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

**accompany**

*adj.* v. 1. To go along with; to be together. Thunder often accompanies lightning.

2. To play a musical instrument for or with. The pianist offered to accompany the singer.

**beneficial**

*adj.* Being of use; helpful; favorable. A balanced diet is beneficial to one's health.

**captive**

*n.* One that is held prisoner. The captives were closely guarded.

*adj.* Unable to escape or get away. The hospital patients provided a captive audience for the mediocre comic.

**captority**

*n.* (kap tiv' i tē) The state of being held against one's will; loss of freedom. The giant panda rarely breeds in captivity.

**convenient**

*adj.* Suitable for one's needs; making life easier or more comfortable. The bus stop is convenient because it's close to my house.

**convenience**

*n.* Anything that makes life easier or more comfortable. The new tenants appreciated the central air-conditioning and other conveniences of the apartment.

**ecstasy**

*n.* A strong feeling of emotion, especially joy. Fans screamed in ecstasy when their idol appeared on stage.

**ecstatic**

*adj.* (ek stat' ik) Full of or causing ecstasy. The winners were ecstatic when the judges read the names.

**expansive**

*n.* A wide, open area or surface; a stretch. Wheat grows on the broad expanse of the Kansas prairie.

**expedition**

*n.* 1. A long journey by a group to explore or do battle. The expedition into the Brazilian rain forest lasted nearly a year.

2. A group that makes such a journey. The expedition was attempting to find the origin of the Nile.

**inept**

*adj.* 1. Clumsily or awkwardly expressed; not suitable for the occasion. That inept remark you made at the funeral upset those who overheard it.

2. Lacking in skill or ability. An inept handler damaged the contents of the crate.
interpret
in tərˈpræt
v. 1. To translate into another language.
A native Parisian was hired to interpret the French minister’s remarks for the audience.
2. To explain the meaning of.
Joseph offered to interpret the dream.
3. To understand in one's own way.
I interpreted your absence from the meeting as disapproval of what we were trying to do.

invaluable
in vəlˈyō ə bəl
adj. Too valuable to measure; priceless.
The students' help in organizing the boycott was invaluable.

linger
linˈger
v. To be slow in leaving or going away.
The guests lingered in the hall, reluctant to go out into the cold.

retrieve
rē trēvˈ
v. 1. To get back; to recover.
Owners can retrieve their lost articles from the lost and found.
2. To find and bring back.
The puppy retrieves sticks the children throw in the pond.

skirmish
skurˈmish
n. A minor fight or battle.
Apart from a few skirmishes, both sides kept the cease-fire that had been agreed to.
v. To take part in such a fight.
The two sides began to skirmish before the major battle.

supplement
supˈla mant
n. Something added to make up for something missing.
Those who eat a well-balanced diet do not need vitamin supplements.
v. To add to.
I supplement my allowance with earnings from a paper route.

territory
terˈa tör ə
n. 1. A particular area of land.
A dog will defend its territory.
2. A land area under control of a particular group or government.
The island of Guam is a territory of the United States.
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 8. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) A supplement is (b) a part that is missing. (c) An expanse is (d) a part that is added afterward.

2. (a) whose worth is very great. (b) An invaluable object is one (c) that prevents one from going forward. (d) A convenient object is one

3. (a) To retrieve a package (b) is to go with it. (c) is to return it to the sender. (d) To accompany a package

4. (a) An expedition is (b) A territory is (c) a loss of one's freedom. (d) an area of land.

5. (a) To skirmish is to (b) To linger is to (c) add to what one already has. (d) take part in a minor battle.

6. (a) a lack of concern for others. (b) Captivity is (c) Ecstasy is (d) a feeling of great joy.

7. (a) one that is made clumsily. (b) A convenient move is (c) one that is made unwillingly. (d) An inept move is

8. (a) to deliver it by hand. (b) To retrieve a letter is (c) To interpret a letter is (d) to find it and bring it back.
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 8.

