

HIGH-INTEREST

BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

Synonyms | *Antonyms*
Precise Word Choice | *parts of Speech*
Abbreviations / *Acronyms*

Dictionary Skills

Multiple-Meaning Words

LEVEL

3

100 *plus* REPRODUCIBLE ACTIVITIES



BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL
3

by JOANNE SUTER

BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL 3 

LEVEL 4

LEVEL 5

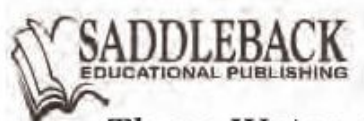
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Welcome to
BUILDING VOCABULARY SKILLS & STRATEGIES!

We at Saddleback Publishing, Inc. are proud to introduce this important supplement to your basal language arts curriculum. Our goal in creating this series was twofold: to help on-level and below-level students build their “word power” in short incremental lessons, and to provide you, the teacher, with maximum flexibility in deciding when and how to assign these exercises.

All lessons are reproducible. That makes them ideal for homework, extra credit assignments, cooperative learning groups, or focused drill practice for selected ESL or remedial students. A quick review of the book’s Table of Contents will enable you to individualize instruction according to the varied needs of your students.

Correlated to the latest research and current language arts standards in most states, the instructional design of *Building Vocabulary Skills & Strategies* is unusually comprehensive for a supplementary program. All important concepts—ranging from primary-level phonics to the nuances of connotation—are thoroughly presented from the ground up. Traditional word attack strategies and “getting meaning from context clues” are dually emphasized.

As all educators know, assessment and evaluation of student understanding and skill attainment is an ongoing process. Here again, reproducible lessons are ideal in that they can be used for both pre- and post-testing. We further suggest that you utilize the blank back of every copied worksheet for extra reinforcement of that lesson’s vocabulary; spelling tests or short writing assignments are two obvious options. You can use the Scope and Sequence chart at the back of each book for recording your ongoing evaluations.

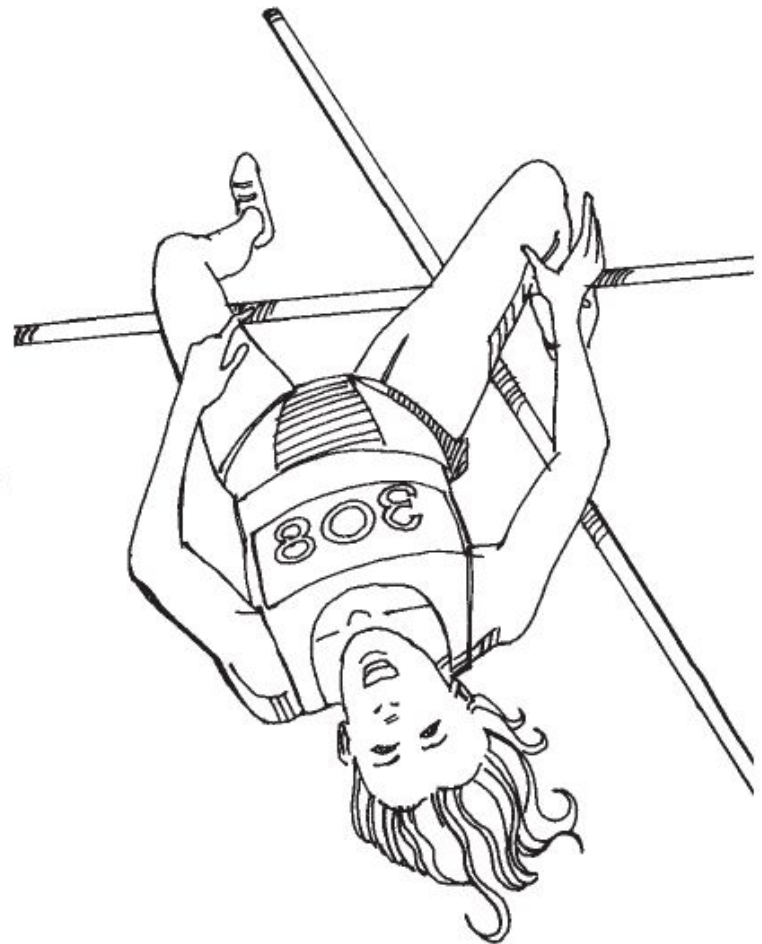


DEFINITIONS

The meaning of a word is called its *definition*.

whale feather slight vault

- A *whale* is a very large sea mammal.
- A *feather* is one of the soft, light parts that grow out of the skin of birds.
- Something *slight* is small in amount, strength, or importance.
- To *slight* something is to pay little or no attention to it.
- A *vault* is a room or special place for keeping valuable things.
- To *vault* is to jump over something.



Directions: Use the definitions to decide if each sentence below is true or false. If the sentence is *true*, write **T** on the line. If the sentence is *false*, write **F**.

1. ____ A whale is likely to be found swimming in the sea.
2. ____ Banks often lock money in a vault.
3. ____ If you vault a fence, you'll end up on the other side.
4. ____ A feather on a bird is somewhat like a hair on a dog.
5. ____ Even the biggest whale is very slight in size.
6. ____ A one-degree drop in temperature would be a slight change.
7. ____ If students slight their homework, they might not pass their tests.

Name: _____

Date: _____



You can be a poet! Just use the definitions to make the sentence pairs rhyme.

chore

hero

knob

dozen

hum



- A *chore* is a task that must be done.
- A *hero* is someone who is admired for doing something great or brave.
- A *knob* is a handle that is usually round.
- A *dozen* is a group of twelve.
- To *hum* is to sing with the lips closed, not saying the words.

Directions: Complete the rhymes. Choose one of the **boldface** words above. Write it on the blank line.

- The knock at the door is Uncle Bob!
He can come right in if he turns the _____.
- The soccer score was one to zero.
Then Mike scored a goal and was the team's _____.
- Making the bed can be a real bore.
Nonetheless, it's your daily _____.
- While you sing along, my guitar I'll strum.
If you don't know the words, why don't you just _____?
- At the dinner table sat my aunt and cousin.
Plus the ten in my family, that made a _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



SYNONYMS 1

Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning. Recognizing and using synonyms helps you build your vocabulary.

Directions: Circle the synonym for each **boldface** word.

1. The meat looked red and **uncooked**.

(delicious / raw)

2. Maria told the dentist she had a **pain** in her tooth.

(ache / hole)

3. I don't like cherry candy, so I'll **trade** this one for lime.

(exchange / sell)



4. We watched the waves from the sandy **beach**.

(shore / desert)

5. The museum is **normally** closed on Tuesdays.

(seldom / usually)

6. The teachers expect **students** to arrive on time.

(pupils / buses)

7. Randy is **almost** as tall as his brother.

(exactly / nearly)

8. Sally tells her secrets to her **friend** Anna.

(sister / pal)

9. She also writes her secrets in a **diary**.

(journal / newspaper)

10. A tunnel led from the **basement** to the garage.

(cellar / barn)

11. The tunnel had a **concealed** entrance.

(hidden / open)

12. Don't drink from a cup if the **edge** is chipped.

(rim / glass)

Name: _____

Date: _____

SYNONYMS 2



Use your wits to come up with the *synonyms* you need to correctly complete this page.

A. Directions: After each sentence, write a synonym for the **boldface** word. The synonym should begin with the letter *g*.

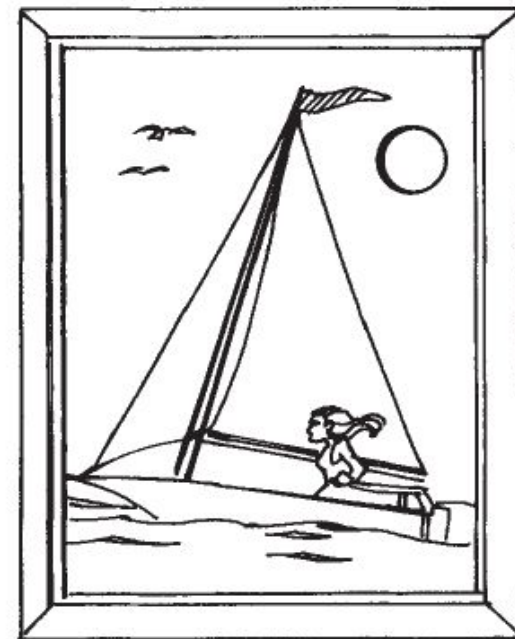
EXAMPLE: The **huge** oak tree has grown here for years. giant

1. The birthday **present** was wrapped in red paper. _____
2. Mr. Ramon will **donate** blood to the Red Cross. _____
3. The dog barks to **protect** his master's house. _____
4. The farmers were **happy** when the rain finally came. _____

B. Directions: On each blank line, write a synonym for the **boldface** word. The synonym should begin with the letter *p*.

EXAMPLE: The **drawing** showed a woman on a sailboat.

picture



1. Each **section** of the wall was a different color. _____
2. The workers dug a big **hole** in the field. _____
3. The **bundle** of paper was tied with string. _____
4. The farmer's prize **hog** won a ribbon at the fair. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



SYNONYMS 3

Synonyms often add interest and variety to a story.

Directions: Read the story. Then match the **boldface** words with their *synonyms* (words with the same or nearly the same meaning).

Is Today the Day?

Brenda and her new husband, Bart, were out for a **walk** on a **cold** winter day. They walked past the **white** building that was the county animal shelter.

"Do you want to go in and see the dogs?" Brenda asked.

"Sure," Bart **answered**, "but today is not the day to take one home! Remember, we decided to wait until summer to get a **dog**!"

Inside the shelter, a worker led Brenda and Bart down the hall to the dog kennel. They were greeted by many hopeful barks that were clearly saying, "Take me home!"

Then Brenda saw a **strong**, black and tan dog with its nose pressed against the gate. It won her heart. Both the dog and Brenda looked at Bart with big, **excited** eyes.

Maybe the time was right after all!

pup	eager	ivory	frosty	powerful	stroll	replied
-----	-------	-------	--------	----------	--------	---------

- _____ is a synonym for *walk*.
- _____ is a synonym for *cold*.
- _____ is a synonym for *white*.
- _____ is a synonym for *answered*.
- _____ is a synonym for *dog*.
- _____ is a synonym for *strong*.
- _____ is a synonym for *excited*.



Name: _____

Date: _____

SYNONYM PRACTICE



To make your vocabulary grow, practice working with these words to know!

Directions: First, complete the sentences with words from the box. Then complete the puzzle with the same words. Write one letter on each line. The answer to the riddle will read from top to bottom.

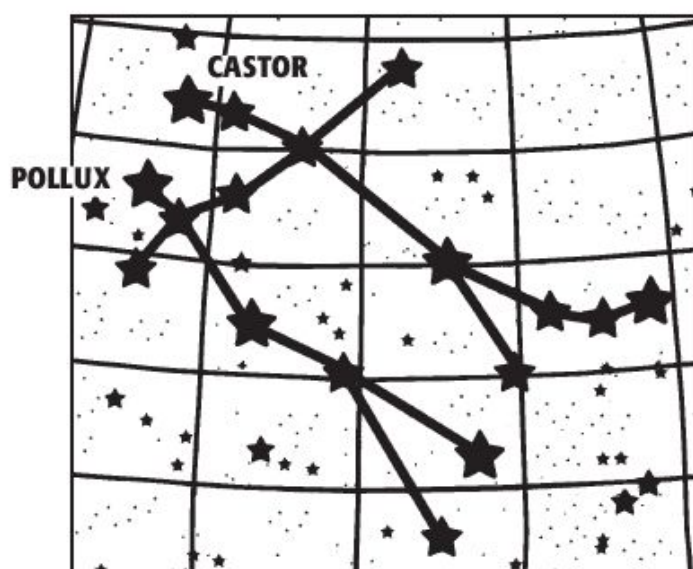
WORDS TO KNOW

exchange frosty hum ivory journal stroll witness

Riddle: You might call me a "twin" because I am so much like another word.
What am I?

- After dinner, it's nice to take a slow _____ around the block.
- Some of the piano's 88 keys were black and others were _____.
- You can keep the sweater or _____ it for a larger size.
- Juana wrote about daily events in her _____.
- Angela would testify in court as a _____ for the defense.
- As autumn turned to winter, the mornings became cold and _____.
- Everyone else knew the words to the song, but I had to _____ along.

THE CONSTELLATION
GEMINI
The Twins
Castor and Pollux
Sons of Leda and Zeus



SOLUTION: I am a ↴

- | | |
|----|-------|
| 1. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ |
| 3. | _____ |
| 4. | _____ |
| 5. | _____ |
| 6. | _____ |
| 7. | _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____



"WHEN" AND "WHERE" WORDS 1

Using the words in this exercise can help you answer *when* and *where* questions.

Directions: Replace the **boldface** words in the sentences with a word from the box. Write the new words on the blank lines.

WORDS THAT TELL "WHEN"

always **never** **promptly** **rarely** **usually**

1. On **very few days** _____ do I choose to eat my mother's meat loaf.
2. Mom **almost always** _____ cooks meat until it's as tough as leather.
3. When she's not looking, I **swiftly** _____ feed the meat loaf to our dog Barkly.
4. The dog has **at no time** _____ turned down meat.
5. **Every time** _____, Barkly drools and begs for more.



WORDS THAT TELL "WHERE"

among **beside** **distant** **inside** **neighboring**

6. Mirror Lake Mall, a wonderful shopping center, was built in a **nearby** _____ city.
7. The center is **right next to** _____ the lake, so shoppers can enjoy the view.
8. People come from **faraway** _____ places to shop at this mall.
9. You'll find a wonderful pizza restaurant **surrounded by** _____ gift shops, booksellers, and department stores.
10. When it's chilly outdoors, it's always warm and cozy **within the mall** _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

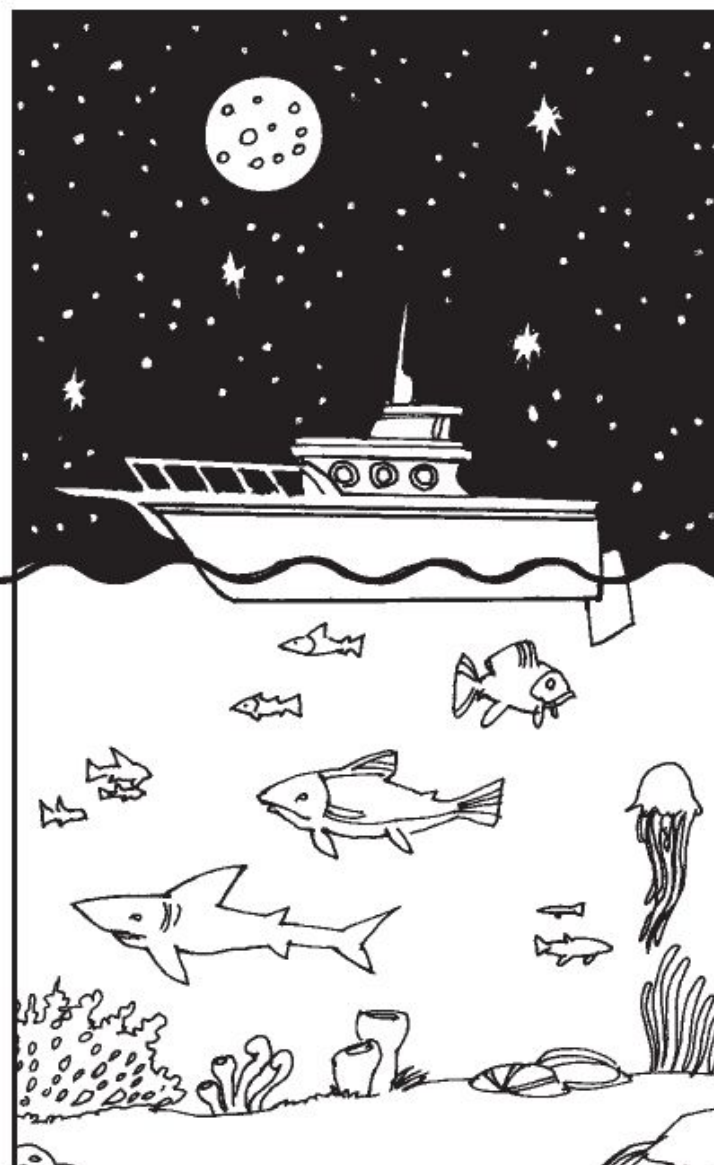
Directions: Write a sentence that answers each question. Use one of the *where* and *when* words below in each sentence.

WHEN WORDS

after
never
seldom
regularly

WHERE WORDS

near
distant
above
beneath



1. What do you do when the school day is over?

2. What is something you do only on rare occasions?

3. What is something you do each and every day?

4. What is something you always *avoid* doing in the classroom?

5. What interesting building is close to your school?

6. What relative lives the farthest from you?

7. If you look up right now, what do you see?

8. If you look down right now, what do you see?

Name: _____

Date: _____



Many words have more than one meaning. The sound a bell makes is a *ring*. So is the band of jewelry you wear on your finger.

Directions: Draw a picture in each box to illustrate the meaning of the **boldface** word.

1. a. A black **bat** is hunting for insects at night in a garden.

2. a. I read a thrilling mystery **story** about a jewel thief.

- b. Frank hit a home run with a swing of his new **bat**.

- b. We had a grand view from our 12th-**story** apartment.

3. a. The **base** of the triangle is three inches long.

4. a. At \$.50 a **pound**, peaches were a bargain today.

- b. The noisy jet took off from the Air Force **base**.

- b. **Pound** the nails straight into the board, or the wood might crack.

Challenge: Show another meaning for the word *base*. Draw a picture on the back of this sheet.

Name: _____

Date: _____



You may be surprised to find so many words with more than one meaning. Here are more multiple-meaning words for you to think about.

Directions: Look at the **boldface** word on the left. Then circle *two* letters on the right to show two different meanings of the word.

- EXAMPLE: **peak** (a.) the pointed top of a mountain or hill
 b. a soft, yellow fruit
 (c.) the highest point or degree
 d. a gift

1. **pool** a. a small pond
 b. a loud noise
 c. a small horse
 d. things shared by a group

2. **clump** a. to move by pushing
 b. a group of things growing close together
 c. to walk with a dull, heavy sound
 d. something long and narrow

3. **toast** a. a statement of praise or good wishes, usually given before drinking something
 b. warmed, browned bread
 c. a muscle found in the upper arm
 d. a loud, hearty laugh

4. **current** a. a prize given in return for hard work
 b. up to date, of the present time
 c. wet and slippery
 d. a flow of something such as air, water, or electricity



Challenge: Think of a word that has all the following meanings. Write it on the line.

- a series of musical notes from the lowest to the highest
- one of the thin, flat plates that cover and protect a fish's body
- a device or machine used for measuring weight
- to climb up

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING 3

This story will give you more practice with words that have multiple meanings.

Directions: Read the story. Then write the **boldface** words on the lines next to their meanings.

Moving Day

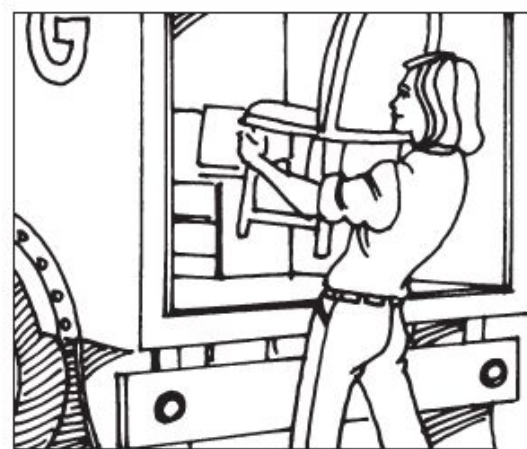
It was moving day. Lulu and Lyle Lerner had **boxed** up most of their belongings. They were all **set** to move to their new house on the Pacific **coast**.

Lulu loaded the last chair from their dining room **set**. "After I load the TV onto the truck, we can take off," Lyle said. He struggled to keep from dropping the heavy television on the **ground**. But Lyle was strong enough! He had **boxed** professionally for many years.

"Oh, no!" Lulu cried out. "Someone has parked a car in front of our truck. We're **boxed** in and can't get out!"

Luckily, the driver soon arrived to move the car. Then the Lerner's piled into the truck.

"Our **gear** is all aboard now!" Lyle exclaimed. He **ground** the stick shift into first **gear** and began to **coast** down the driveway. "We're off to our new home!"



1. _____ means the land along the sea *or* to move without using power or effort
2. _____ means ready, prepared *or* a group of things that go together
3. _____ means a machine part made of wheels with teeth that fit together *or* belongings, tools, and equipment
4. _____ means the surface of the earth *or* rubbed together with a harsh, grating sound
5. _____ means packaged in a square, cardboard container *or* shut in, trapped *or* fought with one's fists as a sport

Name: _____

Date: _____

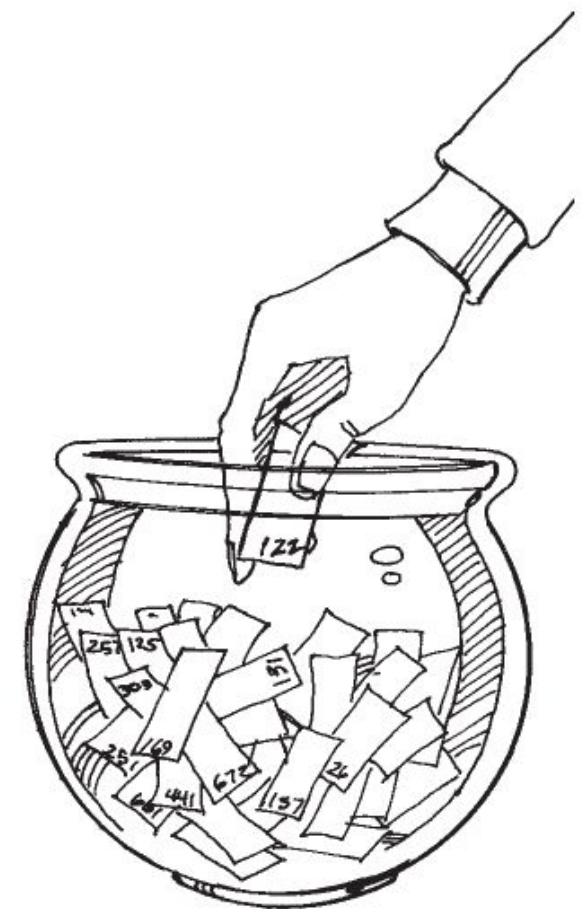


Read each word of the sentence carefully to see which meaning is intended.

Directions: Study each pair of sentences. Then write the multiple-meaning word from the box that matches both sentences.

case	drawing	fly	match	tie
------	---------	-----	-------	-----

- The score was one to one.
The band of cloth goes around his neck.
These things are both a _____.
- The ball was caught before it touched the ground.
The black bug is a spider's favorite meal.
These things are both a _____.
- The picture was made with a pencil.
The ticket was chosen and the winner announced.
These things are both a _____.
- I scratched this and it burst into flame.
The blue scarf and blue sweater go together.
These things are both a _____.
- She has a bag for carrying things from place to place.
This is a matter to be decided in a court of law.
These things are both a _____.



Challenge: Choose one of the multiple-meaning words from the box. Write two sentences. In each sentence, use the word with a different meaning.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Here's your chance to show what you've learned about multiple-meaning words.

Directions: Use the words from the previous four lessons to complete the story. Write a word from the box on each blank line. You will use each word twice.

bat box current story

The Creature in the Bedroom

"Yikes!" Christina cried. "There's a (1) _____ flying around in my bedroom!"

Christina's sister Claire came dashing upstairs to the second (2) _____ of the house. She was waving a long, wooden softball (3) _____ above her head.

"I'll get it!" she cried out.

"Chase it into a corner," Christina called out to Claire. "We'll try to (4) _____ it in."

The creature flew into the corner of the room.

"Don't hurt it!" Christina cried. "Here! Maybe we can get it into this cardboard (5) _____. Then we can take the box outside and let it go."



Claire opened the bedroom window. A (6) _____ of air seemed to attract the bat's attention. In a moment, it gave a squeak and flew out of the room. The girls breathed a happy sigh of relief.

"I know! Our (7) _____ assignment in language arts class is to write about an exciting experience. Well, I'm going to be writing the (8) _____ of the creature in my bedroom!" Christina exclaimed.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Now have some fun using multiple-meaning words in sentences of your own!

Directions: Write two sentences for each **boldface** word below. Make sure the word has a different meaning in each sentence. (Use a dictionary if you need help.)



EXAMPLE: **wave**

- a. *Bob wanted to wave goodbye to his friends.*
- b. *The surfer rode to shore on the big wave.*

1. **charge**

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. **check**

- a. _____
- b. _____

3. **horn**

- a. _____
- b. _____

4. **mole**

- a. _____
- b. _____

5. **shed**

- a. _____
- b. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

ANTONYMS 1



Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. When you think about antonyms, you stretch your vocabulary.

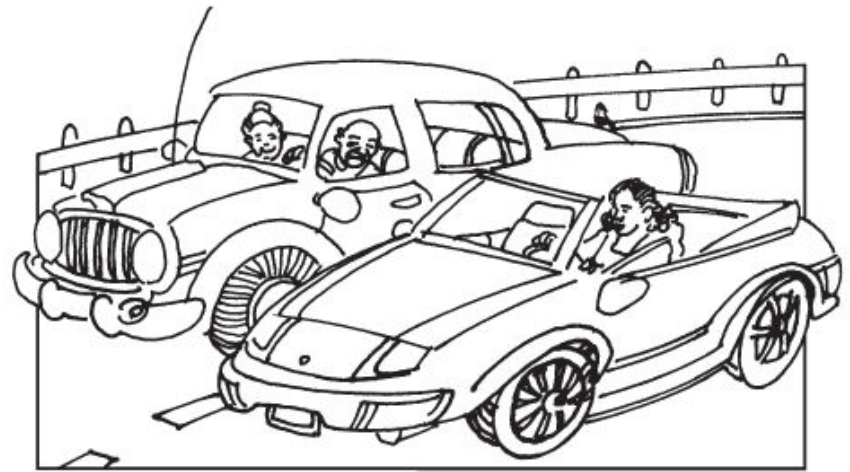
Directions: Read each sentence. Then circle the antonym for the **boldface** word. Try to picture the new image created when you substitute the antonym.

1. People stared as the **new** car went by.

- a. flashy c. expensive
- b. ancient d. unusual

2. Damon, a great athlete, is **shorter** than most basketball stars.

- a. faster c. taller
- b. stronger d. heavier



3. The photographer took **group** pictures of the club members.

- a. individual b. colorful c. large d. good

4. The north trail to the mountaintop is a very **safe** route.

- a. hard b. long c. risky d. steep

5. Selma and Velma were twins who looked very **different**.

- a. similar b. pretty c. unusual d. friendly

6. Large houses lined the **wide** street.

- a. winding b. busy c. shady d. narrow

7. Near the end of the movie, I felt **sleepy**.

- a. bored b. restless c. sad d. frightened

8. The child's tricks made his parents **grin**.

- a. laugh b. angry c. cry d. frown

Challenge: Choose one of the sentences above. Illustrate what is happening. Then, draw what happens when you substitute the antonym for the **boldface** word. Draw your pictures on the back of this sheet.

Name: _____

Date: _____



What is the opposite of *same*? It's *opposite*! What is the antonym of *synonym*? It's *antonym*! If you understand those riddles, you're ready for this exercise!

Directions: The **boldface words** are *synonyms* (words that mean the same or nearly the same thing). Unscramble the **boldface letters** to spell an *antonym* for the boldface words.

1. If you're **hot**, you're **sizzling**!

If you're not, you're **(DCLO)** _____.

2. If you're **close**, you're **near**.

If you're distant, you're **(RFA)** _____.

3. If you're **foolish**, you're **silly**.

If you're not, you're **(SEIW)** _____.

4. Your **future** is **tomorrow**.

Yesterday is your **(STAP)** _____.

5. If you're **grown up**, you're **adult**.

If you're not, you're a **(HILCD)** _____.

6. If you're **fearful**, you're **timid**.

If you're not, you're **(DOLB)** _____.

7. If you're **tops**, you're the **best**.

If you're not, you're the **(SWORT)** _____.

8. If you're **sick**, you're **ill**.

If you're not, you're **(LEHATHY)** _____.



Name: _____

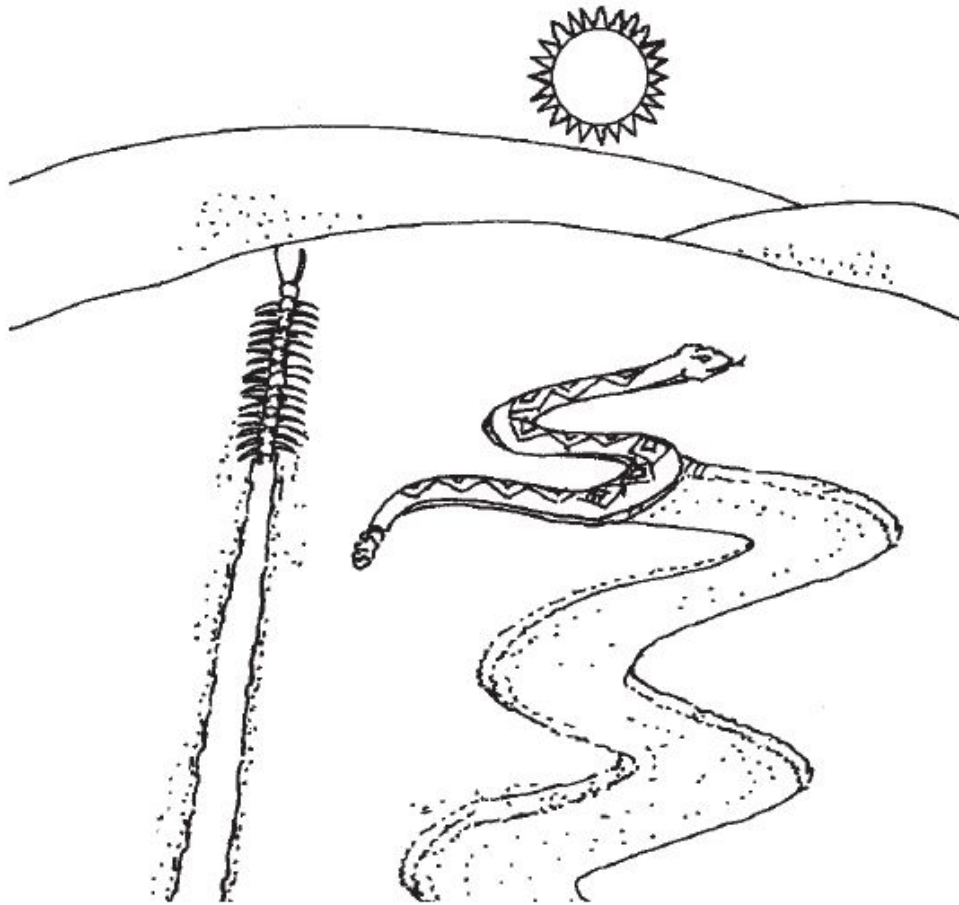
Date: _____



SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Synonyms are words that mean the same or nearly the same thing. **Antonyms** are word pairs with opposite meanings.

A. Directions: Tell whether each pair of words are *synonyms* or *antonyms*.
Write **S** for synonyms. Write **A** for antonyms.



1. ____ follow / lead
2. ____ center / edge
3. ____ yelled / shouted
4. ____ scared / frightened
5. ____ admit / deny
6. ____ straight / zigzag
7. ____ break / repair
8. ____ tear / rip
9. ____ damp / moist
10. ____ clumsy / graceful

B. Directions: Now complete each sentence with one of the words listed above.

1. *Whispered* is an antonym for

_____.

2. *Dry* is an antonym for

_____.

3. *Awkward* is a synonym for

_____.

4. *Crooked* is an antonym for

_____.

5. *Afraid* is a synonym for

_____.

6. *Fix* is a synonym for

_____.

7. *Confess* is a synonym for

_____.

8. *Middle* is a synonym for

_____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

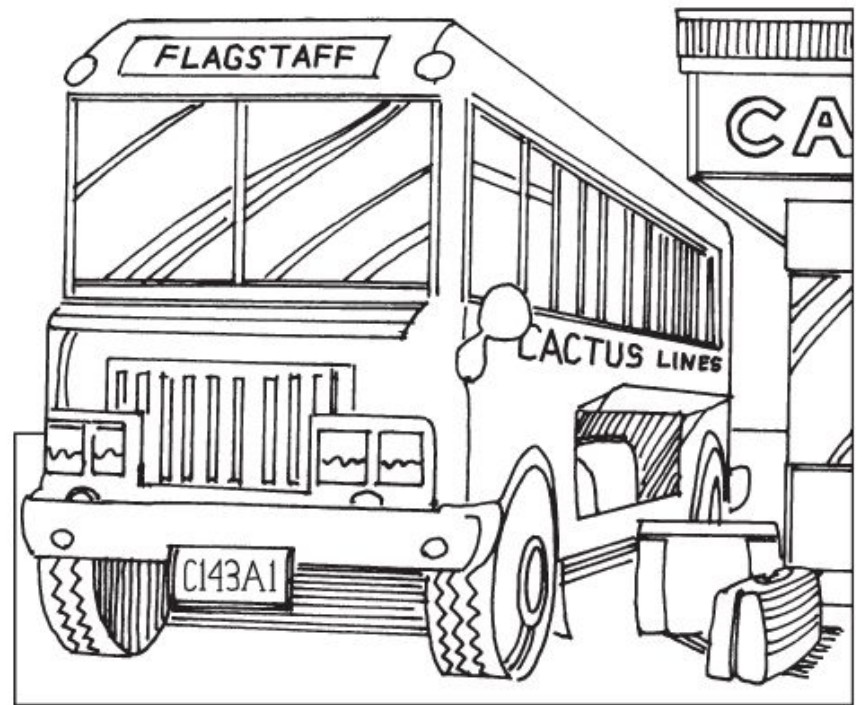
USING SYNONYMS AS CLUES TO MEANING

You can often figure out the meaning of a new word by finding its *synonym* in the surrounding words.

Directions: Read each item. Then find and circle the synonym of the **boldface** word.

EXAMPLE: "Please put your **satchels** under the seat," said the bus driver.
"We don't want people tripping over bags."

