

# Super-Journal Week 2:4

Every night, you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer two of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). To earn credit for your journal entry, you *must* respond in at least five complete sentences per response and use specific evidence from the text to support your claim based on what you've read this week.

## FICTION

1. How does the author organize the text? Does the author use description, sequence, compare and contrast, cause and effect, or problem and solution to tell the story? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

2. What is the main idea of this chapter?

## NONFICTION

1. Explain what is happening in the text.
2. What is the main idea of this text?

RL.2.5/RI.1.3

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RL.2.5/RI.1.3

## Summary: Conquest of the Americas

### Cortés Conquers the Aztecs

European rulers wanted explorers to find riches to bring back to Europe. Hernán Cortés led an expedition to Mexico in 1519. His ships carried 600 conquistadors with horses and weapons. They wanted fame and riches. Cortés had heard about the Aztecs. The Aztecs ruled an empire that covered much of present-day Mexico. Its capital city, Tenochtitlán, was beautiful and huge. It was twice as big as any European city. The Aztec ruler, Moctezuma, welcomed Cortés, but Moctezuma soon sent the Spaniards away. The conquistadors were greedy for gold. Cortés got help from neighboring Indian nations that had been conquered by the Aztecs. His soldiers had horses, guns, and armor, and the Aztecs did not. Smallpox made the Aztecs weak. Cortés defeated them. In 1535, Spain controlled the Aztec empire and named it New Spain. After Cortés, conquistadors explored Central and South America to find gold and treasure. Pizarro conquered the Inca empire in South America in the 1530s.

### Exploring North America

Conquistadors went north looking for gold. Juan Ponce de León claimed present-day Florida for Spain in 1513. He was looking for a "fountain of youth." A legend said it would make an old person young again. Spain sent de Soto to search for gold in the area beyond Florida in 1539. He traveled as far as the Mississippi River. He found no gold. The conquistadors fought against and enslaved the American Indians they met. In 1540, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and his men traveled 3,500 miles looking for gold. Spanish explorers were the first Europeans to see most of North America. They learned about the geography and peoples of the region.

#### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**expedition** *noun*, a journey to achieve a goal

**conquistador** *noun*, Spanish word for conqueror

**empire** *noun*, many nations or territories ruled by a single group or leader

#### After You Read

**REVIEW** Why did people inside the Aztec empire help Cortés defeat the Aztecs? Highlight the sentence that tells why some Indian nations helped Cortés fight Moctezuma.

**REVIEW** What did the Spanish hope to find in the lands north of Mexico? Underline the words that tell why conquistadors made expeditions to the north. Circle the names of the leaders of the expeditions.

# Support for Language Development

1. Write the word on the line next to the definition.

expedition

empire

conquistador



\_\_\_\_\_

a journey to achieve a goal



\_\_\_\_\_

many nations or territories ruled by a single group or leader



\_\_\_\_\_

Spanish word for conqueror, a soldier

2. Read the section of the lesson called "Cortés Conquers the Aztecs."  
Then write the word or words that complete the sentence correctly.

## Causes

Cortés met people who were enemies of the Aztecs.

Cortés had armor, guns and horses. The Aztecs did not.

## Effects

Cortés convinced them to join him to \_\_\_\_\_ the Aztecs.

\_\_\_\_\_ defeated the \_\_\_\_\_ and claimed the land for Spain.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Finding Langston

## Chapters 11 - 15

word: <b>guardian</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>landlord</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>plot</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>stairwell</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>surpassing</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Finding Langston

## Chapters 11 - 15

word: <b>concern</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>debt</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>degree</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>enrolled</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>forum</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

## Summary: New Spain

### New Spain Grows

By the 1570s, Spain ruled Mexico as a colony. Spanish settlers farmed and built mines to find gold and silver. Soon more Spanish soldiers, government officials, and priests came. Over the next 200 years, the soldiers and priests traveled north and started missions. Priests wanted to convert American Indians to Roman Catholicism. Other European nations sent explorers and settlers to the Americas. The Spanish wanted to stop these nations from claiming land. They built forts called presidios to protect Spanish claims and guard against attacks. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés started St. Augustine in Florida. It was the first town built in the present-day United States by Europeans. In 1598, Don Juan de Oñate started a settlement at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1769, a priest named Junípero Serra founded missions on the California coast.

