

15. During an earthquake, when is it a good idea to **flee** to an open space?

FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

- This is an *asterisk* (*). It looks like a star, and in fact the word comes from the Latin word for "star," which is *aster*. **Disaster** comes from the Latin prefix *dis-*, which means "against," and this Latin word for "star." But what does a disaster have to do with the stars? It was once believed (and still is, by some people) that the position of the stars had an effect on people's daily lives. If something bad (a *disaster*) happened to you, it was because the *stars* were *against* you.

Two other words formed from this same root are *astronomy*, the scientific study of planets and stars, and *astrology*, the belief that the stars have an effect on people's daily lives.

- **Flee** and *flea* are homophones. A flea is a small jumping insect. **Minor** and *miner* are also homophones. A miner is a person who works in a mine, digging for coal, gold, or other minerals.

- If you *break* a leg, you have a **fracture**. If you drop a cup it will *break* into *fragments*. If you *break* down the number 1 into smaller parts, such as halves, you get *fractions*. Something easily *broken* is *fragile*. All four of these words come from the Latin *frangere* or *fractus*, which means "to break."

- The Latin prefix *pre-* means "before." A *premature* baby is one born *before* it is *mature* enough to leave the womb. Knowing this, and keeping in mind the explanation of *dictate* in Lesson 12 (page 137), you should be able to understand how **predict** is formed.

**Word List**

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

abdicate

ab' di kāt

v. To give up a high office.

When Edward VIII **abdicated** the throne in 1936, his younger brother became king of England.**assume**

ə sōōm'

v. 1. To take for granted; to suppose.

We cannot **assume** that Mom and Dad will meet us at the station if the train is two hours late.

2. To take over; to occupy.

President Clinton **assumed** office on January 20, 1993.

3. To pretend to have.

Edin **assumed** a look of innocence when Vilma asked who had eaten the cookies.**bungle**

bun' gəl

v. To do something badly or without skill.

Because the shortstop **bungled** the double play, the runner made it safely to first base.**dominate**

dām' ə nāt

v. 1. To rule or control; to have a very important place or position.

Rock **dominated** popular music in America for several decades.

2. To rise high above.

The Willis Tower **dominates** the Chicago skyline.**former**

fōr' mər

adj. Coming before in time; having been at an earlier time.Three **former** mayors were invited to the dedication of our new city hall.*n.* The first of two just mentioned.Both the crocodile and the alligator are dangerous, but the **former** is more aggressive.**guardian**

gār' dē ən

n. 1. One who protects.This ferocious dog acts as **guardian** of the property at night.

2. One who legally has the care of another person.

You need the permission of your parent or **guardian** to go on field trips.**hoist**

hoist

v. To lift or raise, especially by using a rope.

The sailors **hoisted** the sails as we left the harbor.*n.* Something used to lift, as a crane or pulley.We cannot raise this unwieldy machine without a **hoist**.

intercept
in tər sept'

v. To stop or seize something while it is on its way somewhere.
The Coast Guard can **intercept** boats in United States waters to investigate their cargoes.

jubilee
jūbē' bə lē

n. The celebration of an anniversary, especially a fiftieth anniversary or beyond.
The school marked its **jubilee** with a banquet for graduates from the past fifty years.

kin
kin

adj. Related by birth or marriage.
Are you **kin** to the Jordans or are you just a friend of theirs?
n. pl. (also **kinfolk**) Relatives; family.
She celebrated her ninetieth birthday with all her **kin** around her.
next of kin The person most closely related to someone.
The hospital requires the name of your **next of kin** when you are admitted.

pardon
pərd' n

v. 1. To forgive.
Alice **pardoned** the Red Queen's rude remark.
2. To free from legal punishment.
The president of the United States has the power to **pardon** those convicted of crimes.
n. The act of forgiving or freeing from legal punishment.
A **pardon** can be controversial, as some people believe a convicted person should always serve out the full punishment.

proclaim
prō klām'

v. To make known publicly; to announce.
The mayor **proclaimed** May 18 a city holiday.

provoke
prō vōk'

v. 1. To annoy or make angry.
Josh said he took Katie's toys away because she **provoked** him with her constant talking.
2. To call forth; to rouse.
Senator Smith's comments **provoked** laughter in the audience.
provocative adj. (prə vək' ə tiv) Calling forth anger, amusement, or thoughtfulness; trying to cause a response.
You were being **provocative** when you kept asking the same question over and over.

reign
rān

v. 1. To rule as a queen or king.
King Hussein of Jordan **reigned** for over forty years.

