

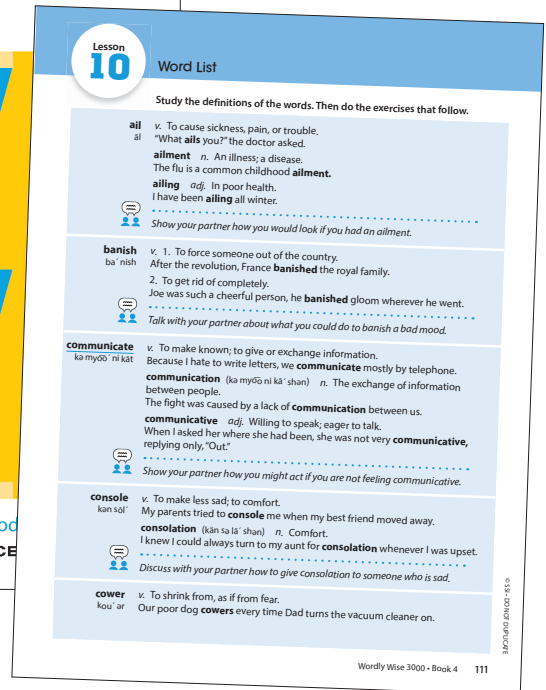
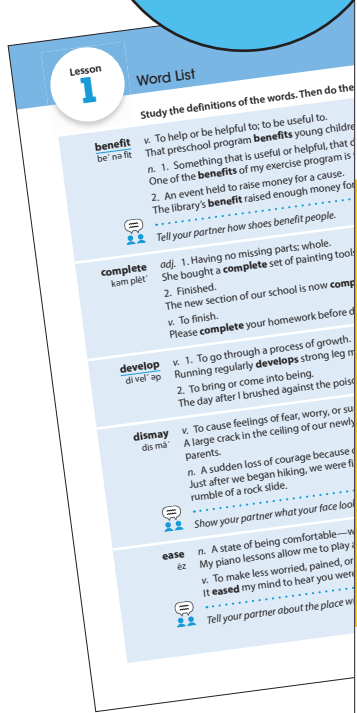
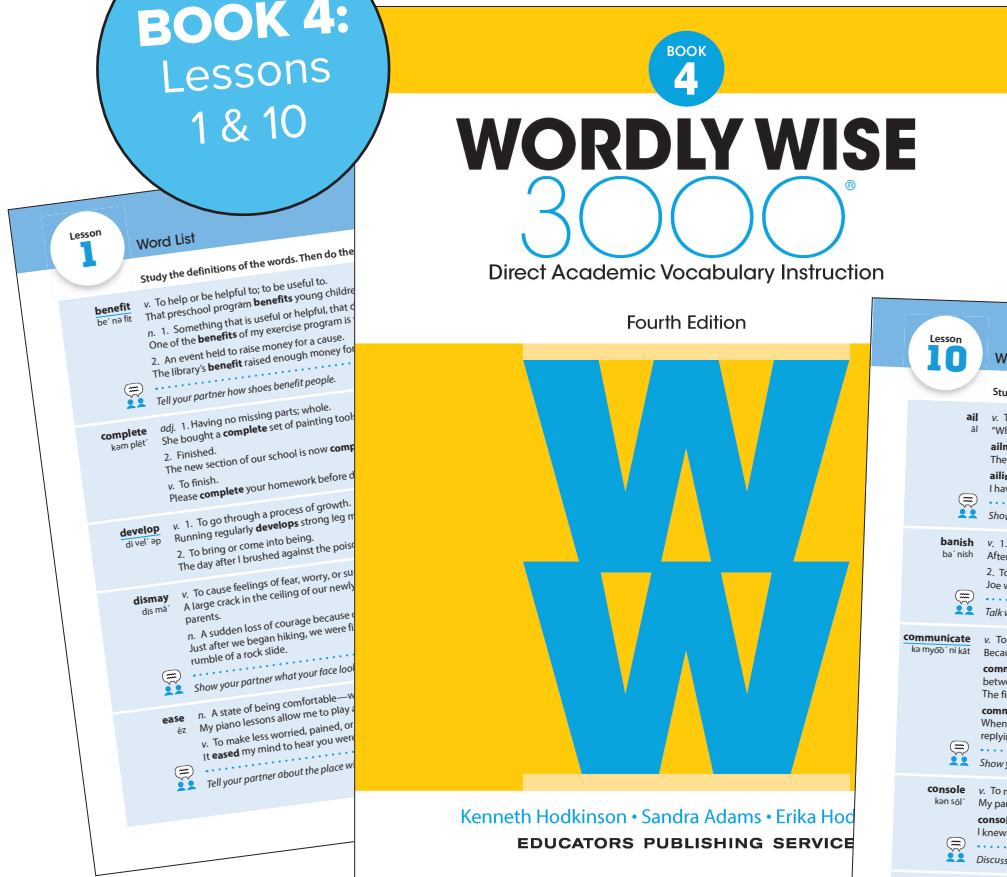
4th Edition

