Study the definitions of the words below; then do the exercises for the lesson.

**appall**

v. To cause horror, shock, or dismay.

The inspectors were **appalled** by the conditions in the prison factories.

**appalling** adj. Causing shock and horror.

The television report exposed the **appalling** treatment of the farm workers.

**dejected**

adj. Discouraged; low in spirits.

Jesse felt **dejected** when he couldn’t find an apartment with low rent.

**depend**

v. 1. To rely on for support.

Many blind persons **depend** on guide dogs.

2. To be based on.

Whether or not I go to the concert **depends** on what my parents say.

**dependable** adj. Reliable.

If you do a lot of driving, you need a **dependable** car.

**dreary**

adj. Sad and gloomy.

I pulled up the shades to let more light into Olga’s dark and **dreary** apartment.

**fanatic**

n. A person whose enthusiasm for a belief is extreme.

Uncle Roger ran the restaurant for years, and he was a **fanatic** about cleanliness in the kitchen.

**impact**

n. 1. The striking of one object by another.

The **impact** of the ball bruised the catcher’s arm.

2. Forceful impression.

Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech had a great **impact** on millions of Americans.

**invade**

v. 1. To enter by force in order to take over.

The German army **invaded** Russia in June, 1941.

2. To intrude; to enter in great numbers.

I am putting a lock on my drawer so my little sister won’t be able to **invade** my privacy any more.

**invasion** n. The act of invading.

The gypsy moth **invasion** caused the destruction of many Cape Cod pine trees.

**isolate**

v. To cut off from others.

As soon as my brother broke out in spots the doctor **isolated** him for a week.

**isolation** (i so lā’ shon) n. The condition of being isolated.

The cottage’s **isolation** makes it appealing to someone seeking a quiet vacation.

**isolated** adj. Cut off from others.

The lighthouse keeper actually enjoyed her **isolated** life.
occupy  
á´’kyōb  pí

v. 1. To live in; to take up.  
My Aunt Bianca’s family occupied the apartment next to us when I was little.  
2. To take over by force.  
Protesting students occupied the school president’s office.  

occupation  (á´’kyōb pà’ shon)  n. 1. A person’s job or profession.  
Nursing is a perfect occupation for my brother since he loves helping people.  
2. A filling up of time or space.  
The sign in the elevator said that occupation by more than twelve people was against the law.

reveal  
ní vél’

v. 1. To make known.  
If you reveal the wish you made, it might not come true.  
2. To bring into view; to show.  
The curtain rose to reveal three men sitting on top of a stone wall.

rout  rout

n. A disorganized retreat from an attack; a total defeat.  
The battle ended in a rout as the enemy soldiers dropped their weapons and ran.  
v. To defeat completely.  
The U.S. basketball players routed their opponents in the 1992 Olympic Games.

suspect  so spekt’

v. 1. To think of as probably guilty.  
The police suspect the man who used to live upstairs of breaking in to our apartment.  
2. To suppose that something is true.  
I suspect that she knows more algebra than she thinks she does.  
n. (sus’ pekt) A person believed to be guilty.  
The suspect asked to see a lawyer before being questioned.

temporary  tem’ pà r e

adj. Lasting or made to last for a short time.  
The town hall provided a temporary place for people to stay during the hurricane.

terror  ter’ or

n. Great fear.  
Thunder and lightning always fill my grandmother with terror.  
terrify  v. To fill with terror or great fear.  
The reports of the crime in the neighborhood terrified the residents.