2. To be widespread.
Terror **reigned** in the streets of Paris during the French Revolution.

n. 1. The rule of a queen or king; the time during which a person rules.
The American Revolution occurred during the **reign** of George III.

riot
rī'ət

n. 1. Public disorder or violence.
The 1992 **riots** in Los Angeles continued for several days.

2. A great and seemingly disordered quantity of something.
Catherine's rose garden is a **riot** of color in the summer.

v. To take part in a disorder.
As the crowd of townspeople **rioted**, the British soldiers opened fire.

16A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 16. Write each sentence in the space provided.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. (a) To intercept something | (c) is to deliver it to its destination. |
| (b) To assume something | (d) is to take it for granted. |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |
| 2. (a) A pardon is | (c) a good deed that goes unrewarded. |
| (b) A jubilee is | (d) a celebration to mark an anniversary. |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |
| 3. (a) To riot is to | (c) give up a position of responsibility. |
| (b) To reign is to | (d) take part in a public disorder. |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |

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4. (a) To hoist something is to
(b) examine it closely. (c) seize it while it is on its way.
(d) To intercept something is to
-
-

5. (a) control that person. (c) forgive that person.
(b) To pardon someone is to (d) To provoke someone is to
-
-

6. (a) To be someone's guardian is to be (c) friendly with that person.
(b) To be someone's kin is to be (d) related to that person.
-
-

7. (a) To reign is to (c) rise to a higher level.
(b) give up a high office. (d) To abdicate is to
-
-

8. (a) whose work is in great demand. (c) who arouses interest or anger.
(b) A provocative speechwriter is one (d) A former speechwriter is one
-
-

9. (a) lift it by using ropes. (c) To bungle something is to
(b) make it widely known. (d) To hoist something is to
-
-

10. (a) To assume a position (c) is to take it over.
(b) To proclaim a position (d) is to lie about it.
-
-

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 16.

1. The hospital usually calls your **closest relative** if you are in an accident.
2. Are you trying to **stir things up and cause** a quarrel between your brothers?
3. Cleopatra **occupied the throne and ruled as queen** in Egypt from 51 B.C.E. to 30 B.C.E.
4. Singing this solo was my big chance to have a part in the musical, but I'm afraid I **didn't do a very good job of** it.
5. The painting's **seemingly disordered quantity** of color dazzles the eye.
6. Are you the **person legally named to act as parent** of this child?
7. September has been **publicly announced** "National Seafood Month."
8. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, many feared that Germany might **be much stronger than** the other countries of Europe.
9. Sometimes, Hope will **pretend to have** an Irish accent because she likes the way it sounds.
10. Labradors and collies are both good with children, but I prefer the **first of the two mentioned**.

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

1. Which of the following could be **abdicated**?
(a) a high office (c) a school
(b) an obstacle (d) a throne

2. Which of the following would be your **kin**?
(a) your next-door neighbor (c) your pet rabbit
(b) your best friend (d) your uncle's wife

3. Which of the following might be **intercepted**?
(a) a message (c) a ball
(b) a tempest (d) a disaster

4. Which of the following might be **proclaimed**?
(a) a result (c) a pardon
(b) a portrait (d) a pledge

5. Which of the following might be **pardoned**?
(a) a mistake (c) a drought
(b) an insult (d) a rebel

6. Which of the following might **dominate** the skyline?
(a) a tower (c) a skyscraper
(b) a lighthouse (d) a stop sign

7. After what period of time might a **jubilee** be celebrated?
(a) one year (c) sixty years
(b) fifty years (d) one hundred days

8. Which of the following can one **assume**?
(a) a leadership position (c) a look of surprise
(b) warm weather in the tropics (d) the presidency

The Latin prefix *pro-* is found at the beginning of a number of English words. It can mean "forward" or "onward" and sometimes "forth" or "in front."

