

Lesson 1

1A Finding Meanings p. 3

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

1B Just the Right Word p. 4

1. lack
2. developed
3. projects
4. ease
5. complete
6. mastered
7. represents
8. benefit
9. patriotism
10. dismayed
11. recommended

*In all E exercises the appropriate vocabulary word is printed in bold-face. Sentences are examples; students' sentences may vary.

Lesson 2

2A Finding Meanings p. 10

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

2B Just the Right Word p. 11

1. column
2. exceeds
3. calculate
4. affect
5. mature
6. climate
7. forbid
8. resist
9. decay
10. scorching

Lesson 3

3A Finding Meanings p. 18

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

3B Just the Right Word p. 19

1. drowsy
2. cease
3. hibernate
4. nestled
5. approaching
6. migration
7. severe
8. reduction
9. burrowed
10. observed

1C Applying Meanings p. 4

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

1D Completing the Thought p. 5

1. benefits
2. project
3. mastered
4. completed
5. recommended
6. remark
7. sufficient
8. utter
9. patriots
10. hail

2C Applying Meanings p. 12

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

2D Completing the Thought p. 13

1. excessive
2. forbidden
3. decay
4. mature
5. permits
6. resisted
7. columns
8. mammoth
9. scorched
10. towered

3C Applying Meanings p. 20

1. a, d
2. b (Answers will vary.)
3. b, d 6. a, b, d
4. a, b, c, d 7. a, b, c, d
5. a, b, d 8. a, b, c

3D Completing the Thought p. 21

1. approaching
2. destructive
3. hibernate
4. drowsy
5. prepare
6. reduced
7. forecast
8. ventured
9. famished
10. migration

1E Narrative p. 7*

1. He loved his people, worked for them, and had their best interests at heart.
2. Utter means "to speak."
3. There were no books written in Cherokee before 1821 because the Cherokees lacked a written language.
4. Sequoia was dismayed at what the white settlers were doing.
5. Develop means "to bring into being."
6. He used the letters of these alphabets to represent syllables in the Cherokee language.
7. The Cherokees had eighty-six sounds to represent.
8. His work took twelve years to complete.
9. He worked on the project with his daughter.
10. It was popular because they could learn it with ease.
11. We can tell the Cherokee leaders liked the new system because they recommended that it be taught to everyone who wanted to learn to read and write.
12. Hailed means "welcomed with enthusiasm and admiration."
13. Those who mastered it taught others.
14. He was a silversmith, a painter, and a soldier, as well as the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.
15. A written language enables people living apart to communicate with each other by letter.

2E Narrative p. 15

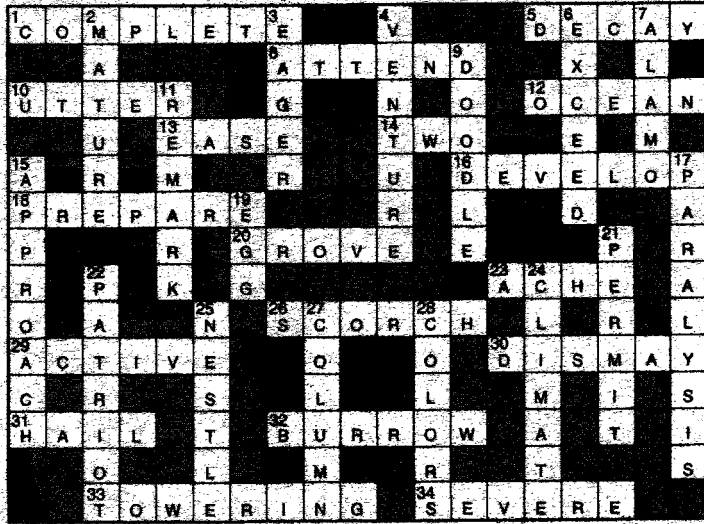
1. Forest fires scorch their outside bark.
2. You can find them in Redwood National Park, in northwest California.
3. You cannot cut down a redwood tree in California because it is forbidden.
4. The lowest limbs can be 150 feet above the ground.
5. The trunks of redwoods look like columns of a Greek temple.
6. The oldest sequoia and redwood trees can exceed three thousand years.
7. Towering is a good word because the trees are as tall as towers.
8. Their bark is thickest when they are matured.
9. Thick bark helps them resist disease.
10. California does not permit you to cut down a sequoia.
11. Redwood is used because it does not decay as quickly as other wood.
12. Sequoias don't grow along the coast because they need the colder, drier climate inland.
13. The mammoth General Grant trees' trunk is almost a hundred feet around.
14. It has been calculated that a full-grown sequoia contains enough wood to build thirty houses.
15. They have lived so long because they are not affected by fire and disease the way other trees are.