tragic  tra’ jík

adj. Causing great sadness; terrible or dreadful.  
The entire nation grieved over the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
tragedy (tra’ jé dè) n. 1. An event that causes great pain, suffering, or loss of life.  
The closing of the shipyard would be a tragedy for Charlestown.  
2. A play that ends sadly as the hero or heroine loses at the end of a great struggle.  
Shakespeare wrote some of the world’s greatest tragedies.
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(a) travel through it.</td>
<td>(c) To isolate a place is to</td>
<td>(d) To occupy a place is to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) live in it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>(a) A dependable person</td>
<td>(c) takes things in stride.</td>
<td>(d) is in low spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) A dejected person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>(a) Impact is</td>
<td>(c) a desire to do good.</td>
<td>(d) Terror is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) a forceful impression.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>(a) rely on that person.</td>
<td>(c) play a joke on that person.</td>
<td>(d) To depend on someone is to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) To appall someone is to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>(a) To reveal a place is to</td>
<td>(c) make changes in it.</td>
<td>(d) enter it to take over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) To invade a place is to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>(a) well cared for.</td>
<td>(c) cut off from others.</td>
<td>(d) To be isolated is to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) To be fanatic is to be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>(a) To suspect something is to</td>
<td>(c) be afraid of it.</td>
<td>(d) To reveal something is to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) bring it into view.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>(a) A dreary event is one</td>
<td>(c) that lasts a short time.</td>
<td>(d) A tragic event is one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) that causes great sadness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>(a) To suspect someone is to</td>
<td>(c) make fun of that person.</td>
<td>(d) To appall someone is to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) believe that person to be guilty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>(a) A rout is</td>
<td>(c) a path that is traveled.</td>
<td>(d) A fanatic is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) one who has extreme beliefs.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 13.

1. Whether or not I go on the trip to the mountains will **be based** on the condition of my car.

2. The school building seems **dull and gloomy** during winter vacation.

3. A person with measles should be **kept away from other people**.

4. My job making pizza is **not expected to last for very long**, but I love it.

5. I was **shocked and dismayed** to find out that my neighbors had had no heat in their house for four days.

6. When cockroaches **moved in and took over** our kitchen, my mother called the landlord immediately.

7. The detective waited to question the **persons believed to be guilty of the crime** until their lawyer arrived.

8. There was a look of **great fear** in her eyes as she heard the crash of thunder.

9. The Red Sox **completely defeated** the Yankees by a score of 10 to 0.

10. **Hamlet** is one of Shakespeare’s most famous **plays that end sadly as the hero loses at the end of a great struggle**.

Circle the letter of each correct answer to the questions below. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following should you be able to **depend** on?
   (a) a close friend       (c) a stranger
   (b) your parents        (d) a scoundrel

2. Which of the following could you **reveal**?
   (a) your age       (c) your weight
   (b) your date of birth (d) your plans for the future
3. Which final basketball score(s) would be a **rout**?
   (a) 102 to 98        (c) 110 to 108
   (b) 68 to 12        (d) 72 to 10

4. Which of the following might be thought **dreary**?
   (a) a blissful afternoon        (c) an afternoon spent pulling up weeds
   (b) a bright hue        (d) a person who lacks a sense of humor

5. Which of the following could be **temporary**?
   (a) a death        (c) a shelter
   (b) a job        (d) a period without rain

6. Which of the following would have an **impact**?
   (a) the death of a president        (c) the loss of one's job
   (b) a leaf landing on the ground        (d) a car hitting a tree

7. Which of the following might be **appalling**?
   (a) an increase in crime        (c) the condition of homeless people
   (b) world hunger        (d) the number of people in prison

8. Which of the following is an **occupation**?
   (a) poet        (c) uncle
   (b) lawyer        (d) teacher

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**13D Word Study**

Here are nine Latin roots and their meanings. Many English words are based on these roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tempus</td>
<td>(time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amicus</td>
<td>(friend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jacer</td>
<td>(to throw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumpere</td>
<td>(to break)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annus</td>
<td>(year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centum</td>
<td>(hundred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visus</td>
<td>(to see)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locus</td>
<td>(place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solus</td>
<td>(alone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the blank spaces in each sentence below with the correct Latin root and its meaning. Choose from the list of Latin roots.

1. To **isolate** someone is to cut that person off from others. The word comes from the Latin ____________, meaning ________________.

2. An **abrupt** change is one that breaks with the past and comes without warning. The word comes from the Latin ____________, meaning ________________.
3. To see properly, you need good **vision**. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

4. A **century** is a period of one hundred years. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

5. A **temporary** position is not expected to last a long time. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

6. To **revise** something is to look it over and make necessary changes. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

7. An **amiable** manner is one that is friendly. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

8. An **annual** event is one that is held every year. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

9. To **locate** somewhere on a map is to find a place. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

10. To **eject** someone is to throw that person out. The word comes from the Latin ________________________, meaning ________________________.

---

Read the passage below; then complete the exercise that follows.