Supply the missing word that begins with *pro-* in each sentence. Choose from this list.

protrude	proclaim	proceed	project	propel
produce	provide	provoke	propose	progress

- To _____ a boat is to make it go forward.
- To _____ a rule is to set it forth hoping for its acceptance.
- To _____ a rabbit out of a hat is to bring it forth in front of an audience.
- To make _____ is to advance or go forward rather than backward.
- To _____ a film is to throw the images forward onto a screen.
- To _____ is to go forward, sometimes after stopping for a while.
- To _____ the news is to say it out loud in front of a group.
- To _____ one's tongue is to stick it out in front of one's face.
- To _____ a response is to call it forth or bring it about.
- To _____ for something is to set it forth as a condition.

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

The Last Queen of the Islands



Although she never dreamed it would happen, Liliuokalani grew up to become the queen of the Hawaiian Islands. Born on the island of Oahu in 1838, she was in her teens when her parents died. Her older brother Kalakaua became her **guardian**. They were **kin** to the Hawaiian royal family, but Kalakaua was not expected to succeed to the throne.

When King Lunalilo died in 1874, after ruling for barely one year, many believed that Queen Emma, widow of a **former** king, would be chosen to succeed him. It came as a surprise to Queen Emma's supporters that the elected members of Hawaii's governing body passed her by and **proclaimed** Kalakaua king instead.

King Kalakaua **reigned** for seventeen years. The islands were **dominated** at that time by powerful planters and businessmen. Chief among them was Sanford Dole. Dole was a lawyer, a politician, and the planters' natural leader. In 1887, this group forced Kalakaua to sign away almost all of his powers. That made him Hawaii's ruler in name only. Kalakaua had no children; following the death of his younger brother in 1877, he chose Liliuokalani to succeed him to the throne. She ruled in her brother's place when he was absent from the kingdom. She also represented him at Queen Victoria's Golden **Jubilee** in London in 1887.

Liliuokalani ascended the throne of Hawaii following her brother's death in 1891. She promptly set about regaining real power. The Hawaiian people resented the takeover of their government by the *haoles*, as the white-skinned Americans are called in Hawaiian. They supported their queen. Liliuokalani declared a plan for government that gave more power to native Hawaiians. The *haoles* formed a committee to stop her. On January 16, 1893, the *haole* leaders brought in American sailors and marines who were stationed on nearby ships. They were there to prevent **riots** from breaking out in support of the queen.

The next day, the committee of *haoles* set up its own government with Sanford Dole as leader. Liliuokalani opposed this. She asked the president of the United States for help. After an investigation, President Grover Cleveland ordered that Liliuokalani be returned to power. But Dole claimed that the U.S. government had no right to interfere in Hawaii's affairs. On July 4, 1894,

he **assumed** the presidency of the new Republic of Hawaii. Liliuokalani remained queen, but with no power to govern.

Early the next year, a group of Liliuokalani's supporters rebelled against the new government. The attempt was badly **bungled**, failing miserably. Dole accused Liliuokalani of **provoking** it and arrested her. She steadfastly denied being involved. But messages between her and her followers had been **intercepted**, and weapons were found in her home. Liliuokalani was told that if she would **abdicate**, her supporters, who were then in jail, would not be put to death. To save their lives, she agreed to step down. She was sentenced to five years imprisonment for her role in the revolt. After eight months Dole **pardoned** her on the condition that she take no further part in politics. Liliuokalani withdrew to her home, where she continued to fly the Hawaiian flag.

In 1898, Hawaii became part of the United States, with Sanford Dole serving as governor. During World War I, the first Hawaiians died fighting for the United States against Germany. The day she received the news, Liliuokalani lowered the Hawaiian flag and **hoisted** the Stars and Stripes.

- 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.

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1. What do you think was the significance of Liliuokalani's **hoisting** the Stars and Stripes?