1. My **journey** began at the bus station.
It would be the trip of a lifetime!
2. I pushed through the **throng**, hoping the crowd would not keep me from boarding my bus on time.
3. I didn't know that a great **ordeal**—a test of my strength—lay ahead.
4. Our bus had traveled about an hour when it entered a sand storm. **Grit** flew through the air.
5. "Stay in your seats!" the driver **urged**. He begged us to stay calm.
6. He was driving blind. **Sightless**, he bumped off the highway.
7. The bus ended up in a **gully**. The ditch was deep.
8. **Twilight** had fallen. In the dusk, we waited for help to come.
9. Hours passed. Some passengers felt **panic**. To ease their fear, I told jokes.
10. Some people praised my bravery. They said it took **courage** to keep a sense of humor in the face of danger.



Name: _____

Date: _____



USING ANTONYMS AS CLUES TO MEANING

You may find a pair of **antonyms** (words with opposite meanings) in some sentences. Understanding one antonym will help you figure out the meaning of the other word.

Directions: Read each item and notice the **boldface** word. Fill in the blank with a word from the box. The word you choose should be an *antonym* of the boldface word.

arose

exit

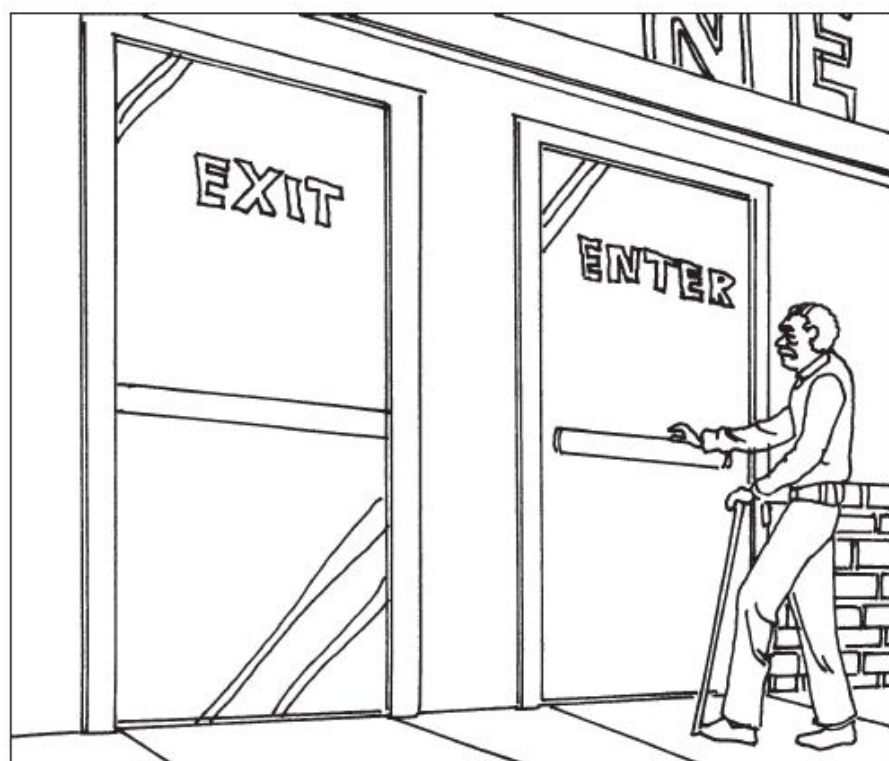
lively

polite

public

shallow

stale



1. Not **tired** enough for a nap, the _____ toddler ran about all day.
2. Scott is a _____ young man. He knows it would be **rude** to be late to the party.
3. At 5 P.M., the bakery gave away the _____ bread to make room for **fresh** loaves.

4. When the sun **set**, the moon _____.
5. Don't go in that door! It's an _____, not an **entrance**!
6. The Corner Cafe is usually open to the _____, but today a **private** group has rented the space.
7. Young children should stay in the _____ end of the pool.
Deep water can be dangerous.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Sometimes you'll find new words in a reading selection. The pictures or diagrams can help you figure out their meaning.

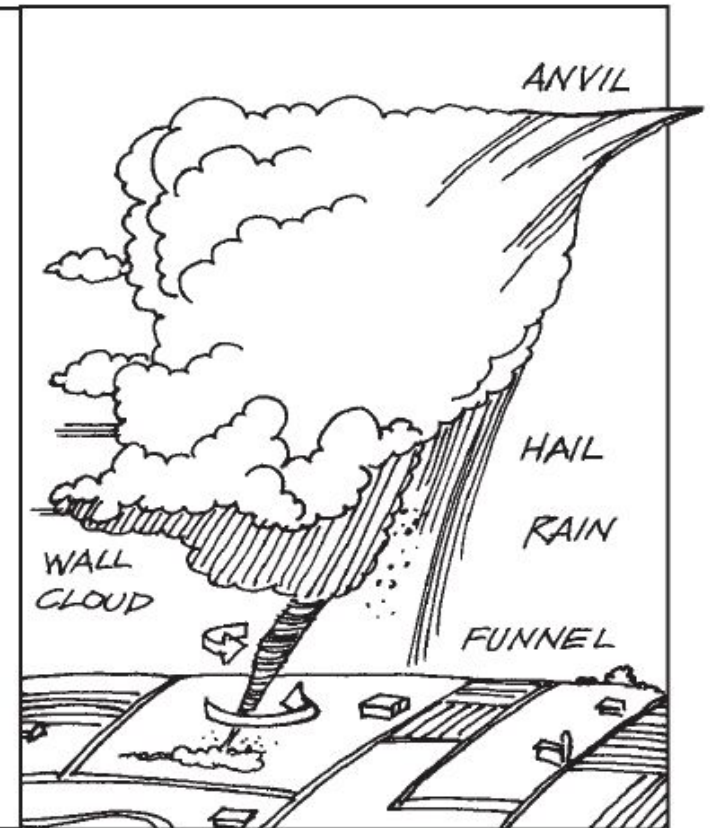
Directions: Read the selection. Look at the diagram. Then choose the answer to each question and circle its letter.

Tornadoes

It spins from the sky. It can lift a car and drop it miles away. It is one of the strongest storms known to man. It's a tornado!

Tornadoes usually occur in places that have a lot of thunderstorms. They often hit the center of the United States, which is known as the "Tornado Belt."

When a tornado forms, a dark wall cloud builds up under an anvil-shaped thundercloud. First rain and then hail may fall. Next a spinning cloud descends from the wall cloud to the ground. This "twister" is usually shaped like a funnel. It lifts rocks and even trees. The sound of things swirling in the air and crashing can sound like the roar of a freight train!



- Where does a wall cloud build up?
 - close to earth
 - in the funnel
 - under the anvil cloud
- What types of moisture often come before a tornado?
 - rain and hail
 - hail and snow
 - snow and sleet
- What is the shape of a funnel?
 - a column that is tall, narrow, and wider at the top
 - a round and wide ball
 - an even column that is the same width from top to bottom
- In a tornado, which of the following touches the ground?
 - the anvil
 - the wall cloud
 - the funnel
- Why is the funnel called a "twister"?
 - because it carries rain
 - because it spins
 - because it is dark
- The funnel descends from the wall cloud. What does *descends* mean?
 - rises from it
 - spins around it
 - moves downward from it

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING CONTEXT CLUES 1

The words surrounding an unfamiliar word are its context. You won't find these nonsense words in the dictionary! But if you notice how they're used (their context), you can figure out their meanings.

Directions: Read each sentence and circle the nonsense word. Then, circle the letter of the word's meaning. (The only way to figure out the meaning is to use context clues.)

1. I think the Rodney Raccoon cartoon show is meant for codlinks rather than for adults.

- a. women b. animals c. children

2. Bridget washed her red, curly grawp every day to keep it shining and sweet-smelling.

- a. car b. hair c. apple

3. The pesky klampliver is digging holes in the yard and leaving hills and trails throughout the garden.

- a. mole b. gardener c. steam shovel

4. Because Mr. Parker missed the last fledlamk, he did not make it home in time for dinner.

- a. movie b. baseball c. bus

5. When Mr. Parker swung his bat and missed the fizmark, the umpire called "Strike One!"

- a. bus b. baseball c. table

6. Pumpkin pie, a delicious lorghat, is just perfect to finish off an autumn meal.

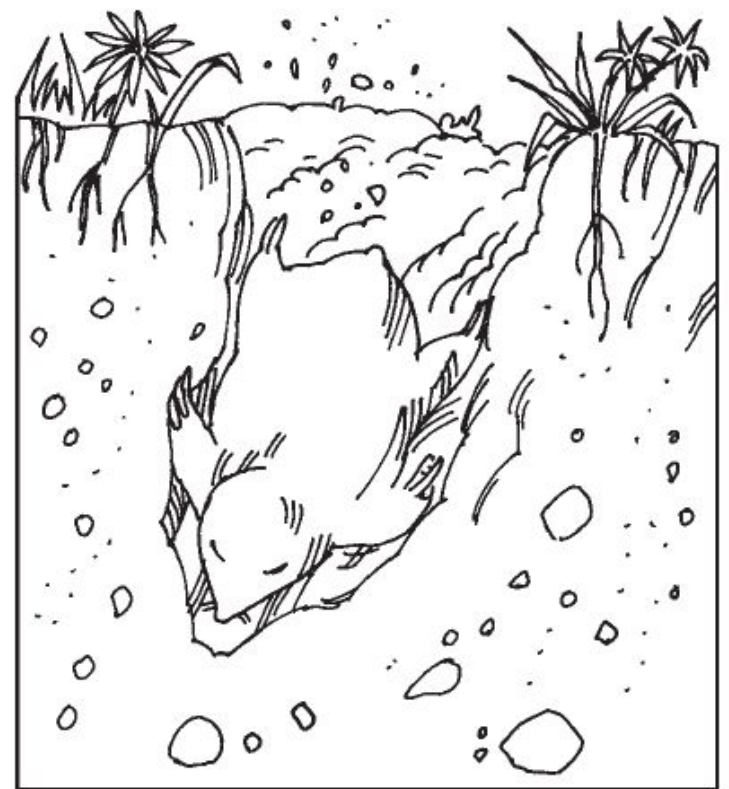
- a. dessert b. beverage c. apron

7. As the music played, Gerald took a breath, smiled, opened his mouth, and burst into qualtzmk.

- a. flames b. tears c. song

8. The mad wraxbuldman mixed chemicals in a test tube, drank them down, and began to laugh.

- a. mechanic b. librarian c. scientist



Name: _____

Date: _____

USING CONTEXT CLUES 2

Read carefully and use words you already know to understand new words.



Directions: Read the passage below. Notice the context of the **boldface** words. Decide each boldface word's meaning and write your definitions on the lines.

You've probably gone into a store and handed over money to **purchase** a product. If so, you have been a **consumer**. Usually, shoppers get what they pay for—but sometimes an item turns out to be a **dud**! That's when it's time to **complain**. When you get poor service or bad goods, don't waste time grumbling to friends. Go to those who can fix the problem. Explain what you need. Do you want a cash **refund** so you can buy a different product? Do you want to **exchange** the item for a similar one? Most **merchants** want to make customers happy. If you appear to be calm rather than **furious**, they will usually correct the problem.



1. To *purchase* must mean to _____.
2. I think that a *consumer* is _____.
3. I think *dud* means _____.
4. To *complain* must mean to _____.
5. I think that a *refund* is _____.
6. I think *exchange* means _____.
7. I think *merchants* are _____.
8. I think *furious* means _____.

Name: _____

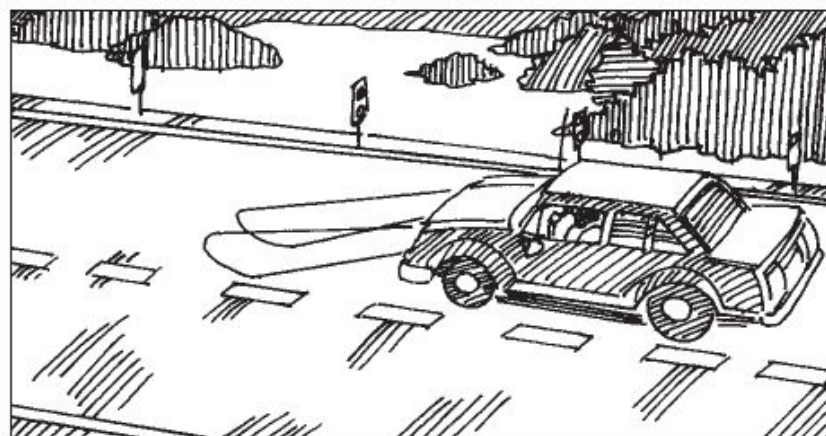
Date: _____



It's time to do some original work. Just choose some words from the lessons to use in context.

A. Directions: Circle the word that best fits the context of the sentence.

1. The driver turned the car lights on at (twilight / throng).
2. The (consumer / merchant) sells video games and video tapes.
3. When the show is over, please leave by the nearest (exit / gully).
4. In the morning, I (arose / descended) from my sleep and got ready for school.
5. After you receive a gift, it is (dud / polite) to send a thank you note.
6. It took (panic / courage) to tell Mr. Burke that I broke his window.
7. Diving into (shallow / blind) water is very risky.
8. An unwrapped sandwich will quickly become (lively / stale).



B. Directions: Use each of the following words in a sentence. Make sure the context makes the word's meaning clear.

complain _____

furious _____

journey _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Every word either is a base word or contains one. Sometimes other word parts are added to a base word to make a new word.

EXAMPLE: free + dom = freedom

A. Directions: One word in each group is a base word. Circle it.

1. straight straighter straighten
2. open openness opener
3. renew newly new
4. taking take mistake
5. lowly lower low
6. home homeward homes
7. precook cooks cook
8. spelling misspell spell
9. zipper zip unzip
10. appear disappear appears



B. Directions: Each column begins with a base word. Circle two words in the list that have been formed from that word.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. long
longer
longing
lone | 3. free
freeze
freedom
freely | 5. hurt
hurtful
hurting
hurdle | 7. do
dope
doing
redo |
| 2. pay
payment
repay
paper | 4. kind
kindly
kin
unkind | 6. hum
hummed
humming
human | 8. smile
smiling
mile
smiles |

Name: _____

Date: _____



BASE WORDS 2

Finding the base word in a longer word can help you figure out a new word's meaning.

A. Directions: Write the base word on each line. **EXAMPLE:** helpless help

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. worker | _____ | 13. American | _____ |
| 2. surprising | _____ | 14. foolish | _____ |
| 3. useful | _____ | 15. hunter | _____ |
| 4. slightly | _____ | 16. dances | _____ |
| 5. asked | _____ | 17. easy | _____ |
| 6. nearest | _____ | 18. winner | _____ |
| 7. remake | _____ | 19. sooner | _____ |
| 8. unhappy | _____ | 20. nonfat | _____ |
| 9. hopeful | _____ | 21. magical | _____ |
| 10. grasped | _____ | 22. forceful | _____ |
| 11. tied | _____ | 23. wealthy | _____ |
| 12. searched | _____ | 24. drifting | _____ |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with one of the base words you wrote above.



1. After the snowstorm, our car was buried in a _____.
2. "Abracadabra!" exclaimed Waldo the Wonderful as he performed his _____ act.
3. The pilgrims sailed the *Mayflower* to the country we now call _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Think about it. Can you name two or three words that have one base word in common?

Directions: Read the three words in each item. Then write the base word that the three words share. Finally, complete each sentence with one of the words.

EXAMPLE: refreshing fresher freshly BASE WORD: fresh

- a. Nothing smells better than freshly baked bread!
- b. Bread baked this morning will be fresher than yesterday's bread.
- c. After working on a hot day, I love a refreshing swim in the pool.



1. attracting attractive attraction BASE WORD: _____

- a. The roller coaster is the most thrilling _____ at the park.
- b. The sugar cookies are _____ ants to our picnic.
- c. Theo painted his house to make it more _____.

2. invented invention inventor BASE WORD: _____

- a. Thomas Edison is remembered as a famous _____.
- b. He _____ the electric light bulb.
- c. Can you imagine what life would be like without Edison's _____?

3. unthinkable rethink thinking BASE WORD: _____

- a. If the Johnsons can't find a babysitter, they'll have to _____ their evening's plans.
- b. Leaving a small child home alone is an _____ thing to do!
- c. Maggie Johnson is _____ about moving the party to her house.

4. placed placement replace BASE WORD: _____

- a. If you break that antique vase, it will be hard to _____ it.
- b. Handle it gently and be careful with its _____ on the shelf.
- c. Watch out! I think you have _____ it too near the edge.

Name: _____

Date: _____



BASE WORDS 4

Are you ready for more practice with base words?

Directions: Read each sentence and the question that follows it. The base word of one of the words in the sentence will answer the question. Write that answer on the line.

EXAMPLE: *Over 2,000 years ago, the Chinese built the Great Wall.*

In what country would you find the Great Wall?

China

1. *Some people call a full moon a "lover's moon."*

What emotion is said to be sparked by the full moon?

2. *Wolves are often heard howling at the full moon.*

What do wolves sometimes do when the moon is full?

3. *In some places, farmers think it is good luck to plant crops under a new, or dark, moon.*

What do we call a place in the country where crops are grown and animals are raised?



4. *Stories say "Don't look over your left shoulder during a new moon. It can bring misfortune!"*

What is another word for "good luck"?

5. *Circling the Earth takes the moon about a month.*

What is the word for a round disk shaped like a full moon?

Name: _____

Date: _____



A **prefix** is a group of letters added to the beginning of a base word. The result is a new word with its own meaning. For example: **un-** + **happy** = **unhappy**.

A. Directions: Write the prefix of each word on the line.

EXAMPLE: replace re-

1. undo _____

6. semicircle _____

2. preview _____

7. foreground _____

3. rebuild _____

8. supernatural _____

4. disagree _____

9. mislead _____

5. bicycle _____

10. postwar _____

B. Directions: Add a prefix to the **boldface** word. Use the new word to complete the sentence.

EXAMPLE: (**turn**) If you don't like the gift, be sure to return it.

1. (**appear**) The magician showed us a rabbit and then made it _____.

2. (**healthy**) The poor, stray dog looked thin and _____.

3. (**dress**) Before gym class, we have to _____ and put on our sweatsuits.

4. (**star**) The rock singer became so famous he was called a _____.

5. (**teen**) At age 12, Christina was a _____.



Name: _____

Date: _____



PREFIXES 2

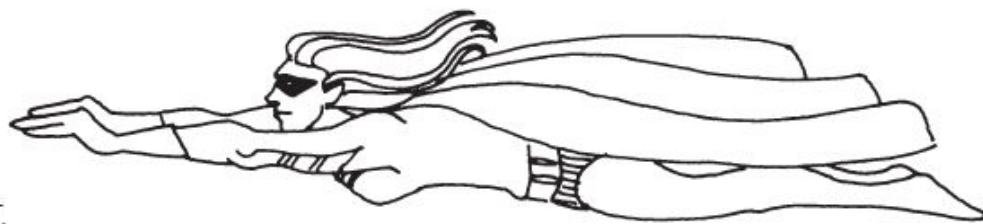
Every prefix has its own meaning. Understanding the prefix can help you figure out the meaning of the whole word.

A. Directions: The prefix *re-* means *again*. Read each sentence as it is. Then add the prefix *re-* to the beginning of the **boldface** word. As you read the sentence again, notice how the word's meaning has changed.

1. The directions told me to ____ **read** the sentence.
2. I made a mistake and had to ____ **do** the worksheet.
3. The office lost my paperwork, so I had to ____ **apply** for the job.

B. Directions: The prefix *super-* means *above* or *more than normal*. Read each sentence as it is. Then add the prefix *super-* to the beginning of the **boldface** word. Read the sentence again and notice how the meaning has changed.

1. Mightywoman is a ____ **human** hero.
2. In today's world, the United States is a ____ **power**.
3. Route 66 is a ____ **highway** that crosses the nation.



C. Directions: The prefix *un-* means *not*. Read each sentence as it is. Then add the prefix *un-* to the beginning of the **boldface** word. Read the sentence again and notice how the meaning has changed.

1. Students like Ms. Chin because she never says ____ **kind** things.
2. Some folks say that walking under open ladders is ____ **lucky**.
3. Don't spend too much time worrying about ____ **important** matters.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Here's some practice using those word starters known as **prefixes**.

Directions: Use the prefix *un-*, *re-*, or *super-* to write one word that replaces the **boldface** words.

EXAMPLE: I left the room with my test paper **not finished**. unfinished

1. I heard a story about a flying dog, but I believe it was **not true**.

2. The photo came out so badly that I had to **take it over again**.

3. Is it a bird? Is it a plane? No! It's **the man who is greater than the average man!**



4. The sugar in the blue box is **finer than usual** sugar.

5. It is **not safe** to ride a bike at night without a light.

6. The gift arrived **without any wrapping on it**.

7. The camera is out of focus, so you'll need to **adjust** the lens **again**.

8. If the customer is not satisfied, the car wash will **wash** the car **again**.

9. "Your paper is too short," said the teacher. "You'll need to **write** it **again**."

10. The corner grocery won't have everything on your list, but the **large market that carries many more items** will.

Name: _____

Date: _____



PREFIXES 4

This exercise will show you what a *big* difference a prefix can make!

Directions: Read the following paragraph, and circle the words that have the prefix *un-*. Then rewrite the paragraph, removing the prefix *un-* wherever you find it.



Margo was unhappy with her school. The teachers, she felt, were quite unkind. The students were unfriendly. Margo got unsatisfactory grades, and she felt the grading system was unfair. The school staff treated Margo as if she were a very unimportant person. She felt like a most unlucky girl, indeed.

New Paragraph:



Name: _____

Date: _____



A **suffix** is a group of letters added to the end of a base word. Here's an example for you: *good* + *-ness* = *goodness*.

A. Directions: Write the *suffix* you see in each word.

EXAMPLE: peaceful -ful

1. lonely _____

6. foolish _____

2. narrower _____

7. protection _____

3. hopeful _____

8. machinist _____

4. hopeless _____

9. building _____

5. government _____

10. builder _____

B. Directions: Add a suffix to the **boldface** word. Use the new word to complete the sentence.

EXAMPLE: **follow**

Sam didn't run for president because he's more of a follower than a leader.

1. **(honest)** I _____ don't know
who took Mr. Wilson's wallet!

2. **(piano)** The _____
played beautiful music on
the baby grand.

3. **(bake)** The _____ made a
special cake for the graduation party.

4. **(peace)** When the violent storm ended, the valley was
_____ again.

5. **(use)** That camera will be _____ if there's no film in it.



Name: _____

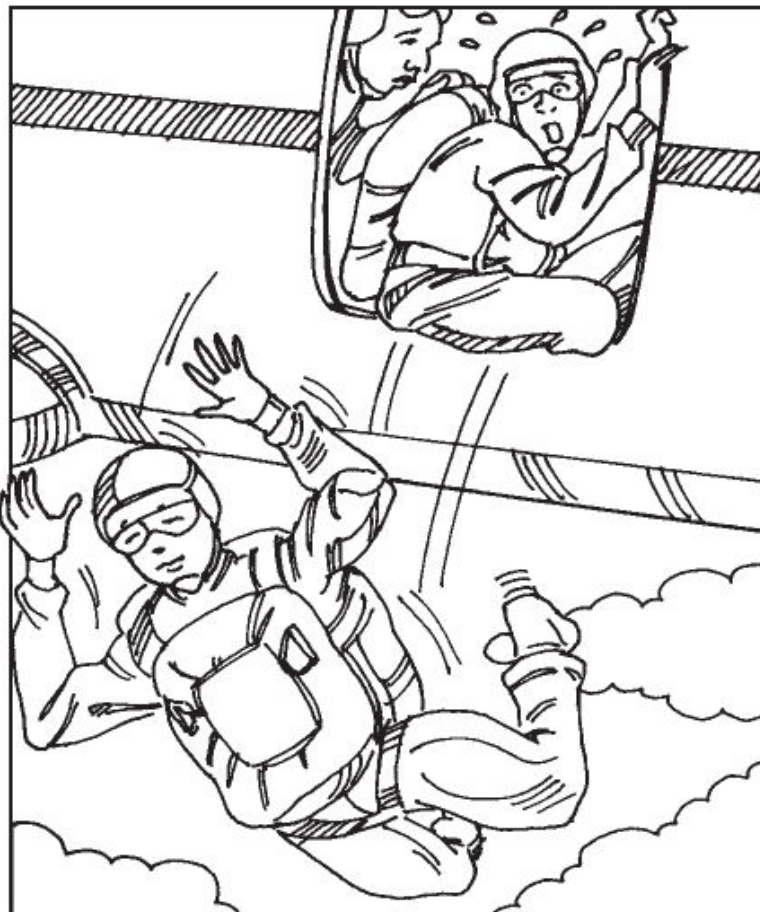
Date: _____



SUFFIXES 2

Like a prefix, a suffix can completely change the meaning of a word.

Directions: The suffix *-less* means *without*.
The suffix *-ful* means *full of*. You can
create a pair of *antonyms* (opposites)
by adding these suffixes to base
words. Write sentences of your
own using the antonyms below.



1. **fearless:** _____

fearful: _____

2. **hopeless:** _____

hopeful: _____

3. **colorless:** _____

colorful: _____

4. **joyless:** _____

joyful: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

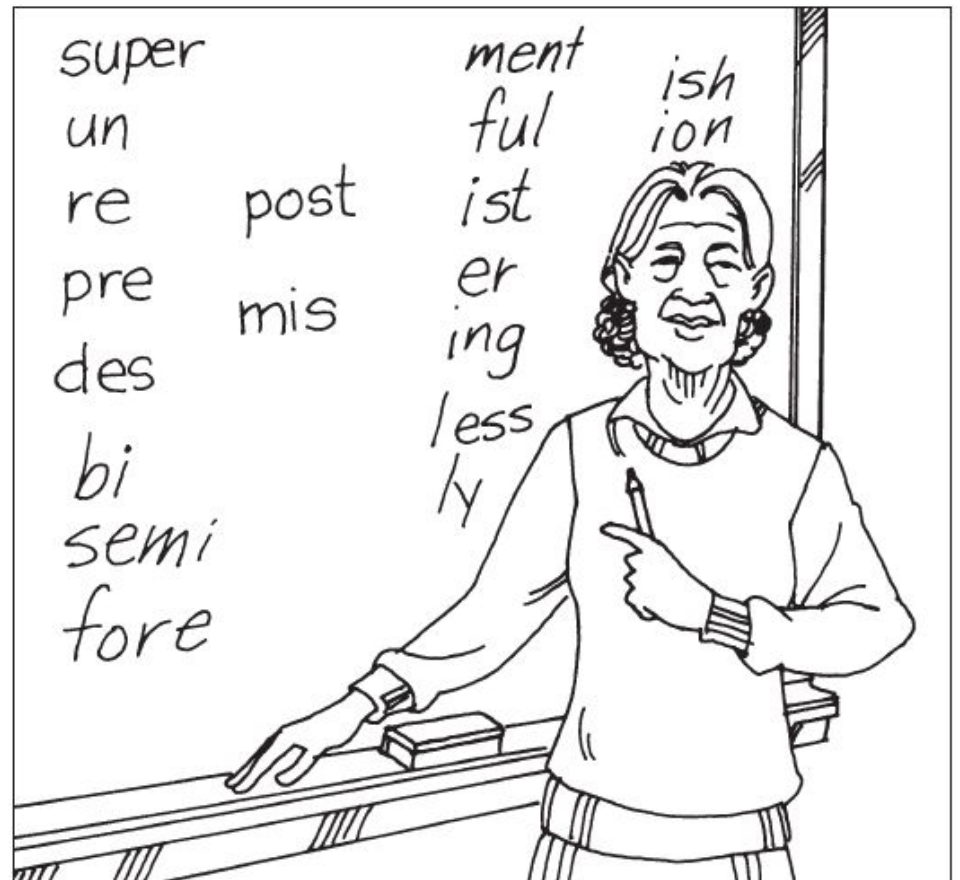


Who did it? To name people who "do" something, you can add the suffix **-er, -or, -eer, or -ist**.

Directions: Add a suffix to answer the question. Hint: The word you build will have the same base word as the **boldface** word.

EXAMPLE: Who **built** the new house on the corner? *the builder*

1. Who **acted** in the school play? *the* _____
2. Who painted the picture for the **art** show? *the* _____
3. Who **invented** that marvelous machine? *the* _____
4. Who mixed the chemicals for the **scientific** study? *the* _____
5. Who went down the **mine** shaft to dig out the ore? *the* _____
6. Who **sings** the national anthem before the basketball game? *the* _____
7. Who **teaches** students about prefixes and suffixes?
the _____
8. Who moves the strings of the **puppets**?
the _____
9. Who **conducts** the orchestra?
the _____
10. Who drives the train **engine**?
the _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

WORD PARTS PRACTICE

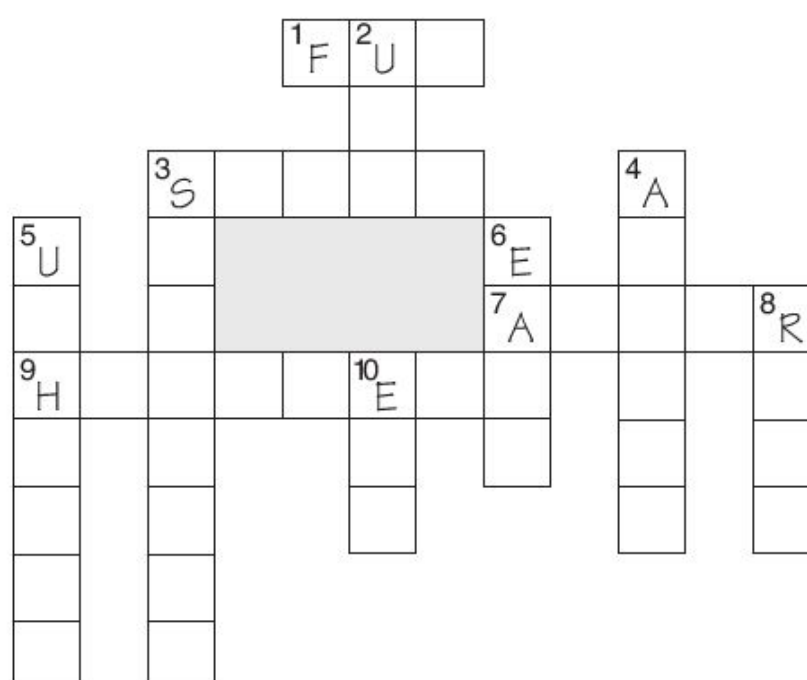


Unlock word meanings to show you have **smarts**.
Study words closely and notice their parts.

Directions: Use what you know about base words, suffixes, and prefixes to complete the crossword puzzle.

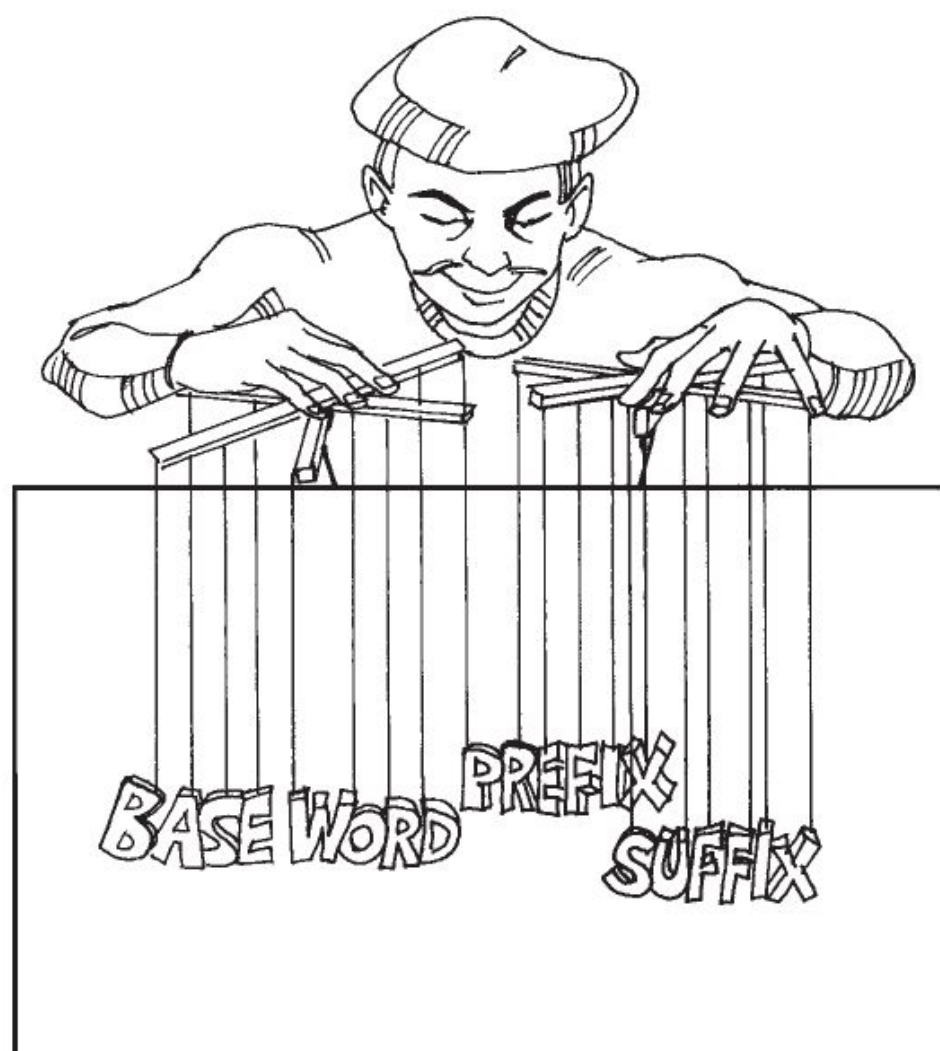
ACROSS

1. suffix meaning "full of"
3. prefix meaning "above" or "more than the usual"
7. a person who performs in a play
9. being without hope



DOWN

2. base word shared by *useful* and *useless*
3. base word of *surprising*
4. one who creates works of art
5. not happy
6. base word of *easy*
8. to do over
10. suffix added to *puppet* to name the person who pulls the strings



Name: _____

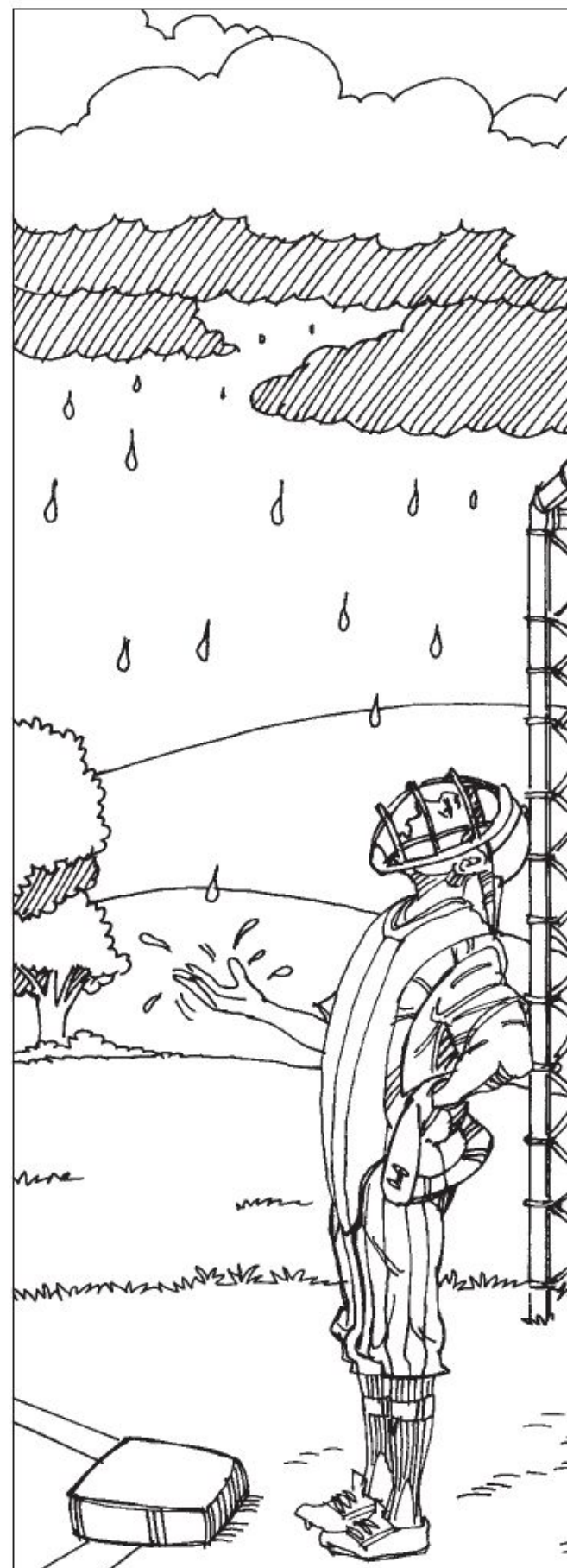
Date: _____



A compound word joins two words as one. Usually, one plus one is two. In the case of a compound word, one plus one equals ONE! Example: side + walk = sidewalk

Directions: Circle the compound word in each sentence.