# WORDLY WISE 3000®

## SAMPLE LESSONS

Direct Academic Vocabulary Instruction | Grades K–12 | RTI 

**BOOK 4:**  
Lessons  
1 & 10



## Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**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.

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.



.....  
Tell your partner how shoes benefit people.

**complete**

kəm plēt'

adj. 1. Having no missing parts; whole.

She bought a **complete** set of painting tools at a yard sale.

2. Finished.

The new section of our school is now **complete**.

v. To finish.

Please **complete** your homework before dinner.

**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.

**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 rock slide.



.....  
Show your partner what your face looks like when you feel dismay.

**ease**

ēz

n. A state of being comfortable—without worry, pain, or trouble.

My piano lessons allow me to play a concert with **ease**.

v. To make less worried, pained, or troubled.

It **eased** my mind to hear you were safe.



.....  
Tell your partner about the place where you feel most at ease.

**hail** *n.* Small lumps of frozen rain.  
hāl The **hail** bouncing off the metal roof of the garage made a terrible noise.  
*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** *v.* To be without.  
lak He never sees the funny side of things, because he **lacks** a sense of humor.  
*n.* A shortage.  
A **lack** of money forced our library to close on weekends.

**master** *adj.* 1. Chief; main.  
mas' tər Flip the **master** switch to turn on the power.  
2. Greatly skilled.  
Rick is a **master** carpenter.  
*v.* To become skilled at.  
My mother **mastered** the new computer program in just a few weeks.



.....  
*Tell your partner about something you like doing that you want to master.*

**patriot** *n.* One who loves, supports, and is loyal to his or her country.  
pā' trē ət George Washington was a **patriot** who helped unite the United States.  
**patriotic** (pā trē ä tik) *adj.* Having or showing love of one's country.  
"America the Beautiful" is a **patriotic** song with words written by Katharine Lee Bates.



**patriotism** *n.* Love of one's country.  
Some people show their **patriotism** by proudly flying their country's flag.  
.....  
*Tell your partner about something people do to show they are patriotic.*

**project** *n.* A plan or idea for doing something.  
prə' jekt 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**  
rə 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.



.....  
*Tell your partner about a movie or book you like, and explain why you recommend it.*

**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.



.....  
*Tell your partner how much water is sufficient to take away your thirst.*

**utter**  
u' tər

v. To make sounds with the voice; to speak.

Please don't **utter** another word.

# 1A

## Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 1. Then write the sentence.

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

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

---



---

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.

---



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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

---



---

	benefit
	complete
	develop
	dismay
	ease
	hail
	lack
	master
	patriot
	project
	recommend
	remark
	represent
	sufficient
	utter

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

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

## 1B

### Just the Right Word

Replace each phrase in bold with a single word (or 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 **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 for** 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.

# 1c

## Applying Meanings

Circle the letter or letters next to each correct answer. There may be 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

benefit

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7. 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

8. Which of the following **represent** other people?

- (a) state senators (c) storekeepers  
(b) taxi drivers (d) lawyers

# 1D

## Word Study: Synonyms

Circle the two synonyms in each group of four words.