**Anne Frank’s Diary**

Anne Frank was eleven years old in 1940 when the armies of Adolf Hitler, the Nazi ruler of Germany, invaded Holland, where she lived with her parents and her older sister. The Frank family was Jewish. They were **appalled** by Hitler’s **fanatic** hatred of Jews and his plan to murder all the Jews in the countries he could control.

For two years, Anne Frank and her family lived in daily **terror** of being rounded up and taken away. Finally, the family, together with Anne’s friend Peter and three others, went into hiding. Eight people occupied a tiny space hidden behind a bookshelf in Mr. Frank’s office. They **depended** on brave friends who brought them food and news of the outside world. They hoped that Hitler would soon be defeated and their stay would be **temporary**, but after two more long years, they were still in hiding.

From 1942 to 1944, Anne Frank kept a diary in which she wrote about the things that happened every day and their **impact** on her life. Although life in these cramped surroundings was very **dreary**, Anne’s diary is always interesting. In it she **reveals** her deepest thoughts and feelings. She complains of the feelings of **isolation** they all had, and she writes of their hopes of one day leading a normal life. No matter how **dejected** she felt, she always made the effort to keep the diary up-to-date.
Being discovered by the Germans was Anne Frank's greatest fear. Any unusual sounds from outside—slamming doors, heavy footsteps, German voices—could be a sign of danger. The little group had the use of a toilet, but they could not flush it during the day because someone in the building might hear it and suspect that people were hiding in that tiny space behind the bookshelves.

World War II ended in 1945, when Hitler's armies were routed in the East by the Russians and in the West by the Americans and the British. Sadly, its end came too late for Anne Frank. The Germans had found the family's hiding place the year before. Everyone was sent to Hitler's death camps, and it was in one of them, in March of 1945, two months before the end of the war in Europe, that Anne died. She was sixteen years old.

We would not know of her tragic story but for her diary. She left it behind when she was taken away, and her father, who managed to stay alive while in the Nazi death camp, discovered it when he returned home after the war. The diary was still there, in the place where his daughter had hidden it.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from this lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once. Questions and answers will then contain all fifteen words (or forms of the words).

1. What part of Anne Frank's story had the greatest impact on you?

2. What terrible misfortune happened to the people of Holland in 1940?

3. Why is Hitler such an appalling figure in the world's history?

4. What was the main reason for Hitler's actions?

5. Why did the European Jews fear the Germans?

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

7. How did Anne Frank's family and friends get food?
8. Why did those in hiding think their stay might be temporary?

9. What might those in hiding have done to make life less dreary?

10. Why do you think readers of her diary feel so close to Anne Frank?

11. Why do you think those in hiding complained of feeling isolated?

12. At what times do you think Anne Frank might have been most dejected?

13. What made it possible for the Frank group to stay hidden for two years?

14. What happened to Adolf Hitler's armies in 1945?

15. Why is Anne Frank's story such a tragic one?

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**Fun & Fascinating Facts**

The word *deject* comes from the Latin roots *de*, meaning away from, and *jacere*, meaning to throw. Someone who is *dejected* is thrown, or cast down, in spirit. The word *project* (used as a verb) combines the Latin prefix *pro*, meaning forward, with *jacere*. To *project* something means to throw it forward or send it into space. A movie *projector* is a machine that throws an image onto a screen. Many other words are build from *jacere*, including *reject* (meaning to throw away), *inject* (meaning to force, drive, or throw into something), and *eject* (to throw out).

The lesson word *depend* comes from the Latin roots *de* and *dependère*, meaning to hang. Something that is *impending* is something that is “hanging,” or about to happen.
How *Wordly Wise 3000* Book 4 Can Help in Vocabulary Development

Each Student Book in the series contains 15 (Books 2–3) to 20 (Books 4–12) lessons. Each lesson teaches 10 (Books 2–3) to 15 (Books 4–12) words and may also teach some variants of a word (such as *magnanimous/magnanimity*). Here is a sample copy of a Book 4 lesson with comments explaining its features.

