**Word List**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>adequate</strong></td>
<td>adj. Enough; sufficient. One blanket will be adequate on such a warm night.</td>
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</table>
| **administer**| v. 1. To manage or direct. The Red Cross *administers* the blood donor program.  
       | 2. To give out as treatment or assistance. The scout leader *administered* first aid to the child who had cut his hand. |
| **agitate**   | v. 1. To disturb or upset. Talk of sharks in the water *agitated* swimmers at the beach.  
       | 2. To move with an irregular, fast, or violent action. Strong winds *agitated* the surface of the lake.  
       | 3. To stir up interest in and support for a cause. The miners *agitated* for better working conditions. |
| **capitulate**| v. To give in; to surrender. The airline *capitulated* to the baggage handlers' demands and granted the pay raise. |
| **citrus**    | n. 1. A fruit of the family that includes oranges, lemons, grapefruits, and limes.  
       | A *citrus* is an excellent source of vitamin C.  
       | 2. A tree that produces these fruits.  
       | *Citruses* grow well in Florida.  
       | *adj.* Of or relating to these fruits or trees. The kumquat is a less well-known member of the *citrus* family. |
| **disrupt**   | v. 1. To break up the orderly course of. Angry protesters *disrupted* the president's speech.  
       | 2. To interrupt; to bring to a temporary halt. A strike by the drivers *disrupted* service on the subway.  
       | *disruptive* *adj.* Causing confusion or disorder.  
       | *Disruptive* behavior is not acceptable in the classroom.  
       | *disruption* *n.* A disturbance that interrupts or causes confusion. Work on the telephone lines caused a temporary *disruption* of service. |
| **hovel**     | *n.* An unpleasant, cramped, and dilapidated place to live. The Saxons complained that they were forced to live in *hovels* while their Norman conquerers had fine homes. |
Crossword Puzzle  Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. Clues followed by a number are definitions of words in Lessons 1 through 4. The number gives the word list in which the answer to the clue appears.

Clues Across
1. To become weaker; to decrease (1)
7. Forceful anger; fury (3)
10. Something that exists only in the mind (2)
11. Wise in a clever or practical way (2)
12. To gain ownership (4)
13. To keep in good condition (4)
14. Something fake or false (1)
18. Imaginary; not real (2)
21. A deadly disease that spreads rapidly (3)
23. To eat up hungrily (2)
24. Having the ability to do what is needed (4)
26. Comes before D E F
27. To make like new again (4)
28. To direct or manage activities (4)
29. Four score

Clues Down
2. To present as a gift (3)
3. To figure out roughly (1)
4. Something that brings about a result (1)
5. Lacking; empty (3)
6. A luminous body in the night sky
8. Opposite of smooth
9. To pay attention to (3)
15. Large country in central Africa
16. A choice item of food (2)
17. Exact; accurate (1)
19. To receive after the death of someone (4)
20. Not frank or honest (3)
21. Birds’ feathers (2)
22. Excessive _____ on the highway can kill.
25. A long, slow, and difficult journey (1)
**illiterate**
*adj.* Unable to read or write. Volunteers are needed to help teach illiterate adults how to read.

**illiteracy** *n.* Inability to read or write. Illiteracy is practically nonexistent in Japan.

**indifferent**
*adj.* 1. Not concerned about; not caring. The authorities can no longer afford to be indifferent to the problem of nuclear waste disposal.
2. Neither very good nor very bad; passable. Her indifferent grades in school worried her parents.

**menial**
*adj.* Of or relating to low-level, humble work. Desperate for money, Oliver accepted menial work with low pay.

**permanent**
*adj.* Lasting or expected to last for a long time. A child’s first permanent teeth appear at about the age of six.

**respite**
*n.* A period of rest; a pause. The rain brought a welcome respite from the tremendous heat.

**strenuous**
*adj.* 1. Needing much effort; using a lot of energy. Chopping wood is strenuous work.
2. Very active; vigorous. The plan to close the local school met with strenuous opposition from parents.

**toil**
*v.* 1. To work long and hard. Sugar cane cutters toil in the fields from dawn to dusk.
2. To make one’s way with difficulty. We toiled up the steep hill.
*n.* Hard and tiring labor. After a lifetime of toil, her retirement is a richly deserved reward.

