



## Word List

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

**affection** *n.* A fond or tender feeling.  
 ə fek' shən Hugging is one way to show **affection**.

**affectionate** *adj.* Gentle and loving.  
 My cousin took my hand and gave it an **affectionate** squeeze.

**appeal** *v.* 1. To make an earnest request; to ask.  
 ə pēl' Three students **appealed** for more time to finish the work.  
 2. To be of interest to; to be attractive to.  
 This very funny movie will **appeal** to children of all ages.

*n.* 1. An earnest request for help.  
 The letter contained an **appeal** for money to provide shelters for the homeless.  
 2. The power to attract or be of interest.  
 Neither the liver and onions nor the meatloaf had much **appeal**.

**clasp** *v.* To grasp or hold tightly.  
 klasp The dancers **clasped** hands and circled the maypole.

*n.* 1. A strong grasp or hold.  
 The nurse gently removed the doll from the toddler's **clasp**.  
 2. Something, such as a hook or fastener, that holds two parts together.  
 The necklace has a **clasp** in the shape of a snake biting its tail.

**conspicuous** *adj.* Easily or plainly seen.  
 kən spik' yōō əs His great height made him **conspicuous** in any crowd.

**contribute** *v.* 1. To give along with others who are giving.  
 kən trib' yōōt I **contributed** a spinach salad to the potluck supper.  
 2. To have a part in bringing about.  
 Exercise **contributes** greatly to good health.

**contribution** *n.* (kən tri byōō' shən) That which is given.  
 The museum sent a thank-you note for the fifty-dollar **contribution**.

**contributor** *n.* (kən trib' yə tər) One who gives.  
**Contributors** to the new theater received free tickets for opening night.

**declare** *v.* To make known; to state openly.  
 də klār' "I will not seek reelection," she **declared**.

**declaration** *n.* (dek lə rā' shən) A public statement.  
 The **declaration** read by the mayor stated that November was bicycle safety month.

**eloquent** *adj.* Skilled at speaking or writing; having the power to move people.  
el' ə kwənt Anne Frank's **eloquent** diary often moves readers to tears.

**eloquence** *n.* Skill at speaking or writing; the power to move people.  
Dr. Martin Luther King's **eloquence** made him the obvious choice to lead the 1960s Civil Rights Movement.

**exhibit** *v.* To show in public.  
eg zib' it Local artists **exhibited** their paintings at the library.

*n.* An item or collection of items in a public show.  
The most interesting **exhibit** in the museum was the dinosaur skeleton.

**exhibition** *n.* (ek sə bish' ən) A large-scale public show.  
Tickets for the **exhibition** of early automobiles go on sale next week.

**ferry** *n.* A boat that carries people and goods back and forth across a stretch of water.  
fer' ē The **ferry** will go out of service when the new bridge opens.

*v.* To move people or goods by boat across a stretch of water.  
The boat owner who **ferried** us across the lake would not accept any payment.

**immigrant** *n.* A person who comes into a country to live there.  
im' ə grənt Many Polish **immigrants** settled in Chicago.

**lofty** *adj.* 1. Very tall or high.  
lôf' tē **Lofty** elm trees provided welcome shade on many American streets.

2. Noble in feeling or high in ideals.  
Ending world hunger in our lifetime is a **lofty** goal.

3. Showing a too-proud or superior attitude.  
The **lofty** way the diner spoke to the waiter made me feel uncomfortable.

**pedestal** *n.* A base or support on which something stands.  
ped' əs təl After communism collapsed in Russia, hardly a statue of Stalin was left standing on its **pedestal**.

**persecute** *v.* To treat cruelly or harshly because of political, religious, or other differences.  
pə' r' sə kyōōt The Kurds of northern Iraq were **persecuted** by the Iraqi rulers for wanting their own state.

**persecution** *n.* (pə' r' sə kyōō' shən) The state or condition of being persecuted.  
Hitler's **persecution** of the Jews led to the murder of millions of innocent people.

**poverty** *n.* The state of being poor.  
pāv' ə r tē The food stamp program was started to help feed American families living in **poverty**.

**unveil**  
un vāl'

v. 1. To remove a covering from.

The president of the American Red Cross **unveiled** the portrait of its founder, Clara Barton.

2. To make known or reveal for the first time.

The police chief will **unveil** a plan to reduce street crime at today's meeting.

1A

## Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 1. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) let that person go free. (c) treat that person badly.  
(b) To clasp someone is to (d) To persecute someone is to

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\_\_\_\_\_

2. (a) If something is lofty, (c) it is hidden from view.  
(b) If something has appeal, (d) it has the power to attract.

