



## Word List

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

**convalesce**  
kən və les'v. To get back health and strength after an illness.  
After the operation on my knee, I will **convalesce** at home.**dedicate**  
ded' i kātv. 1. To set aside for a certain purpose.  
My parents **dedicate** part of their income to saving for my college education.  
2. To devote to a serious purpose.  
Madame Curie **dedicated** her life to science.  
3. To name, address, or set aside as an honor.  
The authors **dedicated** the book to their two children.**dictate**  
dik' tātv. 1. To give orders; to command.  
The law **dictates** that children attend school until they are sixteen.  
2. To say aloud while another writes down the words.  
I **dictated** a letter to the manager of the company.  
**dictator** *n.* A person who has complete control over a country; a person who is obeyed without question.  
Hitler ruled Germany as a **dictator** from 1933 to 1945.**exasperate**  
eg zas' pər tātv. To make angry; to annoy.  
My brother **exasperates** my parents because he uses the telephone so much.  
**exasperating** *adj.* Very annoying.  
Waiting in long lines to enter the stadium, before the game, can be quite **exasperating**.**notable**  
nōt' ə bəl*adj.* Deserving of attention; outstanding.  
Eleanor Roosevelt was one of the most **notable** first ladies to occupy the White House.**overdue**  
ō vər dōō'*adj.* 1. Coming later than expected or needed.  
The bus from Boston is **overdue**.  
2. Unpaid when owed.  
My aunt never allows her bills to become **overdue**.



**overthrow**  
ō vər thrō'

*v.* To end the rule of; to defeat, often by using force.  
If we **overthrow** the king, who will take his place?

**overthrew** *past tense.*

The Polish people finally **overthrew** the Communist government that had been in power for more than forty years.

*n.* The action of overthrowing.

The **overthrow** of Anastasio Somoza, who ruled Nicaragua for many years, came in July 1979.

**penetrate**  
pen' ə trāt

*v.* 1. To pierce.

Luckily, the piece of glass Irma stepped on did not **penetrate** her foot.

2. To pass into or through.

Very little light **penetrated** the dense forest.

**portrait**  
pôr' trit

*n.* A drawing, painting, or photograph of a person, especially the face.

The famous **portrait** known as the Mona Lisa is in the Louvre, in Paris.

**rebel**  
reb' əl

*n.* A person who refuses to obey orders or the law.

If the **rebels** continue to gain popular support, they will be a serious threat to the government.

*v.* (ri bel') To refuse to accept control by others.

The Philippine people **rebelled** against the government of Ferdinand Marcos.

**rebellious** *adj.* (ri bel' yəs) Fighting against another's control; disobedient.

Grounding is a punishment parents often use for **rebellious** teenagers.

**rebellion** *n.* (ri bel' yən) Open opposition to another's control.

The Boxer **Rebellion** of 1900 was an attempt by the Chinese to throw foreigners out of the country.

**restrict**  
rē strikt'

*v.* To keep within certain limits.

We **restrict** this pathway to people riding bicycles.

**restriction** *n.* A limit.

Our school has some **restrictions** about what students may wear.

**seldom**  
sel' dəm

*adv.* Not often; rarely.

Because the sun's rays are so strong, we **seldom** spend the whole day at the beach.

**stimulate**  
stim' yōō lāt

*v.* To make more active.

The aroma of black bean soup from the kitchen **stimulated** my appetite for lunch.



**tempest**  
tem' pəst

*n.* A violent windstorm usually with snow, rain, or hail.  
A tempest at sea is a sailor's greatest fear.

**tempestuous** *adj.* Stormy, wild.

After a **tempestuous** exchange of views on global warming, the two scientists agreed to disagree and ended the discussion.

**upbringing**  
up' brɪŋ ɪŋ

*n.* The care and training a child gets while growing up.

In *Little Women*, Louisa May Alcott describes the **upbringing** of the four March sisters in nineteenth century New England.

12A

### Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 12. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) end that person's rule by force. (c) To exasperate someone is to  
(b) To overthrow someone is to (d) serve under that person.

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2. (a) is to put limits on it. (c) To stimulate activity  
(b) To restrict activity (d) is to prohibit it.

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3. (a) If an event seldom happens, (c) If an event is overdue,  
(b) it causes great excitement. (d) it doesn't happen often.

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4. (a) A notable scene (c) is one that is delayed.  
(b) is one that is stormy. (d) A tempestuous scene

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5. (a) An upbringing is (c) the time spent recovering.  
(b) A rebellion is (d) a rising up against those in power.
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6. (a) To stimulate someone is to (c) annoy that person.  
(b) remove that person from power. (d) To exasperate someone is to
- 
- 

7. (a) One's upbringing is (c) the care one gets as a patient.  
(b) One's portrait is (d) the care one gets as a child.
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8. (a) is to name it in honor of someone. (c) To dedicate a building  
(b) To penetrate a building (d) is to tear it down.
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9. (a) A dictator is (c) a fight against control by others.  
(b) A portrait is (d) a ruler with complete control.
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10. (a) is made to oneself. (c) An overdue pledge is one that  
(b) A notable pledge is one that (d) should have been made earlier.
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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 12.