1. The students **added to** their box lunches with salads and milk from the cafeteria.

2. I will call on you tomorrow at ten if that is **a time that is suitable for you to see me**.

3. The organist will **play along with** the choir.

4. The crowd was **overcome with joy** when the home team scored in the final minutes.

5. Swimming can be **of great help** to those unable to do other forms of exercise.

6. The builder was so **lacking in the ability to do the work properly** that the job had to be done over.

7. Is it right to keep wild animals in **a state where their freedom has been taken away**?

8. A few shots were exchanged during the **minor battle**, but no one was injured.

9. The diners were **in no hurry to leave, so they spent some time** over their coffee.

10. Robert Peary’s **long journey of exploration** reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

11. Your failure to answer the questions could be **understood by others** as an admission of your guilt.

12. To cross the great **wide open area** of the Pacific took many weeks by sailing ship.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following might linger?
   (a) a smell
   (b) a flash of lightning
   (c) a headache
   (d) guests

2. Which of the following could be invaluable?
   (a) a work of art
   (b) a letter signed by Abraham Lincoln
   (c) a paper clip
   (d) knowledge of a foreign language

3. Which of the following might a captive do?
   (a) escape
   (b) elude capture
   (c) long for freedom
   (d) travel freely

4. Which of the following could be interpreted?
   (a) a long silence
   (b) a statement in a foreign language
   (c) a dream
   (d) a difficult passage in a poem

5. Which of the following are territories?
   (a) Lake Ontario
   (b) the island of Guam
   (c) the Hudson River
   (d) the Atlantic Ocean

6. Which of the following are beneficial to people?
   (a) injuries
   (b) fresh air
   (c) sleep
   (d) diseases

7. Which of the following are modern conveniences?
   (a) air conditioning
   (b) indoor plumbing
   (c) the cell phone
   (d) the traffic jam

8. Which of the following would be an expedition?
   (a) a journey up the Amazon
   (b) a visit to the store
   (c) a jaunt in a horse-drawn carriage
   (d) a voyage to Mars
Select the pair of words that most nearly expresses the relationship of the pair of words in capital letters. Circle the letter in front of the pair you choose.

HINT! Keep synonyms in mind as you answer questions 1 through 5.

1. JEOPARDY : DANGER ::
   (a) abundance : scarcity
   (b) sanctuary : safety
   (c) mooring : boat
   (d) triumph : challenge

2. RETRIEVE : RECOVER ::
   (a) inhabit : inhibit
   (b) desire : hate
   (c) exhibit : show
   (d) weaken : strengthen

3. BLISSFUL : ECSTATIC ::
   (a) joyful : affectionate
   (b) starving : ravenous
   (c) skilled : inept
   (d) conspicuous : hidden

4. HELPFUL : BENEFICIAL ::
   (a) bold : inhibited
   (b) warm : humid
   (c) eloquent : abundant
   (d) harmful : dangerous

5. PRICELESS : INVALUABLE ::
   (a) fake : real
   (b) flammable : hot
   (c) glorious : triumphant
   (d) soothing : irritating

HINT! Keep antonyms in mind as you answer questions 6 through 10.

6. RURAL : URBAN ::
   (a) eloquent : elegant
   (b) arid : dry
   (c) tranquil : hectic
   (d) lofty : towering

7. ENCOURAGE : INHIBIT ::
   (a) tire : exhaust
   (b) soothe : irritate
   (c) escape : emerge
   (d) capture : captivate

8. DEFT : INEPT ::
   (a) casual : occasional
   (b) superb : versatile
   (c) diligent : lazy
   (d) melodious : musical

9. LIBERTY : CAPTIVITY ::
   (a) restaurant : food
   (b) wedding : ceremony
   (c) peninsula : map
   (d) variety : monotony
10. MINUTE : VAST ::
   (a) lowly : supreme
   (b) humid : hardy
   (c) distinct : conspicuous
   (d) shy : timid

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Passage

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

**Sacagawea’s Great Adventure**

Imagine being snatched from your family and friends as a young teenager and taken far from home to be sold into slavery. That was the fate of Sacagawea, a Shoshone chief’s daughter. The Shoshone people occupied what is now central Idaho on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Sacagawea was taken captive in 1799, during a skirmish with a Hidatsa raiding party. She was then carried off to their village on the banks of the Missouri river, seven hundred miles to the east, in what is now North Dakota. It must have been a terrifying experience for the young girl. But because of her kidnapping and the events that followed it, she became part of American history. This is her story.

After she had been kidnapped, Sacagawea was sold to a French Canadian named Charbonneau, who lived in the Hidatsa village; she became his wife when she was about fifteen years old. In 1804 the Lewis and Clark expedition arrived at the village. Its purpose was to explore routes to the Pacific coast and report back to the United States government. Having set out from St. Louis six months earlier, its leaders decided that the Hidatsa village would be a convenient place to spend the winter. Since they knew they would be passing through Shoshone territory, they hired Charbonneau. He spoke the Shoshone language and could interpret for them. They decided that even though she had just had a baby, Sacagawea should also accompany them. Her presence with the baby would demonstrate to the Shoshone that the expedition’s intentions were peaceful.