### Life in New Spain

The Spanish did not find much gold in North America. They started farms called haciendas to make money. They forced American Indians to work on farms and in mines. Many Indians died from overwork and bad treatment. A priest, Bartolomé de las Casas, spoke out against this bad treatment. Most settlers ignored him. Later, the Spanish imported enslaved Africans to replace the many American Indians who died. Most of the enslaved Africans worked on sugar cane plantations in the Caribbean colonies. By 1650, about 130,000 enslaved Africans and their descendants had been brought to New Spain. Some American Indians moved to missions, converted to the Spanish religion, and learned to speak Spanish. Others refused. In 1680, Pueblo Indian leader Popé led a revolt against the Spanish in New Mexico. They killed hundreds of Spanish and kept the Spanish out of the area until 1692. Then Spanish soldiers reconquered the area.

### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**colony** *noun*, a territory ruled by another country

**mission** *noun*, a religious community where priests teach Christianity

**convert** *verb*, to change a religion or a belief

**hacienda** *noun*, a large farm or ranch, often with its own church and village

**revolt** *noun*, a violent uprising against a ruler

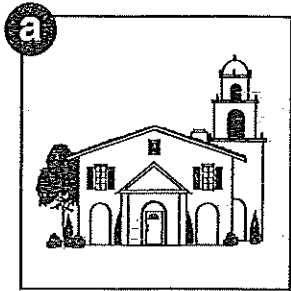
### After You Read

**REVIEW** Why did the Spanish build presidios in New Spain? Highlight the sentence that describes the Spanish forts.

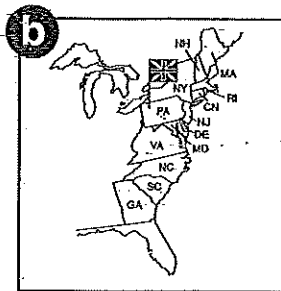
**REVIEW** What did some American Indians do when they moved to Spanish missions? Highlight the sentence that gives the answer.

# Support for Language Development

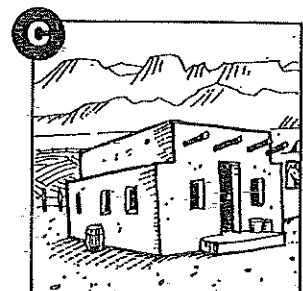
1. Write the letter of the picture and word that goes with the definition below.



mission



colony



hacienda

- \_\_\_\_\_ a territory ruled by another country
- \_\_\_\_\_ a religious community where priests taught Christianity
- \_\_\_\_\_ a large farm or ranch, often with its own church and village

2. Read "New Settlements." Match the Spanish explorer or priest to the description.

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés

Junípero Serra

Don Juan de Oñate

started a settlement at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1598.

founded missions on the coast of California in 1769.

started St. Augustine in Florida in 1565.

Interpret the Remainders (whole numbers remainders only)



Books are on sale for \$7. Peter has \$30 in his wallet. How many books can he buy?

A



A teacher bought a packet of 17 batteries. Each calculator uses 3 batteries. How many calculators can the teacher fill with batteries?

B



There are 32 students in a 4<sup>th</sup> grade class. Each table in the classroom seats 6 students. How many tables will be needed?

C



Meg has a new bookcase for her bedroom with 6 shelves. Each shelf holds 8 books. If Meg has 50 books, how many books will not fit on the bookcase?

D



## Estimate Quotients

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Review

When estimating a quotient, you may find it helpful to work with compatible numbers that are multiples of 10.

$$6,298 \div 72$$

6,298 can be rounded to 6,300 and 72 can be rounded to 70.  
Both 6,300 and 70 are multiples of 10.

$70 \times 90 = 6,300$ , so the estimate for  $6,298 \div 72$  is about 90.

**Estimate the quotients.**

1.  $6,302 \div 31$

5.  $6,617 \div 59$

2.  $2,700 \div 29$

6.  $3,487 \div 52$

3.  $8,105 \div 92$

7.  $3,406 \div 20$

4.  $1,480 \div 32$

8.  $608 \div 10$

# Relate Multiplication and Division of Multi-Digit Numbers

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

Consider the equation,  $234 \div 18 = k$ .

To find the value of  $k$ , rewrite the equation as  $k \times 18 = 234$ .

Now we need to determine how many groups of 18 we can make from 234.

$$10 \times 18 = 180$$

$$3 \times 18 = 54$$

$180 + 54 = 234$ , so for  $234 \div 18 = k$ , the answer is  $k = 10 + 3$ , or  $k = 13$ .