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings. *Big* and *large* are synonyms. Both words have to do with great size.

- |             |         |             |         |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. harm     | hail    | benefit     | help    |
| 2. rush     | finish  | complete    | lack    |
| 3. dismay   | develop | grow        | need    |
| 4. alarm    | joy     | hunger      | dismay  |
| 5. ease     | growth  | comfort     | project |
| 6. remark   | hail    | forget      | greet   |
| 7. shortage | lack    | promise     | return  |
| 8. suggest  | satisfy | recommend   | promise |
| 9. comment  | remark  | disturbance | pause   |
| 10. repeat  | utter   | represent   | say     |



Read the passage.



## Sequoyia's Gift

Sequoyia was a **remarkable** man in many ways. He was a skilled silversmith and painter. He also served as a soldier. But he is remembered today for inventing a written language.

Sequoyia 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**. Sequoyia believed that the Cherokee people would **benefit** greatly if they had a written language and could read and write. Newspapers could spread the word of what was happening to people. 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. Then Sequoyia **represented** each one 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.

Sequoyia 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. 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**. Those who **mastered** it went on to teach others. The Cherokees set up schools to teach Sequoyia'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, Sequoyia 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.

benefit

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▶ Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

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

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---

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

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

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

---

---

7. Why weren't 26 letters **sufficient** for the Cherokee alphabet?

---

---

8. How long did Sequoya's work take?

---

---

9. Did Sequoya 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 passage?

---

---

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?

---

---

	benefit
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## Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- The Latin *bene* means "good" 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."
- 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 reported stolen was found just where I left it.)



## Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**ail** v. To cause sickness, pain, or trouble.  
āI  
“What **ails** you?” the doctor asked.

**ailment** n. An illness; a disease.  
The flu is a common childhood **ailment**.

**ailing** adj. In poor health.  
I have been **ailing** all winter.



.....  
*Show your partner how you would look if you had an ailment.*

**banish** v. 1. To force someone out of the country.  
ba' nish  
After the revolution, France **banished** the royal family.

2. To get rid of completely.  
Joe was such a cheerful person, he **banished** gloom wherever he went.



.....  
*Talk with your partner about what you could do to banish a bad mood.*

**communicate** v. To make known; to give or exchange information.  
kə myōō' ni kāt  
Because I hate to write letters, we **communicate** mostly by telephone.  
**communication** (kə myōō ni kā' shən) n. The exchange of information between people.  
The fight was caused by a lack of **communication** between us.  
**communicative** adj. Willing to speak; eager to talk.  
When I asked her where she had been, she was not very **communicative**, replying only, “Out.”



.....  
*Show your partner how you might act if you are not feeling communicative.*

**console** v. To make less sad; to comfort.  
kən sōl'  
My parents tried to **console** me when my best friend moved away.

**consolation** (kən sə lā' shən) n. Comfort.  
I knew I could always turn to my aunt for **consolation** whenever I was upset.



.....  
*Discuss with your partner how to give consolation to someone who is sad.*

**cover** v. To shrink from, as if from fear.  
kou' ər  
Our poor dog **covers** every time Dad turns the vacuum cleaner on.

**deliberate**  
di li' bə rət

*adj.* Carefully thought out; not hasty.  
Although my mother was angry, she spoke in a calm and **deliberate** manner.

*v.* (di li' bə rət) To think carefully in order to make up one's mind.  
We **deliberated** a long time before deciding to move to Arizona.



.....  
*Deliberate with your partner about what kind of job you might like to have.*

**depth**  
depth

*n.* Distance from top to bottom or front to back; deepness.  
The floodwaters reached a **depth** of several feet.

**depths** *n. pl.* The innermost part or the deepest part.  
The treasure chest lay buried in the **depths** of the sea.

**desire**  
di zīr'

*v.* To wish for; to want very much.  
A person who is famished **desires** just one thing—food!

*n.* A strong wish.  
Pizarro's **desire** for gold was so great he ordered the Inca king, Atahualpa, to fill three rooms with it.