**urgent**
*adj.* Needing quick action or attention. The county has an urgent need for a new hospital.

**urgency** *n.* The need for quick action. The senator stressed the urgency of cleaning up the polluted waters of our country.
### 5A Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 5. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) work long and hard.  
   (b) To capitulate is to  
   (c) To toil is to  
   (d) move with an irregular, violent action.

2. (a) that can be taken two ways.  
   (b) A strenuous response is one  
   (c) that is expressed with force.  
   (d) An indifferent response is one  

3. (a) Illiteracy is  
   (b) Urgency is  
   (c) the inability to read or write.  
   (d) an unwillingness to be concerned.

4. (a) a building to house animals.  
   (b) A respite is  
   (c) A hovel is  
   (d) a small and dilapidated house.

5. (a) avoid the company of others.  
   (b) be merely passable.  
   (c) To be indifferent is to  
   (d) To be permanent is to

6. (a) To agitate  
   (b) is to become bold or brave.  
   (c) is to surrender.  
   (d) To capitulate

7. (a) seems worse than it really is.  
   (b) requires attention right away.  
   (c) A permanent problem is one that  
   (d) An urgent problem is one that

8. (a) To disrupt a program is to  
   (b) To administer a program is to  
   (c) be responsible for running it.  
   (d) provide the money for it.
9. (a) A respite is (c) a lemon or similar fruit.
   (b) A citrus is (d) a task requiring hard work.

10. (a) that person is disturbed or upset. (c) If someone is agitated,
    (b) that person avoids other people. (d) If someone is disruptive,

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5B Just the Right Word

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 5.

1. Although entry-level jobs may seem low level and humble, young people can still take pride in them and do them to the best of their ability.

2. Political protesters stirred up the crowd with their loud, expressive language.

3. A two-room apartment is just large enough for one person.

4. The work of a logger is tiring because it requires a lot of effort.

5. The man who was causing a disturbance during the performance was asked to be quiet.

6. I'm afraid that this ink stain is not going to go away.

7. Although I asked him for help repeatedly, he was not interested in listening to my requests.

8. We worked in the garden all afternoon without a break from our activity.

9. What an unpleasant task it was to make my way with difficulty through 500 pages of small print.

10. This medicine must be given to the patient by a nurse or doctor.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following would be a matter of **urgency**?
   (a) a bomb threat   (c) a hurricane warning
   (b) a sudden epidemic (d) an overdue library book

2. Which of the following can become **agitated**?
   (a) water   (c) a rock
   (b) a crowd (d) a child

3. Which of the following is a **citrus** fruit?
   (a) a grapefruit (c) a kumquat
   (b) an avocado  (d) a banana

4. Which of the following might an **illiterate** person do?
   (a) play checkers (c) solve a crossword puzzle
   (b) write a report (d) play a word game

5. Which of the following can **capitulate**?
   (a) an army   (c) a person
   (b) a country  (d) a building

6. Which of the following is a **strenuous** activity?
   (a) shoveling snow (c) washing dishes
   (b) swimming      (d) taking a stroll

7. Which of the following can be **disrupted**?
   (a) a speech   (c) one's education
   (b) a meeting  (d) one's vacation

8. Which of the following is an **adequate** grade?
   (a) A-   (c) B
   (b) C+   (d) F
Complete the analogies by selecting the pair of words whose relationship most resembles the relationship of the pair in capital letters. Circle the letter in front of the pair you choose.