Determine how many groups of each unknown factor you can make in each equation. Show your work.

1.  $270 \div 15 = m$

$$m \times 15 = 270$$

3.  $693 \div 21 = p$

$$p \times 21 = 693$$

2.  $496 \div 62 = n$

$$n \times 62 = 496$$

4.  $612 \div 17 = q$

$$q \times 17 = 612$$

concern

debt

degree

enrolled

forum

guardian

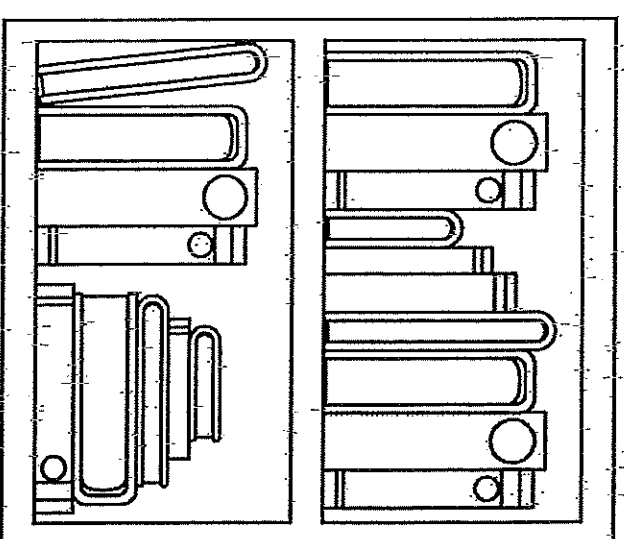
landlord

plot

stairwell

surpassing

Finding  
Langston



Chapters 11 - 15

# Words found

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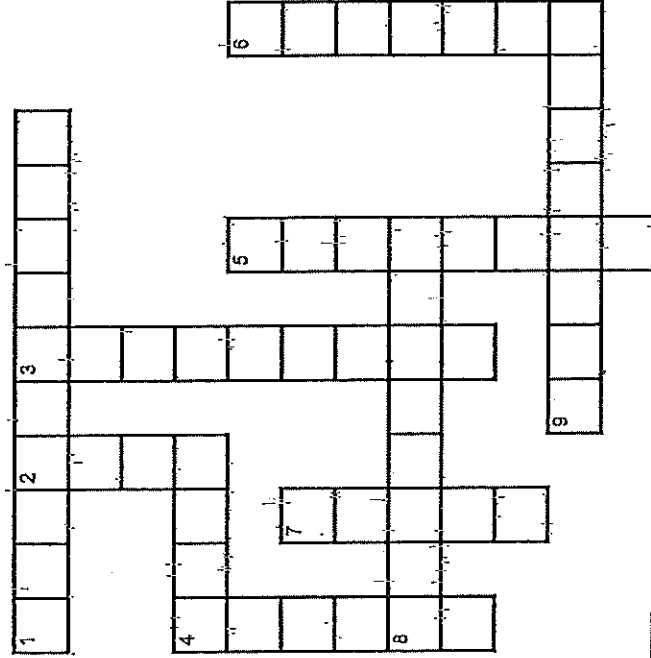
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S	B	Q	S	B	P	P	C	N	W	H	D	X
U	F	D	C	V	Q	H	L	P	K	S	J	Q
R	J	O	J	U	E	B	Y	Z	M	E	N	K
P	W	P	R	T	U	N	A	V	R	O	G	L
A	M	N	I	R	M	R	E	R	O	V	A	A
S	W	D	I	R	S	E	R	C	F	R	I	N
S	U	Z	E	S	G	C	R	Y	O	F	T	D
I	M	C	W	G	N	Q	U	E	Y	J	F	L
N	G	A	O	F	G	Z	Y	E	Z	E	D	O
E	R	V	C	F	R	C	S	Z	E	B	T	R
S	T	A	I	R	W	E	L	O	L	W	M	

## Across

- 1 to be of the best quality
- 4 an amount of money that you owe to a person, bank, company, etc.
- 8 entered someone as a member of something
- 9 someone who takes care of another person