**Lesson 5**

**Word List**

- *abrupt* (adj.) Happening suddenly, without warning. When the bus made an **abrupt** stop, several people were thrown off balance.
- *achieve* (v.) To do what one sets out to do. Even though she was blind and deaf, Helen Keller **achieved** her goal of graduating from college.
- *achievement* (n.) Something done that takes skill or effort. Landing astronauts on the moon was a great **achievement**.
- *attempt* (v.) To try; to make an effort. When I attempted to leave class early, the teacher asked me to wait until the period was over.
- *contempt* (n.) A feeling that someone or something is bad or unworthy. Their classmates felt nothing but **contempt** for those who refused to help the new student.
- *entertain* (v.) 1. To interest and amuse. My little brother Ramon **entertained** himself for hours with his new paints. 2. To have guests. We **entertained** some old friends on Thanksgiving weekend. 3. To have in mind. Lin is **entertaining** the idea of going to soccer camp next summer.
- *glimpse* (v.) To get a quick look at. I **glimpsed** a black bear near our campground.
- *mock* (v.) 1. To make fun of. Cinderella’s step-sisters **mocked** her for thinking she could go to the ball. 2. Not real; pretended. **Mock** turtle soup is really made of veal broth, not turtle meat.
- *persist* (v.) 1. To keep on doing or trying. In spite of many falls on the ice, I **persisted** and finally did a figure-eight. 2. To go on and on. If the rain *persists*, we’ll have to cut our vacation short.

Each lesson opens with a word list that gives each word’s definition(s), pronunciation, and sentences showing the words in context. Sentences provide directional context clues to the word’s meaning (not just random information).
Since words are generally acquired in word families (or as roots), related word forms are provided in boldfaced type where appropriate.

The introduction of the vocabulary words is followed by five exercises per lesson to reinforce the meanings of those words. These give students practice in applying the definitional or contextual information they have just seen in the word list, helping them strengthen their understanding of each word’s meaning.

In the first exercise, Finding Meanings, students draw on their knowledge of the words’ definitions to form sentences. The repeated use of words through this exercise and the ones that follow helps students build a full and flexible understanding of the vocabulary words.

In the second exercise, Just the Right Word, phrases expressing the meanings of vocabulary words are highlighted in sentences; students replace them with the correct word from the word list.
6. If the fog goes on for a long time, the plane will be unable to leave on time.

7. The coach made fun of the shortstop’s unusual way of running.

8. I caught a quick look at him through the window of the bus.

9. She needs to make changes in her speech before she gives it.

10. Each stage in the series of changes must be carefully planned or the project will fail.

5C Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of each correct answer to the questions below. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following can be sensitive?
   (a) a person’s clothing
   (b) a person’s hearing
   (c) a person’s feelings
   (d) a person’s skin

2. Which of the following might a person claim quaint?
   (a) a full moon
   (b) a hundred-year-old toy
   (c) a hundred-year-old book
   (d) pictures in a 1910 book of fairy tales

3. Which of the following might a person glimpse?
   (a) someone leaving a crowded room
   (b) a letter someone is trying to hide
   (c) a loud noise
   (d) a strange small

4. Which of the following can a person achieve?
   (a) a goal one sets for oneself
   (b) a safe frame of mind
   (c) a tall surface
   (d) high marks on a test

5. Which of the following would you probably reject?
   (a) an offer of a ride from a stranger
   (b) an offer of a ride from a person
   (c) bad advice
   (d) an unworkable plan

6. Which of the following might be persistent?
   (a) a flash of lightning
   (b) cold and rainy weather
   (c) a back pain
   (d) a bad smell

5D Word Study

There are names for these different parts. The main part of a word is called its root. You will remember roots from Lesson 3. Our word pater is formed from the Latin root pater, meaning “father.” A prefix is the part of a word that comes before the root. It turns uninteresting into astonishing. In is another prefix that does the same thing. It turns sane into insane. Note that in—changes to in- before the es sound. This makes it easier to say.

Change each of the words below into its opposite by adding one of the following prefixes: un-, in-, or re-.
Check each of your answers in a dictionary to be sure you have formed an actual word.

1. patriotic
2. remarkable
3. mature
4. affected
5. sufficient
6. complete
7. developed
8. persuasive
9. modest
10. sensitive
11. active
12. prepared

The vocabulary words appear in a box on every two-page spread in the lesson so that students do not have to flip back to the Word List to see their word choices.
In the final section, Passage, students read an original passage that incorporates all of the vocabulary words from the lesson. The vocabulary words are integral to the understanding of the text and thus contribute to students' comprehension rather than distracting them from the content by focusing on vocabulary. The ultimate goal of the Wordly Wise 3000 series is to have students develop vocabulary so that they can read with greater fluency.

