

10. underprivileged – from *privus* (single, own, private) + *lēx* (law). people – from *populus* (people, nation, populace). in – from *in* (in, on, at). Roman – from *Rōmānus* (Roman). cruelly – from *crūdēlis* (hard-hearted, cruel).
11. gender – from *generō* (to breed, procreate). noun – from *nōmen* (name).
12. carpet – from *carpō* (to pluck, tear off, gather). in – from *in* (in, on, at). apartment – from *ad* (to, toward) + *pars* (part, share, fraction).
13. present – from *praesum* (to be at the head of, take the lead, protect).
15. lifelong – from *longus* (long).

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Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1

### ► EXERCISE 3 ANSWERS

1. The sailors were remaining near the shore. They were always observing the sky. Then they formed a plan. They decided to prepare the ship.
2. We sent a letter immediately to the people who were waiting on the road, and we ordered them to come to us.
3. We were waiting for the sailors. Now we can see their ships. “The sailors have come,” said my friend.



### TEACHER BY THE WAY

Volcanologists now use the term “plinian” to describe the kind of eruption that Pliny the Younger witnessed (chapter 16 reading). During the day ash and pumice carried by the wind rained down on Pompeii and Stabiae. It is estimated that the eruption column was twenty miles tall. Within four to five hours roofs had collapsed from the weight. Anyone trying to escape by sea was endangered because of the weight of the pumice. By nighttime around ten feet of pumice had fallen, and fiery clouds of poisonous gas and fine ash fell like an avalanche. Those who did not escape died of suffocation or were buried by the fallout. The volcanic matter gradually cooled and hardened. Because the wind direction was southeast, Herculaneum was slower to feel the impact. Since at first about two inches of ash had fallen at Herculaneum, the people were not seriously worried. When the column later collapsed, a cascade of lava and boiling mud filled the town and harbor. It probably took about five minutes to asphyxiate, burn, or bury the victims under the debris. The four blocks that were excavated were empty of people. However, most of the skeletons found were huddled together under seaside stone terraces or on the beach. The shoreline, which once came right up to the city, was pushed far back into the bay. It is easier to dig through soft pumice and ash at Pompeii than to excavate Herculaneum where the solidified mud-lava is hard as concrete.

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