1. You cannot use the movie pass on Sundays, but that is the only **limit placed upon its use**.
2. The arrow easily **passed through** the target.
3. This **painting which shows the face** of Queen Anne is three hundred years old.
4. While my arm was in a cast, I **had someone write down** what I wanted to say in my letters.
5. The **people who are fighting against their government** appear to be winning.
6. I recently discovered that one of my ancestors was quite **worthy of attention**.
7. After her hip operation, we brought my grandmother to our house to **get back her strength**.
8. Plenty of sunlight has **increased the activity of** my hibiscus plant to develop three new blossoms.
9. The Concord planetarium is **named after her as a way of showing respect** to Christa McAuliffe, who died aboard the *Challenger* space shuttle in January of 1986.
10. Trying to teach our dog to obey was the most **unpleasant and annoying** experience!



Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

- Which of the following could be the subject of a **portrait**?
 

(a) a hand	(c) the mayor of a city
(b) a child	(d) a tree
- Which of the following would help a person to **convalesce**?
 

(a) quiet surroundings	(c) feelings of anxiety
(b) fresh air	(d) a feeling of optimism
- Which of the following could **penetrate** the skin?
 

(a) a needle	(c) a splinter of wood
(b) a nail	(d) a snowball
- Which of the following are part of one's **upbringing**?
 

(a) trees	(c) trips
(b) parents	(d) cars
- Which of the following might you do during a **tempest**?
 

(a) stay home	(c) go sailing
(b) seek shelter	(d) harvest crops
- Which of the following can be **restricted**?
 

(a) visits	(c) parking
(b) dreams	(d) speech
- Which of the following might cause people to **rebel**?
 

(a) feelings of nostalgia	(c) feelings of desperation
(b) harsh rule	(d) a harsh climate
- Which of the following might be **exasperating**?
 

(a) frivolous complaints	(c) airport delays
(b) meddlesome cousins	(d) free gifts

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By adding, changing, or dropping a suffix, we change the form of a word. The verb *act* becomes the adjective *active* when the suffix is added. The adjective *destructive* becomes the noun *destruction* when the suffix is changed. The noun *runner* becomes the verb *run* when the suffix is dropped.

For each verb, noun, or adjective, write in the two other forms of the word under the correct heading.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
1. _____	_____	navigational
2. rebel	_____	_____
3. _____	exasperation	_____
4. _____	_____	restrictive
5. _____	evasion	_____
6. _____	fascination	_____
7. _____	celebration	_____
8. _____	prosperity	_____
9. _____	_____	loathsome
10. obey	_____	_____



Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

## A Child of the Revolution



Frida Kahlo was born in Coyoacan, just outside Mexico City, in 1907. Her parents probably thought her life would develop much as the lives of other girls of that time. The Mexican **dictator** Porfirio Diaz had been governing for almost thirty years. Under his rule women were **restricted** from taking any part in public life. Furthermore, Frida's parents gave her and her three sisters a strict Catholic **upbringing**. The girls were expected to be obedient daughters and to become good Catholic wives and mothers.

But in 1910, when Frida was three years old, everything changed in Mexico. The people **overthrew** Diaz and established a much more open government. The new government speedily set about making many changes that were long **overdue**. Education and health care became more widely available. More significantly for Frida Kahlo's future, the new government set out to **stimulate** interest in the arts by supporting the work of Mexican artists.

Her three sisters were largely unaffected by these changes. But Frida, who was the **rebellious** one, took part in them. She seemed to enjoy shocking people. One of the ways she did this was to go about wearing men's clothes. She was a firm supporter of the 1910 revolution; as an adult she claimed to have been born that year so that she could call herself "a child of the revolution." Her Mexican mother and German father must have despaired of her at times. They couldn't have known that their lively daughter would grow up to become one of Latin America's most **notable** painters.

Frida Kahlo had a difficult childhood. At the age of six she contracted polio. That left her with a weakened right leg. Then, in her late teens, she suffered terrible injuries when she was thrown from a bus onto a metal spike. The spike **penetrated** her side, almost killing her.

While she **convalesced**, she began to paint. This was a way of taking her mind off the severe pain, from which she was **seldom** free for the rest of her life. Many of her paintings are self-**portraits**; in them she often included the parrots, monkeys, and other pets whose company gave her so much pleasure. Despite their bold, bright colors, however, the paintings clearly

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express the pain that lies behind them. Kahlo's art was her way of inviting the viewer to share her suffering.

She first met her future husband, the painter Diego Rivera, in 1922, when she was fifteen. They married seven years later. He was twice her age and already a world-famous artist. The marriage was a **tempestuous** one with many separations, a divorce, and later a remarriage. They both had strong personalities and each found the other **exasperating** to live with. Nevertheless, their love was strong and deep; Rivera appears frequently in her paintings.