## Down

- 2 a usually small piece of land that is used for a particular purpose
- 3 a space in a building where stairs are located
- 4 an official document and title that is given to someone who has completed a series of classes at a college or university
- 5 a person who owns a house, apartment, etc., and rents it to other people
- 6 to be of interest or importance to someone
- 7 a meeting at which a subject is be discussed

to be of interest or importance to someone

an amount of money that you owe to a person, bank, company, etc.

an official document and title that is given to someone who has completed a series of classes at a college or university

entered someone as a member of something

a meeting at which a subject is be discussed

someone who takes care of another person

a person who owns a house, apartment, etc., and rents it to other people

a usually small piece of land that is used for a particular purpose

a space in a building where stairs are located

to be of the best quality



There are 37 people seated in a cafeteria. Each table holds 2 people. Only one table is not full. How many full tables are there?

E



Jack is moving houses and needs to pack 38 books into small boxes. He packs 6 books in each box. How many books do not fit into boxes?

F



Kate baked 84 muffins. If each muffin tray held 9 muffins, how many trays did Kate use?

G



There are 56 students in a school's Swimming Club. How many relay teams of 6 can the students make?

H

# Ponce de León

(1460-1521)

When Columbus made his second trip to the New World, one of the sailors he took with him was named Ponce de León. Ponce liked the New World so much that he decided to return and stay there.

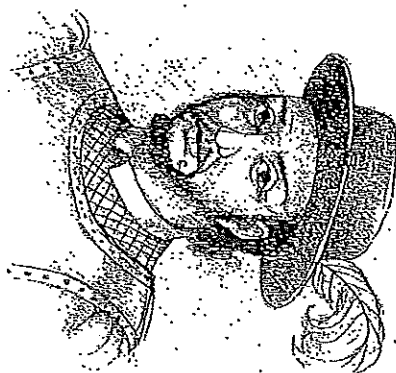
In 1508, Ponce started a colony on an island he called Puerto Rico. He soon became the Spanish governor of the island. It was here that Ponce started hearing a strange story. The natives on the island were talking about a mystical place they'd found. It had the power to turn an old man into a young man. They called it the Fountain of Youth.

Ponce de León was getting old, and this magical fountain interested him greatly. Not only would the water make him forever young, but the natives said that there was gold near the fountain, too.

They said that the Fountain of Youth could be found on an island called Bimini. Ponce thought he could find it. He asked the Spanish government if they would let him search for it. They agreed, as long as he paid for the trip.

In 1513, he purchased three ships for the journey. They departed and headed northwest, hoping to find this magical island. A month later, they came upon a new place. Ponce de León named it Florida.

He and his men searched the shore for six days. It was the first time that a European had set foot in Florida. Ponce didn't find the Fountain of Youth, however. Disappointed, the men returned to their ships. Believing that



Florida was a big island, Ponce tried to sail around it. Still, the Fountain of Youth was nowhere to be found.

Ponce de León returned to Puerto Rico. He told the king of Spain about the new land he'd discovered. A few years later, Spain declared that Ponce was to be the first governor of Florida. He set out again for Florida with 200 settlers to start a colony. When they landed, Native Americans attacked them, and an arrow wounded him. They sailed to Cuba where he died from his injuries. The Fountain of Youth had eluded him, but Ponce de León had opened the door to the European settlement of North America.

# Ponce de León

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Choose a good title for this story.
  - The History of Florida
  - The Search for the Fountain of Youth
  - Puerto Rico
  - Magic Places

- Answer the following questions.

Why did Ponce de León want to find the Fountain of Youth?

What landform did Ponce de León think Florida was?

Where was Ponce de León when he was wounded with an arrow?

Who did Ponce de León sail with first to the New World?

- Number the following events in the order they happened.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ponce de León sailed to the New World for the first time.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ponce de León was wounded by an arrow.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ponce de León heard a story about a magic fountain.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ponce de León explored Florida.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ponce de León became governor of Puerto Rico.

- What does the word mystical mean in the story?
  - Having magical qualities
  - Far away
  - Covered in darkness
  - Least long ago

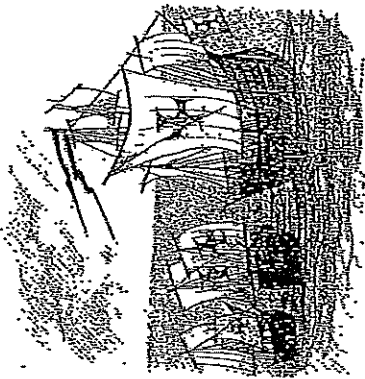
- Why do you think the Native Americans attacked Ponce de León when he landed in Florida?
  - They thought he was someone else.
  - They were protecting the Fountain of Youth.
  - He was invading their land.
  - They didn't have a reason.

