word list that gives each word's definition and a sentence showing the word in context. For most words, there is also an illustration that depicts the word's meaning. Different forms and meanings of some words are shown.

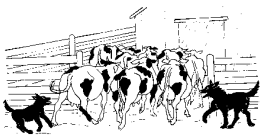


**Curious** means to be eager to learn about people or things. Finding a tiny nest in the weeds, Pierre was curious to know what bird had made it.

**Curious** means strange or unusual. In a dusty corner of the attic, Elena found a small box with a curious shiny stone inside.


**Gratitude** is a feeling of thanks for a gift, a favor, or some other kindness. We sent a thank-you note to our neighbors to show our gratitude for their help while Mom was in the hospital.





A **herd** is a group of animals that live or move about together. The two dogs drove the herd of cows through the gate and into the farmyard.

A **newcomer** is someone who has just arrived in a place. Mr. Barton welcomed the two newcomers from Canada to our class.



A feature called Fun & Fascinating Facts often appears after the word list. It may contain additional information of historical or etymological interest about a vocabulary word. This box may also contain help with irregular endings, hints about homonyms, or other useful tips.

**Plain** means simple, not fancy. Deirdre wanted to build a plain birdhouse, but Maya wanted one with an opening in the shape of an arch.


A **plain** is a large piece of flat land with few trees. Tall grasses covered the plain for as far as we could see.

**Plain** means easy to see or understand. The happy smile on Rosario's face made it plain that she was pleased to see her cousin.

A **stalk** is the main stem of a plant. Ricardo checked the stalks of corn for any ears that might be ripe.

To **stalk** is to walk in a stiff way that shows one is hurt or angry. Even though his brother said he was sorry, Craig stalked out of the room with his broken airplane.

To **stalk** is to follow something in a quiet way in order not to be seen. The cheetah stalked the antelope carefully for several minutes, waiting for the best time to begin the chase.



A **tusk** is a long, curved, very large tooth that sticks out of the mouth of animals like elephants or walrus. The walrus uses its tusks to dig in the bottom of the sea for clams.

**Wealthy** means having a great amount of money, property, or valuable things. The iron and coal in the ground made England a very wealthy country.

**\* Fun & Fascinating Facts \***

Words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings are called homophones. Plain and plane are one example. You probably already know one meaning for plane; it is the short form of airplane. A plane is also a hand tool that is used to smooth the surface of a piece of wood. Marija used a plane to remove a rough spot on the shelf she was building.

Herd and heard are another example. Heard is the past tense of hear. The noise I heard outside my window sounded like a herd of buffalo running down the street.

The introduction of the vocabulary words is followed by four exercises. These exercises give students practice in applying the definitional or contextual information they have just seen in the word list, helping them strengthen their understanding of each word's meaning.

In the first exercise, Words and Their Meanings, students select either the word that matches a given definition or the definition that matches a given word.

**Exercise 1**  
**Words and Their Meanings**

Look at the group of words on the left. Then circle the letter of the word on the right that has the same meaning.

1 the stem of a plant	(a) adult	(b) herd	(c) stalk	(d) clump
2 many animals living together	(a) tusk	(b) newcomer	(c) plain	(d) herd
3 interested to learn about things	(a) plain	(b) curious	(c) adult	(d) wealthy
4 many things growing close together	(a) clump	(b) plain	(c) tusk	(d) adult
5 a large area of flat land	(a) tusk	(b) adult	(c) newcomer	(d) plain

Now look at the word on the left. Then circle the letter of the group of words on the right that has the same meaning.

6 tusk	(a) an animal's foot	(b) a pointed top
	(c) a large curved tooth	(d) a piece of hair
7 wealthy	(a) having many valuable things	(b) having healthy teeth
	(c) growing many things	(d) giving many gifts
8 newcomer	(a) someone who is missing	(b) someone who has just arrived
	(c) someone who travels a lot	(d) someone who arrives late
	(a) a fully grown person	(b) a friendly greeting
	(c) a person with no money	(d) a song for two people
	(a) feeling of anger	(b) feeling of sadness
	(c) feeling of interest	(d) feeling of thanks

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**Exercise 2**  
**Seeing Connections**

Look at each group of words below. Three of the words are alike or related in some way. One word does not belong in the group. Find the word that does not fit and circle it.

1 fang	tusk	spade	tooth
2 adult	child	lamb	puppy
3 mountain	plain	cliff	hill
4 strange	curious	odd	cautious
5 well	strong	wealthy	healthy

**Exercise 3**  
**Applying Meanings**

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below. Circle one letter only.