A Life That Changed

Hans Christian Andersen's famous story "The Ugly Duckling" tells of a little duckling that looks different from others and is mocked by them for being odd. The little creature turns out to be a duck all along. From a quick glimpse into the life of the author, we learn that a dramatic change took place in Andersen's own childhood, and that he also took a long time to fit in and to find a special place for himself.

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. His father was a shoemaker who struggled to make a living. Hans always felt loved by his parents, and had a happy childhood. He had no brothers or sisters, and he was a sensitive child who lived in a private world of his own. His greatest joy was a toy theater his father made for him. The little boy entertained his parents by putting on plays, dressing the people of his little toy theater in quaint clothes that he made himself.

When Hans was eleven his father died, and the young boy's life changed abruptly. He had to go to work, but he failed at every job he attempted. His fellow workers could not understand the strange boy who spent all his time daydreaming, and they treated him with contempt, making his life miserable. When he was fourteen, Hans persuaded his mother to let him go to the big city of Copenhagen, where he tried to get work as an actor, but was unsuccessful. He also tried dancing and singing, but he was not very good at these either. He tried writing plays, but they were rejected by theater owners. In the phase of his life, he didn't seem to fit in anywhere.

But Hans Christian Andersen persisted in his efforts to be a writer. Over the next three years he wrote poems, travel articles, and novels, as well as plays. He worked very hard, taking care to review each sentence carefully and to get the words just right. His one paid much attention to his work, however, until he began writing fairy tales. He did not have to search for ideas for these, all he had to do was recall the stories his father had told him when he was a little boy. He wrote more than a hundred and fifty wonderful fairy tales, or last achieving fame and becoming one of the best-loved writers in the world. You will read one of his stories in the next lesson.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from this lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once. Questions and answers will then contain all fifteen words (or forms of the words):

1. How do you think a sensitive person like Andersen might have responded to cruel remarks?
2. What was one of Andersen's favorite childhood activities?
3. Why did the people in Hans's toy theater look so charmingly old-fashioned?
4. What caused an abrupt change in Andersen's life when he was a child?
5. What might Andersen have said to persuade his mother to let him go to Copenhagen?
6. Why was Andersen's mother often pessimistic about his chances of success?
7. How do you know that Andersen was not popular with his fellow workers?
8. Was Andersen's playwriting successful?
9. What jobs did Hans try during the phase of his life when he didn't fit in anywhere?
10. In your opinion, what was Andersen's greatest achievement?
11. What helped give Andersen ideas for stories?
12. How can you tell that Andersen was usually not satisfied with his first version of a story?
13. What quality did Andersen have that helped him succeed?

After reading the passage, students answer questions about it. If a vocabulary word is not used in the question, students must use it in their response. In this way, each word is reviewed once again. Although the questions are about the content of the passage, students need to understand the meanings of the vocabulary words in order to be able to answer them.
14. Why do you think the people Andersen worked with mocked him?

15. Why might the story of the Ugly Duckling be of special interest to Andersen’s readers?

The Latin abruptus means “broken” and forms the root of the adjective abrupt. Other words formed from this root include interrupt (When you interrupt a conversation, you break into it) and disrupt (If you disrupt a meeting, you break it up).

Every fourth lesson is followed by a crossword puzzle or hidden message puzzle that incorporates the words from the previous four lessons, giving students a playful way to revisit the words they now know as their own.

A boxed feature called Fun & Fascinating Facts appears at the end of each lesson. This feature provides explanations or short stories about word origins and word families. Telling stories about words conveys a sense of fun about language and encourages students to become interested in learning words in general.

The Wordly Wise 3000 lessons work sequentially, with each exercise requiring more precise knowledge of the vocabulary words than the previous exercise. This systematic approach to vocabulary instruction enables students to actively participate in the process of their own word learning by thinking about the various meanings of each word and applying what they know.
Lesson 13

13A Finding Meanings  p. 104
1. d—b  5. b—d  8. d—b
2. b—d  6. d—c  9. a—b
3. a—b  7. d—b  10. d—b
4. d—a

13B Just the Right Word  p. 105
1. depend
2. dreary
3. isolated
4. temporary
5. appalled
6. invaded
7. suspects
8. terror
9. routed
10. tragedies