## Bonus:

Write a story about what you would do if you found the Fountain of Youth. Would you drink its water? What would it be like to live forever?

# Christopher Columbus

(1451-1506)



He was the eldest son of a wool weaver in Genoa, Italy. Everyone expected that he would follow in his father's footsteps. But Christopher Columbus surprised them all and decided to become a sailor.

After sailing to many different lands, Columbus wanted to find a new, easier route to India and Asia. India had spices that were wanted in Europe. Rather than sail around Africa, he thought he could sail across the Atlantic Ocean and reach Asia. He didn't know that the American continents were in the way.

Columbus needed money for the trip. He asked many people for help, but they thought that what he wanted to do wasn't a good idea. No one knew of anyone who had sailed across the Atlantic before. Finally, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain gave him the money he needed. Columbus prepared three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña for the voyage.

The ships started their voyage in 1492. They were tiny wooden boats about as long as tennis courts. About ninety men sailed with Columbus. Many of them were afraid. They weren't sure if they'd make it back home alive. Life onboard the small ships was tough, too. The crew had to sleep on the wet floor, and their clothes were almost always soaked. The food was bad, and the long days at sea were usually boring.

After three months at sea, land was finally spotted on October 11. The crew was relieved. Columbus thought he had reached Asia, but he was wrong. He had found America.

No one knows which island in the Caribbean the three ships found. But the crew soon met the native inhabitants who were friendly. They traded gifts with the men. Columbus called them Indians because he thought they had found the Indies, which were islands near Asia.

After three months of exploring the nearby islands, Columbus set sail for Spain. When he returned, he told the king and queen about his adventures. Columbus was a hero. They called him the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas."

Columbus would return to America three more times. Still, he believed that it was Asia that he'd found. He never knew that he had discovered a New World and changed the Old World forever.

29

# Christopher Columbus

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Choose a good title for this story.

- A. The Santa Maria
- B. The Voyage that Changed the World
- C. Life at Sea
- D. Meeting the Indians

2. Answer the following questions.

What did Columbus's father do for a living?

What were the names of Columbus's three ships?

Who gave Columbus money for his voyage?

How long was his crew at sea before they saw land?

3. Number the following events in the order they happened.

\_\_\_\_ Columbus returned to Spain.

\_\_\_\_ Columbus's crew saw land.

\_\_\_\_ Columbus bought three ships.

\_\_\_\_ Columbus became a sailor.

\_\_\_\_ Columbus returned to America.

4. What does the word **inhabitants** mean in the story?

- A. People who lived in a certain area
- B. Sailors
- C. Hunters
- D. People who built boats

5. Why do you think Columbus was finally given money for his voyage?

- A. They hoped he would find America.
- B. They hoped he'd attack their enemies.
- C. They wanted to upset Columbus.
- D. They hoped he would succeed and make Spain rich.

**Bonus:**

Imagine that you are a sailor on the Santa Maria with Columbus. Write a story about what you think it would have been like to sail with him to America for the first time.

31

A teacher places 55 books onto shelves. Each shelf holds 9 books. How many shelves does the teacher fill?



I

A farmer packs 46 apples into trays for market. Each tray holds 6 apples. How many apples are in the partially filled tray?



J

39 students choose to go canoeing at a school camp. No more than 4 students are allowed in each canoe. What is the minimum number of canoes needed for all 39 students to participate?



K

62 fourth grade students are going on a field trip to the museum and will travel by car. If each car holds 4 students, how many cars will be needed?



L



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Finding Langston

Chapters 16 - 20

word: <b>accent</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>anthology</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>blues</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>detention</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

word: <b>frostbite</b> definition:	synonym:  antonym:
sentence:	

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Finding Langston

## Chapters 16 - 20

word: **kin**  
definition:

synonym:

antonym:

sentence:

word: **match**  
definition:

synonym:

antonym:

sentence:

word: **patron**  
definition:

synonym:

antonym:

sentence:

word: **sashaying**  
definition:

synonym:

antonym:

sentence:

word: **wander**  
definition:

synonym:

antonym:

sentence:

# Ferdinand Magellan

**H**ave you ever been hungry enough to eat sawdust? How about rats? Would you drink water that had turned yellow and stank? The crew of Ferdinand Magellan's small fleet did just that when their supplies ran out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Amazingly though, some of these men would still sail all the way around the world and make it home!