- 1 Which of the following is not a clump?  
(a) a group of trees (b) one tree (c) a group of weeds (d) many flowers
- 2 Where might you find a herd?  
(a) in a barn (b) in the kitchen (c) in a box (d) in a car
- 3 Which of the following has a stalk?  
(a) an egg (b) an ax (c) a cloud (d) a flower
- 4 Which of the following could make you feel gratitude?  
(a) a strange sound (b) a bad day (c) a surprise gift (d) a shopping list
- 5 Which of the following might a newcomer wish to make?  
(a) friends (b) music (c) meals (d) clothes

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The second exercise is called Seeing Connections. Students are asked to identify the one word that is not related to the other three in a set of four words. By discriminating among the items, students refine their understanding of the vocabulary words.

In Applying Meanings, the third exercise, students answer questions that use the vocabulary words in a specific context. To select the correct answer, students need to use their full knowledge of each word's meaning.

In the final section, Passage, students read an original passage that incorporates all of the vocabulary words from the lesson. The vocabulary words are integral to the understanding of the text and thus contribute to reinforcing students' comprehension rather than distracting them from the content by focusing on vocabulary. The ultimate goal of the *Wordly Wise 3000* series is to have students develop vocabulary so that they can read with greater fluency.

### Elephant Country

Read the story below and then answer the questions that follow it.



An African elephant is the biggest and most powerful of all land animals. But when it is very young, it is as helpless as any other baby. Without its mother, a baby elephant in the wild will probably die, unless it is lucky enough to be cared for by Daphne Sheldrick. Let us explore Kenya and learn about this woman and the baby elephants she saves.

Kenya is in East Africa. There the great African **plain** stretches across much of the country. Tall grass grows almost everywhere you look, with **clumps** of trees here and there. All kinds of animals live in this wild place. In addition to the elephants, there are giraffes, rhinos, and hippos. Great **herds** of gazelles, impalas, and zebras move from place to place looking for food. At a distance, lions and leopards **stalk** them.

Kenya has several national parks. On these lands, people are not allowed to hunt. Some of the parks are so large they cover thousands of square miles. Kenya is not a **wealthy** country, so it does not have the money to hire enough park rangers to protect all of the animals. People continue to hunt elephants. They want their **tusks**. These are valuable because they are made of ivory. This material looks like bone. It can be carved into objects that are sold for a great amount of money.

Some of the **adult** elephants that are killed are mothers with young babies. The baby elephants may be just a few days old. They are often sick and hungry when the park rangers find them. Before 1977, there was nothing the rangers could do for these poor creatures. In that year, however, Daphne Sheldrick began to care for the baby elephants.

Daphne grew up in Kenya and lives in a house on one of the smaller national parks. The park rangers bring her the baby elephants that have no mothers. She, her daughter Jill, and several trained workers feed the babies by bottle until they are ready for solid food. They care for and watch over them twenty-four hours a day.

When they are about two years old, the young elephants are taken to Tsavo National Park. This is one of Kenya's biggest parks. For the first few weeks, the young elephants stay inside a fenced area. This helps them become familiar with their new home. All elephants are **curious**. Those living in Tsavo who happen to be **newcomers** come to take a look. When the **newcomers** and these older elephants seem comfortable with each other, they can leave the fenced area.

Daphne Sheldrick knows that the older elephants will look after the young ones until they are ready to take care of themselves. When she and Jill visit Tsavo National Park, many of the elephants they have cared for come to greet them. They wrap their trunks around Daphne and Jill and squeeze them gently. Daphne believes that they show her **gratitude**. She says that is a wonderful reward. It is the only one that she, her daughter, and her workers look for.

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Answer each of the following questions with a sentence.

- 1 How do you think an elephant uses its **tusks**?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why is the African **plain** such a good place for animals to live?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 In what way is Kenya a **wealthy** country?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What kinds of animals do you think live in the **clumps** of trees on the African plain?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Why do you think people still **stalk** elephants even when it is not allowed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Why might it be easy for hunters to find a **herd** of elephants?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Why might the park rangers feel **gratitude** to Daphne Sheldrick and her workers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What care does Sheldrick give to the baby elephants that are **newcomers** to her place?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 How do the **adult** elephants help the young ones that are returned to Tsavo National Park?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Which animals in the story are you **curious** to know more about?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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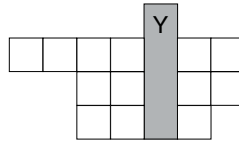
After reading the passage, students answer questions about it. Each question contains a vocabulary word. Although the questions are about the content of the passage, students need to understand the meanings of the vocabulary words in order to be able to answer them. The *Wordly Wise 3000* lessons work sequentially, with each exercise requiring more precise knowledge of the vocabulary words than the previous exercise.