1. Some sports fans say that baseball is America's greatest sport.
2. On the school playground you can often see kids with bats and balls.
3. Students in Ms. Klein's classroom challenged Mr. Toro's students to a game.
4. My classmates decided that I should be catcher for Ms. Klein's team.
5. The morning of the big game, I looked everywhere for my old mitt.
6. How can a catcher catch without a mitt?
7. After a frantic search, I finally found the mitt upstairs.
8. It was lying forgotten in my bedroom closet.
9. By afternoon, the two excited teams were on the field.
10. "Oh, no," I groaned as raindrops fell.
11. We went inside to wait out the storm.



Name: _____

Date: _____



COMPOUND WORDS 2

Inside, outside, here and there . . . You'll find compound words most everywhere! If you can find three compound words in that rhyme, you're ready for this activity.

A. Directions: Combine a word from the first column with a word from the second column to make a compound word. Write the compound words on the lines.

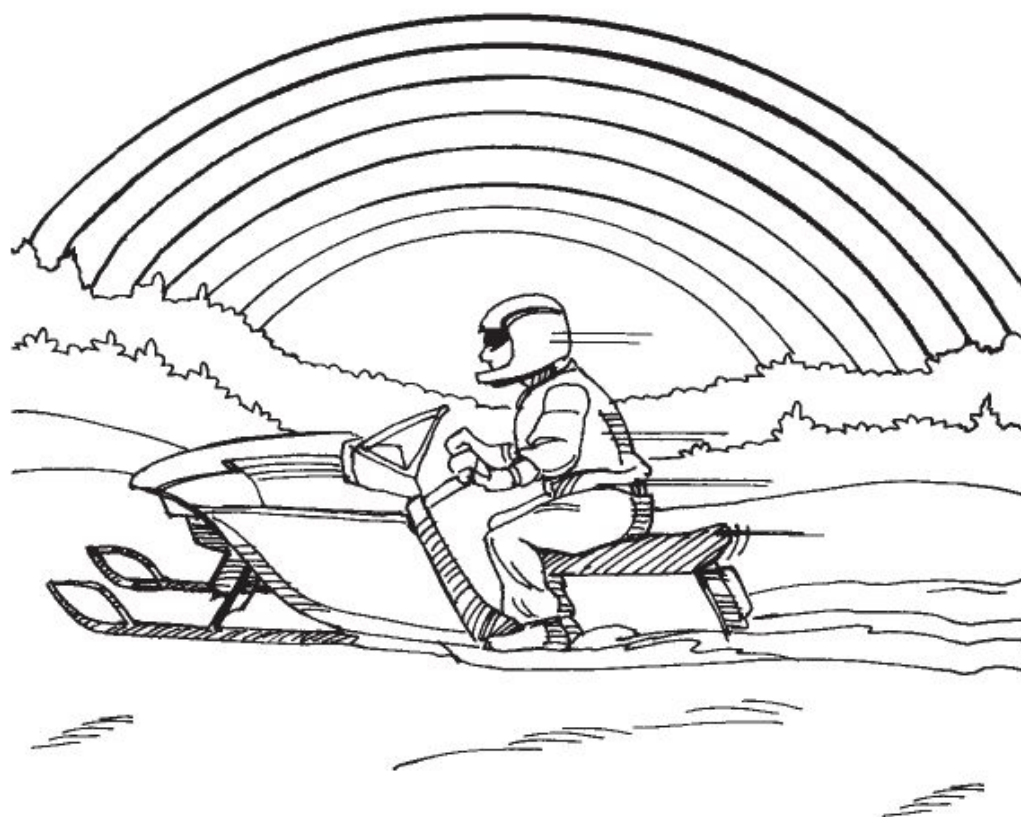
COLUMN 1

rain
home
touch
snow
any

COLUMN 2

thing
bow
sick
down
mobile

COMPOUND WORDS



B. Directions: Now complete each sentence with one of the compound words you wrote above.

1. After the storm, the sun came out, and a colorful _____ arched over our heads.
2. The quarterback threw a pass and the receiver made a _____.
3. Nick was lonely and _____ during his first days at summer camp.
4. The _____ zoomed across the winter meadow.
5. We'll meet at six, but if _____ changes, call me!

Name: _____

Date: _____

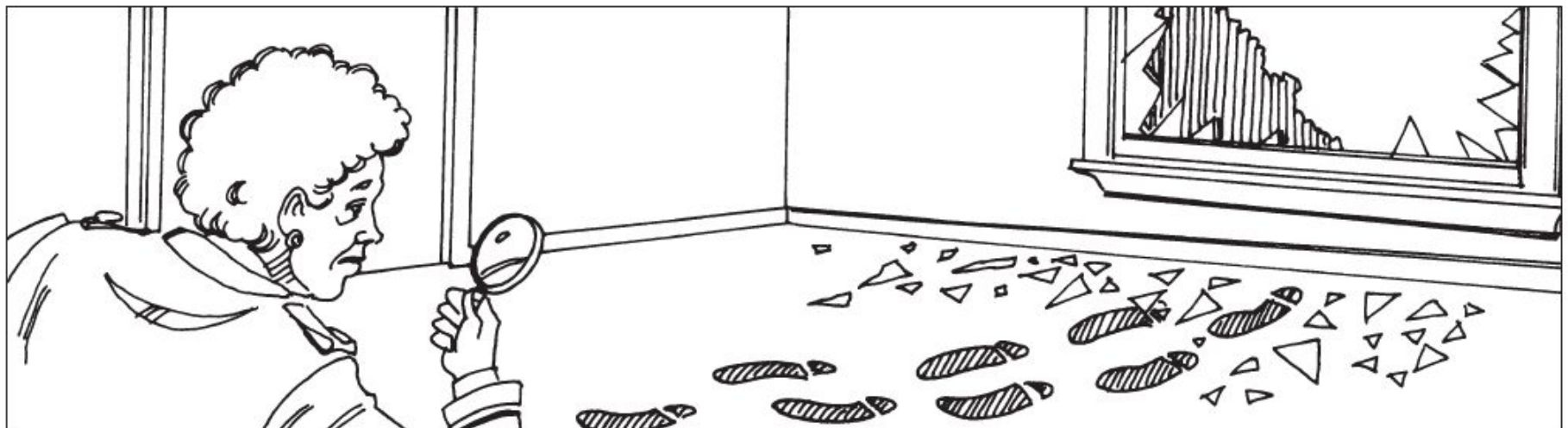


Once again, it's time to use your vocabulary skills and poetic talents!

Directions: Combine words listed below to make a compound word that completes each rhyme. Hint: You'll use one word twice.

ball
day
break
fire
foot
hall
prints
sun
set
way
wood

1. When the leaves drop in the fall
Autumn sports fans watch _____.
2. I'd start a fire if I could,
But the rain soaked all our _____.
3. The sky was red when the pair first met
Sitting on a beach watching the _____.
4. Come on inside! I hope you'll stay.
Just hang your coat in the _____.
5. It's six o'clock, and I'm awake!
I'm up and ready at _____.
6. The mystery's solved. Among the hints
Was a set of the suspect's _____.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Remember that a compound word combines two or more words to make a new word.

A. Directions: Write a compound word on the line to answer each question.

1. In what do sparrows and robins clean themselves?

2. What time of day follows noon and comes before evening?

3. What does an artist use to apply color to a canvas?



4. What is a popular American sport? _____

B. Directions: Now use each of the compound words you wrote above in a sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Notice the apostrophe between the **t** and the **s** in **what's**?
You'll always find an apostrophe in a contraction.

A. Directions: A contraction is a shortened word made from two or more words. An apostrophe (') shows where one or more letters have been left out.

EXAMPLE: what + is = what's

Write the two words that are joined in each contraction below.

The first one has been done for you.

1. isn't = is not
2. wouldn't = _____
3. you'll = _____
4. she's = _____
5. didn't = _____
6. I've = _____
7. there's = _____
8. we're = _____
9. I'm = _____
10. let's = _____



B. Directions: Now write the contraction of each set of words below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. could not = <u>couldn't</u> | 6. I had = _____ |
| 2. you have = _____ | 7. that is = _____ |
| 3. here is = _____ | 8. would not = _____ |
| 4. he would = _____ | 9. where is = _____ |
| 5. who is = _____ | 10. were not = _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS WITH AN APOSTROPHE: CONTRACTIONS 2

Get ready for some more contraction action!

A. Directions: Replace the **boldface** words with a contraction. Write the contraction on the line.

1. You **should not** throw that banana peel away! _____
2. **There is** more than one thing you can do with it. _____
3. If you turn it upside down,
it will make an excellent hat
for a tiny head. _____
4. Amy says **she will** watch her
banana peel turn brown. _____
5. I hope you **did not** leave
your peel on the ground! _____
6. If you had, someone **might**
have slipped on it! _____



B. Directions: Circle the contraction in each sentence. Rewrite the sentence replacing the contraction with the two words that it combines.

1. What's the matter? _____
2. Don't you feel well? _____
3. Maybe you've caught a cold. _____
4. You'll likely feel better soon. _____
5. I'm sure of it! _____
6. You shouldn't go to the party with a cold. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Possessives are words that show ownership. A singular noun shows ownership when you add an apostrophe and the letter s.

A. Directions: Circle the possessive form that correctly completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

1. A _____ nose is amazing.

hounds / hound's / hound,s

2. A hound can smell a small _____ trail long before it can see the creature.

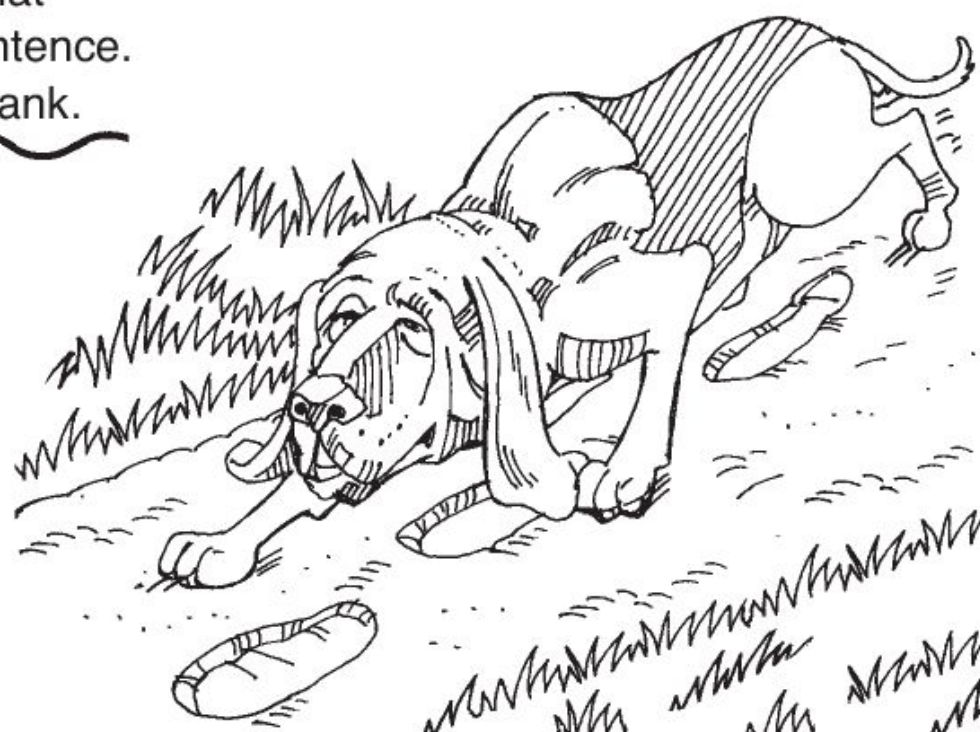
animal's / animals / amina's

3. A _____ long ears and sharp nose make it a typical hound.

beagle / beagl'es / beagle's

4. In the wilderness, the hound is a _____ friend and partner.

hunters' / hunter's / hunters



5. Unlike most hounds, a _____ sight is its sharpest sense.

greyhounds / greyhound's / greyhound

6. Because it can sniff out a criminal or lost person, a bloodhound is the _____ greatest detective dog.

world's / world / worlds'

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with a noun that shows ownership.

1. The _____ leash is hanging on the hook.

3. The _____ horn would not stop honking.

2. The _____ feathers are on the floor of the cage.

4. Did you see that _____ strange hairdo?

Name: _____

Date: _____



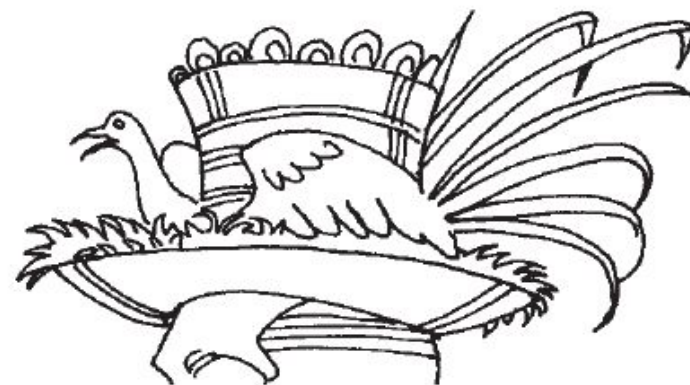
POSSESSIVE WORDS 2

Most plural nouns end in *s*. To make them possessive, put the apostrophe at the end of the word.

A. Directions: After each sentence, write the noun that shows ownership and the object owned. Use the possessive form.

EXAMPLE: The hats of the ladies are silly.

ladies' hats



1. The teams of both schools are winners. _____
2. The routines of the clowns were funny. _____
3. The ringing of the bells announced the time. _____
4. These robes belong to the choir members. _____
5. The hum of mosquitoes reminded me that it was summer. _____

B. Directions: Some plural nouns end in a letter other than *s*. To make them possessive, add an apostrophe plus *s*. Complete each sentence. Write the possessive form of a word from the box.

children

mice

oxen

geese

1. The _____ toys filled the playroom.
2. The wagon trail was marked by the _____ hoofprints.
3. We could hear the _____ tiny sounds in the attic.
4. Each fall, the _____ flight path takes them over our city.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Practice what you've learned about compound words and words with apostrophes.

A. Directions: Combine two words listed below to make compound words. Try different combinations, and create as many compound words as you can!

sea home sick shore line plane air side out

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

B. Directions: Write each word from the box under the correct heading. Then use one word from each column in a sentence.

couldn't cannot he's men's Julia's what's inside

COMPOUND WORDS:

CONTRACTIONS:

POSSESSIVES:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MY SENTENCES:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Stretch your mind with this vocabulary exercise.

Directions: Write a word that matches the first definition. Then double one letter to spell a word that matches the second definition.

EXAMPLE: Slang word for a police officer = cop

A place where chickens are kept = coop

1. Very, very warm = _____

An owl's call = _____

2. Your male baby = _____

Before long = _____

3. To make a wager = _____

A dark red vegetable = _____

4. Messy food fed to pigs = _____

A type of boat = _____

5. The number following nine = _____

Someone age 13 to 19 = _____

6. A written sales pitch = _____

To put two and two together = _____

7. To place something somewhere = _____

To make a golf shot on the green = _____

8. Longing for something to happen = _____

Jumping up and down on one foot = _____



Name: _____

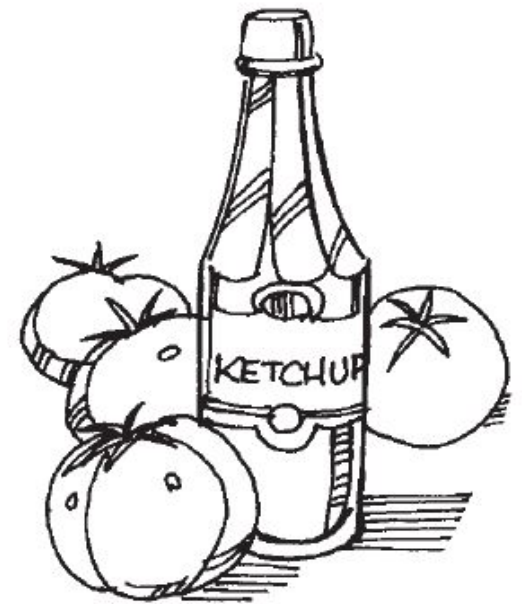
Date: _____

Did you mean *night* or *knight*? You probably can't tell by the sound of the word. *Night* and *knight* are **homonyms**—different words that sound alike.



A. Directions: Notice the homonyms in parentheses as you read each sentence. Circle the correct homonym.

1. If you (need / knead) something to spice up a meal, you might try ketchup.
2. Ketchup is a sauce (made / maid) from tomatoes, sugar, salt, mustard, vinegar, and spices.
3. The name (four / for) the sauce is believed to have come from an Asian word pronounced "kaychup."
4. The word we use is not only spelled "ketchup," but "catchup" or "catsup," (two / too).
5. You can (buy / by) ketchup in almost any grocery store.
6. The tangy, red sauce tastes (great / grate) on (stake / steak).



B. Directions: Unscramble the letters to spell the homonym of the **boldface** word. Then write sentences using the words you unscrambled.

1. **been** N I B _____

3. **pair** R E A P _____

2. **hair** R H E A _____

4. **dough** E D O _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



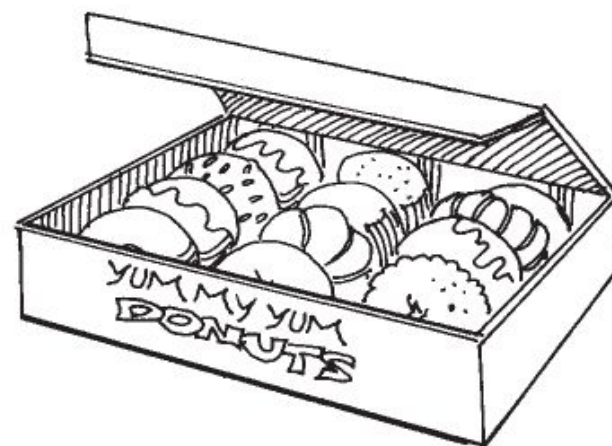
HOMONYMS 2

**See and sea are different words that sound alike.
That makes them homonyms.**

Directions: Fill in each blank with the correct homonym.

1. whole / hole

- a. I can't believe I ate the _____ box of donuts!
- b. To be a donut, a round cake must have a _____.



2. principal / principle

- a. Honesty is a _____ to live by!
- b. Ms. Chin, our school _____, announced the guest speaker.

3. flee / flea

- a. Waldo found a _____ in his dog's thick coat.
- b. If the fire comes their way, the animals must _____ the forest.

4. plain / plane

- a. Would you like a _____ or chocolate donut?
- b. The wings dipped as the _____ turned.

5. sleigh/ slay

- a. The horse pulled the _____ through the snowy field.
- b. The young hero will _____ the fierce dragon.

6. rain / reign

- a. The homecoming queen will _____ at the football game.
- b. I hope it doesn't _____ during the game.

7. throne / thrown

- a. The ball was _____ from the 20-yard line.
- b. The queen sat on a _____ decorated with flowers.

Name: _____

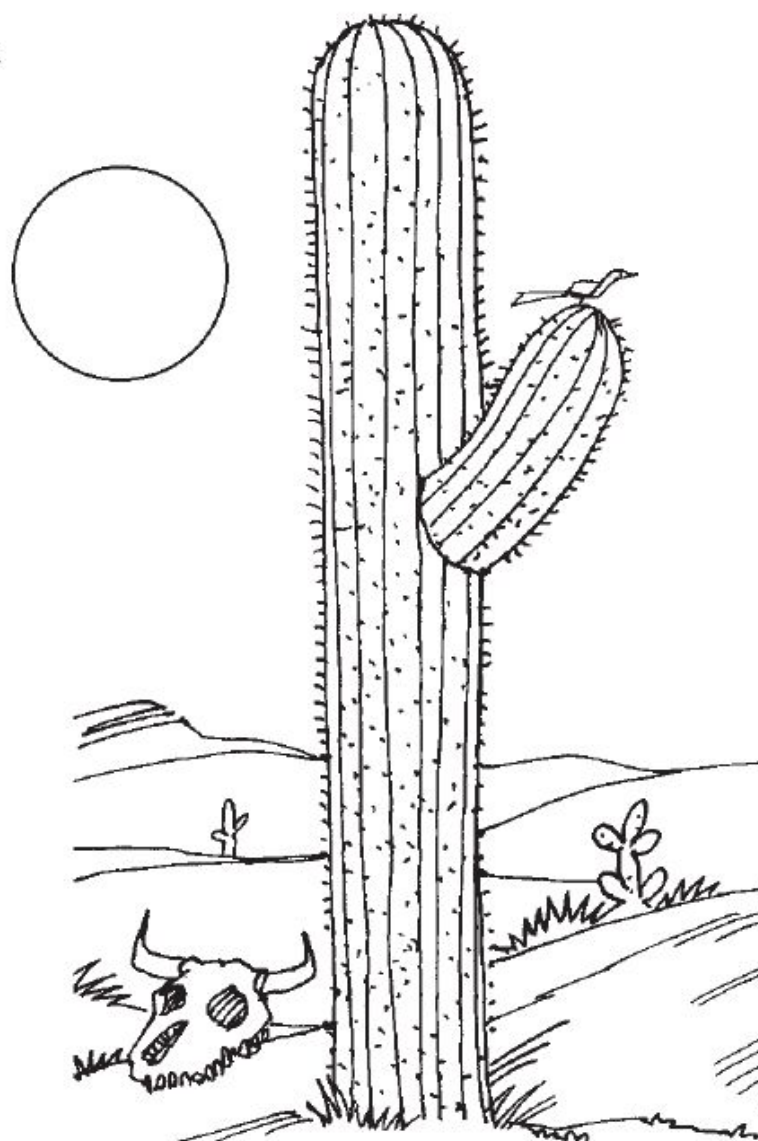
Date: _____



Do you eat *dessert* or *desert*? Choose the second word and you'll get a mouthful of sand! These two words are among the many that people often confuse.

Directions: Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence. Use a dictionary if you need help deciding which word is correct.

1. Cactus is the name of a family of plants that often grow in the (dessert / desert).
2. A cactus is able to live in very dry (weather / whether).
3. Most plants (lose / loose) water through their leaves.
4. The cactus has very few leaves, and it stores water in (it's / its) stem.
5. The plant can live (quiet / quit / quite) a long time without water.
6. The (whole / hole) cactus plant is covered with bristles and spines.
7. If an animal bites into those spines, it will quickly (quiet / quit / quite) eating!
8. All cactus plants, (except / accept) a few, sprout beautiful flowers.
9. Even a cactus will (dye / die) without water.
10. Cactus roots are (clothes / close) to the surface so they can catch any water that falls.



CHALLENGE: Do you know the *plural* form of cactus?

Check a dictionary and write it here: _____

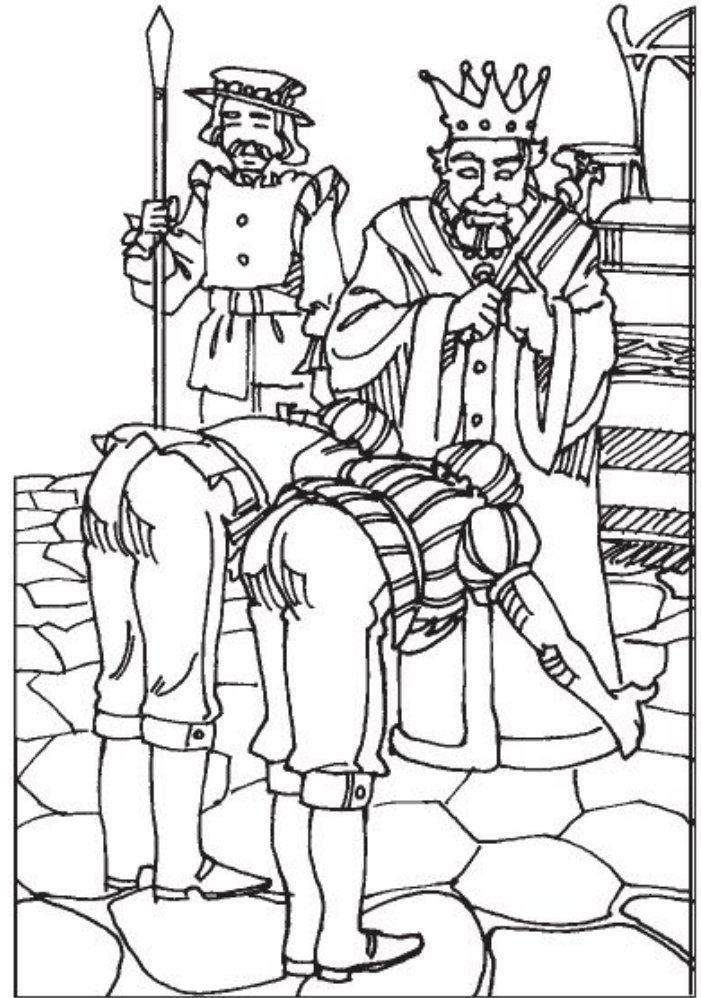
Name: _____

Date: _____



This lesson will set you straight on some words that many people find confusing.

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words that correctly complete the sentences. Use a dictionary if you need help.



1. **presents / presence**

- a. The royal subjects bowed in the _____ of the king.
- b. The greedy king demanded that people bring him money and _____.

2. **chose / choose**

- a. Of all the people in our school, Michael _____ Ricky for his best friend.
- b. Who did you _____ to be among your group of friends?

3. **led / lead**

- a. I think the new president will _____ the country well.
- b. When he was governor, he _____ his state to better times.

4. **advice / advise**

- a. Take my _____ and get to the stadium early.
- b. I _____ you to buy game tickets online at a low price.

5. **past / passed**

- a. What happened yesterday is in the _____.
- b. I'm sorry that I _____ up a chance to learn to ski.

6. **lose / loose**

- a. It looked like our team would _____ the game.
- b. I untied the leash and let the dog _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



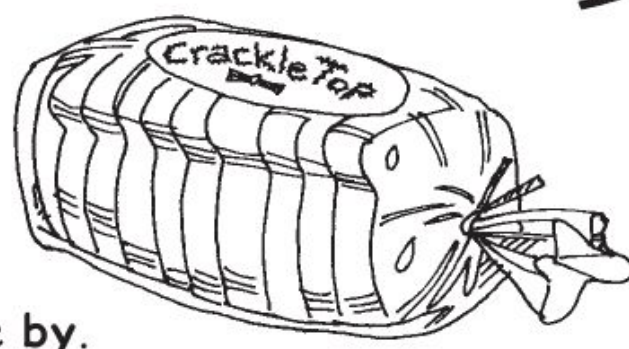
Help! This ad writer mixed up some homonyms and easily confused words! Can you fix the mistakes?

Directions: The **boldface** words in the following advertisement are incorrect! Write the correct word next to the matching number.

Do you knead⁽¹⁾
a better bread?

Smart shoppers will chose⁽²⁾

Crackle Top



Crackle Top is maid⁽³⁾ fresh
daily from hole⁽⁴⁾ grains.

At a low, low price, it is a wise by⁽⁵⁾.

For a grate⁽⁶⁾ sandwich, try Crackle Top with leftover stake⁽⁷⁾.

Sprinkle sugar on toasted Crackle Top for a sweet desert⁽⁸⁾.

.....

Ask for Crackle Top at your supper⁽⁹⁾ market!

Don't except⁽¹⁰⁾ a substitute.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Name: _____ **Date:** _____



WORD WORKOUT: TAKE-AWAY

Your vocabulary skills come into play in the game of "Take-Away."

Directions: Write a word that matches the first definition. Then take away one letter to write a word that matches the second definition.



1. a. a stick carried to help with walking: _____
b. a round, metal container in which foods are sealed: _____
2. a. a group of musicians playing together: _____
b. the opposite of good: _____
3. a. a growing, living thing that usually has a stem and leaves: _____
b. a thought-out way of doing something: _____
4. a. a measure of the moment, such as one o'clock: _____
b. to bind together with string: _____
5. a. a soft, furry animal with long ears and a short tail: _____
b. a Jewish leader: _____
6. a. the past tense of *steal*: _____
b. the bottom surface of your foot: _____
7. a. a pipe for carrying away water: _____
b. water drops that fall from the sky: _____
8. a. to make a picture with a pencil or pen: _____
b. uncooked: _____
9. a. a measure of volume that equals $\frac{1}{2}$ quart: _____
b. a stiff wire with one flat end and one pointed end that fastens things together: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

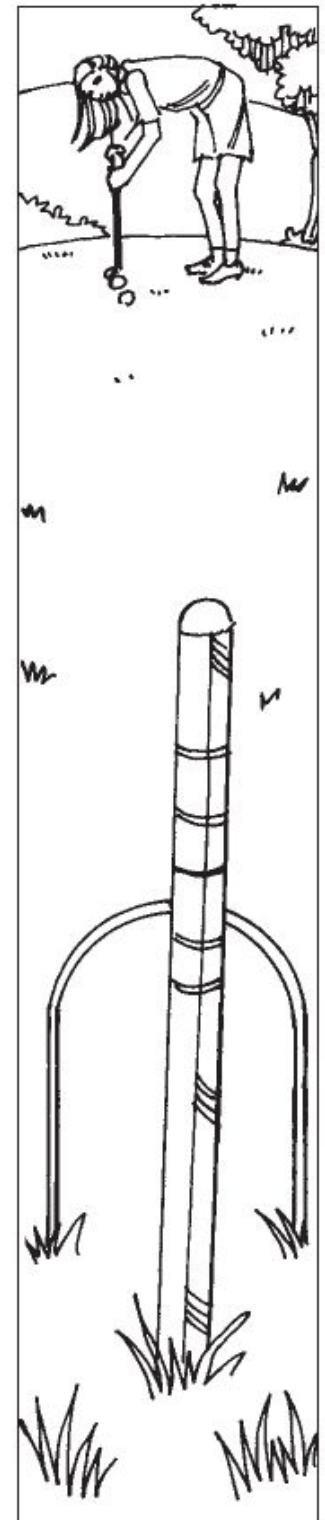


Give your vocabulary skills some exercise. Add a rhyming word to complete each verse.

Directions: Complete each rhyme. Write a word from the box on the line.
The word you write should match the definition in parentheses.

agile awl bouquet cousin drought grumpy plummet

1. Wanda was first in the game of croquet.
She won a beautiful tulip _____.
(bunch of flowers)
2. The rain comes down! "Hurrah!" we shout.
This puts an end to the month-long _____.
(dry spell)
3. "Come help me work!" I heard the call.
The cobbler said, "Hand me the _____."
(pointed tool used to punch holes)
4. Aunt Sal baked pies, about a dozen.
She made them for me and my _____.
(the child of your aunt or uncle)
5. I'm looking down from the mountain's summit.
If I slipped, I'd have a long way to _____.
(fall straight down)
6. "Don't trip now, Ben! That vase is fragile!"
Ben's mother knows her son isn't _____.
(able to move easily)
7. The sheets were cold; the bed was lumpy.
I've had no sleep, and I am _____.
(in a bad mood)



Name: _____

Date: _____



SHORTENED WORDS

Do you say *taxicab*, *cab*, or *taxi*? Many words have shortened forms that are more commonly used.

A. Directions: Write the shortened form of each of the following words.

EXAMPLE: professional = pro

1. photograph = _____

2. mathematics = _____

3. advertisement = _____

4. popular = _____

5. telephone = _____

6. gasoline = _____

7. microphone = _____

8. airplane = _____



9. professor = _____

10. submarine or
substitute = _____

B. Directions: Read the following story. Circle words that are shortened forms of longer words. (You should circle seven words.)