In 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships and about 270 men. His mission, like Christopher Columbus's before him, was to find a way across the Atlantic Ocean to the Spice Islands in southeastern Asia. No one knew how big the world really was or if there was an easy route through the American continents to Asia. Magellan hoped that there was a way.

On his five ships were many men who disliked Magellan. They wanted to kill him and take over the fleet. When they reached South America, Magellan was able to stop them, but

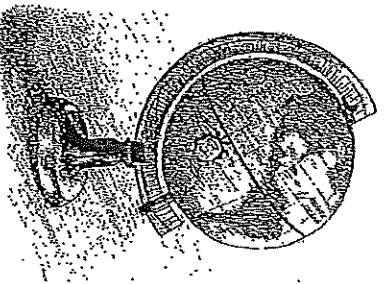
one of the ships, the one with most of the supplies, turned back to Spain. Another ship was destroyed in a storm.

With just three ships left, Magellan found a way around South America and into a new, unexplored ocean. He named the ocean the Pacific, since it seemed peaceful compared to the Atlantic. Unfortunately, Magellan had been wrong about how big this ocean was. He thought that it would only take three days to traverse it. Instead, it was over 98 days before they saw land again. With most of their supplies gone, the decision to cross the Pacific had been a big mistake.

When the crew ran out of food, they were forced to eat leather, sawdust, ox hides, and rats. There was little water. Since there also weren't any fresh fruits or vegetables, many men became very sick with scurvy and died.

To his crew's relief, Magellan reached the Philippine Islands on March 28, 1521. The natives were friendly, and there was plenty of food. But Magellan became involved in a tribal war and was killed on April 27. He wouldn't finish the famous voyage he'd begun.

Only 18 of the 270 men and one of the original five ships actually made it around the world and back to Spain. The trip had taken three long years. When they crawled onto land, the men had become the first people ever to sail around the world.



# Ferdinand Magellan

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Choose a good title for this story.

- A. Exploring the Pacific
- B. Battle in the Philippines
- C. The Voyage Around the World
- D. Eating Sawdust

2. Answer the following questions.

What ocean did Magellan name?

What were some of the things the crew had to eat when supplies ran low?

How many ships returned to Spain after circling the world?

How long did it take Magellan to cross the Pacific?

3. Number the following events in the order they happened.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Eighteen men crawled onto shore in Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ One of the ships was destroyed in a storm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Magellan reached the Philippine Islands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Food supplies ran low in the Pacific.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Magellan reached South America.

4. What does the word traverse mean in the story?

- A. To carry
- B. To write about
- C. To cross
- D. To circle

5. Why do you think Magellan was wrong about how big he thought the Pacific was?

- A. He liked to take chances.
- B. No one knew exactly how large the Earth was.
- C. He didn't look at his maps.
- D. He didn't care.

Bonus:

What was the worst thing you've ever eaten? Write about how it compares to what Magellan's crew had to eat.

Mrs. Jones orders pizzas for a class party. Each pizza will be cut into 8 slices. There will be 36 people at the party. How many pizzas should Mrs. Jones order so that each person can have one slice?



M

A factory packed 85 teddy bears into large boxes for delivery to a toy store. Each large box held 9 teddy bears. The remaining bears were packed in a small box. How many teddy bears were packed in the small box?



N

32 athletes are going camping for the weekend. Three athletes can sleep in one tent. What is the minimum number of tents that will be needed?



O

Write and solve your own word problem that includes a remainder which needs to be interpreted.



P

# Represent Division of 2-Digit Divisors

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

It can help to start with divisors that are multiples of 10 when making your area models to find a quotient.

$$792 \div 36$$

36		792
36 × 10 = 360	10	− 360
36 × 10 = 360	10	432
36 × 2 = 72	+ 2	− 360
	22	72
		− 72
		0

$$792 \div 36 = 22$$

Find each quotient. Use an area model to solve.