**Hidden Message**

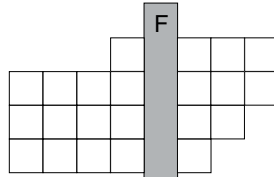
In the boxes next to each sentence, write the word that is missing from the sentence. Put one letter in each box. All the words are from Lesson 14 except for 4. The number after this sentence tells which lesson the word comes from. If you spell correctly, the shaded boxes will answer the following riddle:

The more of these you make, the more you leave behind. What are they?

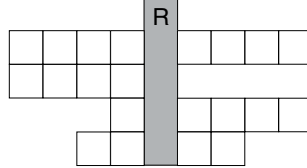
1. We saw a very \_\_\_\_\_ fish at the aquarium.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ swan watched over her babies.
3. The dog chased the stray sheep back to the \_\_\_\_\_.



4. In the summer, we often buy corn from our \_\_\_\_\_ farmers. (3)
5. We welcomed the \_\_\_\_\_ to our club.
6. My family is not \_\_\_\_\_, but we have everything we need.
7. The planets formed from \_\_\_\_\_ of dust and gas.



8. We showed our \_\_\_\_\_ for their help by inviting them to dinner.
9. The cake was very \_\_\_\_\_ without any frosting.
10. The heavy rain bent many flower \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground.
11. Your drawing of the elephant shows its long \_\_\_\_\_ very well.



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After every lesson, there is a crossword puzzle or a hidden message puzzle that incorporates the words from the previous lesson. This gives students a playful way to revisit the words they now know.

## Lesson 9

• **Exercise 1:** Words and Their Meanings p. 69

1. b    2. a    3. d    4. b    5. c    6. d    7. a    8. d    9. b    10. c

• **Exercise 2:** Seeing Connections p. 70

1. girder    2. wave    3. boat    4. foolish    5. strand

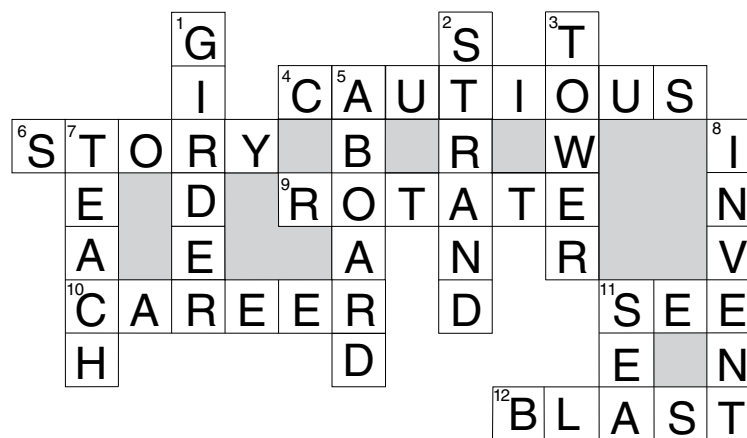
• **Exercise 3:** Applying Meanings p. 70

1. d    2. a    3. b    4. c    5. a

**Questions:** p. 72 (Sentences give possible answers. Students' sentences may vary.)

1. Ferris invented his wheel in 1893.
2. Wheels of this kind had been around for over a hundred years, so they knew it was safe.
3. They thought that the engines might stop or that the strong winds might twist the wheel.
4. For most of his career George Ferris built bridges.
5. They could not hear anything.
6. The wheel was much taller than the tallest buildings in Chicago.
7. Thousands of people rode the wheel.
8. It takes thirty minutes: fifteen minutes for a car to reach the top and fifteen minutes for it to return.
9. They were probably made of steel because they were part of the wheel.
10. It was at least ten stories taller.

**Crossword:** p. 73



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 9

1. As of the year 2000, the London Eye was the tallest Ferris wheel in the world. It \_\_\_\_\_ over central London and can be seen for miles around.
2. The cars move so slowly that they hardly seem to be moving. The wheel takes thirty minutes to \_\_\_\_\_ once.
3. The very first Ferris wheel was a big hit at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. Its \_\_\_\_\_ was a bridge builder names George Ferris.
4. Bridges and Ferris wheels have something in common. Both are made from steel \_\_\_\_\_ held together with a special kind of bolt called a rivet.
5. As a bridge builder Ferris was careful not to take chances with the public's safety. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ when he planned the world's first big wheel.
6. At first, the crowds at the Chicago World's Fair were nervous about getting on the wheel. They were afraid something might happen that could \_\_\_\_\_ them up in the air.
7. George Ferris decided to show them they had nothing to fear. With his wife and a reporter, he went \_\_\_\_\_ the big wheel while a strong wind was blowing.
8. As the three people on the wheel reached the highest point, the wind was blowing even harder. The reporter had a great \_\_\_\_\_ to tell in the next day's newspaper.
9. The wind at the top of the wheel was blowing that day at 110 miles per hour. The reporter wrote that the deafening \_\_\_\_\_ shook the windows but left the cars unharmed.
10. History remembers Ferris for just one thing. Although his whole \_\_\_\_\_ was spent building bridges, it was the Ferris wheel that brought him lasting fame.