3E Narrative p. 23

1. Woodchucks hibernate in winter.
2. A woodchuck makes a nest and closes off openings of the tunnels that lead to it.
3. The woodchuck becomes so fat it can hardly move.
4. Before it begins its long sleep, it starts to feel drowsy.
5. They keep from freezing by sleeping in a burrow deep underground.
6. The temperature might be below zero in a severe winter.
7. It needs only a little oxygen because its breathing almost ceases.
8. It nestles in its underground bed.
9. The woodchuck's size is reduced to only half of what it was in the fall.
10. Observe means "to notice."
11. It is famished because it hasn't eaten all winter.
12. He could forecast the weather.
13. The woodchuck ventures above ground; if he sees his shadow, it means winter is not over, and he goes back to sleep.
14. Many northern birds migrate south in the fall and return in the spring.
15. Woodchucks eat garden plants during the summer.

Lesson 4

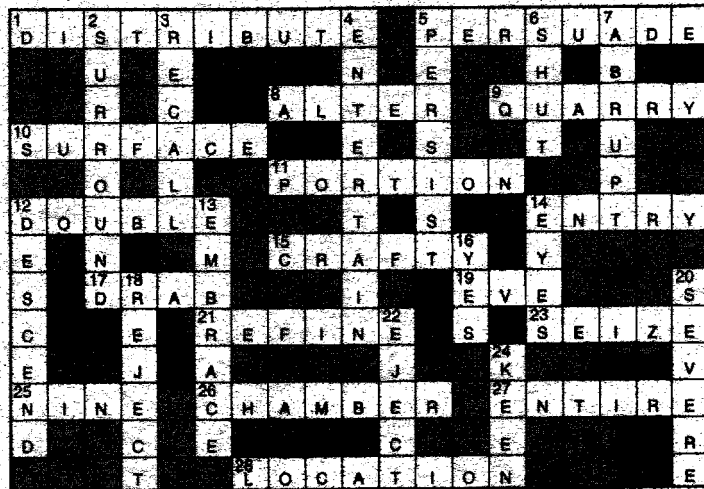
Crossword Puzzle



page 34

Lesson 8

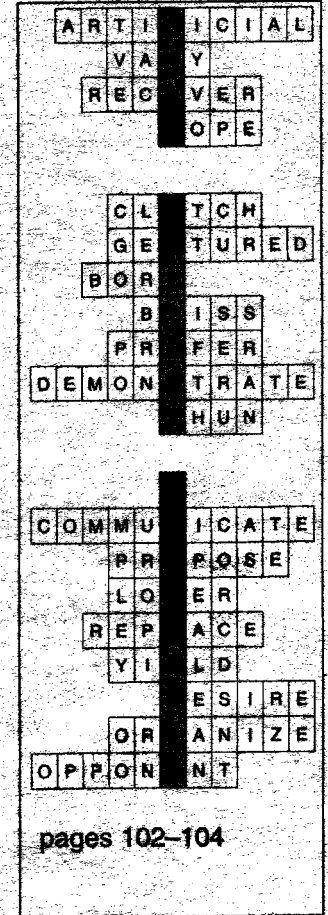
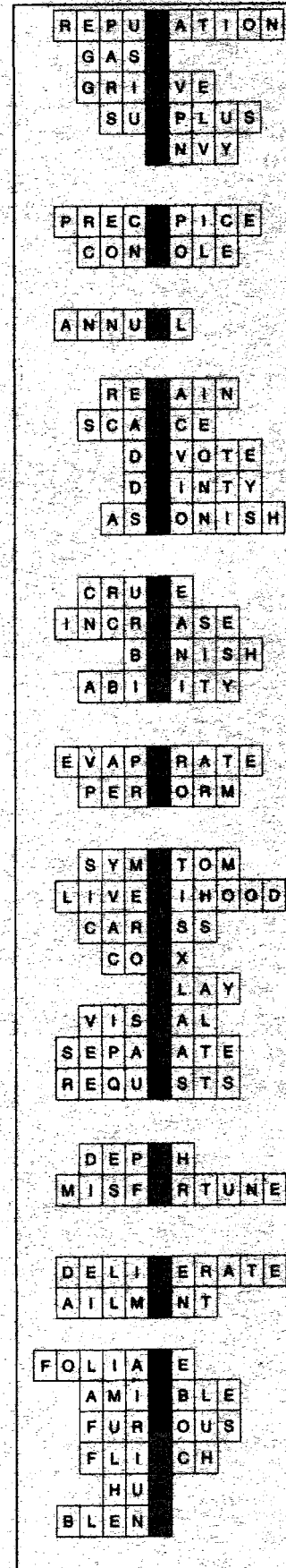
Crossword Puzzle



page 68

Lesson 12

Crossword Puzzle



pages 102-104