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\_\_\_\_\_

3. (a) To exhibit something is to (c) understand it fully.  
(b) To unveil something is to (d) reveal it for the first time.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (a) Poverty is (c) a condition of poor health.  
(b) Eloquence is (d) the state of being poor.

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\_\_\_\_\_

5. (a) To speak in an affectionate manner (c) is to show a too-proud attitude.  
(b) To speak in a lofty manner (d) is to show extreme shyness.

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\_\_\_\_\_

6. (a) a lever operated by the foot. (c) a public showing.  
(b) An exhibit is (d) A pedestal is

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. (a) entry into a country to live there. (c) skill at speaking or writing.  
(b) Eloquence is (d) Affection is

8. (a) understand it. (c) To clasp something is to  
(b) hold it tightly. (d) To contribute to something is to

9. (a) ask that person for help. (c) To appeal to someone is to  
(b) To ferry someone is to (d) give comfort to that person.

10. (a) A pedestal is (c) a person traveling on foot.  
(b) A contribution is (d) something that is given.

## 1B

### Just the Right Word

affection  
appeal  
clasp  
conspicuous  
contribute  
declare  
eloquent  
exhibit  
ferry  
immigrant  
lofty  
pedestal  
persecute  
poverty  
unveil

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 1.

1. My parents were **people who came to live in this country** from Mexico.
2. The **boat that carries people across the river** leaves every hour on the hour.
3. The sundial, together with the **base on which it stands**, costs two hundred dollars.
4. There was a burst of applause when the artist **removed the covering from** her painting.
5. The president's **public statement** that the factory would not be closing was welcome news to the townspeople.
6. A heavy dessert would not **be of interest** to me after that big turkey dinner.

7. The generosity of the audience **was one of the things that led** to the success of the auction.
8. The **powerful, moving words** of Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" made a deep impression on me.
9. Their unusual way of dressing makes them **easy to notice** in a crowd.
10. I have nothing but **fond and tender feelings** for you all.

1c

### Applying Meanings

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 **unveiled**?  
(a) a statue (c) a painting  
(b) a cloud (d) a plan
2. Which of the following can be **declared**?  
(a) a winner (c) one's love  
(b) one's children (d) a holiday
3. Which of the following can be **contributed**?  
(a) money (c) clothing  
(b) time (d) space
4. Which of the following could be **ferried**?  
(a) hopes (c) people  
(b) fears (d) cars
5. For which of the following might someone be subjected to **persecution**?  
(a) driving too fast (c) breaking into someone's home  
(b) having different beliefs (d) belonging to a different race

6. Which of the following would be **conspicuous**?  
 (a) a lighthouse on a cliff  
 (b) a pebble on the beach  
 (c) a billboard by the roadside  
 (d) a purple house
7. Which of the following could be **exhibited**?  
 (a) pottery  
 (b) days  
 (c) uncertainty  
 (d) coins
8. Which of the following are always true of **immigrants**?  
 (a) They speak more than one language.  
 (b) They are poor.  
 (c) They plan to live in a new country.  
 (d) They have left their own country.

**1D** **Word Study**

Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings.

Circle the two synonyms in each group of four words.

- |                 |            |             |          |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. tall         | eloquent   | hidden      | lofty    |
| 2. understand   | contribute | declare     | state    |
| 3. show         | return     | exhibition  | appeal   |
| 4. eloquent     | moving     | conspicuous | tired    |
| 5. contribute   | request    | return      | appeal   |
| 6. fastener     | base       | poverty     | pedestal |
| 7. affectionate | fond       | conspicuous | sad      |
| 8. persecution  | anger      | grasp       | clasp    |
| 9. ferry        | poverty    | need        | desire   |
| 10. clasp       | immigrant  | supply      | fastener |

- affection
- appeal
- clasp
- conspicuous
- contribute
- declare
- eloquent
- exhibit
- ferry
- immigrant
- lofty
- pedestal
- persecute
- poverty
- unveil

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

## Lady Liberty



The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. Since 1886 it has welcomed **immigrants** who sail into New York harbor to begin a new life in the United States. Like many of them, Lady Liberty, as the statue is **affectionately** known, had to overcome some difficulties before reaching these shores.

The statue was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. It was given in honor of the friendship between the two countries and the one-hundredth anniversary of the American Revolution. But before the statue could be put in place, the people of the United States had to provide a **pedestal** for it at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. That turned out to be no easy task. A fund-raising drive was launched and ran into immediate difficulties. Newspapers across the United States ridiculed the effort. They argued that since the French were sending over the statue, they should be the ones to pay the extra costs involved for the base.