13C Applying Meanings  p. 105
1. a, b  5. b, c, d
2. a, b, c, d  6. a, c, d
3. b, d  7. a, b, c, d
4. c, d  8. a, b, d

13D Word Study  p. 106
1. solus, alone
2. rumpere, to break
3. visus, to see
4. centum, hundred
5. tempus, time
6. visus, to see
7. amicus, friend
8. annus, year
9. locus, place
10. jacere, to throw

13E Passage  p. 108
1. Answers will vary.
2. Hitler’s armies invaded their country.
3. He intended to murder all the Jews in all the countries he could.
4. He had a fanatic hatred of Jews.
5. They lived in terror that the Germans would round them up and take them away.
6. Occupied means “lived in.”
7. They depended on friends to bring them food.
8. They hoped Hitler would be defeated.
9. Answers will vary.
10. She revealed the details of her life in hiding as well as her feelings; she was the same age as many of her readers.
11. They had no contact with the outside world and were closeted in a tiny space.
12. She must have been most dejected when the Nazis rounded up her family and when their hiding place was discovered.
13. No one suspected that they were hiding behind the bookshelf.
14. His armies were routed by the Russians, Americans, and British.
15. Answers will vary.
Lesson 13

1. The German army marched first into France and Belgium. The _____________ of Holland followed soon after.

2. Holland tried to resist when Germany moved against it. Its army was _____________ by the much more powerful German army.

3. Once the Dutch defenses were broken, the German army marched into Holland. Within a very short time they had _____________ the entire country.

4. People found it hard to believe Hitler's intentions could be so evil. The _____________ truth is that he planned to murder every Jewish person in Europe.

5. Hitler was a _____________, an evil person with extreme beliefs and a very strong will.

6. Eight people lived in the cramped space behind a bookshelf in Mr. Frank's office. They were completely _____________ from the outside world.

7. For two years outsiders were free to enter Mr. Frank's office. No one _____________ that people were hiding behind the bookshelf.

8. The Frank family and their friends had to be extremely quiet. They were _____________ that if they made noise they would be discovered.

9. The group hiding in the cramped space had to rely on each other. They tried to cheer each other up when they started to feel _____________.

10. Writing in her diary was important to Anne. The activity was an escape from the _____________ life she was forced to lead.

11. Anne had something to hope for while in hiding. She was _____________ on Britain and America to free all of them from Nazi rule.

12. A friend of Anne's family secretly kept Anne's diary. The fact that she had kept a diary was not _____________ until after the war.

13. Anne Frank's diary has sold millions of copies. It had an enormous _____________ on the world when it was first published.

14. The Nazis boasted that their rule over Europe would last for a thousand years. Although their power was much more _____________, lasting only from 1932 to 1945, the Nazis murdered millions of people during these years.

15. The Nazi party promised to make Germany great again. Their rule was an enormous _____________ not just for Germany but also for the whole world.
Lesson 13

1. invasion
2. routed
3. occupied
4. appalling
5. fanatic
6. isolated
7. suspected
8. terrified
9. dejected
10. dreary
11. depending
12. revealed
13. impact
14. temporary
15. tragedy
Book 4, Lesson 13 Test

Choose the BEST way to complete each sentence or answer each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. A fanatic is someone who
   - A is from a large family.
   - B is extremely enthusiastic about his or her beliefs.
   - C has creative ideas.
   - D has his or her own business.

2. To make an impact on someone is to
   - A make an impression on that person.
   - B make a deal with that person.
   - C make friends with that person.
   - D treat that person as your guest.

3. Julia is a fanatic comic book collector. This means that she
   - A has a very small comic book collection.
   - B is extremely interested in collecting comic books.
   - C collects only valuable comic books.
   - D is just beginning to collect comic books.

4. To isolate someone is to
   - A teach that person a lesson.
   - B celebrate with that person.
   - C speak angrily to that person.
   - D separate that person from others.

5. Someone who occupies an apartment
   - A cleans the apartment.
   - B delivers mail to the apartment.
   - C lives in the apartment.
   - D owns the apartment building.
6. To protest the new land fill, we planned to occupy the lawn of city hall. What does occupy mean in this sentence?