Toward the end of her life, they lived together in the house where she was born, Casa Azul (the Blue House). After Kahlo's death in 1954, Rivera gave it to the people of Mexico. Now, known as the Frida Kahlo Museum, it is **dedicated** to her life and work.

▶ Answer each of the following questions in the form of 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. What detail in the passage suggests that President Diaz was accustomed to being obeyed without question?

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2. How did the Mexican people show their dissatisfaction with President Diaz?

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3. How do you know that Kahlo's parents were not interested in experimenting with different ways of raising children?

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4. Why would Mexican artists have welcomed the 1910 revolution?

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5. Why do you think Kahlo's parents might sometimes have been **exasperated** with Frida?

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6. What is the meaning of **overdue** as it is used in the passage?

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7. In what way did Kahlo **rebel** against what was considered normal behavior?

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8. How do you think Kahlo's weakened right leg affected her life?

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9. Why did Kahlo probably lose a lot of blood in her accident?

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10. What helped Kahlo to **convalesce**?

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11. What is the meaning of **dedicated** as it is used in the passage?

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12. How does the passage make clear that Kahlo never recovered completely from the accident?

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13. Why would it be incorrect to describe Rivera and Kahlo as a compatible couple?

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14. What did Frida Kahlo paint?

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15. Why are both Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo honored in the world of art?

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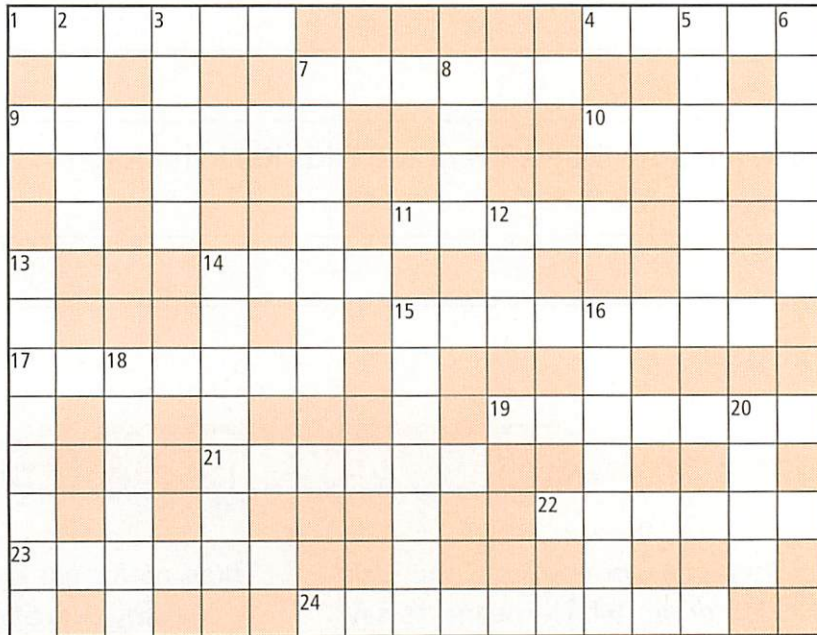
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### FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

• **Dictate** is formed from the Latin verb *dicere*, which means "to say" or "to speak." Other words formed from this root include *diction*, "a person's manner or way of speaking," and *contradict*, "to say the opposite of."

• Three nouns are formed from the verb **stimulate**. *Stimulation* is the act of stimulating. (The aroma of freshly baked bread was the only *stimulation* we needed to enter the bakery.) A *stimulant* is a substance that increases bodily activity. (The caffeine in coffee and cola drinks is a *stimulant*.) A *stimulus* is anything that increases activity of any kind. (The reward of \$50 was a *stimulus* to the children who were looking for the lost dog.)

**Crossword Puzzle** Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. Clues followed by a number are definitions of vocabulary words in Lessons 9 through 12. The number gives the lesson from which the answer to the clue is taken.



### Clues Across

1. Not often (12)
4. A tied ball game goes into \_\_\_\_\_ innings
7. To chase after (10)
9. To walk in a relaxed, unhurried manner (11)
10. To copy closely (9)
11. To prepare; to make ready for a shock (11)
14. Opposite of "under"
15. To name or address as an honor (12)
17. To stop for a while before going on (9)
19. The state of being a slave (10)
21. To give to a fund or cause (10)
22. A building where aircraft are kept (11)
23. It covers the floor
24. One who watches an activity (9)

### Clues Down

2. To keep away from (10)
3. Tightly packed; crowded close together (9)
5. A violent storm (12)
6. To go to a higher level (9)
7. To go on with after stopping for a while (11)
8. To fly high in the sky (9)
12. Opposite of "subtract"
13. To keep within certain limits (12)
14. Past the time set for arrival (12)
15. To give orders (12)
16. To get in touch with (11)
18. Planet known for its rings
20. Opposite of "sad"