1. INCREASE : SUBSIDE ::
   (a) praise : flatter
   (b) guess : estimate
   (c) lessen : abate
   (d) expand : contract

2. ILLITERATE : READ ::
   (a) immortal : die
   (b) dilapidated : renovate
   (c) urgent : urge
   (d) tired : stumble

3. SURRENDER : CAPITULATE ::
   (a) heed : annihilate
   (b) rest : toil
   (c) arrive : depart
   (d) gain : acquire

4. UPSET : AGHAST ::
   (a) mortal : immortal
   (b) genuine : authentic
   (c) hungry : thirsty
   (d) tired : exhausted

5. HEED : IGNORE ::
   (a) lend : debt
   (b) disturb : agitate
   (c) accept : reject
   (d) maintain : declare

6. HOVEL : PALACE ::
   (a) hut : shelter
   (b) king : queen
   (c) money : health
   (d) poverty : wealth

7. LEMON : CITRUS ::
   (a) apple : orange
   (b) wheat : grain
   (c) letter : package
   (d) plant : animal

8. TOIL : TIRED ::
   (a) devour : full
   (b) judging : impartial
   (c) hiking : devious
   (d) supplies : adequate

9. REPRIMAND : PRAISE ::
   (a) disrupt : interrupt
   (b) correspond : match
   (c) surrender : capitulate
   (d) insult : flatter

10. PERMANENT : TEMPORARY ::
    (a) astute : clever
    (b) abbreviated : brief
    (c) competent : able
    (d) industrious : lazy
Harvest of Shame

Many Americans are lucky to have ample supplies of fruits and vegetables in their supermarkets twelve months a year. And who picks all this food? More than a million women, children, and men do. They travel the United States picking asparagus and strawberries in Washington state, citrus fruits in Florida, apples in New York state, and many kinds of vegetables in California. These laborers are called migrant farm workers because they move from place to place, wherever crops need picking. Most would prefer permanent full-time employment, but it is not often available to them.

The work day is strenuous; pickers bend and stoop, often under a blazing hot sun. And the day is long—from seven in the morning until seven at night. Their only respite may be a twenty-minute lunch break. It is considered menial work; wages are low, and laborers are paid only when they pick. If it rains, or if they are too sick to work, they get nothing. What’s more, they cannot get adequate medical treatment when they are ill or injured.

The children suffer because their education is disrupted as they move from school to school. In fact, only one student in ten graduates from high school. The young people often drop out of school altogether to toil in the fields alongside their parents. It is there that they may be exposed to chemical pesticides sprayed on crops. One California study showed cancer among migrant workers’ children at twelve times the normal rate.

In the 1960s, laborers in California began to agitate for better working conditions. The growers were indifferent to their demands. So the migrant workers, under the leadership of two Mexican-Americans, Cesar Chavez and Dolores Fernandez Huerta, formed a labor union called the United Farm Workers of America. When growers tried to ignore the union, it called strikes and organized boycotts of California lettuce and grapes. It took years of struggle, many organized marches, and sometimes violent clashes, but in the end most of the growers capitulated. In 1966, they recognized the union’s right to represent workers.

Despite the union’s efforts, conditions have improved only slightly since the 1960s. One notable accomplishment has been the creation of the East Coast Migrant Head Start Project, which administers many child-care centers.
for migrants. Started in 1974, by 2002 it operated ninety-two centers in eleven states. Though this helped to improve conditions in some areas, the need for more programs is urgent. Educational programs could lower illiteracy rates among migrant workers and their families. Outreach programs could also help to improve migrant workers' living conditions. Many workers live without running water and electricity. These necessary additions and minimal repairs to their homes would help to turn them from inadequate hovels into acceptable community housing.

In 1960, a film about migrant farm workers aired on television. The film shocked the nation. Sadly, if the film were to be shown today, very little of it would seem out of date. And its title would be as apt today as it was then. The film is called Harvest of Shame.

► 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 strenuous as it is used in the passage?

2. What do oranges, grapefruit, and lemons have in common?

3. What is the meaning of administers as it is used in the passage?

4. Describe the living conditions of many migrant farm workers.

5. In what ways did the farm workers agitate for better conditions?

6. Is there still much need to improve the conditions of migrant workers?
7. What is the meaning of *disrupted* as it is used in the passage?

8. Why do some consider this type of work *menial*?

9. What did farm workers gain when the growers *capitulated* in 1966?

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

11. How would *permanent* employment improve the state of migrant workers?

12. Why is a twenty-minute lunch break especially welcome to farm workers?

13. What is the meaning of *indifferent* as it is used in the passage?

14. Why is the produce section at supermarkets usually well stocked?

15. How could educational programs help the workers and their families?