Dear Phuong,

How are you? I like being a camp counselor! It was really sad leaving home, especially when I watched our little brother waving so feverishly at the car that I thought his arm would fall off. Just before we got here there was a sign that said ROUGH ROAD AHEAD. I thought, Uh oh, I hope that isn’t a prophecy! Camp is fun, though. After nineteen years in the city, being in the woods is a novelty. And since we’re on the coast, the weather is pretty moderate, so we didn’t get that heat wave you guys had.

The first morning I had to jump off the dock and swim to a boat. I thought the freezing cold water was going to be ghastly, but it felt good. The accommodations are very basic! However, I get so worn out every day that whatever is for dinner tastes great and even on our skinny bunks I sleep like a rock. Do you remember Kyra, from dance class? She’s in the adjoining bunk, so we talk every night. If her mom gets into grad school, her family might move to Sacramento, but if not, they’ll be around indefinitely. Well, it’s almost dinnertime, so I’d better go.

Write soon,

Binh

B. Write each boldfaced word from Part A beside its definition.

1. a prediction of the future
2. in an emotional way
3. a room to stay in
4. next to
5. not extreme
6. shockingly awful
7. for an unknown amount of time
8. something new and different
**Vocabulary Practice**

**accommodations**  **prophecy**  **adjoining**  **feverishly**
**moderate**  **ghastly**  **novelty**  **indefinitely**

**Directions:** The following sentences are not logical. Rewrite each sentence so that it makes sense. Be sure to use the underlined word in your new sentence.

1. My report is not due for one month, so I am working on it **feverishly**.

2. The twins wanted to be as far apart as possible, so they asked for **adjoining** rooms.

3. We interpreted the surprising weather as a **prophecy** about what happened yesterday.

4. The wolf’s howl was so **ghastly** we hoped it would continue all night long.

5. The play was postponed **indefinitely**, so we will buy tickets tomorrow.

6. We could not get **accommodations** at that hotel because all of the rooms were available.

7. The restaurant charges **moderate** prices because it uses only the most expensive ingredients.

8. In the 1950s, electricity was still a **novelty**.
Vocabulary Strategy

ANALOGIES

An analogy presents a relationship between two pairs of words. To complete an analogy, identify the relationship between the words in the pair. The second pair of words should relate to each other in the same way:

- If the first pair of words relate to each other as antonyms (words with opposite meanings), the second pair should also relate as antonyms.
- If the first pair of words relate to each other as synonyms (words with the same meaning), the second pair should also relate as synonyms.

Analogies are often presented in this format: \textit{big} : \textit{small} :: \textit{new} : \textit{old}. You can read the analogy this way: “\textit{Big is to small as new is to old}.”

Directions: Choose a word from the box to complete each analogy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>calm</th>
<th>considerate</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>plant</th>
<th>squirm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clumsily</td>
<td>cowardly</td>
<td>guide</td>
<td>sad</td>
<td>untested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. huge : tiny :: brave : __________________________
2. ridiculous : serious :: nervous : __________________________
3. worker : employee :: leader : __________________________
4. careless : reckless :: gloomy : __________________________
5. bored : excited :: thoughtless : __________________________
6. child : adult :: seed : __________________________
7. upset : angry :: inexperienced : __________________________
8. push : pull :: climb : __________________________
9. flow : stream :: wiggle : __________________________
10. obviously : clearly :: awkwardly : __________________________
Directions: Recall the events from Robert D. Ballard’s nonfiction narrative. Then answer the questions in phrases or sentences.

1. What happened fourteen years after The Wreck of the Titan was written?

2. According to the builders and owners of the Titanic, what was special about the new ship?

3. What were the warnings about that the Titanic was receiving from nearby ships?

4. Why were the lifeboats a concern for Captain Smith?

5. Why didn’t the Californian respond to the Titanic’s calls for help?
**Question Support**

**LITERARY ANALYSIS**

*For questions 1–3, see page 115 of the Pupil Edition.*

**Directions:** Answer the questions.

4. **Understand Chronological Order** Write an X next to the phrase that answers each question.
   
   At what time did the *Titanic* hit the iceberg?
   
   a. around midnight
   
   b. around noon
   
   At what time were the survivors rescued?
   
   a. at sunset
   
   b. at dawn
   
   About how much time passed between the *Titanic* hitting the iceberg and the survivors being rescued? ____________________________

5. **Make Inferences**

   How did Harold Bride, the wireless assistant, act when he received the iceberg warnings? ____________

   Why do you think he acted this way? ____________________________

   How did Captain Smith react to the iceberg warnings? ____________________________

   Why do you think he acted this way? ____________________________

6. **Identify Cause and Effect**

   Why didn’t the *California* answer the distress call sent by the *Titanic*?

   ____________________________

   What happened as a result of the *Titanic* carrying lifeboats for only about 1,100 people? ____________

7. **Evaluate Narrative Nonfiction** Write an X next to the statement that describes Ballard’s writing.

   a. His account gives only the factual details as if he were writing a newspaper article.

   b. His account uses literary elements, such as foreshadowing and suspense, and he includes words from people on the ship.

   I think Ballard chose this writing style because ____________________________