The Winner

The school assembly began. My English prof was going to announce the winner of the writing contest. He stepped up to the mike. I waited anxiously. The contest prize was a plane trip to Hollywood and a ticket

to a pop music concert! Now, I may not be very good at science or math, but I'm a real pro at English! This was my big day! My pal Veronica snapped a photo of me happily accepting my prize.

Name: _____

Date: _____

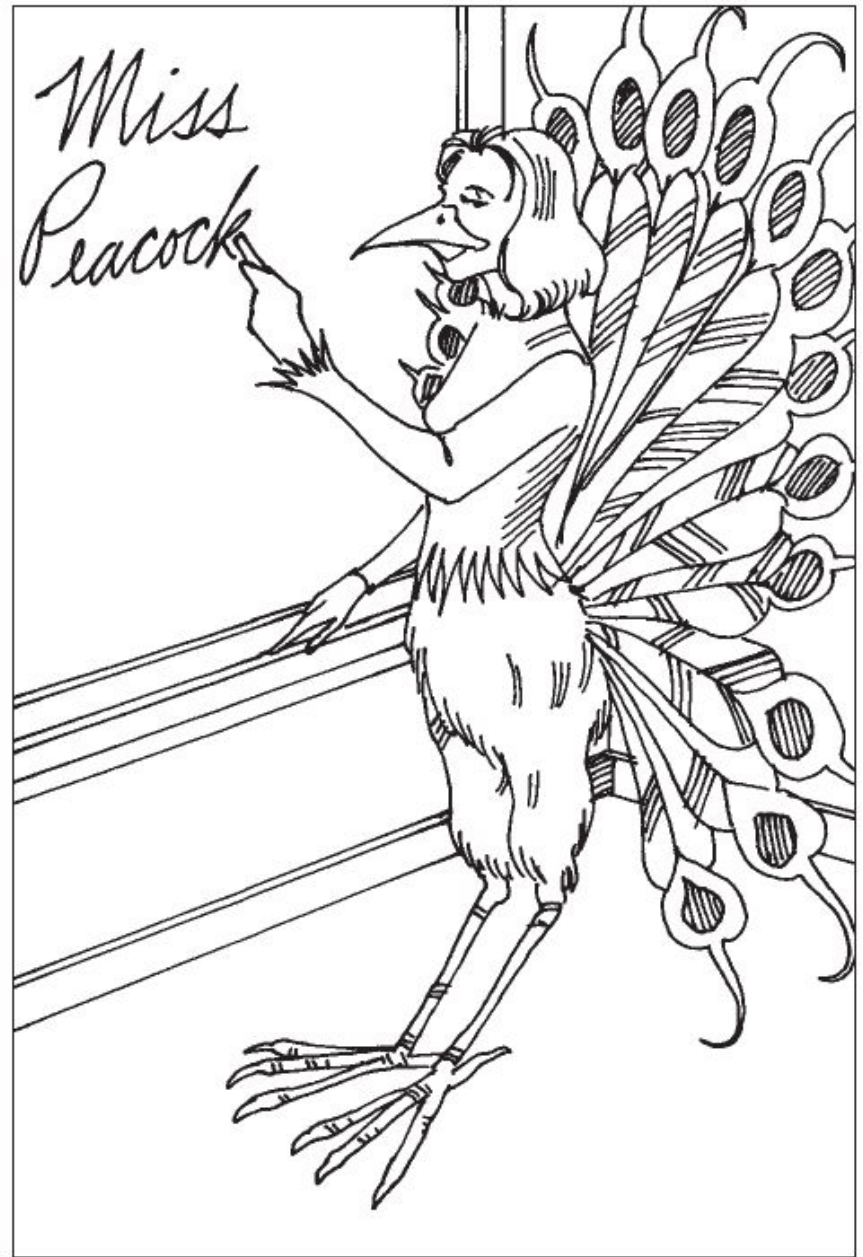


**When we use *idioms*, we give the words *special meanings*.
Idioms are **NOT** meant to be taken literally!**

EXAMPLE: My English teacher is a *rare bird*!

EXPLANATION: The teacher is not *really* a bird, of course. This idiom means that the teacher has some very unusual qualities.

Directions: Read each pair of sentences. Circle the letter of the sentence that contains an idiom.



1. a. When I waded into the ocean, I got cold feet.
b. I was supposed to give a speech, but I got cold feet.
2. a. Summer is our rainy season, and when it rains, it pours.
b. After getting a flat tire and losing my wallet, I realized that when it rains, it pours.
3. a. Hoping to break the ice, Owen told the new girl a joke.
b. When you go ice fishing, use this hatchet to break the ice.
4. a. I aimed, pulled the bow string, and the arrow hit the spot.
b. On a hot day, a cold glass of lemonade really hits the spot.
5. a. When Bill left the farm and moved to the city, he felt like a fish out of water.
b. A fish out of water only stays fresh for a few days.

Name: _____

Date: _____



IDIOMS 2

An idiom can be a colorful way of expressing an idea.

Directions: Replace the **boldface** words in each sentence with one of the idioms in the box.

Don't cry over spilled milk. **in hot water**
Two heads are better than one. **turn over a new leaf**
getting a taste of your own medicine



1. Will you help me with my homework? **I know that we can do better if we work together.**

2. Don't break the school rules. If you do, you might find yourself **in big trouble.**

3. You laughed at Sally when she slipped and fell. Now people are laughing at you for dropping your books. It looks like you're **getting back just what you gave.**

4. It's too bad you broke your grandmother's china plate. Now it's time to get over it. **Don't spend time worrying about a past event.**

5. I haven't been studying enough. I want better grades, so I'm going to **change my ways** and spend more time on my homework!

Name: _____

Date: _____



Some words create clearer pictures than others. Whenever you can, pep up your writing by using vivid words.

A. Directions: Circle the word in each group that creates the clearest picture.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. walked | waddled | moved |
| 2. spoke | talked | babbled |
| 3. building | skyscraper | structure |
| 4. house | home | mansion |
| 5. toddler | kid | child |
| 6. dish | plate | china |



B. Directions: Write a sentence using each word you circled above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

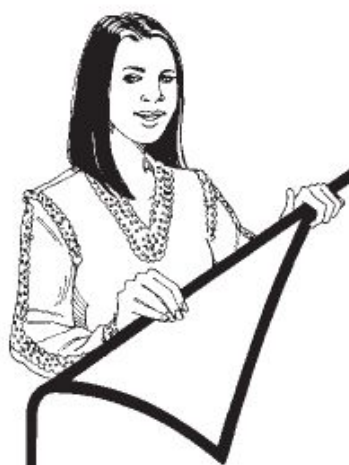
4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



VIVID WORDS THAT MAKE A SOUND

Some words imitate sounds. They help us hear the meaning.

A. Directions: Read the paragraph. Circle the words that create a sound.

Things were going wrong with our car. A loud clank came from the rear. Sometimes the engine purred smoothly, but sometimes it squealed like a pig. The radio no longer played music. Instead, it put out a steady buzz. The pitter-patter of rain against the windows made me nervous. The windshield wipers seldom worked. Instead of going swish in a steady rhythm, they went creak, clink, screech. I think the time has come for us to get a new car.



B. Directions: On the line below, write sentences using the following “noisy” words:

boom

honk

rattle

thump

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Name: _____

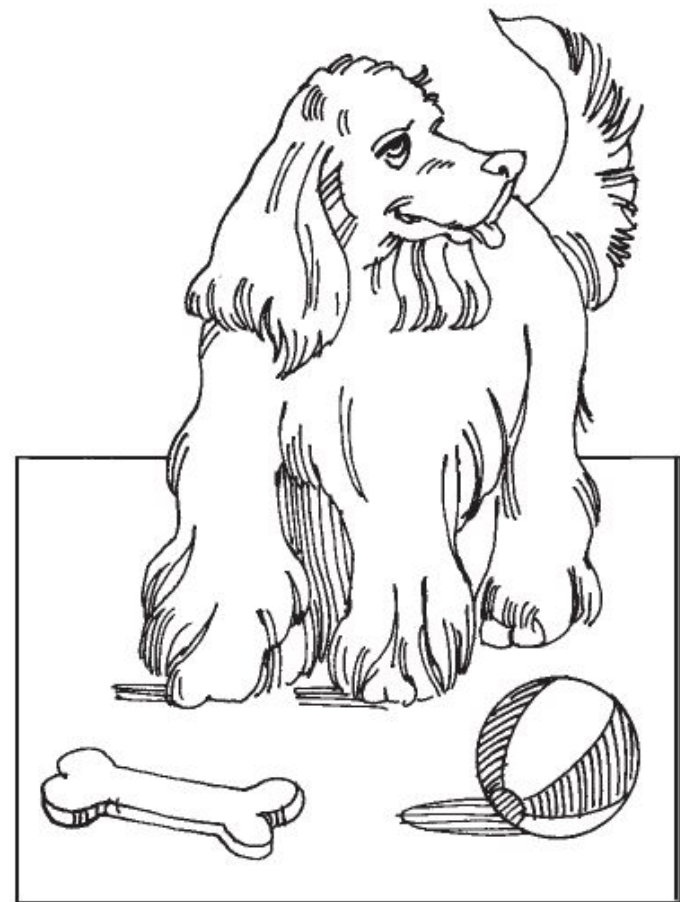
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Some words are too general to be very descriptive. Other words are more specific—they narrow the meaning. For example, the word *summer* is more specific than the word *season*. It limits the idea and creates a clearer meaning.

A. Directions: Circle the most specific word in each pair below.

1. The Dorfmunder family has a new (dog / spaniel).
2. Most (teens / people) like loud music.
3. My family likes to go out for (meal / breakfast) on Saturday mornings.
4. Traffic slowed to a crawl because of the (bad / icy) weather.
5. Marcus felt nervous as he entered the (building / hospital).
6. "Hurrah! I won!" (exclaimed / said) the golfer.
7. People liked Marjorie Lee because she was (nice / generous).
8. I often eat spinach because it is quite (tasty / good).



B. Directions: Write a more specific word for each general word below.

EXAMPLE: vehicle / bus

1. house / _____
2. bird / _____
3. said / _____
4. dessert / _____
5. fish / _____
6. vegetable / _____
7. bad / _____
8. street / _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



VIVID WORDS THAT NARROW MEANING 2

Present a clear idea by using words that are specific rather than general.

EXAMPLE:

We cancelled the picnic because of the **weather**.
(GENERAL)

We cancelled the picnic because of the **rainstorm** (or **heat**).
(SPECIFIC) (SPECIFIC)



Directions: Rewrite each sentence to make the meaning clearer. Replace the **boldface** words with more specific words.

1. Kira's hair looks **nice** today.

2. Bowser is a **nice** dog.

3. My friend Ramon is **big**.

4. I saw a **bad** movie last night.

5. Did you see Chester's **clothes**?

6. The **room** was decorated for the party.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Now it's time to review some of the "vivid" words you've been learning.

Directions: Unscramble the **boldface** letters to write one of the vivid vocabulary words from the previous four lessons.

1. the way a duck walks

d l d e w a _____

2. the noise a bee makes

z u z b _____

3. a small child who has just learned to walk

d l o t r e d _____

4. to say something with excitement

x l m a i c e _____

5. a large, expensive house

s a m n i n o _____

6. the noise a cannon makes

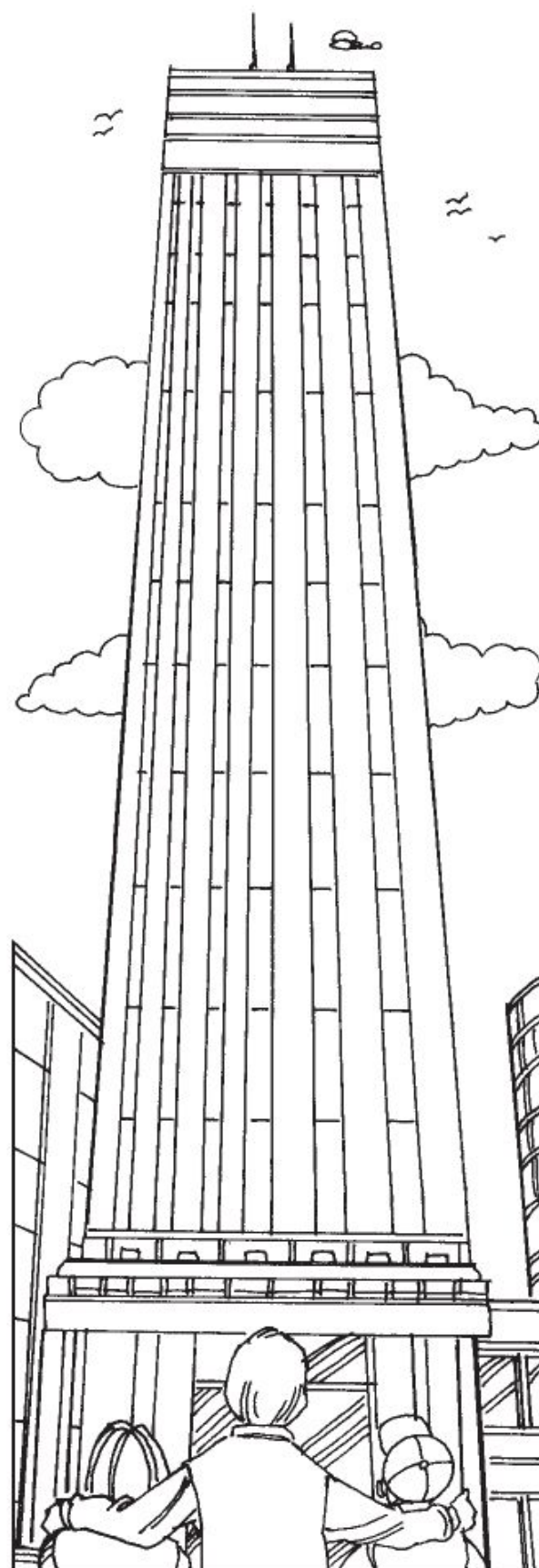
m o b o _____

7. the sound of a horn

n h k o _____

8. a very tall building

k e y p a s s c r r _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

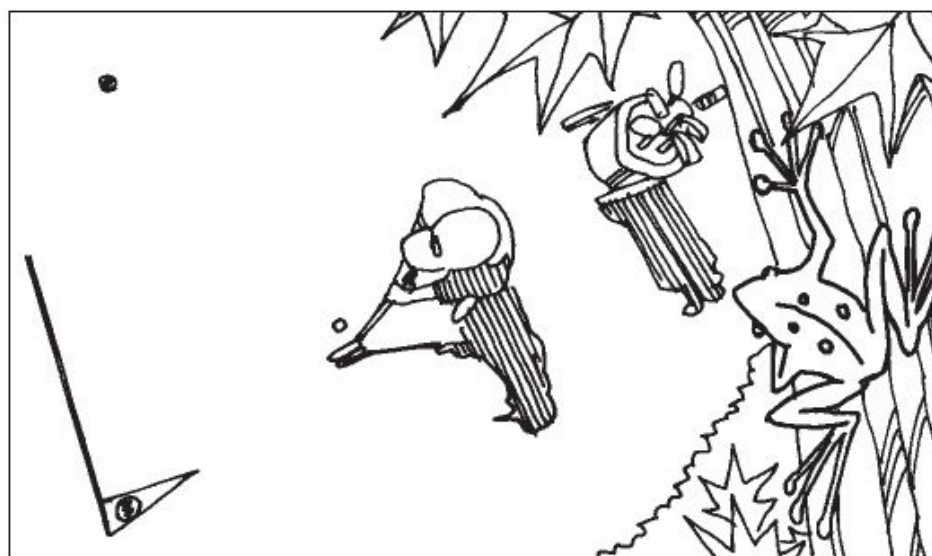


PARTS OF SPEECH 1

Some words can be more than one part of speech. A word's part of speech depends on the way it is used in a sentence.

Directions: Read each sentence. Decide if the **boldface** word is a *noun* (names a person, place, or thing), *verb* (expresses action), or *adjective* (describes). Write the part of speech on the line.

1. a. The golf ball bounced onto the **green**. _____
b. The **green** tree frog blended with the leaves. _____
2. a. Begin the job by making a step-by-step **plan**. _____
b. Christina will **plan** the project, but I will do the work. _____
3. a. **Grease** the wheels to make them turn silently. _____
b. The mechanic had **grease** on his uniform. _____
4. a. The wheat was **ground** into flour. _____
b. The **ground** is too wet for a picnic. _____
5. a. My little brother is afraid of the **dark**. _____
b. We couldn't find our seats in the **dark** theater. _____



6. a. The **play** was divided into three acts. _____
b. Don't **play** your drums when the neighbors are sleeping. _____
7. a. If you want to grow vegetables, you must **weed** the garden. _____
b. The dandelion is a common **weed**. _____
8. a. The **search** took the men deep into the forest. _____
b. I'm going to **search** for my lost wallet. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Figure out whether the vocabulary words on this page are used as *nouns* or *verbs*. Read the sentences carefully!

Directions: Fill in the blank with one of the words from the box. In the brackets after the sentence, write *noun* or *verb* to tell the word's part of speech. The first one has been done for you as an example.

blanket

dance

drive

joke

reward

1. The tango is a romantic Latin dance. [noun]
2. Do you like to _____ the tango? [_____]
3. If you're leaving now, Jason can _____ you home. [_____]
4. The _____ on the curvy road made Celia carsick. [_____]
5. When my dog Skipper sits, I _____ him with a biscuit. [_____]
6. Jessie offered a \$50 _____ for the return of her ring. [_____]
7. A wool _____ is warmer than a cotton one. [_____]
8. The snow will _____ the city streets by morning. [_____]
9. Dr. Klein will _____ with his patients to make them laugh. [_____]
10. Have you heard the funny _____ about the alligator and the duck? [_____]



Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH 3

Is the word a verb, a noun, or an adjective? Does it show an action, name something, or describe something?

Directions: Read the following paragraph. On the lines after the paragraph, write the parts of speech of the numbered words.

HELPING HANDS

Most people know that Seeing Eye dogs can help blind people in their daily lives. Did you know that monkeys can be a help to disabled people, too? A group that calls itself "Helping Hands" trains monkeys to do chores such as turn on lights and retrieve objects. The monkeys can even pick up the phone to answer incoming calls!

While animals don't usually ride on public transportation, animal helpers can board buses and trains with their owners. Donations from the public pay for the Helping Hands program.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



To fully understand a word, think about all the different ways it might be used.

Directions: Write original sentences using the **boldface** words as the parts of speech indicated.

1. **coat**

NOUN: _____

VERB: _____

2. **paste**

NOUN: _____

VERB: _____



3. **brush**

NOUN: _____

VERB: _____

4. **head**

NOUN: _____

VERB: _____

5. **deep**

NOUN: _____

VERB: _____

6. **clean**

NOUN: _____

VERB: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH PRACTICE

Check your understanding of the words you use. It helps to think about their parts of speech.

Directions: Circle the part of speech of the **boldface** word.



1. Angela made a careful **plan** before planting her garden.

noun verb adjective

2. She wanted plants that would **help** attract butterflies.

noun verb adjective

3. Butterflies like warmth, so Angela planted on the sunny, **back** side of the house.

noun verb adjective

4. She knew she would have to **weed** the garden each week.

noun verb adjective

5. She left the thistles because butterflies are drawn to that **weed**.

noun verb adjective

6. Angela has a **green** thumb, so her garden grew healthy and bright.

noun verb adjective

7. She planted colorful flowers and waited for butterflies to **dance** from blossom to blossom.

noun verb adjective

8. When the job of caring for the garden became too much, Angela hired some **help**.

noun verb adjective

9. Angela's hard work brought her a wonderful **reward**.

noun verb adjective

10. She can **plan** on watching butterflies each summer day.

noun verb adjective

Name: _____

Date: _____



Adverbs add meaning to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They usually end in the letters -ly.

EXAMPLE: The jet-boat roared *swiftly* up the river.
It was an *extremely* powerful boat.

Directions: Choose the correct meaning of the **boldface** adverb. Circle the letter.

1. She plays the piano **splendidly**.
a. like a beginner
b. very well
c. loudly
2. The cat was **obviously** hungry.
a. clearly b. very c. not
3. Gina walked **gingerly** over the rocks.
a. quickly b. happily c. carefully
4. Sometimes Tom drives **recklessly**.
a. with great care
b. without the proper care
c. very slowly
5. Please finish the job **completely**.
a. entirely b. correctly c. today
6. The plane landed **safely**.
a. unharmed
b. on time
c. with damage



7. Maggie sobbed **mournfully**.
a. with joy
b. with great sorrow
c. out loud
8. The building was **eerily** dark and quiet.
a. very
b. not very
c. strangely

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS 2

Show what you know about *adverbs*. Remember that these *-ly* words add meaning to verbs.

A. Directions: Rewrite an adjective from the word box as an adverb. Write it on the line to complete the sentence.

angry

comfortable

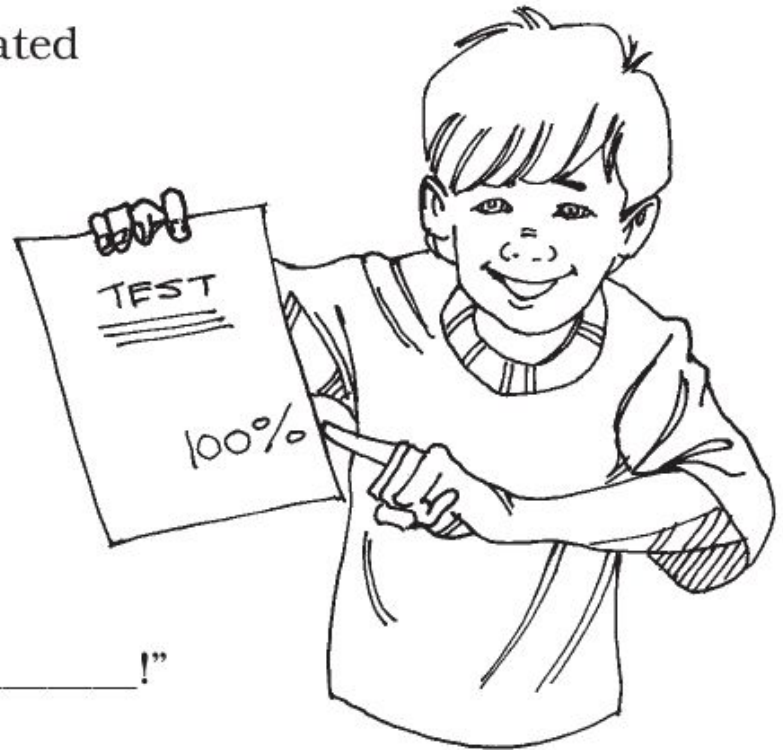
joyful

perfect

rich

tearful

1. We cheered _____ when our team won the trophy.
2. It's impossible to sit _____ on the hard, wooden bench.
3. The ring was _____ decorated with many diamonds and pearls.
4. Nina sobbed _____ over the injured bird.
5. "Never do that again!" Hailey shouted _____.
6. "One hundred percent!" Justin exclaimed.
"I answered the questions _____!"



B. Directions: Write three sentences of your own. Use three of the adverbs you wrote above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Build your vocabulary muscles with this word workout!

Directions: Use letters you find in the word VOCABULARY to write words that match each definition. See number 1 as an example.

1. the place in a truck where the driver sits or a car for hire

c a b

2. to steal something

— — —

3. the place a scientist works (short form)

— — —

4. a curved body of water that cuts into the shoreline or to howl with long, deep sounds

— — —

5. a narrow beam of light

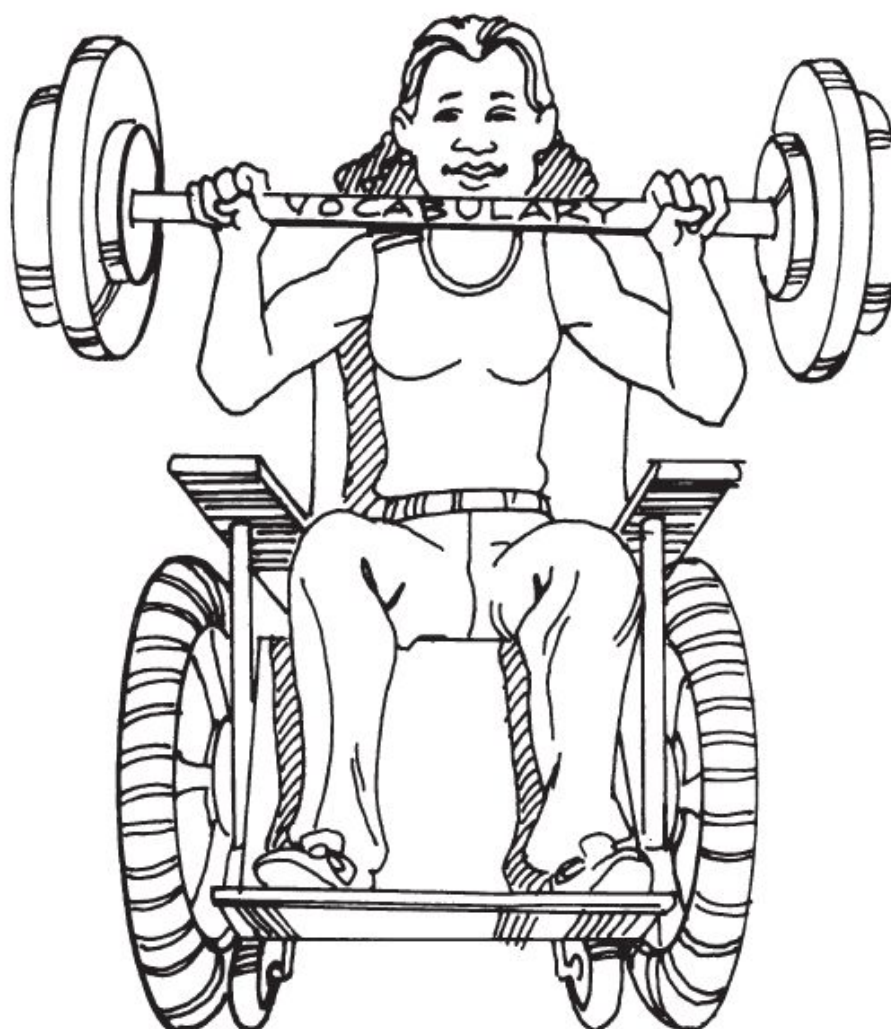
— — —

6. a lumpy, black substance used as fuel

— — — —

7. having to do with a king or queen

— — — — —



8. the hard, center part of an ear of corn

— — —

9. having to do with the voice or speaking loudly and openly

— — — — —

10. to be different or of great variety

— — — — —

Name: _____

Date: _____



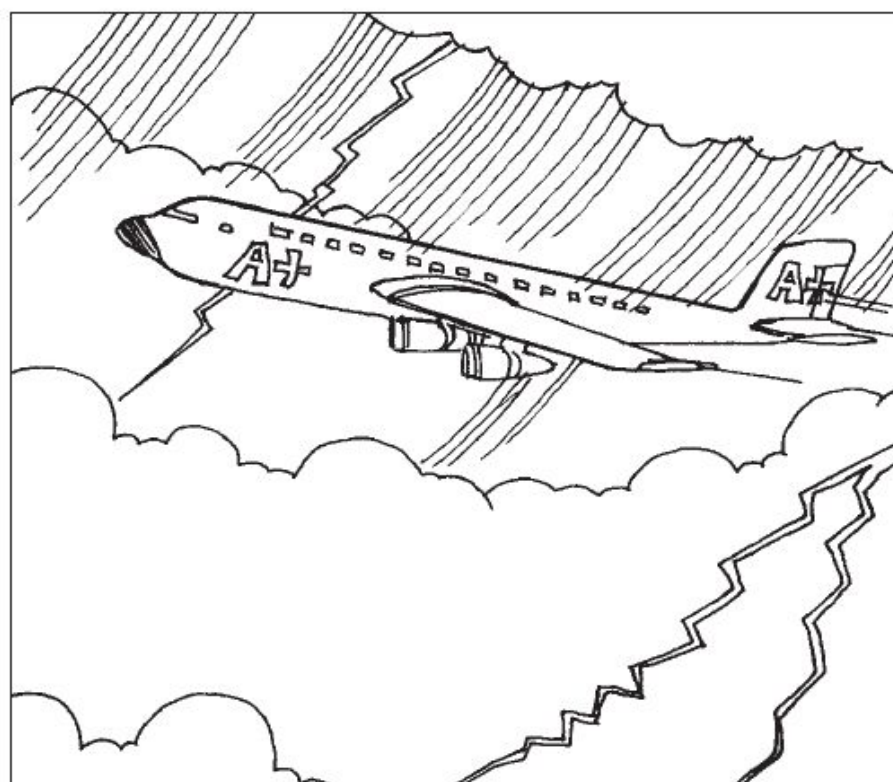
WORD WORKOUT: "A" WORDS

Don't be afraid to work out with this assortment of absolutely amazing "A" words!

Directions: Think about each situation described below. Then write a couple of sentences describing the action. Use at least one of the "A" words in the box in each answer.

appreciate anxious annoyed afraid able allow amazing awful

1. Sam and Sheila have missed the last bus home from the shopping mall. What might Sheila say to Sam?



2. Gina is ending her job interview. What might she say to the employer?

3. The airplane is flying through a storm. What might the pilot announce to the passengers?

Name: _____

Date: _____

USING A DICTIONARY: ALPHABETICAL ORDER



You know that dictionaries list words in alphabetical order. When looking up a word, you'll need to call on your alphabetizing know-how.

A. Directions: Which word would a dictionary list *first*? Circle the correct word in each pair.

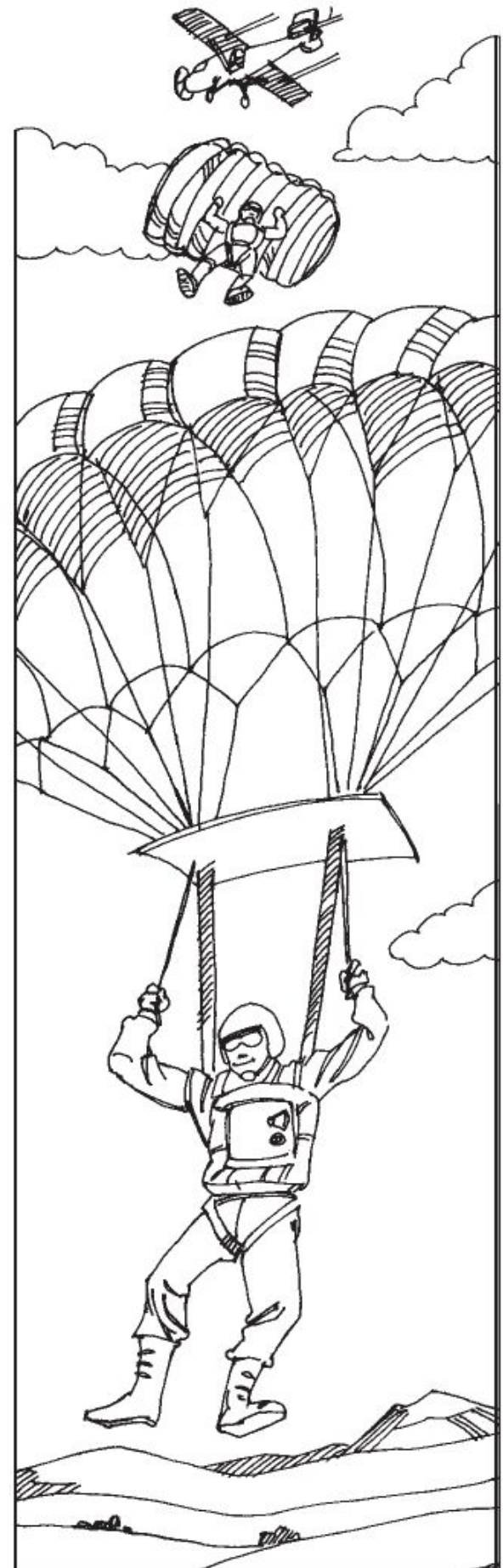
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. hungry / happiness | 5. eagle / doll |
| 2. suggest / support | 6. busy / business |
| 3. bowl / bold | 7. habit / flea |
| 4. ballot/ ballet | 8. parachute / practice |

B. Directions: Rewrite the words below in alphabetical order.

RANDOM LIST

globe
famous
reason
thin
answer
forward
vacation
key
breakfast
apple
brain
ample
foreign
thick
religion

ALPHABETIZED LIST



Name: _____

Date: _____



USING A DICTIONARY: GUIDE WORDS 1

You'll find two guide words at the top of each dictionary page. One names the *first* entry word listed on that page. The other names the *last*. All entry words on that page fall alphabetically between the two guide words.

A. Directions: Look at the **boldface** guide words at the top of each dictionary page below. Then circle the words that would be defined on that page.

1. **noodle** **North Pole**

nor nope none
normal nurse

3. **speedboat** **spice**

spell speech spend
spear spill

2. **queen** **quick**

quarter quicksand quest
question quilt

4. **zing** **zoom**

zip zebra zero
zoo zone

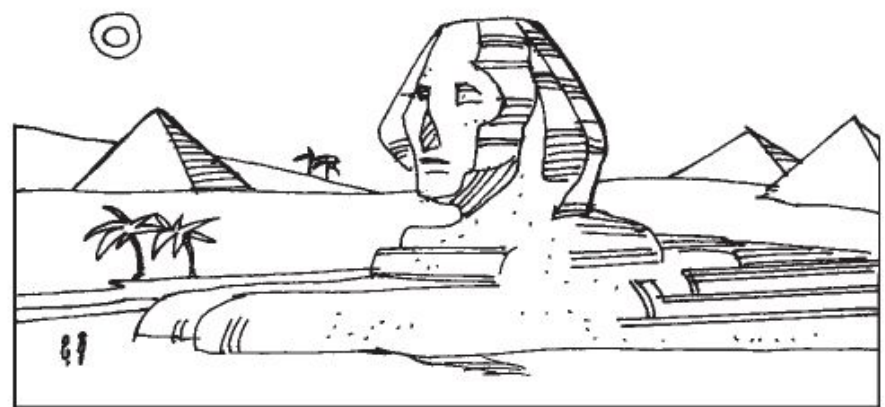
B. Directions: Write one more word that would be found on a page headed with the guide words above. Hint: Name the picture below and you'll have one of the answers you need. If you need help with the others, use a dictionary.