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

3. What did Queen Emma expect to happen when Lunalilo died?

4. Why didn't Liliuokalani think about becoming queen of the Hawaiian Islands when she was a young girl?

5. Why was Queen Emma a very strong choice for ruler of Hawaii in 1874?

6. Why did Liliuokalani visit London in 1887?

7. Why couldn't President Cleveland **dominate** Sanford Dole?

8. Why were American sailors and marines brought to land in January 1893?

9. Why was Liliuokalani's situation so difficult when she was asked to **abdicate**?

10. What is the meaning of **assumed** as it is used in the passage?

11. Why did Dole's government continue to rule after the rebellion of 1895?

12. Why did the *haoles* claim that Liliuokalani took part in the 1895 uprising?

13. How did Liliuokalani respond when accused of being responsible for the 1895 rebellion?

14. What is the meaning of **pardoned** as it is used in the passage?

15. How many years was Liliuokalani queen before Hawaii became a republic?

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FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

• The antonym of **former** is *latter*. If given a choice between silk and cotton, and you choose the *latter*, you will get cotton. If you choose the *former*, you will get silk.

• The Latin prefix *inter-* means "between." *International* affairs are those conducted *between* nations; *interstate* commerce is business conducted *between* states. This prefix is combined with the root from the Latin verb *capere*, "to take," to form the word **intercept**. Something that is *intercepted* is *taken* as it passes *between* the sender and the receiver.

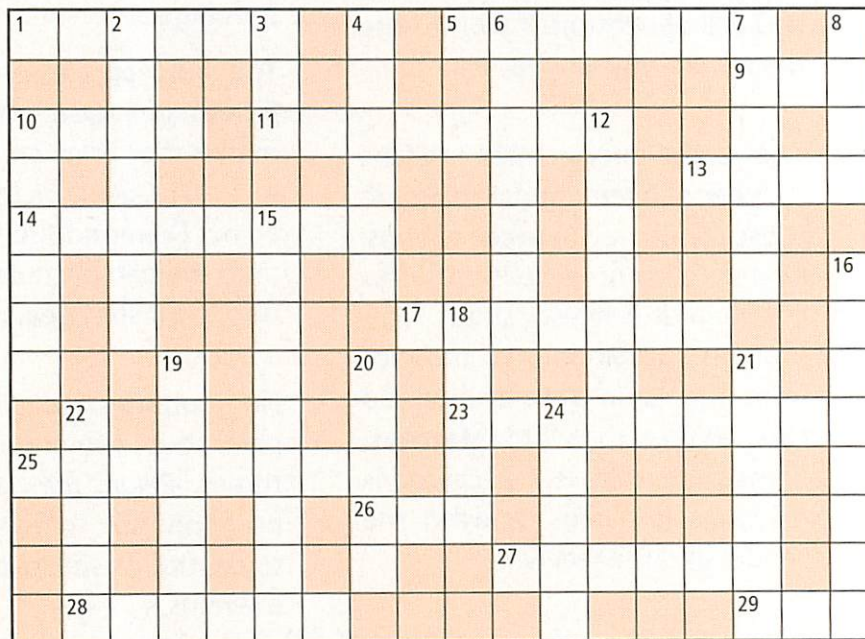
• **Jubilee** has an interesting story behind it. It comes from the Hebrew *yobhel*, which was a ram's

horn used as a trumpet. It was blown every fifty years to celebrate the release of the Jews from bondage.

The word applies especially to a fiftieth anniversary but is used to mark other anniversaries as well. In 1897, Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, by which time she had occupied the British throne for sixty years.

• Homophones usually come in pairs but sometimes come in threes. *Reign*, *rain*, and *rein* are homophones. To rein in a horse is to control its speed by pulling on the reins.

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 13 through 16. The number gives the lesson from which the answer to the clue is taken.



Clues Across

1. To fall over (15)
5. Able to be seen; within view (13)
9. Upset or angry
10. A violent public disorder (16)
11. Something that causes great damage (15)
13. To run from danger (15)
14. To make known publicly (16)
17. To say what will happen before it takes place (15)
23. To seize something while it is on its way (16)
25. One who protects (16)
26. To have
27. Opposite of "in front of"
28. Worn to protect the head
29. Adam and _____

Clues Down

2. To make angry (16)
3. Opposite of "begin"
4. To take for granted (16)
6. Showing great depth of feeling (15)
7. To hire and put to work for pay (14)
8. To do nothing (14)
10. A small wave (13)
12. To need (14)
15. A partner in business (14)
16. To stick out (13)
18. The rule of a queen or king (16)
19. A tasty tidbit (13)
20. A person who is not yet an adult (15)
21. A ten-year period (14)
22. To move suddenly and unexpectedly (15)
24. To become less wide at one end (13)