A. take care of
B. take over
C. surround
D. decorate

7. To rout your opponents is to

A. fear them.
B. defeat them.
C. respect their athletic skills.
D. play almost as well as they do.

8. A tragedy is an event that causes

A. great suffering.
B. a car accident.
C. an earthquake.
D. a flood.

9. To suspect someone is to

A. get to know that person.
B. find that person fascinating.
C. worry about that person.
D. think that person is guilty.

10. A suspect is someone

A. who works as a police officer.
B. who works as a detective.
C. whom others think is guilty.
D. who goes to jail for committing a crime.

11. What is terror?

A. great fear.
B. mild anger.
C. great joy.
D. worry.
12. That movie **terrified** Jonah. How did it make Jonah feel?
   - A. bored
   - B. confused
   - C. extremely angry
   - D. very scared

13. A **tragedy** is a play that ends
   - A. after two acts.
   - B. sadly.
   - C. happily.
   - D. suddenly.

14. We **occupied** our time by playing dominoes. What does occupy mean in this sentence?
   - A. we filled up time
   - B. we wasted time
   - C. we enjoyed ourselves
   - D. we played all day

15. Who or what might **invade** a country?
   - A. an enemy army
   - B. that country’s own army
   - C. a group of tourists
   - D. a river

16. Which was a **tragic** event?
   - A. the first Moon landing on July 20, 1969
   - B. the sinking of the Titanic on April 15, 1912
   - C. the Winter Olympic Games in 2002
   - D. the beginning of a new millennium on January 1, 2000

17. When might you wish for **isolation**?
   - A. when you are hungry
   - B. when you need advice
   - C. when you want to be by yourself
   - D. when you feel like going to a party
18. Who is most likely to feel isolated?
   A) Byron, who has five brothers and sisters
   B) Mr. Barnes, who lives by himself
   C) Connie, who works in a busy restaurant
   D) Mrs. Diaz, who has a husband and three children

19. Which describes an invasion?
   A) Calvin’s sister calls him on the phone.
   B) Calvin’s sister reads his private diary.
   C) Calvin invites his sister to lunch.
   D) Calvin shares a room with his sister.

20. Which phrase describes an impact?
   A) a book about meteors
   B) a meteor in outer space
   C) a meteor hitting the earth
   D) a scientist who studies meteors

21. On whom can you depend?
   A) Hattie, who is unreliable
   B) Inara, who is reliable
   C) Joe, who is lazy
   D) Karen, who is never on time

22. Which of these might appall someone?
   A) a cute kitten
   B) new clothes
   C) news of a car accident
   D) an overdue library book

23. Our plans depend on the weather. What does this mean?
   A) Our plans affect the weather.
   B) Our plans cause changes in the weather.
   C) Our plans are based on what the weather is.
   D) Our plans will definitely be ruined by the weather.
24. I suspect that they have an excellent track team. What does suspect mean in this sentence?
   A. I seriously doubt it.
   B. I suppose it is true.
   C. I am positive.
   D. I do not believe it.

For items 25–29, find the word that means about the SAME as the underlined word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

25. appalling
   A. exciting
   B. fascinating
   C. exhausting
   D. shocking

26. dejected
   A. sleepy
   B. discouraged
   C. envious
   D. bored

27. dependable
   A. reliable
   B. intelligent
   C. generous
   D. kind

28. invade
   A. injure
   B. intrude
   C. slay
   D. steal

29. occupation
   A. family
   B. home
   C. friends
   D. job
Lesson 13

30. reveal
   A. glimpse
   B. suspect
   C. disclose
   D. discover

For items 31–34, find the word that means the OPPOSITE of the underlined word. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

31. temporary
   A. short
   B. helpful
   C. annual
   D. lasting

32. dreary
   A. calm
   B. cold
   C. young
   D. cheerful

33. reveal
   A. agree
   B. argue
   C. hide
   D. discover

34. rout
   A. argument
   B. disaster
   C. war
   D. victory
# Answer Key

**Lesson 13 Test**

1. B  
2. A  
3. B  
4. D  
5. C  
6. B  
7. B  
8. A  
9. D  
10. C  
11. A  
12. D  
13. B  
14. A  
15. A  
16. B  
17. C  
18. B  
19. B  
20. C  
21. B  
22. C  
23. C  
24. B  
25. D  
26. B  
27. A  
28. B  
29. D  
30. C  
31. D  
32. D  
33. C  
34. D