Despite this opposition, the effort to raise the money continued. A forty-foot-high section of the right arm, with the hand **clasp**ing the torch of liberty, was sent to the United States. It was displayed at the 1876 Philadelphia **exhibition** marking the one-hundredth birthday of the United States. Visitors paid fifty cents to climb onto the balcony surrounding the torch. Many other fund-raising events were also held. But even after several years, **contributions** fell far short of the total needed. The future of the entire project seemed in doubt. Not until a newspaper **appeal** promised to print donors' names was the necessary money raised.

With the success of the project assured, the rest of the statue was finally shipped from France. It arrived in pieces packed in over two hundred wooden crates. The work of assembling it proceeded without further delay. A public holiday was **declared** on October 28, 1886, when the Statue of Liberty was at last **unveiled**. It was one of the largest gatherings ever in New York City. The island where the statue stands is called Liberty Island. It is reached by a short **ferry** ride from lower Manhattan. At just over 305 feet, the statue was the tallest structure in New York City. Though it is now dwarfed by the **lofty** skyscrapers of Manhattan, at the time it was the most **conspicuous** landmark in the city.

In the 1880s, people seeking a better life were flooding into the United States. They arrived at the rate of one million a year. Many of them came from Russia and Eastern Europe; they had been cruelly **persecuted** by their governments and were fleeing to safety. Others were escaping the **poverty** of their native lands in search of a more prosperous life in America.

The museum at the base of the statue contains a bronze tablet placed there in 1903. On it is a poem written twenty years earlier by Emma Lazarus, whose own family had fled Russia. The poem has captured the imagination of the American people and has become forever associated with the Statue of Liberty. It ends with these **eloquent** lines:

Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore;  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

- **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 is the meaning of **lofty** as it is used in the passage?

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2. What finally caused Americans to **contribute** the necessary funds?

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3. What was done with the statue's arm in Philadelphia in 1876?

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4. How can you tell that the author has a favorable opinion of Lazarus's poem?

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

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affection  
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immigrant  
lofty  
pedestal  
persecute  
poverty  
unveil



6. Why were so many people able to attend the first showing of the statue?

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7. What was the hope of people who came to America to escape the **poverty** of their homelands?

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8. Why did the American people have to raise \$100,000?

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9. How is the torch of liberty supported by the statue?

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10. How do visitors reach the Statue of Liberty?

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

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12. Why do you think the United States has been called a nation of **immigrants**?

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13. Why is the statue not such a **conspicuous** landmark as it once was?

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14. Why would **persecuted** people want to come to the United States?

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15. Do you think the people fleeing to the United States for safety in the 1880s felt **affection** for their governments? Why or why not?

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## Lesson

## 1

## Review Exercise

1. The Statue of Liberty is an easily recognized symbol around the world. Its most \_\_\_\_\_ feature is the torch of liberty held high over New York harbor.
2. There is no bridge linking Liberty Island to the mainland. Visitors to the island must get there by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The torch is forty feet high and is the statue's highest point. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in Lady Liberty's raised right hand.
4. The statue was a gift from the French people. It was their way of showing their \_\_\_\_\_ for the people of the United States.
5. The French provided the statue. The Americans had to provide the granite \_\_\_\_\_ on which it stands.
6. A forty-foot section of the statue's right arm was sent first. It was \_\_\_\_\_ in Philadelphia in 1876 before traveling on to New York.
7. Work on the statue was delayed because of lack of money. It was finally \_\_\_\_\_ by President Grover Cleveland on October 28, 1886.
8. A New York newspaper asked its readers to support the drive to raise money. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ to the fund had their names printed in the newspaper.

9. The statue of Liberty stands 305 feet above ground level. When it was put in place in 1886, it was the \_\_\_\_\_ structure in New York City.
10. A bronze tablet at the base of the statue contains a poem by Emma Lazarus. It \_\_\_\_\_ that America welcomes visitors to its shore.
11. Emma Lazarus was born in the United States and wrote the poem in 1883. Her parents were \_\_\_\_\_ from Russia.
12. Most people find the poem to be quite moving. Its simple words are \_\_\_\_\_ without being sentimental.
13. Many people came to the United States so that they could worship as they pleased. They came from countries where people were \_\_\_\_\_ for their religious beliefs.
14. Others came because they were just looking for a better life. America \_\_\_\_\_ to them because it promised political freedom and the chance to succeed.
15. Most new arrivals took whatever jobs they could. By working hard, they hoped to escape from \_\_\_\_\_ and become members of the American middle class.