1. **noodle** **North Pole**

2. **queen** **quick**

3. **speedboat** **spice**

4. **zing** **zoom**



Name: _____

Date: _____



Guide words name the first and last entry words found on a dictionary page. Here is some guide word practice.

- A. Directions:** Each box contains a set of guide words and their dictionary page number. On which page would each of the following words appear?

direct disappear
p. 123

drive drop
p. 130

drum dude
p. 135

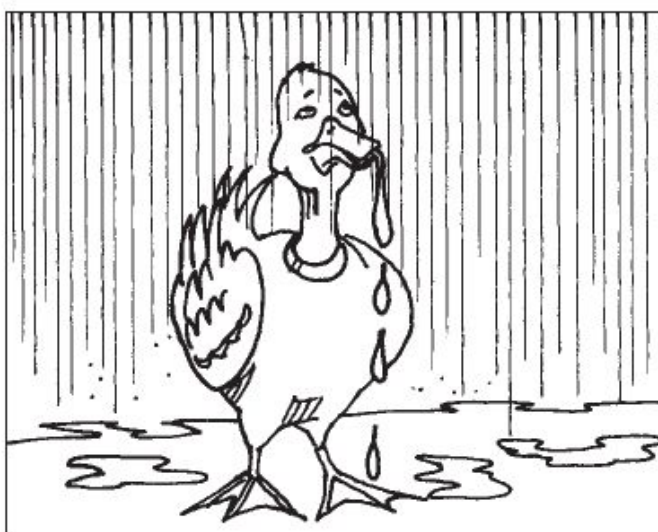
1. _____ dryer

2. _____ dirt

3. _____ droopy

4. _____ disable

5. _____ duct



6. _____ duchess

7. _____ drool

8. _____ disagree

9. _____ drizzle

10. _____ duck

- B. Directions:** Use your own dictionary to look up five of the words listed above. Write a definition for each word. (The guide words in your dictionary will probably be different from the ones that appear above.)

WORD

SENTENCE

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING A DICTIONARY: SYLLABLES 1

Each sep•a•rate sound with•in a word is called a syl•la•ble. Rec•og•niz•ing syl•la•bles can help you spell words and say them cor•rect•ly. A dic•tion•ary shows you how to di•vide a word in•to its syl•la•bles. (Did you notice that the words you just read were divided into syllables?)

Directions: Circle the word in each group that is correctly divided into syllables. Use a dictionary for help.

1. **athlete**

at•hle•te
ath•lete
a•th•lete

2. **soccer**

soc•cer
socc•er
so•ccer

3. **gymnasium**

gy•mna•sium
gym•na•si•um
gym•na•sium

4. **stadium**

sta•di•um
st•ad•i•um
stad•ium

5. **court**

co•urt
cou•rt
court

6. **arena**

a•re•na
arena
ar•e•na

7. **Olympics**

Olymp•ics
Oly•mp•ics
O•lym•pics

8. **trophy**

tro•phy
troph•y
tr•oph•y

9. **track**

tr•ack
track
tra•ck

10. **tournament**

tour•na•ment
tou•rna•ment
tour•nam•ent

11. **champion**

cham•pi•on
champ•ion
champ•i•on

12. **exercise**

exe•r•cise
ex•erc•ise
ex•er•cise

13. **hockey**

hockey
hock•ey
hoc•key

14. **race**

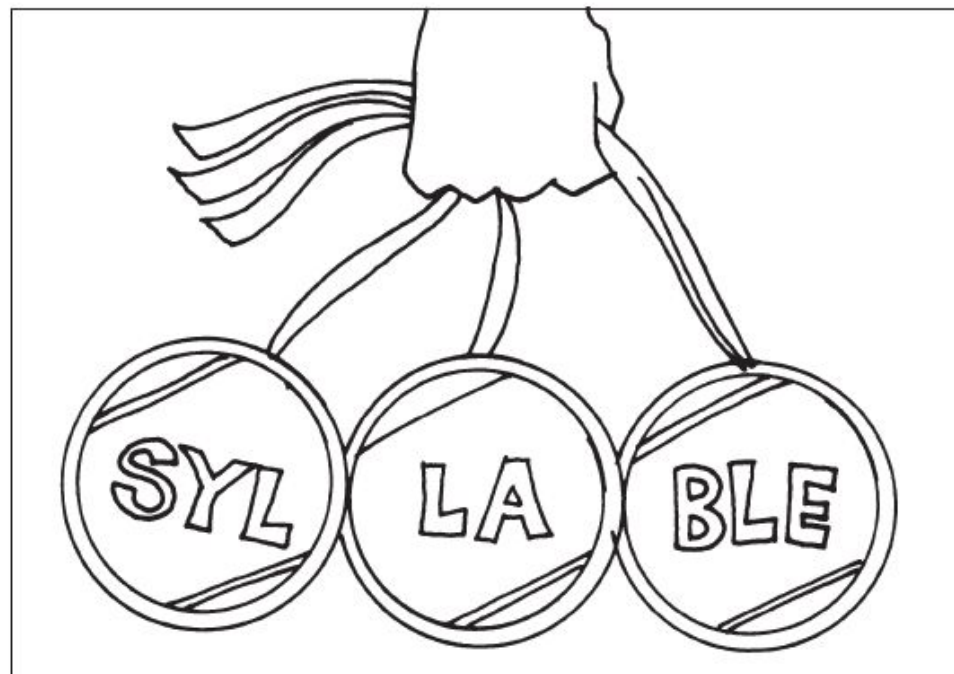
race
ra•ce
r•ace

15. **relay**

relay
re•lay
rel•ay

16. **victory**

vic•tor•y
vic•to•ry
vict•o•ry

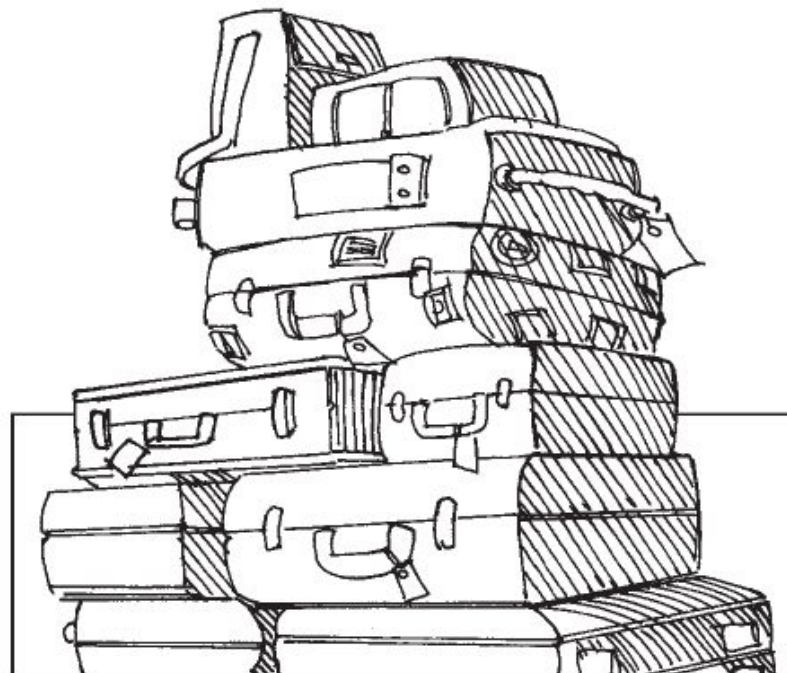


Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Circle only the one-syllable words in the box below.

view	route	lodging	trip
foreign	travel	train	hiker
confirm	inn	arrive	gate
rental	fare	price	map
	flight	guide	



B. Directions: Divide each word into syllables. Use a dictionary to check your work.

1. vacation

2. reservation

3. tourist

4. summer

5. departure

6. ticket

7. farewell

8. recreation

9. hotel

10. airport

11. destination

12. backpack

13. journey

14. souvenir

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING A DICTIONARY: PRONOUNCING WORDS

The dictionary can help you say words correctly. You'll find a respelling after the entry word. In words of two or more syllables, you'll see an accent mark (´). It shows you which syllable is emphasized, or said the hardest.

A. Directions: Circle the letter of the word that has the accent mark on the correct syllable. For help, say the word aloud. Use a dictionary to check your work.

1. **obey**

- a. o´bey
- b. o bey´

4. **umbrella**

- a. um brel la´
- b. um brel´ la

2. **better**

- a. bet´ter
- b. bet ter´

5. **practice**

- a. prac´tice
- b. prac tice´

3. **remember**

- a. re´mem ber
- b. re mem´ber

6. **coyote**

- a. coy o´te
- b. coy ot e´



B. Directions: Look up each word in the dictionary. Divide it into syllables. Then place an accent mark over the syllable that is emphasized. Use #1 as an example.

1. respect re spect´

7. meteor _____

2. glory _____

8. rainstorm _____

3. metal _____

9. declare _____

4. condemn _____

10. unclean _____

5. geyser _____

11. reply _____

6. extra _____

12. muzzle _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Some words have more than one meaning. In the dictionary, the different meanings will be numbered.

Directions: You'll find dictionary definitions in a box over each set of sentences. Write the number of the definition that matches the word's use in each sentence. Use the first item as an example.

companion 1: a person who goes along with or spends time with another 2: either one of a pair of matched things

1. / Ms. Ramon is lonely and needs a **companion**.
2. 2 Where is the **companion** to this sock?

really 1: in fact, actually 2: very, to an extreme

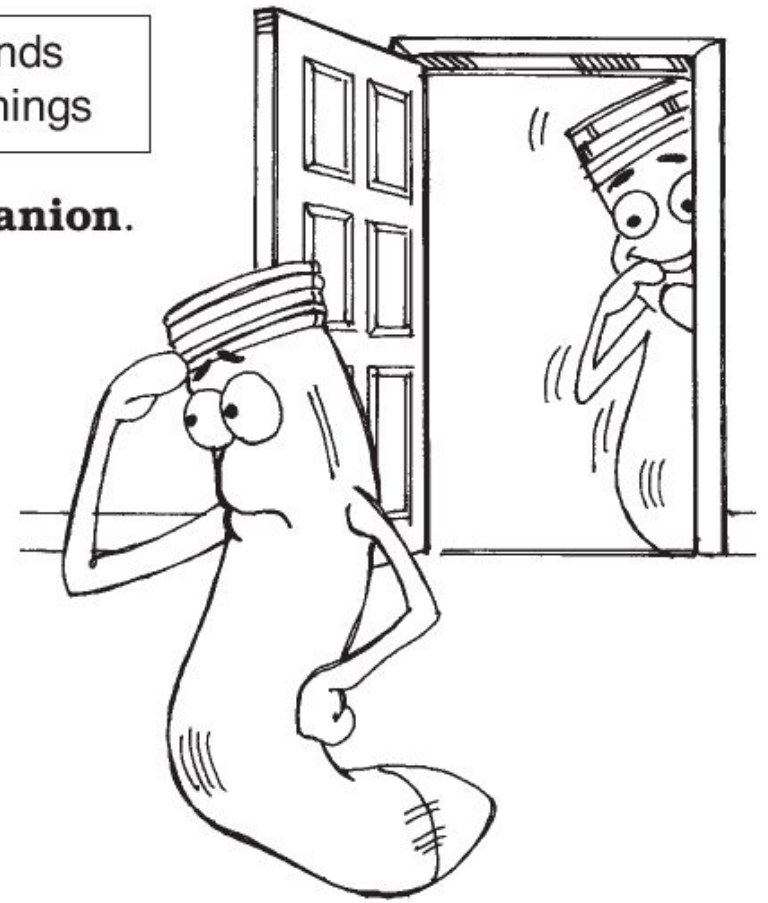
3. It was a **really** hot day.
4. Is that **really** you under the mask?

naughty 1: behaving badly 2: not nice or proper

5. No one would baby-sit for Owen Baker because he was so **naughty**.
6. Owen used **naughty** words and threw toys around the room.

disturb 1: to break up the peace and quiet 2: to make worried or upset 3: to put into disorder

7. The idea of a pop quiz **disturbs** me.
8. The roar of the snowmobile **disturbed** the silent meadow.
9. The child cried when someone **disturbed** his sandcastle.



Name: _____

Date: _____



USING A DICTIONARY: DEFINITIONS 2

When you come across a new word, you can find its meaning in a dictionary.

Directions: Look up each **boldface** word in a dictionary. Circle the letter of the correct definition, or meaning. Then use the word in a sentence.

1. **coward**

- a. a person who lacks courage
- b. a person who lacks wealth
- c. a person who is braver than most

SENTENCE: _____

2. **illuminate**

- a. to heat up
- b. to become ill
- c. to light up

SENTENCE: _____

3. **minstrel**

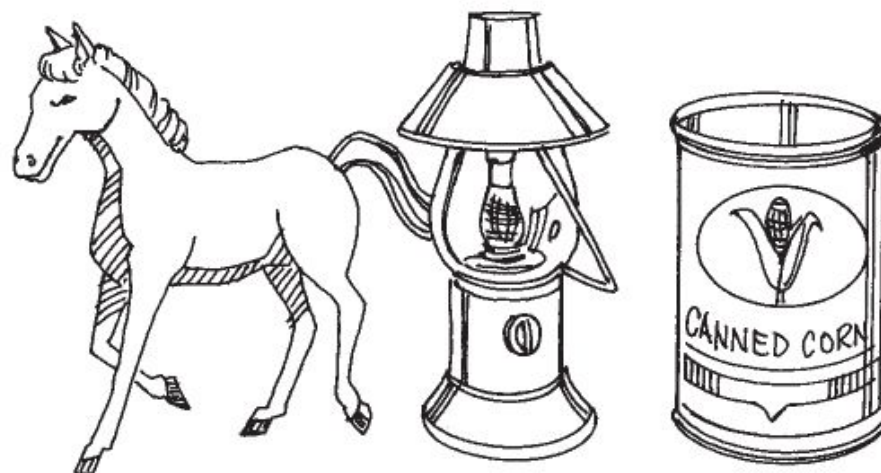
- a. a religious leader
- b. a coal miner
- c. a traveling singer

SENTENCE: _____

4. **shiny**

- a. bright and highly polished
- b. cheaply made
- c. very thin

SENTENCE: _____



5. **canter**

- a. a metal container
- b. a type of lantern
- c. a slow, easy gallop

SENTENCE: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



The dictionary lists the part of speech of each entry word. But did you know that many words may be used as more than one part of speech?

Directions: Use a dictionary to help you answer each question.

THIS INFORMATION WILL HELP YOU, TOO!

noun: names a person, place, or thing. The abbreviation **n.** stands for *noun*.

verb: shows action. The abbreviation **v.** stands for *verb*.

adjective: describes a noun. The abbreviation **adj.** stands for *adjective*.

1. What is a **verb** definition of the word *finger*? _____

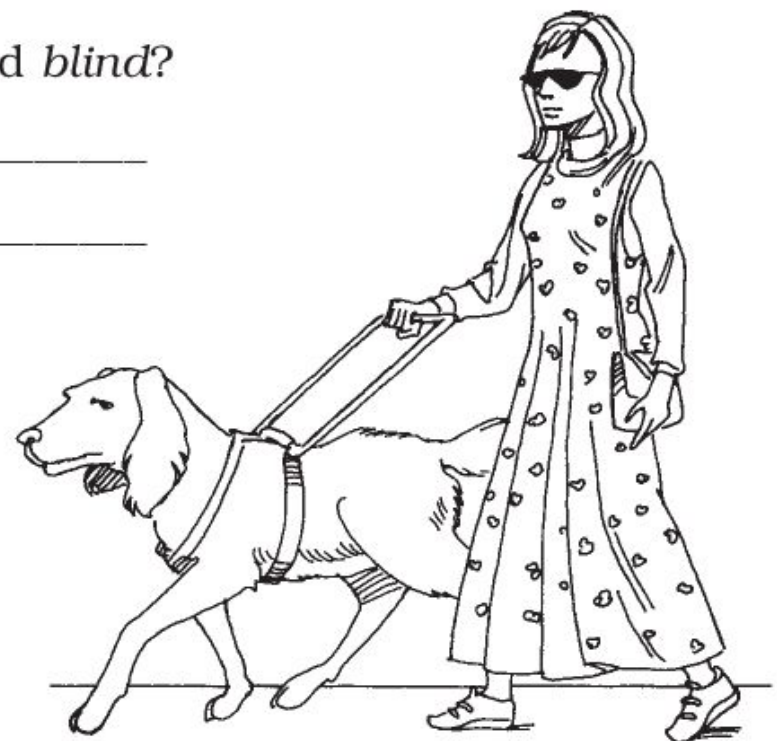
2. What part of speech is the word *muggy*, and what does the word mean?

3. Can the word *dog* be used as a **verb**? _____ If so, what is its meaning?

4. Can the word *cider* be used as a **verb**? _____ If so, what is its meaning?

5. What is an **adjective** definition of the word *blind*?

6. What is a **noun** definition of *blind*?



Name: _____

Date: _____



PRACTICE PAGE: USING A DICTIONARY

When you can't figure out a word's meaning on your own, turn to the dictionary!

Directions: First, guess the meaning of each **boldface** word in the paragraph. Write your guess. Then, look up the word in your dictionary and write that definition.

Going Down!

I boarded the elevator on the fifth floor of Mumson's Department Store. It began to go down. "Five, four, three," said the **digital** display above the door. Then, "Clunk!" The elevator **jolted** to a stop. Quickly, I pushed the **crimson** alarm button.

"We'll have you out of there in a **jiffy**," called a **savior** from above. With a **metallic** clatter, the elevator gears turned, and I began to move again.

1. **digital**

MY GUESS: _____

PER DICTIONARY: _____

2. **jolted**

MY GUESS: _____

PER DICTIONARY: _____

3. **crimson**

MY GUESS: _____

PER DICTIONARY: _____

4. **jiffy**

MY GUESS: _____

PER DICTIONARY: _____

5. **savior**

MY GUESS: _____

PER DICTIONARY: _____

6. **metallic**

MY GUESS: _____

PER DICTIONARY: _____

Name: _____

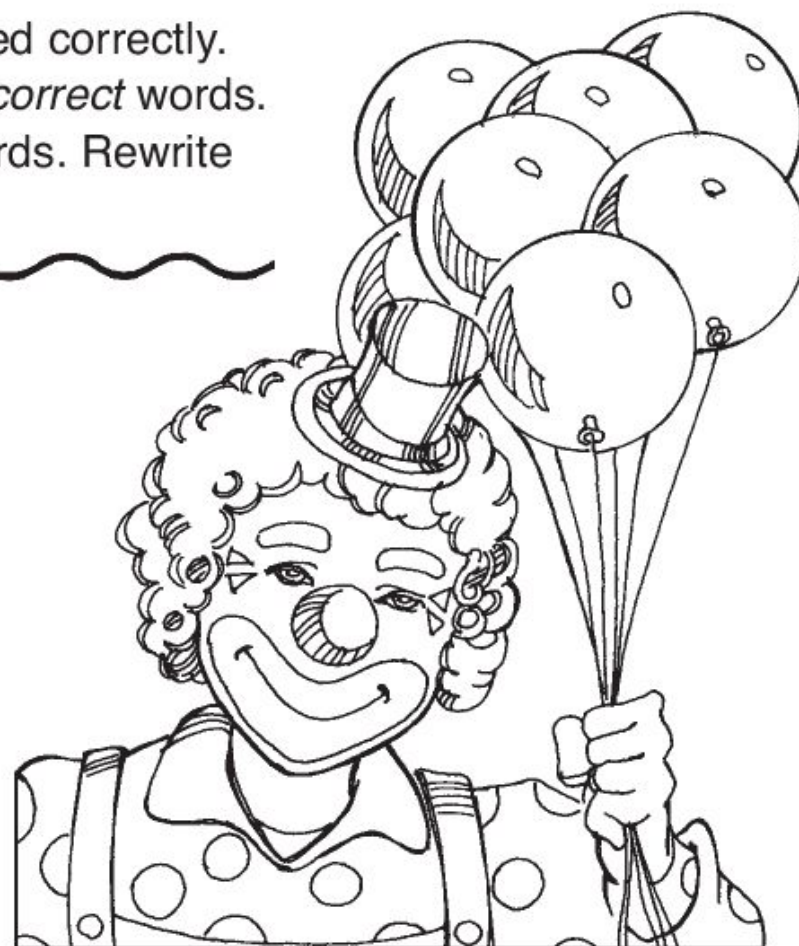
Date: _____



It's a good idea to check the dictionary to make sure that your spelling is accurate.

- A. Directions:** Some of the following words are spelled correctly. Some are misspelled. Put a **C** by the *correct* words. Put a **check** (✓) by the misspelled words. Rewrite the misspelled words correctly.

1. _____ balloons _____
2. _____ circus _____
3. _____ goverment _____
4. _____ diamond _____
5. _____ hammick _____
6. _____ photagraph _____
7. _____ treasure _____
8. _____ buckit _____
9. _____ pionear _____
10. _____ hamburger _____
11. _____ backwerds _____



12. _____ scientist _____
13. _____ villian _____
14. _____ violin _____
15. _____ gorilla _____

- B. Directions:** Use five words from above in sentences. Be sure to spell them correctly!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



DICTIONARY PRACTICE 1

Practice makes perfect! The next few pages will help you become a dictionary pro!

Directions: Use a dictionary to answer the following questions.

1. Which syllable is accented in the word *crispy*?

2. What part of speech is *delicious*?

3. Is *donut* correctly spelled?

4. Can *cue* be used as both a noun and a verb?

5. What is the noun meaning of *dove*?

6. How is *entertain* divided into syllables?

7. Can *beach* be used as a verb?

8. What is a *gibbon*?



9. How is *saxophone* divided into syllables?

10. Does the entry for *piano* have an illustration?

11. What is the definition of *shoddy*?

12. Can the word *fan* be used as both a noun and a verb?

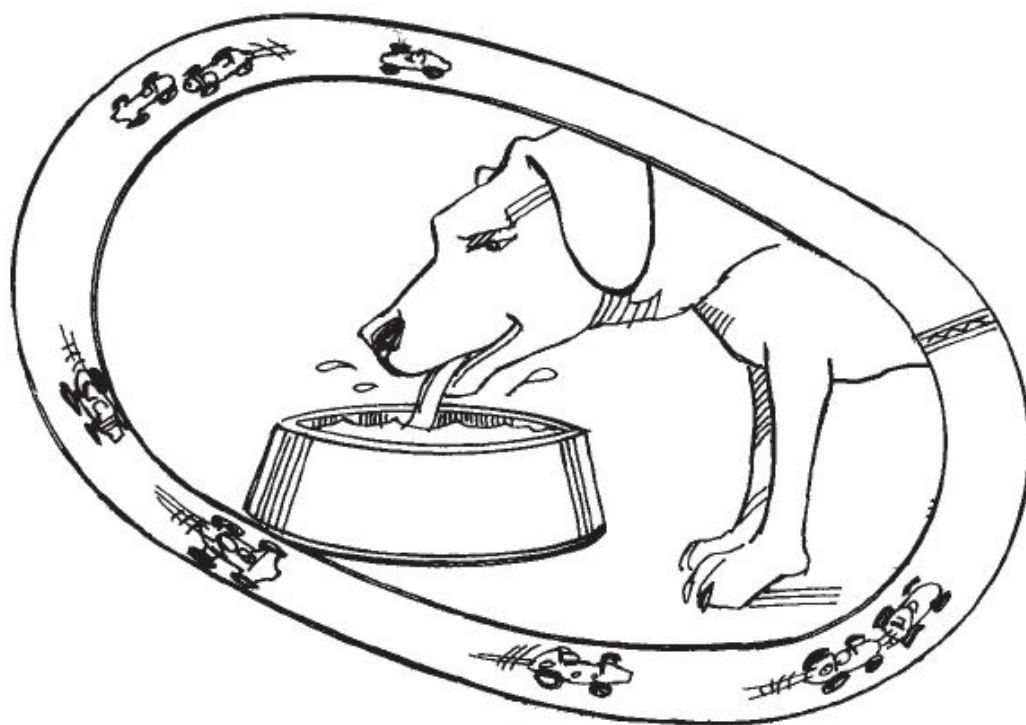
Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: A key word in each sentence is underlined. Write **T** if the statement is *true*. Write **F** if it is *false*. Use a dictionary to check your work.

1. _____ The word fat can be used as a verb.
2. _____ Hunger can be both a noun and a verb.
3. _____ Hundred is a three-syllable word.
4. _____ Locket is a verb meaning "to latch tightly."
5. _____ A prawn is a shellfish much like a large shrimp.
6. _____ The word pray would fall between the guide words *practice* and *preach*.

7. _____ Accident is a three-syllable word.
8. _____ The word lap has more than one meaning.



B. Directions: Write sentences using five of the underlined words above.

1. _____

2. _____

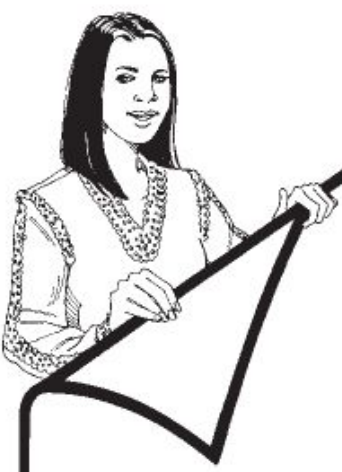
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



JUST FOR FUN: WORD WORKOUT 1

What a difference just one little letter can bake!
No, no—I mean cake! Or is it fake or lake? Or maybe
rake, sake, take, wake? Oh, yes, I remember now.
What a difference just one little letter can MAKE!

Directions: Change one letter in the **boldface** word to create a word that fits the sentence. Write the new word on the line. Use the first one as an example.

1. The suspect could not get out of jail until someone posted his **pail**.

bail

2. Chris decided to **mew** the lawn while the weather was dry.

3. The company paid females and **moles** equal salaries.

4. If you **seek** through that hole in the fence, you can see the house next door.

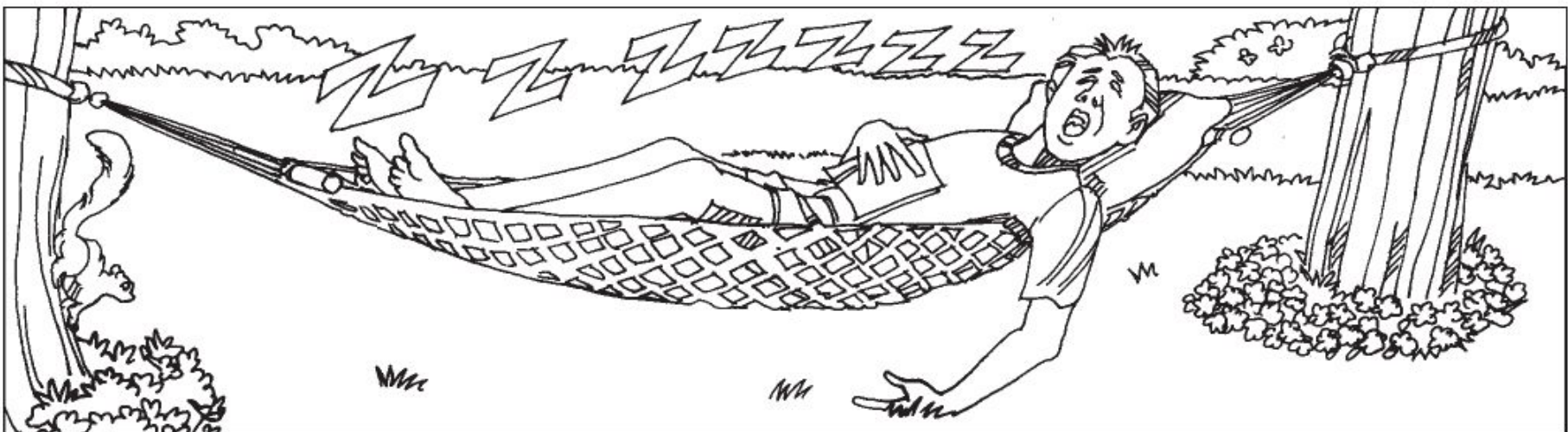
5. For every item we buy, we must pay a three percent sales **wax**.

6. A pirate's ghost is believed to **gaunt** the shipyards.

7. Jessie's pancakes are special because she puts apples in the **bitter**.

8. If you open the window, there will be a **drift**.

9. When Wally sleeps on his back, he **snares** loudly.



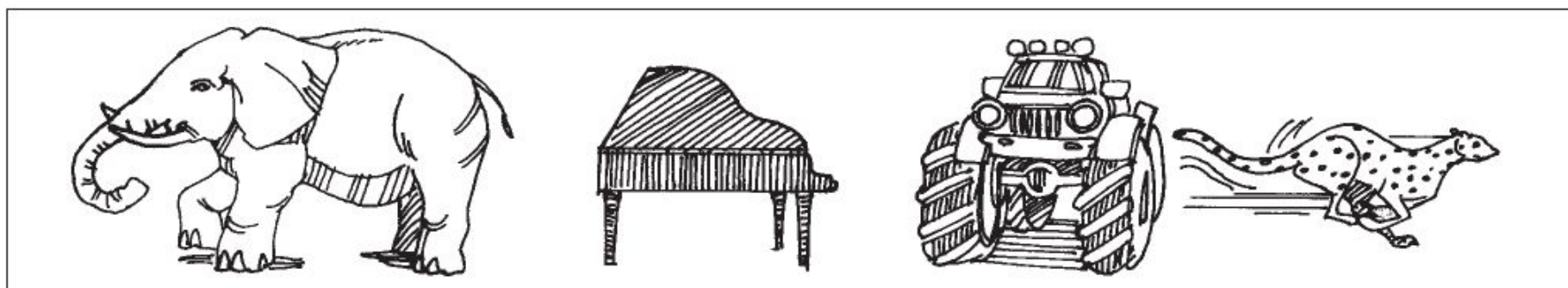
Name: _____

Date: _____



Can you recognize word groups? All the words—except one—in each group below have something in common!

Directions: Circle the word in each group that does *not* belong with the others. Then tell what the other words have in common. Use #1 as an example.



1. large fast
enormous grand
(meaning big)

6. jet truck
bus automobile
()

2. up down
quick around
()

7. shelter tornado
hail sleet
()

3. math spelling
hotel science
()

8. strike out
basket inning
()

4. sister cousin
toddler grandfather
()

9. repaired shattered
broken damaged
()

5. tide desert
sand surf
()

10. run sing
dictionary gallop
()

Name: _____

Date: _____

IRREGULAR PLURALS 1

Most nouns are made plural by adding **s** or **es**. The plurals of some nouns, however, are formed by other spelling changes. Can you recognize *irregular plural nouns*?

A. Directions: Circle the plural noun in each sentence.



1. Dr. Eng, the dentist, has a painless way to pull teeth.
2. The books on the shelves are arranged in alphabetical order.
3. Seven people will fit comfortably in the van.
4. The pack of wolves howled in the frosty moonlight.

B. Directions: Circle the correctly spelled plural noun. Then use the word in a sentence.

1. calfs calfes calves

2. knives knifes kniven

3. meese mice mouses

4. thievs thieves thiefs

5. foots feet feat

Name: _____

Date: _____



Most plural nouns end in **s**—but there are exceptions! If you're not sure how to write the plural form of a noun correctly, check the dictionary.

Directions: The **boldface** noun in each sentence should be plural. Write the correct plural form. Use a dictionary for help.

1. King Wapedopo came from a far-off land where men had many **wife** (_____).
2. The cat with nine **life** (_____) survived a fall from the roof and a spin in the clothes dryer.
3. At closing, the bakery gives away **loaf** (_____) of bread.
4. Kim couldn't decide which of the silk **scarf** (_____) she liked best.
5. Please cut that huge sandwich into two **half** (_____).
6. The autumn **leaf** (_____) made a colorful pile.
7. Three **woman** (_____) remodeled the old house.
8. The camel waited between the two **cactus** (_____).
9. A team of **ox** (_____) pulled the wagon.
10. The tale told of hundreds of tiny **elf** (_____) who cleaned the castle each night.



Name: _____

Date: _____



SLANG

Slang is a highly informal kind of language. Slang expressions go in and out of style. They're never used in serious speech or writing. Some examples of slang words for money are moolah, bread, and dough.

A. Directions: Match each slang term in the second column with its meaning in the first column. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. _____ clothes | a. nerd |
| 2. _____ man | b. duds |
| 3. _____ a fight | c. goof |
| 4. _____ cowardly | d. slammer |
| 5. _____ house | e. rumble |
| 6. _____ to tell on others | f. dude |
| 7. _____ prison | g. pad |
| 8. _____ one dollar bill | h. rat |
| 9. _____ mistake | i. chicken |
| 10. _____ someone dull | j. buck |



B. Directions: List three slang words that you and your friends use. Then write a sentence using each word you listed.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

SENTENCES:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Words with similar dictionary definitions can have very different "emotional" meanings. People will react to the words differently. The emotional meanings of words are called *connotations* or *shades of meaning*.

EXAMPLE: *Slender* carries a positive meaning.
Skinny suggests something negative.

A. Directions: Circle the more *positive* word in each pair.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. gentleman / fellow | 7. cheap / thrifty |
| 2. demand / request | 8. complain / whine |
| 3. cautious / timid | 9. silly / amusing |
| 4. weird / unusual | 10. duties / chores |
| 5. nosy / curious | 11. daring / reckless |
| 6. heavy / fat | 12. toil / work |



B. Directions: Write sentences using five of the words you circled above.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD CONNOTATIONS: SHADES OF MEANING 2

When choosing words, look beyond dictionary meanings. Think about the reactions people might have when they read or hear certain words.

A. Directions: Read each sentence. Put a plus (+) on the line if the **boldface** word has a *positive* connotation. Put a minus (-) on the line if the word has a *negative* connotation.

1. ____ Winnie's jokes are always **silly**.
2. ____ On the other hand, Sid's jokes are very **funny**.
3. ____ Jim **begged** Francie to go out on a date.
4. ____ Tony **invited** Sarah to the prom.
5. ____ Alex **chatted** with Sandra while waiting in the ticket line.
6. ____ Owen **jabbered** at me all through the movie.