1.  $840 \div 24 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $858 \div 26 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $6,532 \div 71 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $22,464 \div 54 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Use Partial Quotients to Divide

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

You can use partial quotients to divide.

$$3,648 \div 64$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \overline{) 3,648} \\ \underline{-2,560} \\ 1,088 \\ \underline{-640} \\ 448 \\ \underline{-448} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 40 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

It can help to work with multiples of 10.

$$3,648 \div 64 = 57$$

Find each quotient. Use the partial quotients algorithm to solve.

1.  $882 \div 18 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $2,405 \div 65 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $946 \div 43 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $1,988 \div 28 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

accent

anthology

blues

detention

frostbite

kin

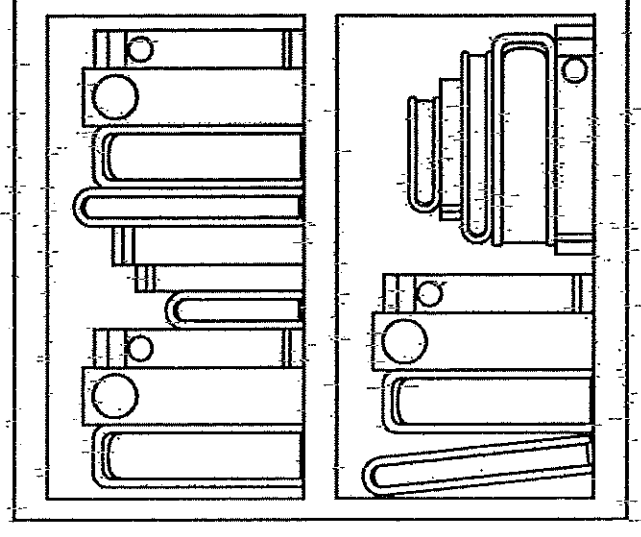
match

patron

sashaying

wander

# Finding Langston



## Chapters 16 - 20

Lessons Your Way

# Words found

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

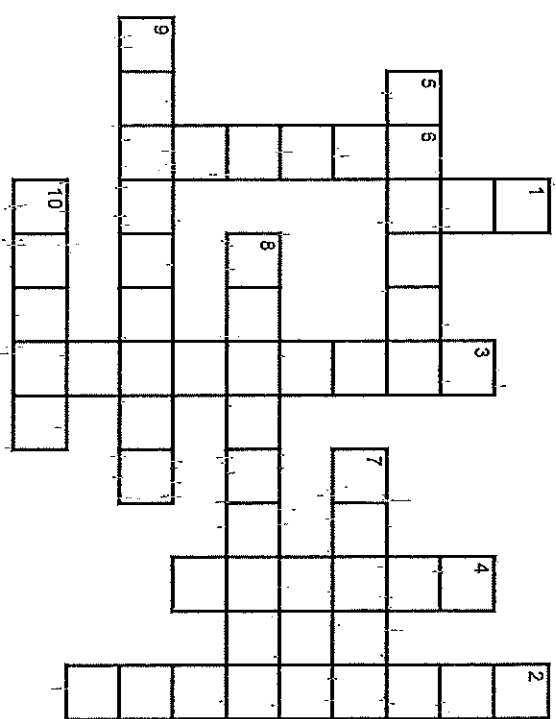
\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_



## Across

- 5 to move around or go to different places usually without having a particular purpose or direction
- 7 a contest between two or more players or teams
- 8 a published collection of writings such as poems or short stories by different authors
- 9 a punishment in which a student is required to stay at after school
- 10 a style of music that was created by African-Americans in the southern U.S. and that often expresses feelings of sadness

## Down

- 1 a person's relatives
- 2 to walk in a slow and confident way that makes people notice you
- 3 a condition in which part of your body such as your fingers or toes freezes or almost freezes
- 4 a person who buys the goods or uses the services of a business, library, etc.
- 6 a way of pronouncing words that occurs among the people in a particular region or country

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a published collection of writings such as poems or short stories by different authors

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to walk in a slow and confident way that makes people notice you

to move around or go to different places usually without having a particular purpose or direction

K Y N N A Y S G R R Z V P  
L Y T F F E L E Z R H U L  
S P T W R Y D C S Y S A P  
M A X H H N U Y G P A C H  
O T G F A D J O I D S C E  
W R U W R O L I O E H E L  
J O A I W O M H A T A N T  
F N H X H S S R I E Y T Q  
G D I T E N C T P N I D V  
I Y N U Y W R G B T N O E  
K A L P F K J O N I G M S  
I B Y N D V B V A O T F T  
N H R M A T C H J N N E X