In April 1805 the party set out, traveling in canoes up the Missouri river. Sacagawea, her baby strapped to her back, proved to be an invaluable member of the team. She collected roots and berries to supplement the food stocks. She was also able to add to the medical supplies, for she knew which plants had a beneficial effect when someone fell ill. One day, Charbonneau’s
inept handling of the canoe overturned it, and some important records would have been lost had Sacagawea not retrieved them. Because of such acts, Sacagawea earned the respect of Lewis and Clark.

When they finally reached Shoshone country, Sacagawea had an ecstatic reunion with her brother, who was now a Shoshone chief. However, there was little time for her to linger among her own people. The expedition had to reach the Pacific before winter made travel impossible.

In mid-November the expedition reached the West Coast. There Sacagawea gazed for the first time at the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean, of which she had heard stories since childhood. In March of 1806 the expedition began the return journey and reached the Hidatsa village in mid-August. Sacagawea remained there with her husband and child while the rest of the party continued east. Her great adventure was over. She had done things that must have been beyond her wildest dreams only two years before. She had been reunited with her brother, whom she had never expected to see again, and she had seen the Great Water. Although she had no way of knowing this, she had also earned for herself an honored place in America's history.

▶ 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 were Lewis and Clark looking for six months after leaving St. Louis?

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

3. How is it made clear that Sacagawea did not go willingly with the Hidatsa?

4. What is the meaning of retrieve as it is used in the passage?
5. What does the author indicate might have been the most striking feature of the Pacific Ocean for Sacagawea?

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

7. For how long was Sacagawea with the expedition?

8. Why was Sacagawea able to supplement the party’s medical supplies?

9. What did the Shoshone do when they encountered the Hidatsa raiding party?

10. Why did Lewis and Clark believe that the presence of Sacagawea’s baby might have a beneficial effect on the expedition?

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

12. Why was Sacagawea ecstatic when she met the Shoshone chief?

13. How do you think Lewis and Clark felt about Sacagawea?

14. What is the meaning of accompany as it is used in the passage?
15. Do you think that Sacagawea was eager to leave her brother?

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**FUN & FASCINATING FACTS**

- *Translate* and *interpret* have similar meanings; both mean to take words of one language and express them in another. *Translate* is the broader term and covers both written and spoken language. A speaker's words can be translated as they are being uttered; a book can be translated from one language into another. *Interpret* is a narrower term and is generally used only to refer to spoken words being expressed in another language.

- A person who has had a frightening experience while in a plane might express relief at being back on *terra firma* after the plane has landed. The Latin for land is *terra*, and the phrase *terra firma* means "solid ground." The Latin *terra* occurs in several English words; among them are *terrain* (Word List 3) and *territory*, an area of land. The term *territory* is applied to those parts of the United States that have some form of self-government but have not been admitted to the Union as states. Guam and American Samoa are territories.
1. The names of Lewis and Clark will always be associated with one another. The two men ________ each other on their historic journey across America.

2. The two men began their journey in 1804. Their purpose was to learn what they could of the ________ between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

3. At that time, little was known of the land beyond the Rocky Mountains. Lewis and Clark were able to provide ________ information concerning the area's geography.

4. The two men learned a great deal by asking questions of those they encountered. They ________ this information with what they were able to observe.

5. The most difficult part began when they reached the Rockies. Up until then travel had been easy across the great ________ of the prairie.

6. The party of about fifty spent several months in the Hidatsa village. The ________ could not continue on its way during the winter months.

7. Lewis and Clark must have been pleased when Charbonneau offered his services. He could speak Shoshone and would ________ for them.

8. Charbonneau's wife was Sacagawea. Her freedom had ended in 1799 when she was taken into ________ by the Hidatsa and later sold to Charbonneau.
9. The Hidatsa village to which she was taken was seven hundred miles away. It would have been impossible for Sacagawea's father to ___________ his daughter.

10. Raiding parties set out with hostile intent. When they came up against another tribe, the encounter usually ended in a ___________.

11. A Hidatsa village would seem quite primitive to people today. Its people lacked many of the _____________ that we take for granted two hundred years later.

12. With the arrival of spring, Lewis and Clark resumed their journey. They were eager to be on their way and had no desire to ___________ among the Hidatsa.

13. Sacagawea had never expected to see any of her family again. So she was ___________ when she was able to meet, however briefly, with her brother.

14. We know very little about Charbonneau. His ___________ handling of the canoe could have been typical of him or it could have been an unusual event.

15. Lewis and Clark were doubtful at first about taking a woman with a baby along with them. Actually, her presence proved very ___________ to the party of explorers.