B. Directions: Which description creates a more positive picture? Write the answer on the line.

1. Easygoing Ernie *or* Lazy Larry _____
2. Irresponsible Ira *or* Carefree Carla _____
3. Unique Monique *or* Odd Claude _____
4. Plain Paula *or* Natural Nellie _____
5. Naughty Nicky *or* Bad Brad _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Euphemisms are words or phrases that make something ordinary, unpleasant, or harsh seem better or more important.

EXAMPLE: *Old person* has a negative connotation.
Senior citizen has a positive connotation.

A. Directions: A euphemism in the box could replace each more direct word or phrase listed below. Write the euphemism on the correct line.



hairstylist
 beef
 intelligence agent
 pass away
 golden years
 visually impaired
 memorial service
 pre-owned vehicle

1. die → _____
2. blind → _____
3. spy → _____
4. cow meat → _____
5. funeral → _____
6. barber → _____
7. old age → _____
8. used car → _____

B. Directions: Read the **boldface** euphemism in each sentence. Write its more direct meaning. An example has been done for you.

1. As Leslie's teacher, I must report that she sometimes **stretches the truth**. tells lies
2. The prisoners were taken to the **house of correction**. _____
3. When it comes to schoolwork, Tiffany is an **underachiever**. _____
4. Mr. McGee is having trouble paying bills while he is **between jobs**. _____

Name: _____

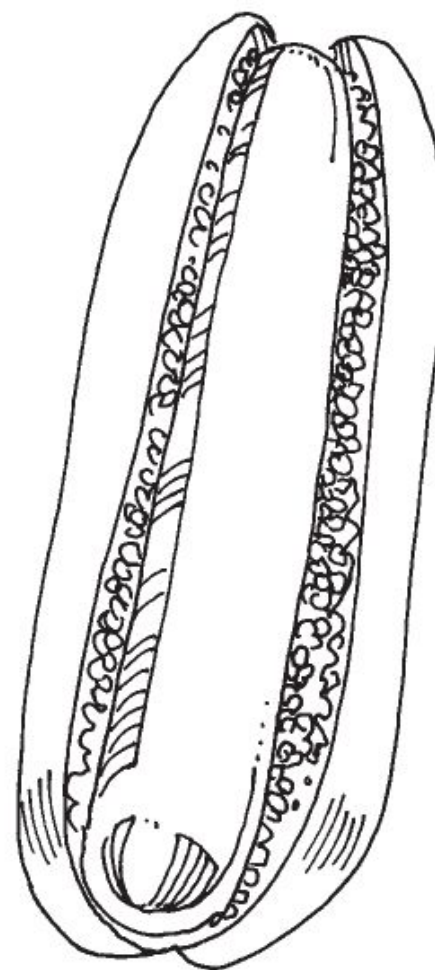
Date: _____



Euphemisms are words and phrases used to make something sound better or more pleasant. They are also used to cover up or soften the blunt facts.

A. Directions: Match the following menu items with the common euphemisms on the right. Put a letter by each number. Use a dictionary for help.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. _____ cow flesh | a. hamburger |
| 2. _____ fish eggs | b. hot dog |
| 3. _____ calf glands | c. poultry |
| 4. _____ chicken meat | d. beef |
| 5. _____ cow stomach | e. soda |
| 6. _____ ground cow | f. caviar |
| 7. _____ carbonated sugar water | g. tripe |
| 8. _____ ground up animal parts
stuffed in a tube | h. sweetbreads |



B. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences. Replace each **boldface** euphemism with more direct language.

- I was sorry to hear that Mrs. Watson **lost her husband**. _____
- All public buildings should have an entrance for the **physically disabled**. _____
- Lester Lee was hired as a **custodial engineer**. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Here's your chance to show what you know about slang, word connotations, and euphemisms.

A. Directions: Circle a letter to correctly complete each statement.

1. *Slang* is
 - a. informal language that is not used in serious writing.
 - b. formal language used in reports and research papers.
 - c. words or phrases that create negative feelings.
2. *Connotations* are
 - a. misspelled words.
 - b. the feelings associated with certain words.
 - c. dictionary definitions.
3. Word *connotations* are
 - a. always positive.
 - b. always negative.
 - c. sometimes positive and sometimes negative.
4. A *euphemism* is a
 - a. negative way of saying something.
 - b. more pleasant way of saying something.
 - c. foreign phrase.

B. Directions: Follow the directions to complete each item.

1. Write a sentence about a friend who wears nice clothes. Use at least one *slang* expression.

2. Imagine you're writing a sympathy note to a friend whose relative has died. Include a *euphemism* in your note.

3. Rewrite the following sentence. Replace the **boldface** words with words that have a more positive *connotation*.

Terry **toiled** in his garden all weekend because he is too **cheap** to hire help.

Name: _____

Date: _____



ANALOGIES 1

Show your "word smarts" by making comparisons.
An analogy compares things that are alike or different in some way.

SAMPLE ANALOGY: *Up* is to *down* as *left* is to *right*.

Directions: Complete each analogy with a word from the box.

cage date glove green lemon pilot hungry junior sad walk

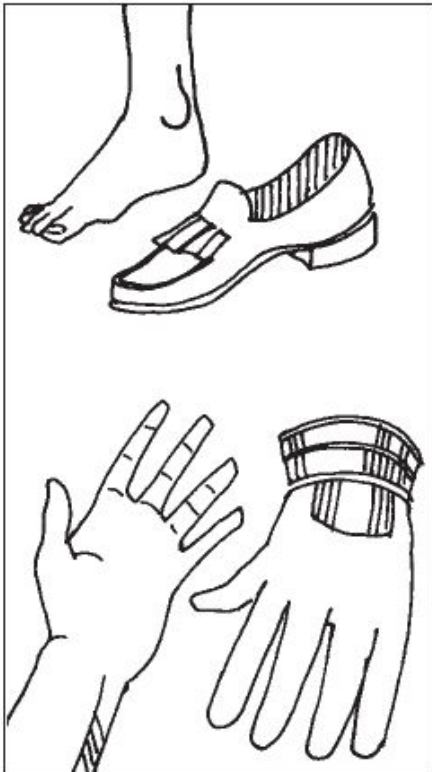
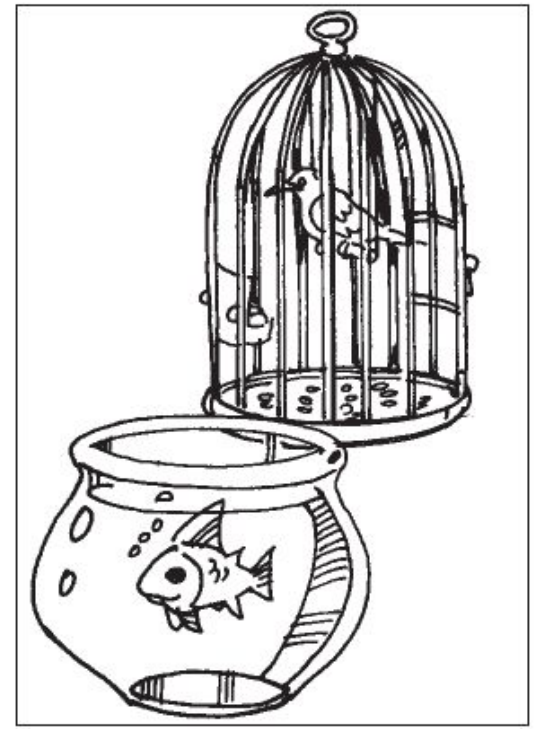
1. *Laugh* is to *happy* as *cry* is to _____.

2. *Sweet* is to *sugar* as *sour* is to _____.

3. *Water* is to *thirsty* as *food* is to _____.

4. *Old* is to *young* as *senior* is to _____.

5. *Fish* is to *bowl* as *bird* is to _____.



6. *Sing* is to *talk* as *dance* is to _____.

7. *Foot* is to *shoe* as *hand* is to _____.

8. *Train* is to *engineer* as *airplane* is to _____.

9. *Sky* is to *blue* as *grass* is to _____.

10. *Clock* is to *time* as *calendar* is to _____.

Name: _____

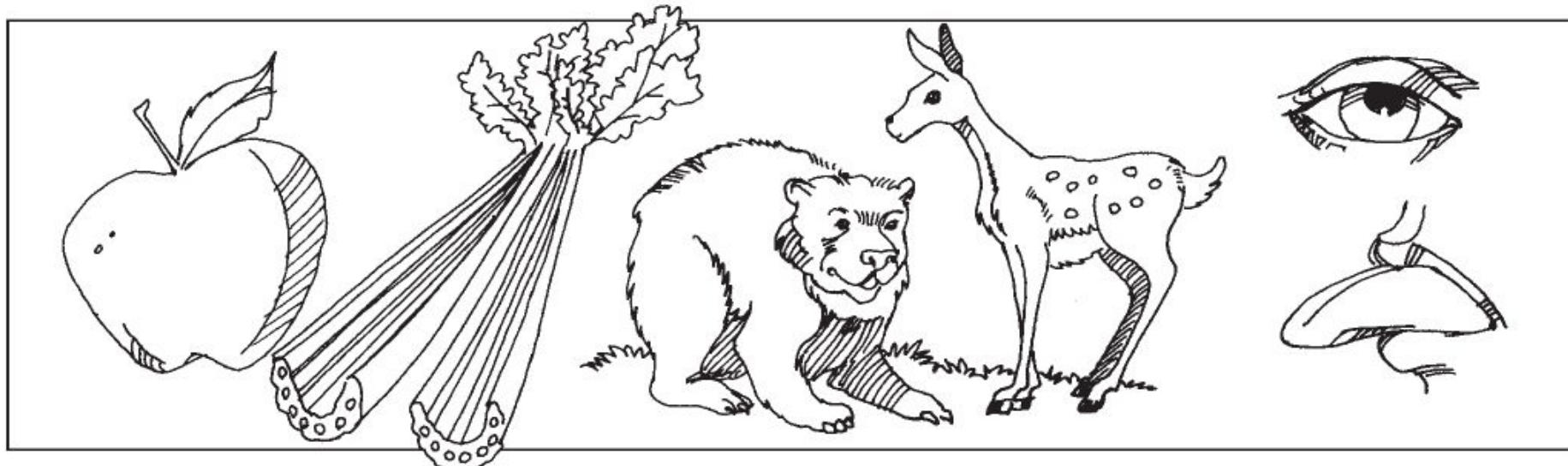
Date: _____



Increasing your ability to make comparisons makes your speech and writing much more interesting.

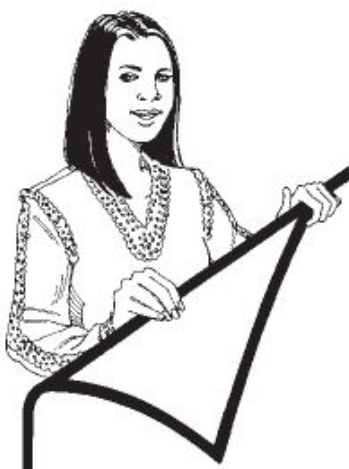
Directions: Decide which word makes sense in each sentence. Then circle the word that completes the analogy.

1. *Five* is to *ten* as *six* is to ____.
seven twelve eighteen
2. *Pot* is to *pan* as *knife* is to ____.
eat food fork
3. *Smart* is to *wise* as *dumb* is to ____.
dull brilliant tall
4. *Tongue* is to *mouth* as *pupil* is to ____.
face body eye
5. *Bear* is to *cub* as *deer* is to ____.
doe buck fawn
6. *Skin* is to *bandage* as *tire* is to ____.
rim patch flat
7. *Apple* is to *fruit* as *celery* is to ____.
vegetable crunchy food
8. *Paintings* are to *museum* as *animals* are to ____.
forest zoo people
9. *Fire* is to *burn* as *water* is to ____.
wet moisten cold
10. *Mississippi* is to *River* as *Grand* is to ____.
Huge Canyon Outstanding



Name: _____

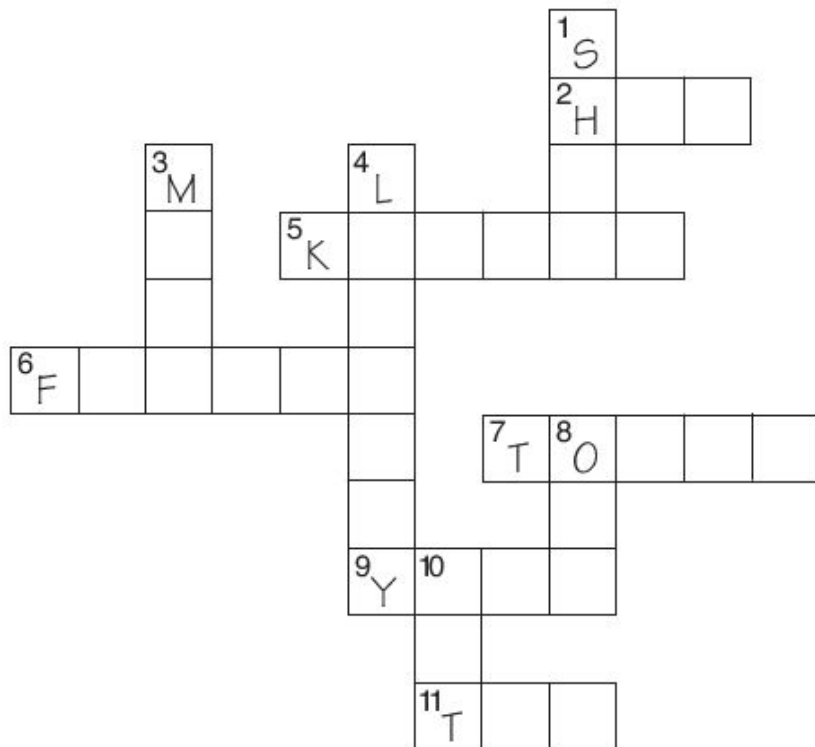
Date: _____



ANALOGIES 3

Use the knowledge you've gained—as well as the clues—to solve this analogy crossword puzzle.

Directions: Write the missing word in each analogy on the puzzle.

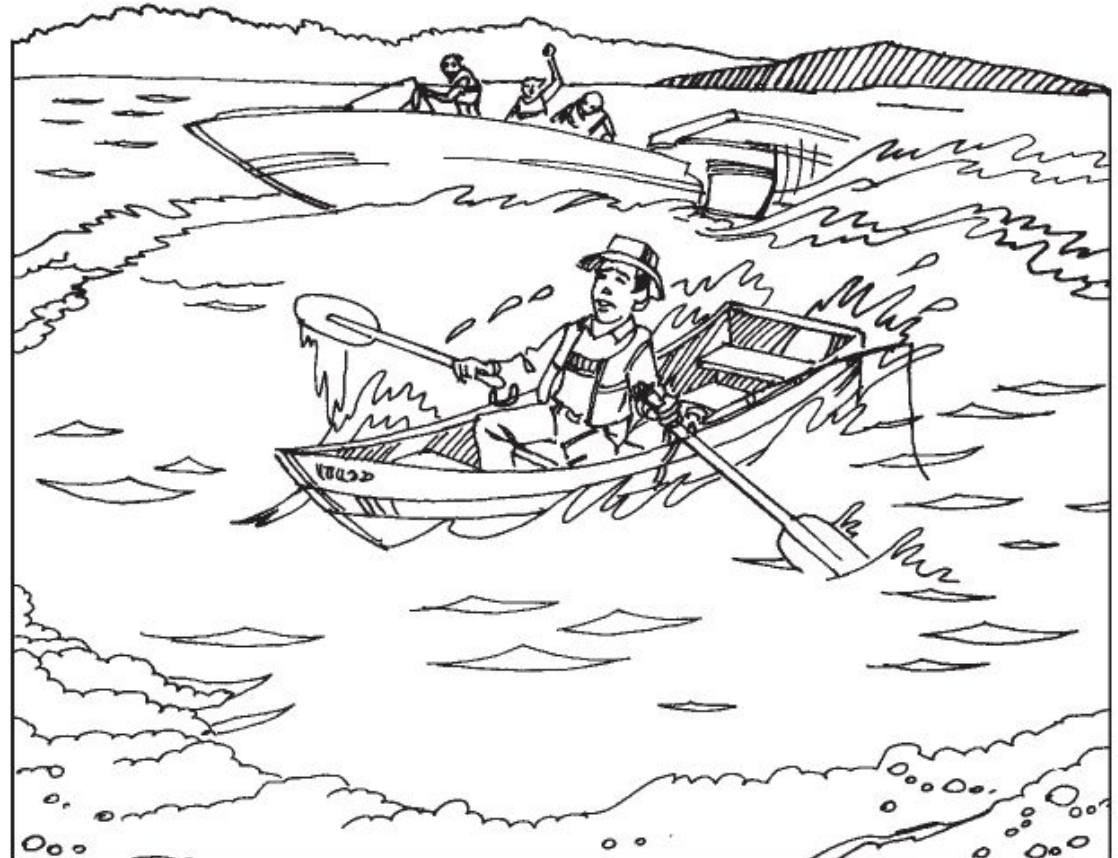


ACROSS

2. Refrigerator is to cold as furnace is to ____.
5. Dog is to puppy as cat is to ____.
6. Bracelet is to wrist as ring is to ____.
7. Today is to yesterday as tomorrow is to ____.
9. Day is to week as month is to ____.
11. Three is to four as nine is to ____.

DOWN

1. Button is to coat as lace is to ____.
3. Day is to sun as night is to ____.
4. Money is to bank as book is to ____.
8. Speedboat is to motor as rowboat is to ____.
10. Bedroom is to sleep as kitchen is to ____.



Name: _____

Date: _____

ABBREVIATIONS 1



Abbreviations are commonly used short forms of words, such as U.S.A. for United States of America. You will often use abbreviations in your own writing.

A. Directions: Circle the most common meaning of each **boldface** abbreviation. Use the dictionary for help.

1. **B.A.** Bachelor of Arts before arrival Best Actor
2. **D.A.** date of arrival District Attorney don't answer
3. **ea.** eager each early
4. **Jan.** janitor Junior January
5. **FDA** Food and Drug Administration Future Democrats of America
Federal Department of Agriculture
6. **Co.** copilot Company cousin
7. **Sr.** Senior Senator Secret Service
8. **Mon.** moon money Monday
9. **ASAP** Americans Supporting All People as soon as possible
Association for Special Athletic Pursuits
10. **tbsp.** table tennis track sprinter tablespoon

B. Directions: List three abbreviations that you've seen. Then write their meanings.

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Be on the lookout for abbreviations as you read. If you don't know their meaning, check a dictionary.

Directions: Circle the abbreviations in the following sentences. Then write the meanings of the abbreviations you circled.

1. On Nov. 1, Gina starts her sales clerk job.

2. Sheri, a volunteer in Dr. Bittner's office, wants to be a nurse.

3. Thomas hopes to someday be known as Capt. Conrad, commander of a huge ship.



4. On the 7:00 news, Maria Ortega will interview an FDA official about the new OTC drug regulations.

5. Sophie found a summer job in Washington, D.C.

6. Because Emma loves numbers, she would like to work for the IRS.

7. Leo wants to join the FBI when he graduates from college.

Name: _____

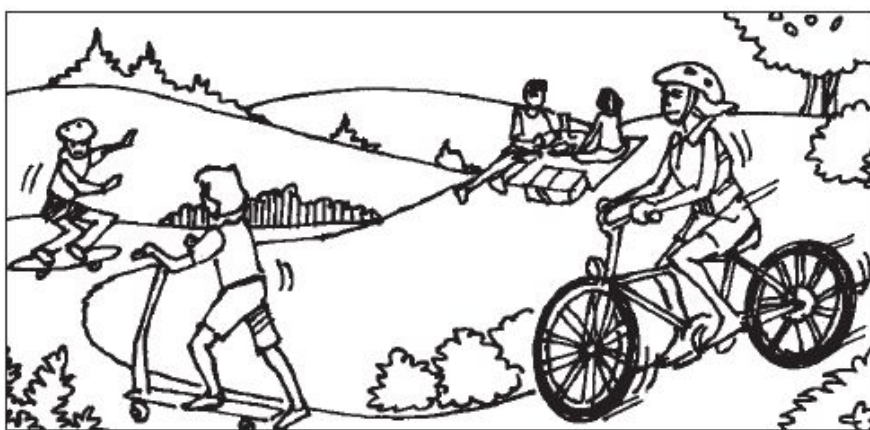
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Have some fun with this bountiful bonanza of bodacious "B" words.

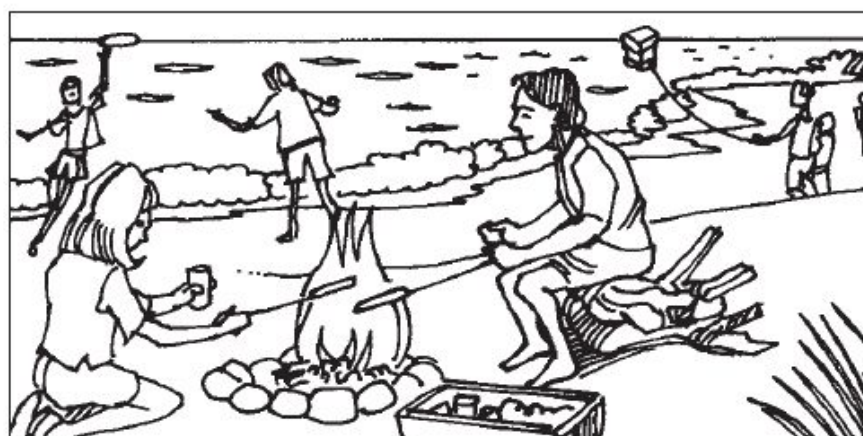
Directions: Study each illustration below. Then write a couple of sentences that could be the picture caption. For each caption, use two or more of the "B" words in the box.

background	balance	beach	bench	bicyclist	blanket
border	borrow	bounce	breeze	bubble	buddy



1. AT THE PARK: _____

2. THEATER LOBBY: _____



3. BEACH PARTY: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



FOREIGN WORDS

The English language is full of "borrowed" words that come to us from other languages. Do you recognize some of the Spanish words on this page?

Directions: The **boldface** word in each sentence entered our language through Spanish. Circle a letter to show the correct meaning of the word. Use a dictionary as needed.

1. Mr. Vincente asked me to join the family for lunch on their **patio**.

a. large wheat ranch
b. paved, outdoor area next to house

2. Lucio Vincente will ride in next week's **rodeo**.

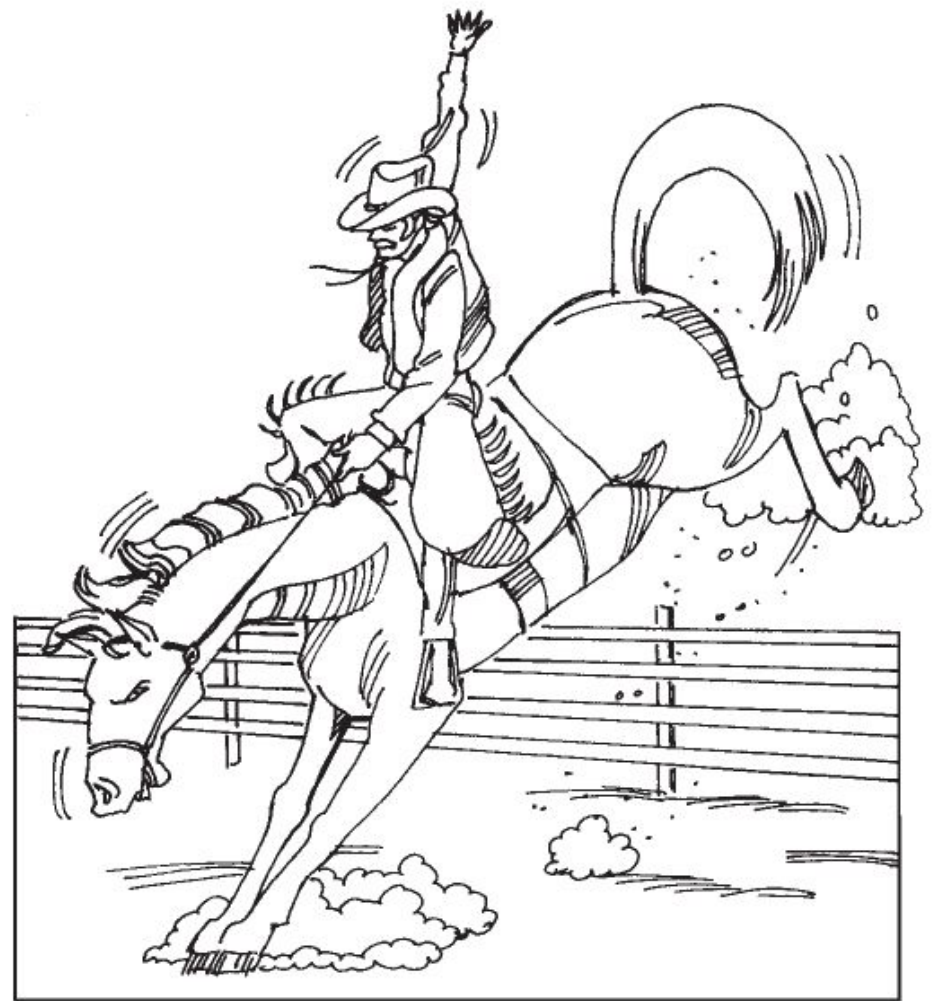
a. auto race
b. contest of cowboy skills

3. Sound bounced off the **canyon** walls.

a. long, narrow valley
b. large, empty building

4. The barn is south of the garden and north of the **corral**.

a. fenced place for animals
b. main farmhouse



5. The **burro** had long, furry ears.

a. puppy b. donkey

6. When the theater doors open, there could be a **stampede**.

a. rush of people or animals in the same direction
b. cool breeze blowing in

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Match the **boldface** word with its meaning. Write a letter by each number.

- B. Directions:** Write several sentences about one of the holidays listed above. Tell when it is and how it's celebrated. (You can get information in the dictionary or an encyclopedia.)

[illegible]

Date: _____



IT'S ALL IN THE FAMILY! 1

Let's review some words that are commonly used in place of family names.

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the box on each line.

father-in-law aunt cousin great-grandmother stepbrother spouse stepfather uncle

1. Bridget is my mother's sister. She is my _____.
2. Shane is my mother's brother. He is my _____.
3. Peter is my mother's father. He is my father's _____.
4. Ramon is Aunt Bridget's son. He is my _____.
5. Ella is my grandmother's mother. She is my _____.
6. Steven Parker married Sara Holmes. Sara already has a daughter, Iris. Steve has become Iris's _____.
7. Steve also has a son, Willie. Willie is Iris's _____.
8. Sara has become Steve's wife, or _____.

B. Directions: Read the first sentence. Then circle a word to complete the second sentence.

1. Next month, Tim's father will marry Megan's mother.
Tim will be Megan's (cousin / stepbrother).
2. Mom's sister has a son named Troy. Troy is Mom's
(nephew / niece).
3. Mom and Dad's three kids include Mark, Byron,
and me. The three of us are (cousins / siblings).
4. Mom's brother Perry married Lisa. Lisa is Mom's
(aunt / sister-in-law).
5. My oldest relative is my grandfather's father.
He is my (great-grandfather / father-in-law).



Name: _____

Date: _____



**When do you capitalize a "family relationship" word?
Only when it's used as a name or part of a name.**

A. Directions: Put three lines under all letters that should be capitalized. Some sentences will *not* need corrections. Use the first sentence as an example.

1. Bob and dad left for their camping trip.
2. They are using uncle Grant's tent.
3. Bob, my uncle, is an experienced camper.
4. My father, on the other hand, has never slept in a tent.
5. I was invited to join them on the trip, and so was cousin Ralph.
6. Ralph and I, however, decided not to join our fathers.
7. We will spend the weekend with Rita, Ralph's mother.
8. While uncle Bob and dad are in a cold tent, cousin Ralph and I will sit in a warm kitchen eating aunt Rita's hot apple pie!



B. Directions: Write two or three sentences about your family. Use at least three words that name family relationships. Check word capitalization carefully.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD WORKOUT: USING YOUR SENSES

Experience this exercise with all five of your senses!



A. Directions: Think about the items listed in the box. Classify each item under the sense you'd use most in observing it.

a doorbell

a warm breeze

some sugar

a burn

salt

a gas leak

a photograph

a melody

a rainbow

perfume

SMELL: _____

HEAR: _____

TASTE: _____

SEE: _____

FEEL: _____

B. Directions: On the blank line, write the sense (*sight, hearing, taste, smell, or touch*) that relates to each word. The first one has been done for you. Use a dictionary as needed.

1. delicious taste

2. stinky _____

3. fragrant _____

4. attractive _____

5. musical _____

6. slippery _____

7. sour _____

8. soft _____

9. ugly _____

10. prickly _____

11. chirping _____

12. spicy _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



All five senses (smell, hearing, taste, sight, touch) play a role in these verses.

Directions: Unscramble the letters to complete each verse with a rhyming word. Then answer the question or questions that follow each verse.

1. One taste that gives your mouth a tickle,
Is the sweet and sour of a juicy (**KILCEP**) _____.

Which two words in the verse describe *tastes*?

2. Wailing sirens, screeching brakes,
Those are the sounds an accident (**SAMEK**) _____.

Which two words in the verse describe *sounds*?

3. The sun above so bright and warm
Makes the world seem safe from (**MAHR**) _____.

Which word describes something you *feel*? _____

What word relates to *sight*? _____

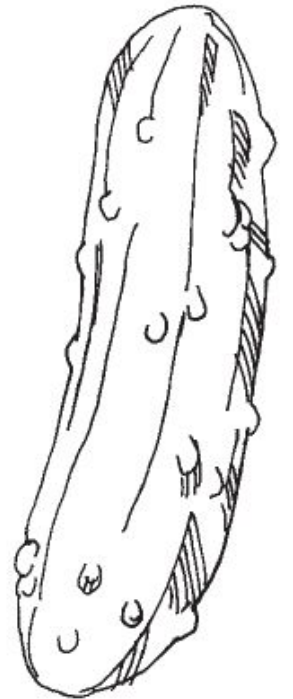
4. The soup is bubbling in the pot.
Don't touch the handle! It is too (**THO**) _____.

Which word describes a *sound*? _____

Which word describes something you *feel*? _____

5. The fans stomped their feet and gave a roar!
At last, their team had tied the (**CORSE**) _____.

Which two words create *sounds*?



Name: _____

Date: _____



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Sometimes it's easy to see why people and pets are called by certain nicknames.

A. Directions: Some popular pet names are listed below. Write a sentence describing an animal that would be likely to be given each name.

1. Snowball: _____

2. Fluffy: _____

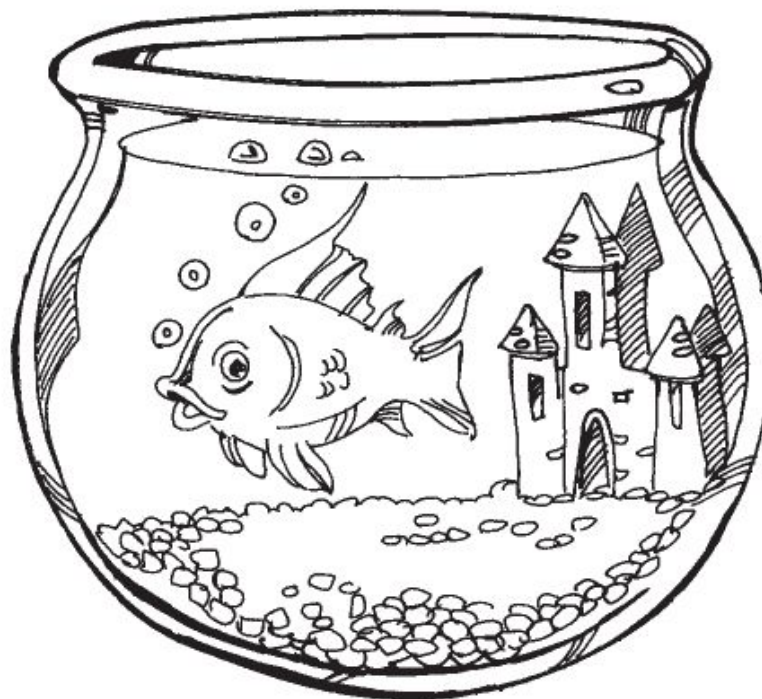
3. Tweetie: _____

4. Princess: _____

5. Buddy: _____

6. Bubbles: _____

7. King: _____



B. Directions: People can have descriptive nicknames too! What type of person does each nickname suggest to you?

1. Tex: _____

2. Gramps: _____

3. Red: _____

4. Junior: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

NAMES TO KNOW



Have you ever heard someone called a "Scrooge"? Certain names from literature, history, or the Bible suggest particular traits and qualities. A dictionary can help you understand these references.

A. Directions: Match each name on the left with a trait it suggests. Use a dictionary as needed.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. _____ Scrooge | a. wise |
| 2. _____ Methuselah | b. strong |
| 3. _____ Benedict Arnold | c. disloyal |
| 4. _____ Hercules | d. cheap |
| 5. _____ Solomon | e. old |



B. Directions: What are people saying about Bob? Circle the letter of the answer.

1. Bob is such a Romeo!

This means that Bob . . .

- a. is a great athlete!
- b. has a way with the girls!

3. Bob has the Midas touch!

This means that Bob . . .

- a. makes lots of money!
- b. plays the piano very well!

2. My boss, Bob, is a Simon Legree!

This means that Bob is . . .

- a. very kind to his employees!
- b. a cruel taskmaster!

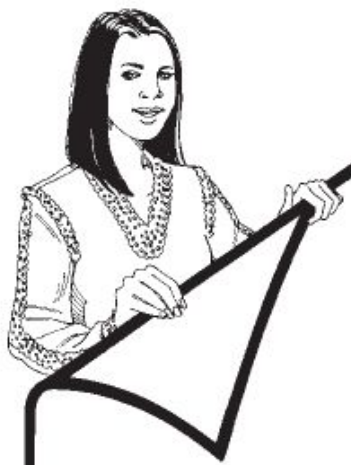
4. Compared to his friend Sam, Bob is a Goliath!

This means that Bob is . . .

- a. a really big guy!
- b. extremely smart!

