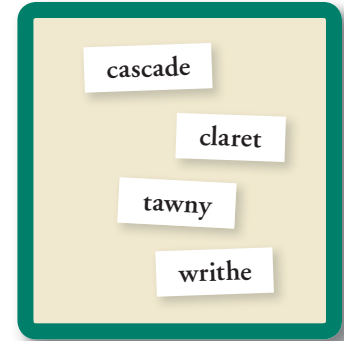


Vocabulary in Context

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Choose the word from the list that best fits each sentence.

1. The hiker looked at the _____ glow of the setting sun and began to worry.
2. Not watching where he was walking, he tripped and fell, which made him _____ in pain.
3. A thin, _____-colored stream of blood trickled down his face.
4. He heard a _____ of water far in the distance and tried not to think about his growing thirst.



VOCABULARY IN WRITING

Which character could you see most clearly in your mind as you read these poems? Write a paragraph describing that character, using at least two vocabulary words. You might start like this.

EXAMPLE SENTENCE

I pictured Bess most clearly, especially her cascade of long black hair.

VOCABULARY STRATEGY: CONNOTATIONS

Poets use language carefully. They consider not only the dictionary definition of each word, but also its connotation. The connotation of a word includes all the thoughts or feelings the word may bring to people's minds. Words can have a positive, a negative, or a neutral connotation. For example, the vocabulary word *cascade* has a positive connotation that suggests something grand or picturesque.

PRACTICE For each sentence below, tell whether the boldfaced word has a positive, a negative, or a neutral connotation. Then explain the meaning of the word.

1. She didn't like the waiter's **prim** manner and the restaurant's overly formal atmosphere.
2. Because the coach was **decisive**, the players knew exactly what to do.
3. With one look at his **haggard** face, they knew he had been experiencing sleepless nights.
4. She was so interesting and **vivacious** that everyone at the dinner party wanted to sit by her.