**desirable** *adj.* Pleasing, agreeable.  
My new school is in a very **desirable** location.



.....  
*Talk with your partner about something you have a desire for.*

**livelihood**  
liv' lē hood

*n.* The means of supporting oneself.  
The store owners in my neighborhood depend on shoppers for their **livelihood**.

**misfortune**  
mis fôr' chən

*n.* 1. Bad luck; trouble.  
He had the **misfortune** to break his leg right before the big game.  
2. An unlucky event.  
Hurricane Sandy in 2012 was New Jersey's worst **misfortune** in many years.

**orphan**  
ôr' fən

*n.* A child whose parents are dead.  
Tom Sawyer lived with his Aunt Polly because he was an **orphan**.

**precipice**  
pre' sə pəs

*n.* A very high and steep cliff.  
We stood watchfully on the edge of the **precipice** and looked down.

**precipitous** (pri si' pə təs) *adj.* 1. Very steep.  
The waterfall hiking trail has many **precipitous** slopes.  
2. Hasty; abrupt; done without careful thought.  
Getting a kitten so suddenly was a **precipitous** act.

**regain**

ri gān´



v. To get back.

By following the doctor's orders, I slowly **regained** my health.

.....

*Tell your partner about something you lost and hope to regain.*

**slay**

slā

v. To kill violently. (**slain**, past participle)

The scene where George **slays** the dragon comes right at the end of the play.

**symptom**

simp´ təm

n. A sign of something.

Headaches can be a **symptom** of not enough sleep.

## 10A

### Using Words in Context

Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

- (a) I thought Jaclynn tripped by accident, but it was a **deliberate** prank to make us laugh. \_\_\_\_

(b) France was **deliberated** in 1944 after the war. \_\_\_\_

(c) We **deliberated** for some time before deciding to stay. \_\_\_\_

(d) The quarry was **deliberated** by the hunters after it had been caught. \_\_\_\_
- (a) Her secret **desire** was to someday be an astronaut. \_\_\_\_

(b) Jason twisted his **desires** and hung them up to dry. \_\_\_\_

(c) A person who has everything usually **desires** nothing. \_\_\_\_

(d) Tell me your **desires** for your birthday this year. \_\_\_\_
- (a) She made her first **misfortune** trying to win the game. \_\_\_\_

(b) **Misfortune** seemed to follow him everywhere he went. \_\_\_\_

(c) There's a **misfortune** on page 5 that needs correcting. \_\_\_\_

(d) It was his **misfortune** to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. \_\_\_\_
- (a) The bighorn sheep took a **precipitous** tumble down the mountain. \_\_\_\_

(b) Our first climb was up a steep **precipice**. \_\_\_\_

(c) The drawings had been done in a very **precipice** manner. \_\_\_\_

(d) Su Nu has always been **precipitous** in the way she acts. \_\_\_\_

5. (a) The prisoner was not allowed to **communicate** with others. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Our school year was **communicated** to six months. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The news caused great **communication** in the sports world. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) **Communications** with the outside world were cut off by the hurricane. \_\_\_\_
6. (a) By the time he saw the doctor he had been **ailing** for weeks. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) My tooth was **ailing** so badly I had to see a dentist. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The cat has been **ailing** ever since the big storm. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) You have to be able to **ail** before you become a doctor. \_\_\_\_
7. (a) "Tell me about your **symptoms**," the nurse said. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) We followed the **symptoms** without worrying where they might lead us. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) A sudden rash is a **symptom** that should not be ignored. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) I looked up the **symptoms** for malaria on the Internet. \_\_\_\_
8. (a) You need to **console** with a teacher before you leave the classroom. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Mrs. Angers did her best to **console** the crying child. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) You need a written **consolation** to go on the field trip. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) An "I'm sorry" was small **consolation** to Grandma after I broke her precious vase. \_\_\_\_
9. (a) The average **depth** of the lake is fourteen feet. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) Whales need to come up from the **depths** to breathe at the surface. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) The drawers are twelve inches wide and have a **depth** of six inches. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) We collected six **depths** and put them with the others. \_\_\_\_
10. (a) Syria was happy to do extra credit to **regain** the points she lost. \_\_\_\_  
 (b) The Spurs **regained** their place at the top of the baseball league. \_\_\_\_  
 (c) Try to **regain** the flour before you add the salt. \_\_\_\_  
 (d) Willie is sure he'll **regain** his place as the best soccer player in the city. \_\_\_\_

	ail
	banish
	communicate
	console
	cower
	deliberate
	depth
	desire
	livelihood
	misfortune
	orphan
	precipice
	regain
	slay
	symptom



## 10B

## Making Connections

Circle the letter next to each correct answer. There may be more than one correct answer.