Name: _____

Date: _____



FIGURES OF SPEECH 1

"Mabel Mumford runs like a gazelle," a sports reporter wrote. That kind of comparison is called a figure of speech. It creates a clear picture.

A. Directions: Read each sentence. Underline the two things being compared. The first one has been done for you.

1. The rain fell on the dry fields like a welcome stranger.
2. The ambulance light flashed as red as blood.
3. The athlete's body was a well-tuned machine.
4. Saturday is my best friend!
5. Clara's yellow purse looked like a big banana.
6. Hal carried his problem around like a giant weight.
7. Her smile was as bright as an upside-down rainbow.
8. The melted candy bar looked as tasty as a mud puddle.
9. The rumor spread through the school like a case of the flu.
10. The dancers in colorful costumes swayed like wildflowers in the wind.



B. Directions: Complete each sentence by making a comparison. You can use words from the box below or come up with ideas of your own.

clacking typewriter keys squirrels bees ants kangaroos diamonds tears ox a horse

1. The excited children hopped about the room like _____.
2. The raindrops glitter like _____.
3. Like _____, the carpenters worked busily all day long.
4. After working out at the gym, Jason feels as strong as an _____.
5. "Pat, tap, pat!" The sleet rapped against the house like _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Writers sometimes draw comparisons to make a point. These figures of speech help readers "get the picture."

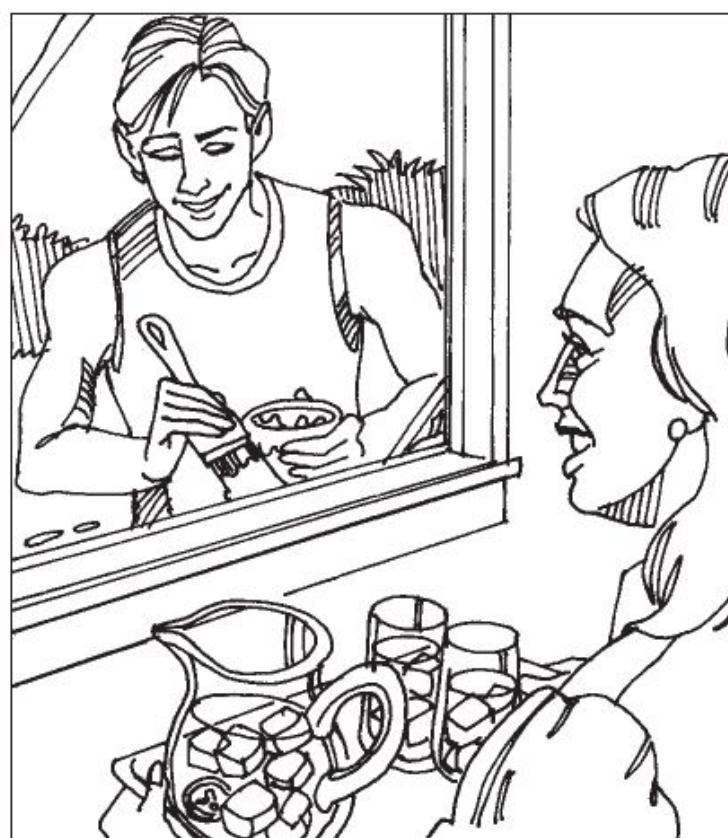
Directions: Read the story and underline figures of speech. Then list the things the writer compares. The first one has been done for you.

It was a hot afternoon. Like a furnace, the wind blasted heat. Pavement sizzled like a stove top, cooking the soles of my shoes. What a day to begin my job as a painter's helper!

Ms. Delilo watched from inside the house. She nodded approval as we began work. A color like rich coffee with cream soon coated one section. I stood back and admired my work. Sweat rolled down my face like a waterfall—but I was proud. My first paint job was as perfect as an A+ test score!

Ms. Delilo came out. In the pitcher of lemonade she carried, ice cubes tinkled like bells.

"Put on your hat!" she told me. "Your sunburned face makes you look like a strawberry ice cream cone!"



1. wind → furnace
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____
4. _____ → _____
5. _____ → _____
6. _____ → _____
7. _____ → _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

WORD ORIGINS

Here's a chance to work with words that come from other languages.

A. Directions: The **boldface** word in each sentence is from another language. Write a modern English word from the box that now replaces the foreign word. (The word's origin is listed under it.)

market

neighbor

out

bus

proud

automobile

1. Today, my sister Delia bought her first **autos mobilis** _____.
(LATIN)

2. Until today, Delia had taken the **omnibus** _____
(LATIN)
everywhere she went.

3. Delia bought her car from our next-door
heah gebur _____.
(OLD ENGLISH)

4. Now Delia can pick up groceries at the
mercatus _____.
(LATIN)



5. Delia is very **prud** _____ of her new set of wheels!
(OLD ENGLISH)

6. She spends much of her time **ut** _____ on the driveway
(OLD ENGLISH)
polishing the paint.

B. Directions: Look up the following words in the dictionary. Write what you learn about the origin of each word.

1. July: _____

2. sandwich: _____

3. March: _____

4. Monday: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



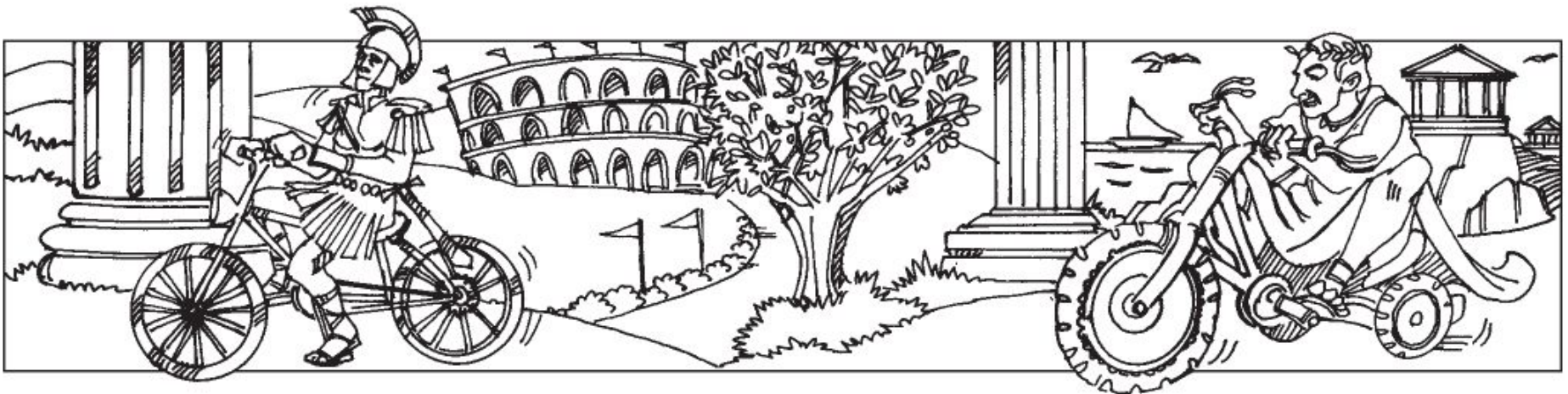
Certain Latin and Greek word parts are used in many English words. Knowing these common Greek and Latin roots can help you figure out word meanings.

LATIN

aqua = water
bi = two
annus = year

GREEK

tri = three
tele = at a distance
geos = earth



Directions: The hidden words below have Greek and Latin roots. Find and circle them in the puzzle. The words may go up, down, backward or forward. Check off each word as you find it in the puzzle.

- ___ AQUARIUM
- ___ BICYCLE
- ___ TRIANGLE
- ___ TRIPLETS
- ___ TRIO
- ___ TELEPHONE
- ___ TELEVISION
- ___ GEOGRAPHY
- ___ ANNUAL
- ___ ANNIVERSARY

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD ROOTS 2

You might be surprised to find how many English words have Latin and Greek roots! Practice using some of them now.

Directions: The following words are from the puzzle on the last lesson. Underline the Greek or Latin root in each word. Then write a sentence using the word. The first one has been done for you. A dictionary can help you with word meanings.

1. aquarium: I love to watch the otters at the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

2. bicycle: _____

3. triangle: _____

4. triplets: _____

5. trio: _____

6. telephone: _____

7. television: _____

8. geography: _____

9. annual: _____

10. anniversary: _____



Name: _____

Date: _____



Boost your knowledge of the past by learning some common historical terms.

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** term with its meaning. If you need help, check a dictionary.



- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ century | a. 10 years |
| 2. _____ civil war | b. 100 years |
| 3. _____ colony | c. a fight for a change in government |
| 4. _____ decade | d. a settlement that is ruled by another country |
| 5. _____ revolution | e. a ruler who has complete power |
| 6. _____ dictator | f. a war in which two parts of a country fight each other |

B. Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words listed above to complete the paragraphs. Use the first letter of each word as a clue.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF WAGANALAND

For 100 years, the people of Waganaland dreamed of freedom. Throughout that c_____ their tiny country was ruled by General Bigshotman. This powerful d_____ controlled not only Waganaland but also its c_____ of settlers across the sea.

One day, a strong leader rose up

and called for a war to change the government. The r_____ began in 1910 and lasted until 1920. Then, after a d_____ of fighting, a new government took control. Waganaland was at peace until 1994, when a c_____ w_____ broke out between the Waganalanders of the East and those of the West.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

All citizens should understand the workings of their government. Do you know the language of government?

A. Directions: Write a letter to match the **boldface** term with its meaning. If you need help, check a dictionary.

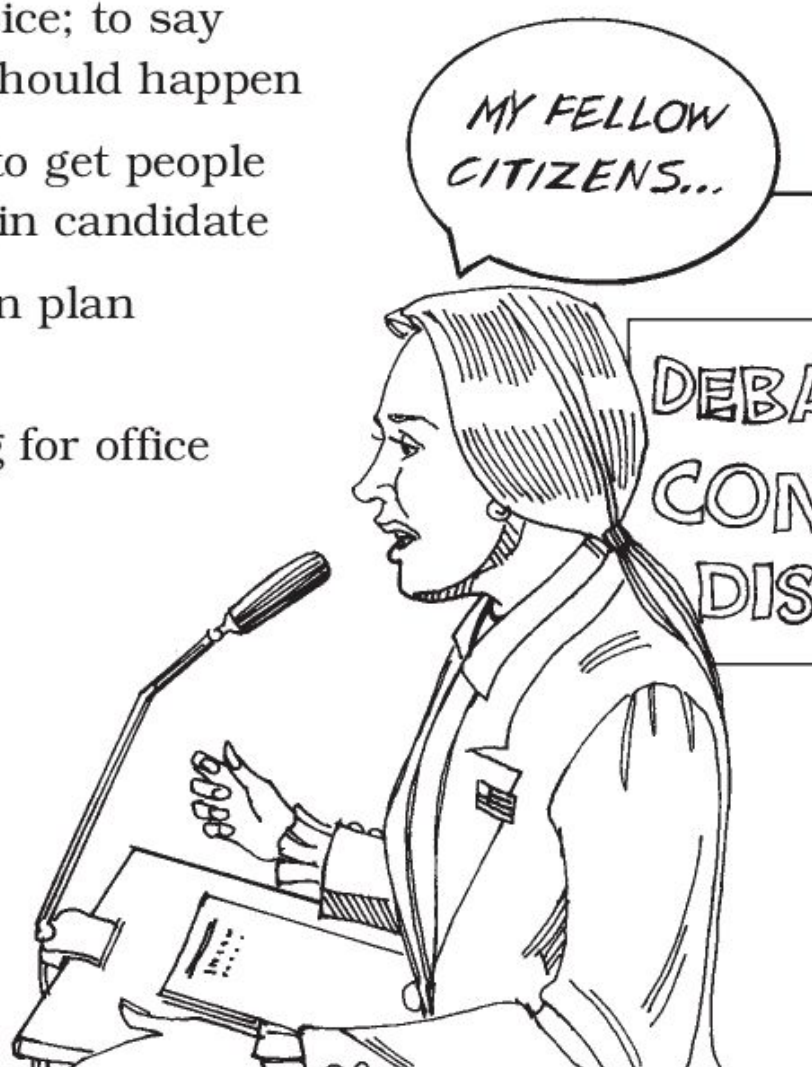
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ election | a. a list of choices on which people mark their pick |
| 2. ____ candidate | b. those who live in a community and have rights and responsibilities |
| 3. ____ ballot | c. the process of choosing candidates by voting |
| 4. ____ citizens | d. to show your choice; to say what you think should happen |
| 5. ____ constitution | e. a planned effort to get people to choose a certain candidate |
| 6. ____ vote | f. an official, written plan of government |
| 7. ____ campaign | g. a person running for office |

B. Directions:

Complete the following speech by filling in the blanks with words listed above. Use the first letter of each word as a clue.

A C _____ Speaks

My fellow c_____,
I speak to you on the eve of this
important e_____.
I ask you to v_____ for me.
Tonight my long c_____
ends. You've heard my plans and
promises. Tomorrow, each of you



will put your b_____ in
the box. If I am elected, I promise to
uphold the c_____
of our country and do my very best to
enforce its laws!

Name: _____

Date: _____



Here are some words you'll need to know when you're talking about geography.

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** term with its meaning. If you need help, check a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ border | a. a place with water deep enough for ships to dock |
| 2. _____ climate | b. a round model of the earth |
| 3. _____ population | c. the typical kind of weather in a certain place |
| 4. _____ port | d. the land bordering the sea |
| 5. _____ globe | e. the total number of people who live in a place |
| 6. _____ coast | f. line on a map that divides one state or country from another |

B. Directions: Complete the following paragraphs. Fill in the blanks with words listed above. Use the first letter of each word as a clue.

Where in the World?

"Where should we go on our trip?"

Sonia asked Sammy. She spun

a g_____ and pointed to different cities.

At last her finger came to rest along the

h_____ between

Canada and the United States. "Should we leave the country?" she asked.

"We could sail along the western c_____ and stop

at a Canadian p_____,"

Sammy suggested. "I've heard

that the city of Vancouver,

British Columbia, is an

interesting place. It has

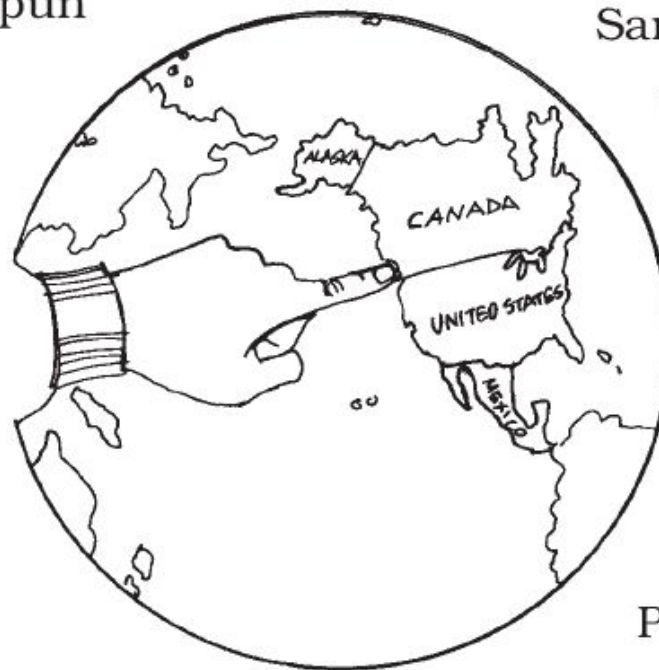
a large p_____

of people from all over

the world. It also has

a mild c_____.

People say it's not too hot and not too cold!"



Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: PEOPLE AND CULTURES

Our world is made up of people from many different cultures. Here are some words to know as we learn more about each other.

A. Directions: The following **boldface** words have to do with the study of world cultures. Beside each word, write the letter of its definition. If you need help, check a dictionary.



- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ custom | a. found objects that were used by people of the past |
| 2. _____ immigrants | b. stories handed down through the years |
| 3. _____ legends | c. a group of people's usual way of doing something |
| 4. _____ ancestors | d. members of a person's family who lived long ago |
| 5. _____ artifacts | e. a set of beliefs about God or a group of gods |
| 6. _____ religion | f. people who come to a country to live there |

B. Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words listed above to complete the following paragraph. Use the first letter of each word as a clue.

A Matter of Respect

Lu Quan and her family are among the many Chinese i_____ who have come to the United States. The family brought traditions from China. One c_____ is that of showing respect for elders. This is an important principle of Buddhism, a major r_____ in China.

The Chinese people honor their

a_____. They feel they owe much to family members who came before them. Chinese l_____ have been handed down from parents to children. They tell tales of grandparents who were very wise. Ancient carvings, paintings, and many other Chinese a_____ show older people in respected roles.

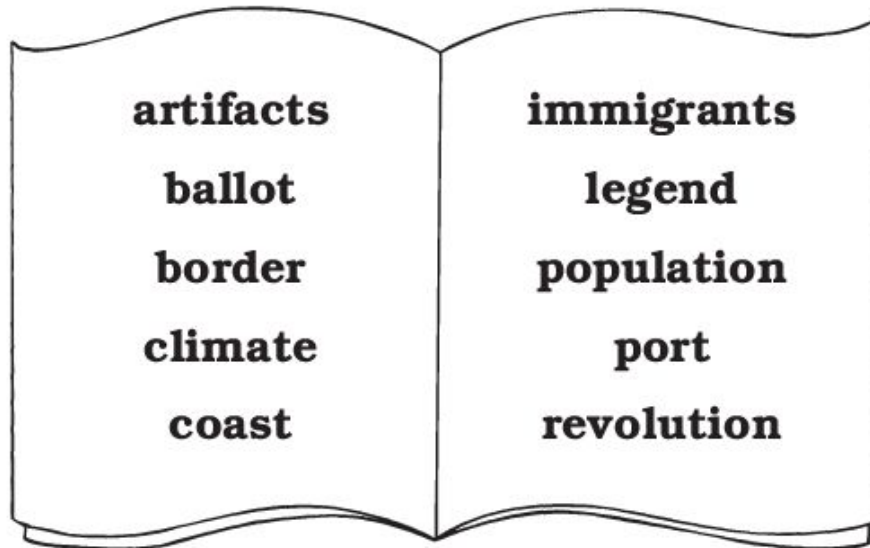
Name: _____

Date: _____



You've probably heard that practice makes perfect. Try using some social studies terms that you've already studied.

Directions: The words in the "book" below are from lesson pages 117 through 120. Use each word to complete a sentence.



- Luis brought his family to live and work in America. Luis and his family are _____.
- In 1776, American colonists fought for self-rule. The _____ began in 1776.
- People from many parts of the world have a _____ about a great flood that swept the land.
- In the distant future, people may look at a computer, an automobile, or an electric guitar as _____ of our civilization.
- The treaty allowed free trade across the _____ between Mexico and the United States.
- When gold was discovered, the _____ of California grew rapidly.
- Each voter can voice an opinion by casting a _____.
- When storms hit the Pacific _____, strong winds and rain can topple trees and knock out power.
- Even though the _____ is cold and wet, tourists come to watch the winter storms.
- The ship docked at its final _____ of call.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: LIFE SCIENCE

Get ready to work with some words that might be helpful in your science class! As members of the animal world, we should all know these terms.

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with one of the words from the box. Use a dictionary as needed.

behave

cell

mammal

prey

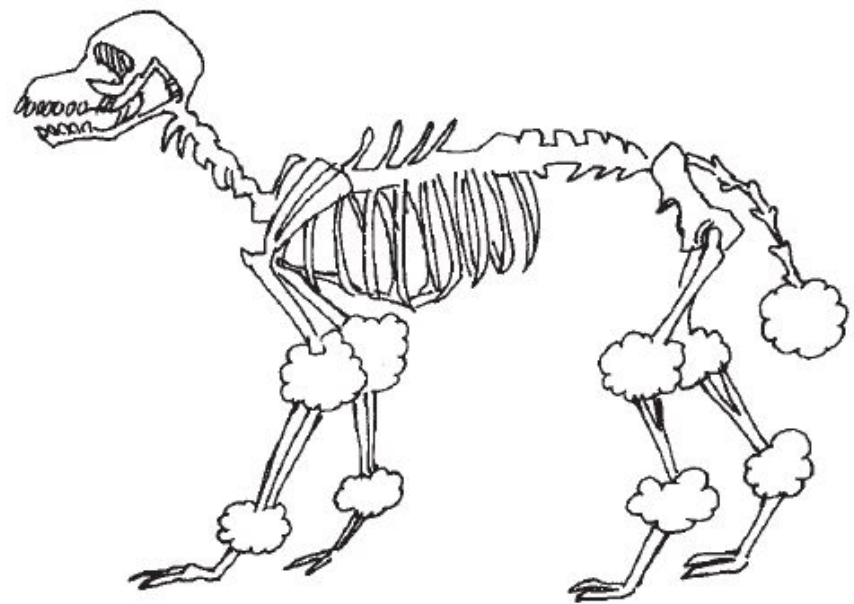
skeleton

species

1. A _____ is a group of animals, including humans, that are alike in certain important ways.
2. A _____ is the basic unit of living matter.
3. Together, all the bones in a body make up a _____.
4. A _____ is a warm-blooded animal that has a backbone.
5. To act a certain way is to _____ that way.
6. An animal that is killed for food is called _____.

B. Directions: Now use the information you've learned. Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Your backbone is a part of your
(cell / skeleton).
2. A mouse is likely to be an eagle's
(species / prey).
3. Monkeys and humans are both
(mammals / cells).
4. Scientists look through
microscopes to study (cells / prey).
5. Spaniels and poodles both belong to the canine (skeleton / species).



Name: _____

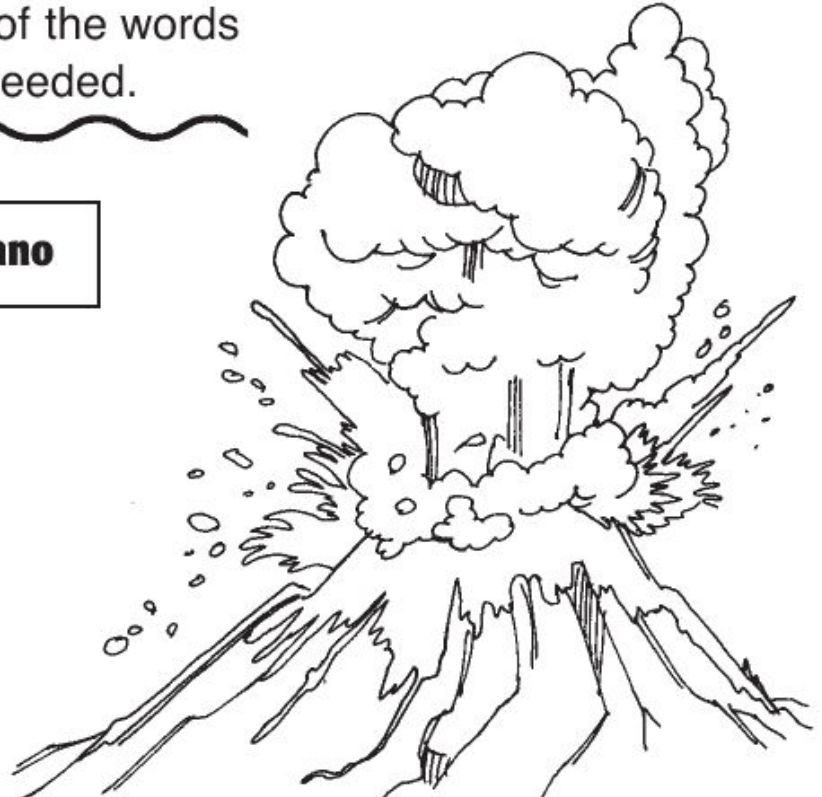
Date: _____



Here are some words you'll be likely to meet as you study our planet Earth.

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with one of the words from the box. Use a dictionary as needed.

erode fault glacier smog volcano



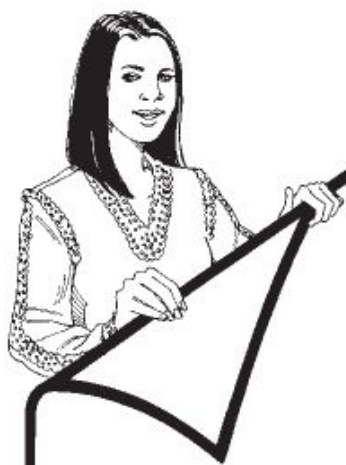
1. A _____ is an opening in the earth's surface through which melted rock is thrown up.
2. A huge body of ice that slowly moves across the land is called a _____.
3. A _____ is a very deep crack in the earth.
4. As it goes into the air, waste material from burning things is called _____.
5. Earth and rock are said to _____ as they slowly wear away.

B. Directions: Use information from Part A to answer each question.

1. Which is hotter, a glacier or a volcano? _____
2. If you came across a fault, would you be more likely to climb it or fall in it? _____
3. Which would be more likely to cause smog, a forest fire or a flood? _____
4. If your yard were eroding, would you be gaining ground or losing ground? _____
5. Long ago, Earth went through an ice age. During that period, would there have been glaciers or smog? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: WEATHER WORDS

Will today's weather be dreary or bright? Climate conditions make a big difference to all of us. That's why it's important to know the vocabulary of weather.

A. Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle with the "weather words" in the box. The clues will help you select the correct words.

cloud

fog

hail

humidity

forecast

degrees

DOWN

1. a report of what the weather is likely to be

ACROSS

1. a large group of tiny water drops that float close to the ground, forming a thick mist

2. a large group of tiny water drops that float together in the sky

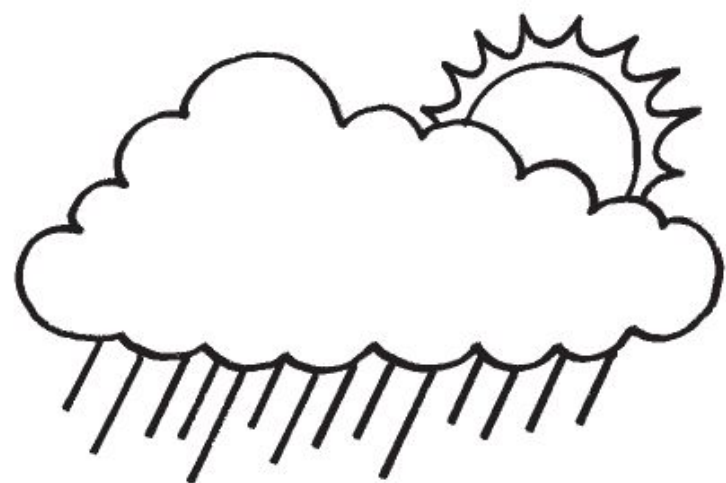
3. units used to measure amounts of heat in the air

4. balls of frozen ice that drop from the sky

5. the amount of water vapor (dampness) in the air

1.	1.	F	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	—	—

B. Directions: Write a forecast for tomorrow's weather in your region. Use some of the words from the puzzle and other weather words you know.



Name: _____

Date: _____



The *media* include all sources of news and entertainment. Do you get your information from a newspaper, television, or radio? Whichever you prefer, these words can help you keep up to date.

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** term with its meaning. If you need help, check a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ headline | a. to send over the air by means of radio or television |
| 2. _____ reporter | b. an article or presentation that gives an opinion |
| 3. _____ network | c. a person who presents the news and often gathers and writes it too |
| 4. _____ broadcast | d. words in large print at the top of a news story; they tell what the story is about |
| 5. _____ feature | e. a chain of radio or TV stations that air many of the same programs |
| 6. _____ editorial | f. a meeting at which a person is questioned by a reporter |
| 7. _____ interview | g. a special article or presentation |

B. Directions: Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

- All stations will (editorial / broadcast) the president's speech tonight.
- The TV announcement said, "The following (headline / editorial) presents the opinion of this station."
- A (network / headline) in the local paper read, "DOG HERO SAVES FAMILY FROM FIRE."
- A report of the rescue was the (feature / reporter) story on the noon news.
- Every newspaper (reporter / editorial) in town wrote about the story.
- Timmy Lane, the dog's owner, appeared on NBC, a major television (reporter / network).
- In a TV (network / interview), Timmy said his family members owed their lives to Barney, the brave little beagle.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: THE MARKETPLACE 1

Whether you're at the supermarket or the mall, knowing certain words can help you shop wisely.

Directions: Read the following story. Think about the meaning of the **boldface** words. Then circle the correct word choice in each sentence.

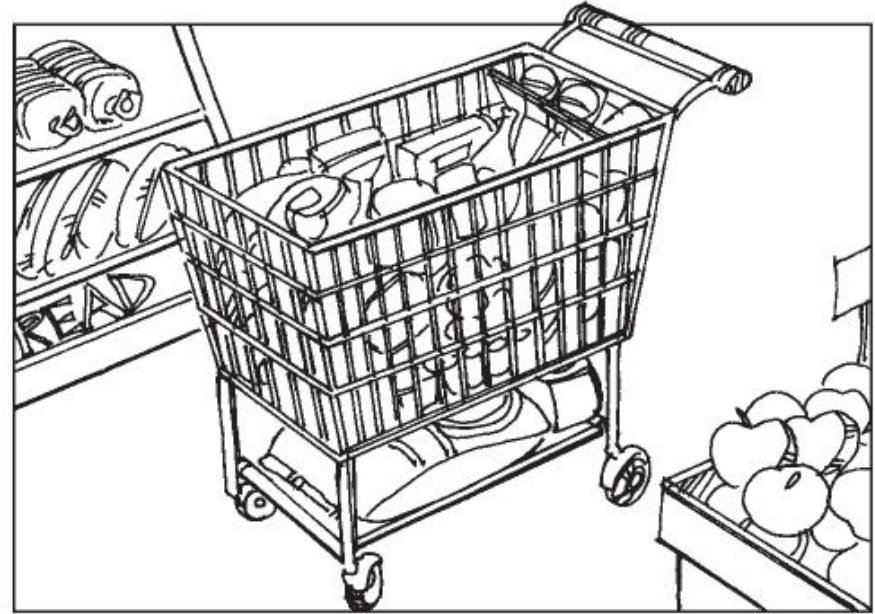
Shopping Day

Saturday morning, Fritzie and Frank went to the supermarket. They always go early, when the store is less crowded. Frank likes to be one of the first **customers** of the day.

"Let's get this soap," Fritzie said as she and Frank pushed a cart through the aisles. She pointed to a sign that announced a 20 percent **discount**.

Frank pulled a **coupon** from his pocket. "This will give us 50 cents off!"

At the checkout counter, the **clerk** scanned the **bar code** on each item in



Frank and Fritzie's basket. When she rang up the sale, she exclaimed, "You got a real **bargain** today!"

1. *Customers* are people who are (parking their cars / buying things).
2. A *discount* is an amount (taken off / added to) a price.
3. A *coupon* is a ticket or piece of paper that (gives the holder special rights / can be used as identification).
4. A *clerk* will (sell / buy) things in the store.
5. The *bar code* on each item is a set of printed lines. When electronically read, these lines give (a list of ingredients / the price).
6. When the clerk said the soap was a *bargain*, she meant it was (extremely high in quality / at a lower-than-usual price).

Name: _____

Date: _____

A shopping trip can be fun, tiring, frustrating, exciting, or challenging. How do you feel about shopping?

This image shows a blank sheet of handwriting practice paper. At the very top, there is a decorative wavy line. Below this, the page is filled with ten identical sets of horizontal lines. Each set consists of three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The entire sheet is white and contains no other markings or text.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Learning these words can help you stay healthy:
contagious, diet, emergency, exercise, first aid, virus.

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use the clues in parentheses to help you select the correct word.

contagious	diet	emergency	exercise	first aid	virus
------------	------	-----------	----------	-----------	-------

- Juana caught a _____ (germ) that multiplies in living cells and causes disease.
- Juana's illness was _____ (quickly spread from person to person).
- Regular _____ (active use of the body) helps fight off illness.
- Plan your _____ (what you usually eat and drink) carefully, keeping good health in mind.
- Oh, no! There's been an accident, and it's an _____ (event that calls for action right away)!
- At the accident scene, Brett gives the injured people _____ (help) while waiting for the ambulance.



B. Directions: Choose one of the following topics and circle it. Then write a few sentences about it. Use at least two words from the box in Part A.

TOPIC CHOICES

I've never been so sick!
How I stay healthy
How I saved the day
Everyone seems to have it!
The time I yelled "Help!"

Name: _____

Date: _____



Here's a chance to do some original work using some of the words you've studied.

Directions: A good news story answers five questions. It tells *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, and *why*. Put yourself in the role of reporter and answer those questions about a newsworthy happening. It can be a real or imagined event. Use at least five of the words below in your answers. Then write a headline for your story.

campaign
emergency
interview

citizens
first aid
climate

customers
population
contagious

vote
virus
smog

degrees
volcano
clerk

HEADLINE: _____

WHO? _____

WHAT? _____

WHEN? _____

WHERE? _____

WHY? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: SPORTS

Whether you'd rather play a sport or watch one, here are some words to know.

Directions: First, complete the sentences with words from the box. Then, add the words to the puzzle, printing one letter on each short line. The answer to the riddle reads from top to bottom.

cheer **court** **field** **goal** **opponent** **practice** **score** **team**

RIDDLE: *Call me the winner, the victor, the one who stands tall!
Whatever you call me, I've beaten them all! Who am I?*

1. The crowd was tense when the _____ was tied at seven to seven.
2. Fans began to _____ loudly as Mario Gomez came off the bench.
3. Hurrah! Mario scored a _____!
4. Now it looked like the home _____ was about to win the game.
5. Mario's hard work and months of _____ finally paid off.
6. Mario ran down the soccer _____, kicking the ball in front of him.
7. Next season, fans will see Mario on the basketball _____.
8. Mario faced every _____ he came up against with a friendly smile!

I am a →

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____



Name: _____

Date: _____



The musical world owes much of its vocabulary to the Italian language. Here are just a few words: *solo*, *duet*, *opera*, *piano*, *violin*, *soprano*, *tempo*, *trombone*, *bravo*.

Directions: Complete the story with words from the box. You've been given the first letter of each word as a hint.

duet opera piano violin soprano tempo trombone bravo solo

The Performance

The lights dimmed as Ms. Condon's music class began its show. Kenny stood on the stage alone. He lifted his bow and slowly pulled it across the strings of his v_____.