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## **Lesson 9**

1. towers
2. rotate
3. inventor
4. girders
5. cautious
6. strand
7. aboard
8. story
9. blast
10. career

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Book 2, Lesson 9 Test**

Find the **BEST** way to finish each sentence or to answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. A castle's tower is
  - (A) a lake beside a castle.
  - (B) a castle's kitchen.
  - (C) part of a castle that is taller than it is wide.
  - (D) part of a castle that is deep underground.
  
2. To rotate a job is to
  - (A) stop doing it.
  - (B) take turns doing it.
  - (C) do it very slowly.
  - (D) tell another person to do it.
  
3. Which of these might need metal girders to hold it up?
  - (A) a bridge
  - (B) a bookcase
  - (C) a wooden tabletop
  - (D) a mountain
  
4. A newspaper story is a
  - (A) person who writes for a newspaper.
  - (B) newspaper report telling about an event.
  - (C) made-up tale printed in a newspaper.
  - (D) person who sells newspapers.

## Lesson 9

5. Workers blasted a hole in the side of the mountain. This means that they
- Ⓐ dug a hole in the side of the mountain.
  - Ⓑ drilled a hole in the side of the mountain.
  - Ⓒ blew a hole in the side of the mountain.
  - Ⓓ ruined a tunnel when they accidentally blew it up.
6. Which word means the SAME as cautious?
- Ⓐ kind
  - Ⓑ careful
  - Ⓒ helpful
  - Ⓓ neat
7. A shipwreck stranded many people on an island. To strand is to
- Ⓐ kill.
  - Ⓑ rescue from a difficult situation.
  - Ⓒ leave in a difficult position.
  - Ⓓ make new homes.
8. High on the mountain, an icy blast hit our tent. In this sentence, blast means
- Ⓐ strong wind.
  - Ⓑ heavy snow.
  - Ⓒ heavy rain.
  - Ⓓ boulder.
9. **A Birthday for Frances** is a talking animal story. In this sentence, story means
- Ⓐ a newspaper report.
  - Ⓑ a magazine article.
  - Ⓒ a level of a building.
  - Ⓓ a made-up tale.

10. To invent something is to

- Ⓐ make it for the first time.
- Ⓑ make it worse.
- Ⓒ tell a story about it.
- Ⓓ think it is amazing.

11. "All aboard!" yelled the train conductor. The conductor meant

- Ⓐ "Please get off the train!"
- Ⓑ "Please get out of the way!"
- Ⓒ "Please get on the train!"
- Ⓓ "The train is stopping!"

12. When you have a career, you have

- Ⓐ a car out of control.
- Ⓑ work for a number of years.
- Ⓒ time to relax.
- Ⓓ chores.

13. A bicycle wheel rotates. This means that the wheel

- Ⓐ turns in a circle around its center.
- Ⓑ moves along a straight line.
- Ⓒ has lost air from the tire.
- Ⓓ spins very quickly.

14. The train's whistle gave a sharp blast. In this sentence, blast means

- Ⓐ surprise.
- Ⓑ song.
- Ⓒ soft cry.
- Ⓓ loud noise.

## Lesson 9

15. Our apartment is on the third story. In this sentence, story means

- Ⓐ a newspaper report.
- Ⓑ a level of a building.
- Ⓒ a made-up tale.
- Ⓓ a magazine article.

16. Which of these has strands?

- Ⓐ a fork
- Ⓑ soap
- Ⓒ an apple
- Ⓓ yarn

17. To tower over someone is to be

- Ⓐ much taller than that person.
- Ⓑ a little taller than that person.
- Ⓒ a little shorter than that person.
- Ⓓ about the same height as that person.

18. The rocket blasted into space. This means that the rocket

- Ⓐ fell to earth.
- Ⓑ shot up into space.
- Ⓒ circled the earth.
- Ⓓ crashed on a distant planet.

19. Which of these describes an inventor?

- Ⓐ a doctor who helps patients get well
- Ⓑ a scientist who creates a new medicine
- Ⓒ a patient who is suffering from a disease
- Ⓓ a patient who gets well after taking medicine

## Answer Key

### Lesson 9 Test

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. B