- Which word or words go with *not by accident*?  
(a) intentional    (b) shrewd    (c) deliberate    (d) ailing
- Which word or words go with *bad luck*?  
(a) symptom    (b) misfortune    (c) livelihood    (d) advantage
- Which word or words go with *sickness*?  
(a) intrusive    (b) infection    (c) ailing    (d) confusing
- Which word or words go with *not wanted*?  
(a) cower    (b) regain    (c) banish    (d) reject
- Which word or words go with *ocean*?  
(a) depths    (b) coast    (c) orphan    (d) marine
- Which word or words go with *take care of*?  
(a) blast    (b) cower    (c) regain    (d) console
- Which word or words go with *pleasing*?  
(a) desirable    (b) attractive    (c) imitate    (d) exquisite
- Which word or words go with *sleepy*?  
(a) doze    (b) hibernate    (c) drowsy    (d) observation
- Which word or words go with *afraid*?  
(a) astonish    (b) amaze    (c) cower    (d) astound
- Which word or words go with *murder*?  
(a) precipice    (b) slay    (c) depth    (d) tackle

# 10C

## Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. We were **consoled**
  - (a) when the class came to cheer us up.
  - (b) into giving money to the food drive.
  - (c) by the news that the children were safe.
  - (d) from joining the club because of our ages.
2. We **communicated**
  - (a) the news that our friend won the spelling bee.
  - (b) with the children by using sign language.
  - (c) the amount down to two thousand dollars.
  - (d) mostly by e-mail.
3. They were **banished**
  - (a) from the game after being caught cheating.
  - (b) so they ate until they were sick.
  - (c) to an island far from land.
  - (d) until they shone like mirrors.
4. They **cower**
  - (a) under umbrellas to stay dry.
  - (b) in groups so they can talk all night.
  - (c) because they are afraid of you.
  - (d) when you yell at them.
5. It was my **misfortune**
  - (a) until I sold it to a friend.
  - (b) to have a scoundrel for a friend.
  - (c) to lose a portion of my tooth to decay.
  - (d) to lose my towel at the beach.
6. The **orphans**
  - (a) come in three different flavors.
  - (b) are helped by the people in town.
  - (c) now have four wheels, although the earlier ones had two.
  - (d) lost their parents during the tornado.

	ail
	banish
	communicate
	console
	cower
	deliberate
	depth
	desire
	livelihood
	misfortune
	orphan
	precipice
	regain
	slay
	symptom

7. The **symptoms**

- (a) include a runny nose and trouble breathing.
- (b) come in three sizes: small, medium, and large.
- (c) of spring include the first flowers.
- (d) should decrease once you start the medicine.

8. The **depth**

- (a) of the mine was five hundred feet.
- (b) of the new jet was six hundred miles an hour.
- (c) of the river changed with the seasons.
- (d) of the cave must be a hundred feet at least.



## Completing Sentences

Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.

1. To **regain** something means to

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. A farmer's **livelihood** is

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you are a **communicative** person, that means you

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I may want to **deliberate** if

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The worst **misfortune** for me might be

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. A **precipitous** drop in temperature might make us

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. A **symptom** of hunger might be

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. My most **desirable** place to visit is

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. I would **cower** from

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. I **banish** fear by

\_\_\_\_\_.

10E

## Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.



### Tokoyo and the Sea Monster

Folktales are legends of past events that are passed on from adults to children without ever being written down. Every country has its folktales, and this one from Japan comes to mind. It tells of the adventures of a young pearl diver named Tokoyo who lived in Japan.

The people of Tokoyo's village earned their **livelihood** by diving for pearls. They searched for the one oyster in a thousand that contained a precious pearl. Tokoyo was the youngest of the divers. She could stay underwater for a longer period and collect more oysters than anyone. The ocean was like a second home to her. She swam easily through its **depths** and cut oysters from the rocks with her razor-sharp pearling knife.

The other pearl divers were all the family Tokoyo had. Her mother had died when Tokoyo was a baby. Then, while she was still a child, **misfortune** struck again. Her father had a sense of humor that sometimes got him into difficulties. One day he made an ill-advised joke about the fact that the emperor was an invalid. But making fun of the emperor was a crime. Tokoyo's father was **banished** to the island of Oki, far from the Japanese mainland. To make matters worse, **communication** between Tokoyo and her father was forbidden. Her friends tried to **console** the young girl, but they could not raise her spirits. She felt like an **orphan**. The house that had once echoed with laughter was now filled with misery.

Tokoyo's one **desire** was to be reunited with her father. On her fifteenth birthday she left her village and set off for Oki. Soon after landing on the island, Tokoyo saw a group of people gathered at the edge of a cliff. With them was a girl about her own age dressed all in white. People explained to Tokoyo that an evil sea god made its home in the waters off the island. This

ail

banish

communicate

console

cower

deliberate

depth

desire

livelihood

misfortune

orphan

precipice

regain

slay

symptom

god demanded the life of a young girl once a year. They told Tokoyo that the girl **cowering** before them had been selected as the sea god's victim. She was about to be cast into the sea. In addition to this, they told Tokoyo that the sea god had cast a spell on the emperor, causing his many **ailments**. When she heard this, Tokoyo saw a chance to help her father. She begged the people to let her take the girl's place. They began to **deliberate** among themselves while Tokoyo waited anxiously. Finally, to her great relief, they agreed.

Tokoyo strode to the edge of the **precipice**. She took a deep breath and leaped into the water. She swam deeper and deeper, and after what seemed like an eternity, she found herself face to face with the evil sea god. Tokoyo attacked the sea god with her pearling knife, **slaying** him. The spell he had cast on the emperor was broken. In an instant, all the emperor's **symptoms** disappeared. He was delighted to discharge the doctors who had attended him but who had not been able to cure him. When he was informed of Tokoyo's brave deed, he promised the young heroine whatever she wanted. As a result of Tokoyo's wish, her father **regained** his freedom and was happily reunited with his daughter.

▶ Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Explain why the story of Tokoyo and the evil sea god has a happy ending.

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2. Was Tokoyo an **orphan**? Explain your answer.

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3. What does "**misfortune** struck" mean as it is used in the passage?

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4. Why did the emperor need doctors?

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5. How does the passage make clear that Tokoyo's friends were kind to her?

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6. Where did the evil sea god live?

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7. Explain why Tokoyo's fight with the sea god was a **deliberate** act.

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8. Why didn't Tokoyo's father write to her?

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9. Why was Tokoyo's father living on the island of Oki?

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10. Why did Tokoyo go to the island of Oki?

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11. Why had the girl in white been taken to the **precipice**?

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12. How can you tell that the girl in white was afraid?

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13. Why did Tokoyo want to take the girl's place?

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	ail
	banish
	communicate
	console
	cower
	deliberate
	depth
	desire
	livelihood
	misfortune
	orphan
	precipice
	regain
	slay
	symptom

14. How did the emperor know that the spell had been broken?

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15. Why did the people of Tokoyo's village dive for oysters?

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## Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- One of the world's oldest languages is Sanskrit. It was spoken in India thousands of years ago and is the special language of the Hindu religion. Very few people speak it today, but some words in European languages are connected to Sanskrit. **Orphan** is one of them. An *orphan* is a child without parents who therefore can be in a weak and helpless state. The word comes from the Sanskrit *arbha*, which means "weak; helpless."
- This lesson includes the word **slay**, which is a homophone of *sleigh*. A *sleigh* is a carriage on runners that travels over snow. *Sleigh* and *slay* are pronounced the same way.