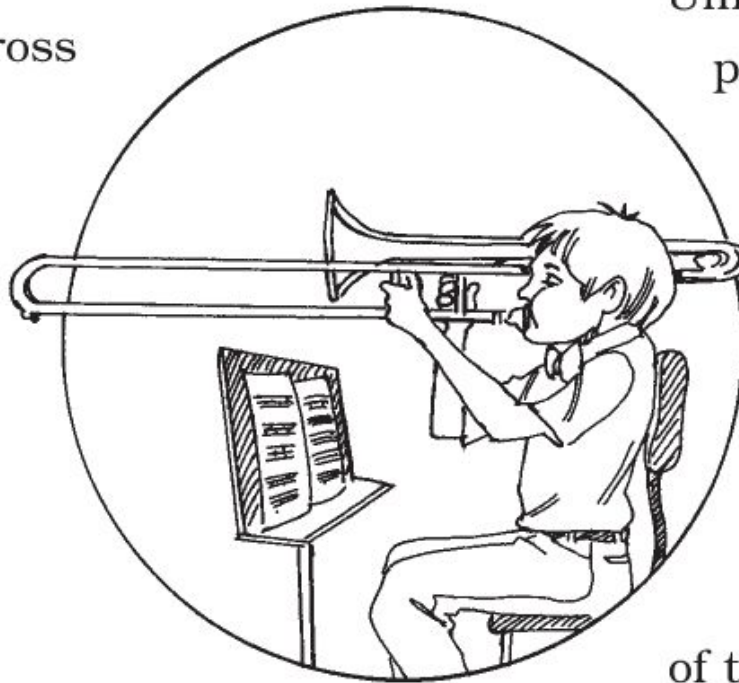
"Squawk!"

Kenny frowned and began again. This time, a sweet note filled the air.

At the end of his s_____, Kenny took a bow.

Next, two students came on stage. They were Mimi and Sid singing a d_____. Mimi sang high in a sweet s_____ voice. When she hit her highest note, the audience gasped.

"Her voice is just amazing!" someone cried out. "She is sure to be an o_____ star someday!"



Umeko was the next performer. Her fingers seemed to fly over the black and white keys of the grand p_____.

We noticed that she tapped her foot to the t_____ of the tune she played.

Finally, little Stevie came out. The tiny boy lifted a big, brass horn to his lips. He could barely reach far enough to pull the slide of the t_____ in and out.

"B_____" shouted the audience at the end of the show.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: MUSIC 2

It's time to do some more work
with those musical words that
came to us from Italy.



Directions: Write definitions of the words from the last lesson.
Use the context of the story and a dictionary for help.

1. **bravo:** _____

2. **duet:** _____

3. **opera:** _____

4. **piano:** _____

5. **solo:** _____

6. **soprano:** _____

7. **tempo:** _____

8. **trombone:** _____

9. **violin:** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Let's take a look at a restaurant menu. Make sure you recognize words you'll need to use when dining out.

Directions: Georgio's Cafe is offering the following menu this evening. Read it over. Then match each **boldface** word with its meaning. Use a dictionary as needed.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ appetizer | a. drinks |
| 2. _____ herb | b. special of the day |
| 3. _____ ravioli | c. a bit of food served to start a meal |
| 4. _____ slaw | d. slices of meat cut with a piece of bone |
| 5. _____ beverages | e. having a separate price for each menu item |
| 6. _____ du jour | f. pocket of dough, usually filled with meat or cheese |
| 7. _____ a la carte | g. a lean piece of meat without any bones |
| 8. _____ chops | h. ice cream covered with syrup, fruit, nuts, etc. |
| 9. _____ vegetarian | i. salad made of shredded vegetables |
| 10. _____ pasta | j. a small pie, usually filled with fruit or jam |
| 11. _____ fillet | k. made of grains, vegetables, and fruits; suited for those who choose to eat no meat |
| 12. _____ tart | l. dough that is shaped and often dried to form types of noodles; any dish containing these noodles |
| 13. _____ sundae | m. a special plant, such as mint or parsley, used as seasoning |

Georgio's

APPETIZERS

Crab and Herb Ravioli
Spicy Shrimp

ENTREES

(served a la carte)
Lamb Chops
Vegetarian Pasta
Fillet of Beef

SOUP and SALAD

Chopped Cabbage Slaw
Soup du Jour

DESSERTS

Apple Tart
Ice Cream Sundae

BEVERAGES

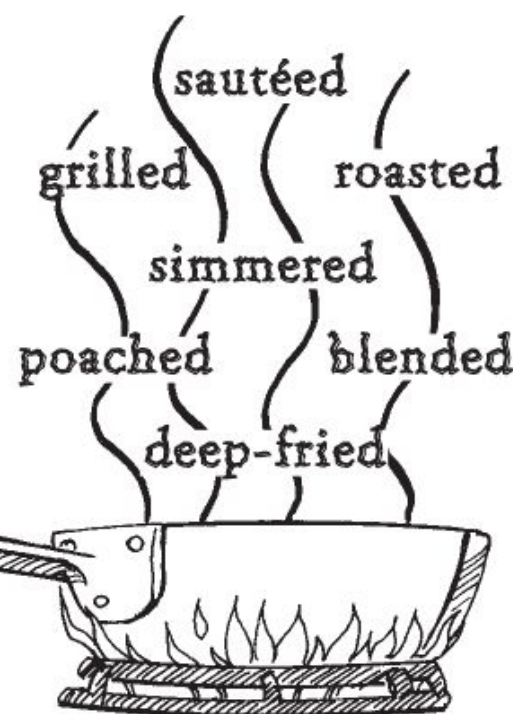
Coffee, Tea, Juices

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Welcome to Georgio's! Reread the menu in the last lesson. Then imagine that you are dining out as a restaurant critic. Write a short review describing your meal at Georgio's.

B. Directions: Whether you're dining out or eating in, here are six more terms to know. Complete each sentence with a word from the simmering pot. The words in parentheses will help you make the right choice.



1. Carrots are good _____
(fried quickly in a pan with very little fat).
2. A stew should be slowly _____
(cooked just below the boiling point for several hours).
3. A fine piece of beef is best _____ (cooked in an oven with little or no liquid) with a little salt and pepper.
4. Fish and chips are _____ (cooked in a deep pan of boiling fat or oil) until they're crisp.
5. Vegetables for the soup were _____ (chopped and whirled until they turned into a well-mixed liquid) in the food processor.
6. The chicken was _____ (cooked on a metal grate over a hot fire) until it was brown and crisp outside and moist inside.
7. Some people like eggs _____ (cooked in lightly boiling water) and served over toast.

Name: _____

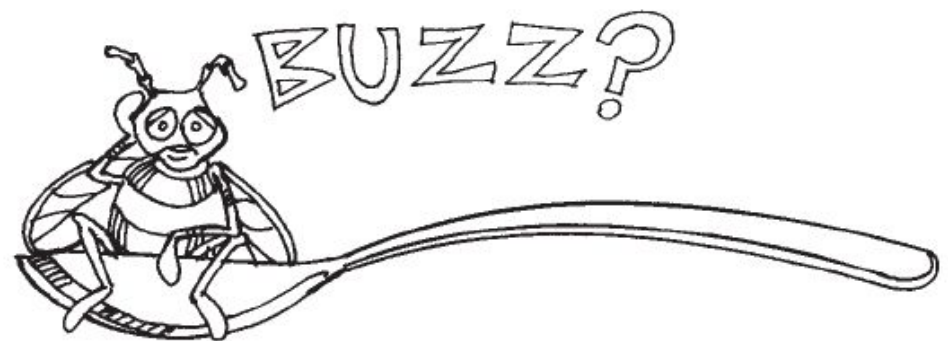
Date: _____



Now that you've *s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-d* your vocabulary, put your word skills to the test.

Directions: Answer each question to show what you've learned.

1. Is *answer* or *request* a synonym for *ask*? _____
2. Is a *ballot* or *ballet* a dance? _____
3. Which is a compound word—*basket* or *basketball*? _____
4. What is the base word of *payment*? _____
5. What is the plural form of *mouse*? _____
6. To you, who is the child of your uncle or aunt? _____
7. How is a person related to his or her spouse? _____
8. How many syllables are there in the word *customer*? _____
9. Which syllable is accented in the word *neighbor*? _____
10. What does the abbreviation *Nov.* stand for? _____
11. Of the words *super* and *supper*, which means “really great”? _____
12. What is a homonym of the word *sundae*? _____
13. Is *glad* or *afraid* an antonym of *sad*? _____
14. The word *athlete* is what part of speech? _____
15. What is the base word of *happiness*? _____
16. What is the contraction for the words *should not*? _____
17. Which sails the seas—a *sloop* or a *slop*? _____
18. Would you hear a *buzz* or taste it? _____



Name: _____

Date: _____



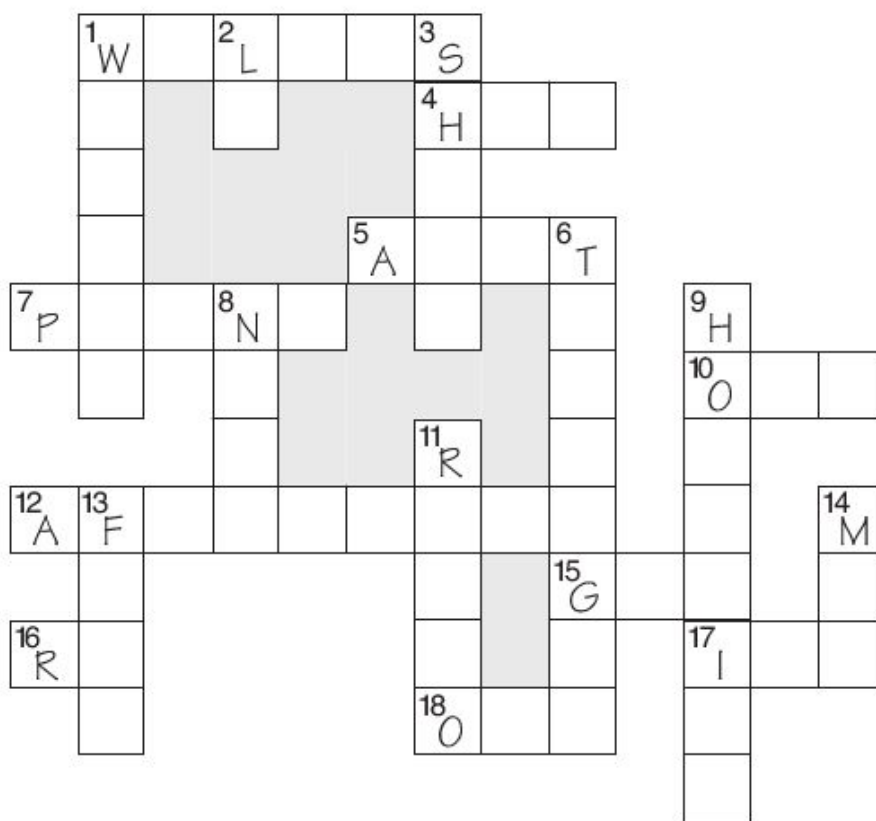
POWER WORKOUT: REVIEW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED 2

Complete this **POWER PUZZLE** and you're quickly becoming a wizard with words!

Directions: Use the clues to help you complete the crossword puzzle.

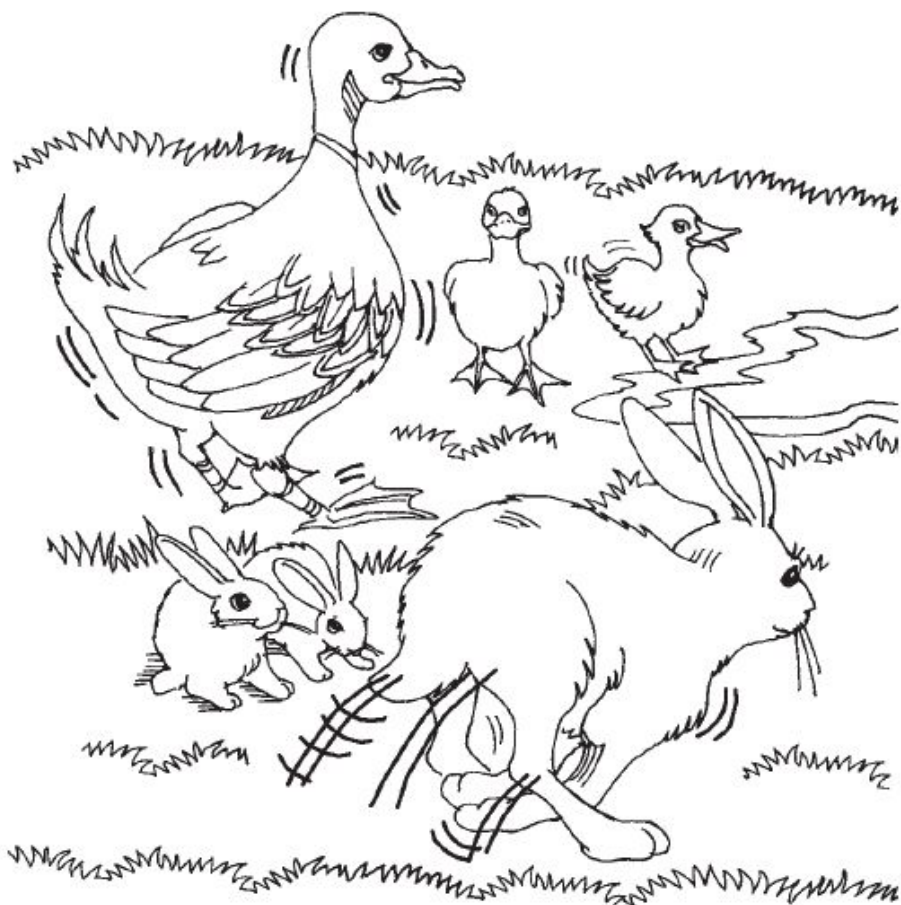
ACROSS

1. the plural form of *wolf*
4. to sing without words
5. Your mother's sister is your ____.
7. homonym of *plain* (a jet)
10. homonym of *or* (you row with it)
12. compound word meaning past 12 P.M. but before 6 P.M.
15. shortened form of *gasoline*
16. prefix in the word *rethink*
17. homonym of *in* (a place to stay)
18. another homonym of clue #10 ACROSS (a metal)



DOWN

1. *Rabbit* is to *hop* as *duck* is to ____.
2. suffix in the word *perfectly*
3. antonym of *whisper*
6. a three-sided figure
8. slang word meaning *no*
9. compound word meaning "lonesome for one's home"
11. cowboy contest
13. homonym of *feat* (plural form of *foot*)
14. abbreviation for *Monday*



Name: _____

Date: _____

SCOPE & SEQUENCE

STUDENT

Definitions
Synonyms
Multiple-Meaning Words
Antonyms
Base Words
Prefixes
Suffixes
Compound Words
Contractions
Possessives
Homonyms
Confusing Words
Rhyming Words
Shortened Words
Idioms
Vivid Words
Parts of Speech
Alphabetical Order
Guide Words
Syllables

[illegible]

PAGE 6

1. T 4. T 7. T
2. T 5. F
3. T 6. T

PAGE 7

1. knob 4. hum
2. hero 5. dozen
3. chore

PAGE 8

1. raw 7. nearly
2. ache 8. pal
3. exchange 9. journal
4. shore 10. cellar
5. usually 11. hidden
6. pupils 12. rim

PAGE 9

- A.** 1. gift 3. guard
2. give 4. glad
- B.** 1. part 3. package
2. pit 4. pig

PAGE 10

1. stroll 5. pup
2. frosty 6. powerful
3. ivory 7. eager
4. replied

PAGE 11

1. stroll 5. witness
2. ivory 6. frosty
3. exchange 7. hum
4. journal

SOLUTION: *synonym*

PAGE 12

1. Rarely 6. neighboring
2. usually 7. beside
3. promptly 8. distant
4. never 9. among
5. Always 10. inside

PAGE 13

Sentences will vary but should include the "when" and "where" words listed at the top of the page.

PAGE 14

Pictures will vary.

PAGE 15

1. a, d 3. a, b
 2. b, c 4. b, d
- Challenge: scale

PAGE 16

1. coast 4. ground
2. set 5. boxed
3. gear

PAGE 17

1. tie 4. match
2. fly 5. case
3. drawing

PAGE 18

1. bat 5. box
2. story 6. current
3. bat 7. current
4. box 8. story

PAGE 19

Answers will vary.

PAGE 20

1. b 4. c 7. b
2. c 5. a 8. d
3. a 6. d

PAGE 21

1. cold 5. child
2. far 6. bold
3. wise 7. worst
4. past 8. healthy

PAGE 22

- A.** 1. A 5. A 9. S
2. A 6. A 10. A
3. S 7. A
4. S 8. S
- B.** 1. yelled or 5. scared or
shouted frightened
2. moist or 6. repair
damp 7. admit
3. clumsy 8. center
4. straight

PAGE 23

1. trip 6. blind
2. crowd 7. ditch
3. test 8. dusk
4. sand 9. fear
5. begged 10. bravery

PAGE 24

1. lively 5. exit
2. polite 6. public
3. stale 7. shallow
4. arose

PAGE 25

1. c 3. a 5. b
2. a 4. c 6. c

PAGE 26

1. codlinks, c
2. grawp, b
3. klampliver, a
4. fledlamk, c
5. fizmark, b
6. lorghat, a
7. qualtzmk, c
8. wraxbuldman, c

PAGE 27

1. buy 2. someone who buys something
3. something that doesn't work or do what it's supposed to 4. say that something is wrong
5. money given back
6. to trade one thing for something else
7. people who sell things
8. angry; mad

PAGE 28

- A.** 1. twilight 5. polite
2. merchant 6. courage
3. exit 7. shallow
4. arose 8. stale
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 29

- A.** 1. straight 6. home
2. open 7. cook
3. new 8. spell
4. take 9. zip
5. low 10. appear
- B.** 1. longer, longing
2. payment, repay
3. freedom, freely
4. kindly, unkind
5. hurtful, hurting
6. hummed, humming
7. doing, redo
8. smiling, smiles

PAGE 30

- A.** 1. work 13. America
2. surprise 14. fool
3. use 15. hunt
4. slight 16. dance
5. ask 17. ease
6. near 18. win
7. make 19. soon
8. happy 20. fat
9. hope 21. magic
10. grasp 22. force
11. tie 23. wealth
12. search 24. drift
- B.** 1. drift 3. America
2. magic

PAGE 31

1. base word: attract
a. attraction
b. attracting
c. attractive
2. base word: invent
a. inventor b. invented
c. invention
3. base word: think
a. rethink
b. unthinkable
c. thinking
4. base word: place
a. replace
b. placement
c. placed

PAGE 32

1. love 4. fortune
2. howl 5. circle
3. farm

PAGE 33

- A.** 1. un- 6. semi-
2. pre- 7. fore-
3. re- 8. super-
4. dis- 9. mis-
5. bi- 10. post-
- B.** 1. disappear
2. unhealthy
3. undress
4. superstar
5. preteen

PAGE 34

- A.** 1. reread
2. redo
3. reapply

- B.** 1. superhuman
2. superpower
3. superhighway
- C.** 1. unkind
2. unlucky
3. unimportant

PAGE 35

1. untrue
2. retake
3. superman
4. superfine
5. unsafe
6. unwrapped
7. readjust
8. rewash
9. rewrite
10. supermarket

PAGE 36

Circle: unhappy, unkind, unfriendly, unsatisfactory, unfair, unimportant, unlucky

New Paragraph: Margo was happy with her school. The teachers, she felt, were quite kind. The students were friendly. Margo got satisfactory grades, and she felt the grading system was fair. The school staff treated Margo as if she were a very important person. She felt like a most lucky girl, indeed.

PAGE 37

- A.** 1. -ly 5. -ment 9. -ing
2. -er 6. -ish 10. -er
3. -ful 7. -ion
4. -less 8. -ist
- B.** 1. honestly
2. pianist
3. baker
4. peaceful
5. useless

PAGE 38

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 39

1. actor 6. singer
2. artist 7. teacher
3. inventor 8. puppeteer
4. scientist 9. conductor
5. miner 10. engineer

PAGE 40

ACROSS

1. ful 7. actor
3. super 9. hopeless

DOWN

2. use 6. ease
3. surprise 8. redo
4. artist 10. eer
5. unhappy

PAGE 41

1. baseball
2. playground
3. classroom
4. classmates
5. everywhere
6. without
7. upstairs
8. bedroom
9. afternoon
10. raindrops
11. inside

PAGE 42

A. rainbow, homesick, touchdown, snowmobile, anything

- B.** 1. rainbow
2. touchdown
3. homesick
4. snowmobile
5. anything

PAGE 43

1. football
2. firewood
3. sunset
4. hallway
5. daybreak
6. footprints

PAGE 44

- A.** 1. birdbath
2. afternoon
3. paintbrush
4. football, baseball, or basketball

B. Answers will vary.

PAGE 45

- A.** 2. would not
3. you will
4. she is
5. did not
6. I have
7. there is
8. we are
9. I am
10. let us

- B.** 2. you've
3. here's
4. he'd
5. who's
6. I'd
7. that's
8. wouldn't
9. where's
10. weren't

PAGE 46

- A.** 1. shouldn't
2. There's
3. it'll
4. she'll
5. didn't
6. might've

- B.** 1. What is
2. Do not
3. you have
4. You will
5. I am
6. should not

PAGE 47

- A.** 1. hound's
2. animal's
3. beagle's
4. hunter's
5. greyhound's
6. world's

- B.** 1. dog's
2. bird's
3. car's
4. girl's

PAGE 48

- A.** 1. schools' teams
2. clowns' routines
3. bells' ringing
4. members' robes
5. mosquitoes' hum

- B.** 1. children's
2. oxen's
3. mice's
4. geese's

PAGE 49

A. Possible compound words:

seasick, homesick, seashore, shoreline, airplane, seaplane, airsick, seaside, outside, outline

B. Compound words:

cannot, inside

Contractions:

couldn't, he's, what's

Possessives:

men's, Julia's

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 50

1. hot, hoot
2. son, soon
3. bet, beet
4. slop, sloop
5. ten, teen
6. ad, add
7. put, putt
8. hoping, hopping

PAGE 51

- A.** 1. need
2. made
3. for
4. too
5. buy
6. great, steak

- B.** 1. bin
2. hare
3. pare or pear
4. doe

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 52

1. a. whole b. hole
2. a. principle b. principal
3. a. flea b. flee
4. a. plain b. plane
5. a. sleigh b. slay
6. a. reign b. rain
7. a. thrown b. throne

PAGE 53

1. desert
2. weather
3. lose
4. its
5. quite
6. whole
7. quit
8. except
9. die
10. close

Challenge answer: cacti

PAGE 54

1. a. presence b. presents
2. a. chose b. choose
3. a. lead b. led
4. a. advice b. advise
5. a. past b. passed
6. a. lose b. loose

PAGE 55

1. need
2. choose
3. made
4. whole
5. buy
6. great
7. steak
8. dessert
9. super
10. accept

PAGE 56

1. a. cane b. can
2. a. band b. bad
3. a. plant b. plan
4. a. time b. tie
5. a. rabbit b. rabbi
6. a. stole b. sole
7. a. drain b. rain
8. a. draw b. raw
9. a. pint b. pin

PAGE 57

1. bouquet
2. drought
3. awl
4. cousin
5. plummet
6. agile
7. grumpy

PAGE 58

- A.** 1. photo
2. math
3. ad
4. pop
5. phone
6. gas
7. mike
8. plane
9. prof
10. sub

B. Circle: prof, mike, plane, pop, math, pro, photo

PAGE 59

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a

PAGE 60

1. Two heads are better than one.
2. in hot water
3. getting a taste of your own medicine
4. Don't cry over spilled milk.
5. turn over a new leaf

PAGE 61

- A.** 1. waddled
2. babbled
3. skyscraper
4. mansion
5. toddler
6. china

B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 62

A. Circle: clank, purred, squealed, buzz, pitter-patter, swish, creak, clink, screech

B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 63

- A.** 1. spaniel
2. teens
3. breakfast
4. icy
5. hospital
6. exclaimed
7. generous
8. tasty

B. Answers will vary.

PAGE 64

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 65

1. waddle
2. buzz
3. toddler
4. exclaim
5. mansion
6. boom
7. honk
8. skyscraper

PAGE 66

1. a. noun b. adjective
2. a. noun b. verb
3. a. verb b. noun
4. a. verb b. noun
5. a. noun b. adjective
6. a. noun b. verb
7. a. verb b. noun
8. a. noun b. verb

PAGE 67

2. dance, verb
3. drive, verb
4. drive, noun
5. reward, verb
6. reward, noun
7. blanket, noun
8. blanket, verb
9. joke, verb
10. joke, noun

PAGE 68

1. verb
2. noun
3. verb
4. verb
5. noun
6. adjective
7. noun
8. noun

PAGE 69

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 70

1. noun
2. verb
3. adjective
4. verb
5. noun
6. adjective
7. verb
8. noun
9. noun
10. verb

PAGE 71

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. c

PAGE 72

- A.** 1. joyfully
2. comfortably
3. richly
4. tearfully
5. angrily
6. perfectly

B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 73

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. cab | 6. coal |
| 2. rob | 7. royal |
| 3. lab | 8. cob |
| 4. bay | 9. vocal |
| 5. ray | 10. vary |

PAGE 74

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 75**A.** 1. happiness

2. suggest
3. bold
4. ballet
5. doll
6. business
7. flea
8. parachute

B. ample, answer, apple, brain, breakfast, famous, foreign, forward, globe, key, reason, religion, thick, thin, vacation**PAGE 76****A.** 1. nor, nope, normal

2. quest, question
3. spell, spend
4. zip, zoo, zone

B. Answers will vary.**PAGE 77**

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A. 1. 135 | 6. 135 |
| 2. 123 | 7. 130 |
| 3. 130 | 8. 123 |
| 4. 123 | 9. 130 |
| 5. 135 | 10. 135 |

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 78**

1. ath•lete
2. soc•cer
3. gym•na•si•um
4. sta•di•um
5. court
6. a•re•na
7. O•lym•pics
8. tro•phy
9. track
10. tour•na•ment
11. cham•pi•on
12. ex•er•cise
13. hock•ey
14. race
15. re•lay
16. vic•to•ry

PAGE 79**A.** view, route, trip, train, inn, gate, fare, price, map, flight, guide**B.** 1. va•ca•tion

2. re•ser•va•tion
3. tour•ist
4. sum•mer
5. de•par•ture
6. tick•et
7. fare•well
8. re•cre•a•tion
9. ho•tel
10. air•port
11. des•ti•na•tion
12. back•pack
13. jour•ney
14. sou•ve•nir

PAGE 80

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| A. 1. b | 3. b | 5. a |
| 2. a | 4. b | 6. a |

B. 2. glor•y

3. met•al
4. con demn•
5. gey•ser
6. ex•tra
7. met•e•or
8. rain•storm
9. de clare•
10. un clean•
11. re ply•
12. muz•zle

PAGE 81

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. 1 | 4. 1 | 7. 2 |
| 2. 2 | 5. 1 | 8. 1 |
| 3. 2 | 6. 2 | 9. 3 |

PAGE 82

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 3. c | 5. c |
| 2. c | 4. a | |

PAGE 83

1. to touch with the fingers or to play a musical instrument by using certain fingers on the strings of keys
2. adj.; hot and damp with little movement of air
3. yes; to follow or hunt like a dog
4. no
5. not able to see
6. a window shade with slats

PAGE 84

1. showing information by a row of numbers rather than on a dial
2. moved in a bumpy, jerky manner
3. a deep red color
4. quickly, in a very short time
5. a person who saves or rescues
6. like or suggesting metal

PAGE 85**A.** Checks should be by #1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 13. The letter C should be by #2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 14, and 15.

Correct spelling of checked words:

1. balloons
3. government
5. hammock
6. photograph
8. bucket
9. pioneer
11. backwards
13. villain

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 86**

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. cris• | 3. yes |
| 2. adjective | 4. yes |
| 5. a pigeon-like bird | |
| 6. en•ter•tain | 7. yes |
| 8. a small, long-armed ape of southeast Asia | |
| 9. sax•o•phone | |
| 10. answer depends on the dictionary used | |
| 11. poorly done or made | |
| 12. yes | |

PAGE 87

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| A. 1. T | 4. F | 7. T |
| 2. T | 5. T | 8. T |
| 3. F | 6. T | |

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 88**

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. bail | 6. haunt |
| 2. mow | 7. batter |
| 3. males | 8. draft |
| 4. peek | 9. snores |
| 5. tax | |

PAGE 89

1. fast; meaning big
2. quick; directions
3. hotel; school subjects
4. toddler; relatives
5. desert; related to the beach
6. jet; types of ground vehicles
7. shelter; weather conditions
8. basket; related to baseball
9. repaired; meaning broken
10. dictionary; verbs or action words

PAGE 90

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. 1. teeth | 3. people |
| 2. shelves | 4. wolves |
| B. 1. calves | 4. thieves |
| 2. knives | 5. feet |
| 3. mice | |

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 91

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. wives | 6. leaves |
| 2. lives | 7. women |
| 3. loaves | 8. cacti |
| 4. scarves | 9. oxen |
| 5. halves | 10. elves |

PAGE 92

- | | | |
|---------|------|-------|
| A. 1. b | 5. g | 9. c |
| 2. f | 6. h | 10. a |
| 3. e | 7. d | |
| 4. i | 8. j | |

B. Slang words and sentences will vary.**PAGE 93**

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. 1. gentleman | 7. thrifty |
| 2. request | 8. complain |
| 3. cautious | 9. amusing |
| 4. unusual | 10. duties |
| 5. curious | 11. daring |
| 6. heavy | 12. work |

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 94**

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| A. 1. - | 3. - | 5. + |
| 2. + | 4. + | 6. - |
| B. 1. Easygoing Ernie | | |
| 2. Carefree Carla | | |
| 3. Unique Monique | | |
| 4. Natural Nellie | | |
| 5. Naughty Nicky | | |

PAGE 95

- | |
|-----------------------|
| A. 1. pass away |
| 2. visually impaired |
| 3. intelligence agent |
| 4. beef |
| 5. memorial service |
| 6. hairstylist |
| 7. golden years |
| 8. pre-owned vehicle |
| B. 2. jail or prison |
| 3. poor student |
| 4. unemployed |

PAGE 96

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| A. 1. d | 4. c | 7. e |
| 2. f | 5. g | 8. b |
| 3. h | 6. a | |

- | |
|--|
| B. 1. I was sorry to hear that Mrs. Watson's husband died. |
| 2. All public buildings should have an entrance for crippled people. |
| 3. Lester Lee was hired as a janitor. |

PAGE 97

- | | |
|---------|------|
| A. 1. a | 3. c |
| 2. b | 4. b |

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 98**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. sad | 6. walk |
| 2. lemon | 7. glove |
| 3. hungry | 8. pilot |
| 4. junior | 9. green |
| 5. cage | 10. date |

PAGE 99

1. twelve 6. patch
2. fork 7. vegetable
3. dull 8. zoo
4. eye 9. moisten
5. fawn 10. Canyon

PAGE 100**ACROSS:** 2. hot 5. kitten

6. finger 7. today
9. year 11. ten

DOWN: 1. shoe 3. moon

4. library 8. oar
10. eat

PAGE 101

1. Bachelor of Arts
2. District Attorney
3. each 4. January
5. Food and Drug Administration
6. Company 7. Senior
8. Monday
9. as soon as possible
10. tablespoon

PAGE 102

1. Nov.; November
2. Dr.; Doctor
3. Capt.; Captain
4. FDA; Federal Drug Administration
OTC; over the counter
5. D.C.; District of Columbia
6. IRS; Internal Revenue Service
7. FBI; Federal Bureau of Investigation

PAGE 103

Captions will vary. Be sure two workout words are used in each sentence.

PAGE 104

1. b 3. a 5. b
2. b 4. a 6. a

PAGE 105

- A. 1. e 3. d 5. b
2. a 4. c

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 106**

- A. 1. aunt
2. uncle
3. father-in-law
4. cousin
5. great-grandmother
6. stepfather
7. stepbrother
8. spouse
- B. 1. stepbrother
2. nephew
3. siblings
4. sister-in-law
5. great-grandfather

PAGE 107

- A. 1. dad 7. none
2. uncle 8. uncle
3. none dad
4. none cousin
5. cousin aunt
6. none

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 108**

A. Smell: a gas leak, perfume; Hear: a doorbell, a melody; Taste: some sugar, salt; See: a photograph, a rainbow; Feel: a warm breeze, a burn

- B. 1. taste 7. taste
2. smell 8. touch
3. smell 9. sight
4. sight 10. touch
5. hearing 11. hearing
6. touch 12. taste

PAGE 109

1. pickle, sweet, sour
2. makes, wailing, screeching
3. harm, warm, bright
4. hot, bubbling, hot
5. score, stomped, roar

PAGE 110**A. & B.** Sentences will vary.**PAGE 111**

- A. 1. d 3. c 5. a
2. e 4. b
- B. 1. b 3. a
2. b 4. a

PAGE 112

- A. 1. rain, welcome stranger
2. light, blood
3. body, machine
4. Saturday, best friend
5. purse, banana
6. problem, weight
7. smile, rainbow
8. candy bar, mud puddle
9. rumor, flu
10. dancers, wildflowers

B. Likely answers:

1. kangaroos
2. diamonds
3. bees or ants
4. ox
5. clacking typewriter keys

Students may have made up their own answers.

PAGE 113

1. wind - furnace
2. pavement - stove top
3. paint color - coffee with cream
4. sweat - waterfall
5. paint job - A+ test score
6. ice cubes - bells
7. sunburned face - strawberry ice cream cone

PAGE 114

- A. 1. automobile 4. market
2. bus 5. proud
3. neighbor 6. out
- B. 1. named after Roman emperor Julius Caesar
2. named after England's Earl of Sandwich
3. named after Mars, the Roman god of war
4. from an Old English word meaning "the moon's day"

PAGE 115**PAGE 116**

1. aaquarium
2. bicycle
3. triangle
4. triplets
5. trio
6. telephone
7. television
8. geography
9. annual
10. anniversary

PAGE 117

- A. 1. b 3. d 5. c
2. f 4. a 6. e
- B. century, dictator, colony, revolution, decade, civil war

PAGE 118

- A. 1. c 4. b 7. e
2. g 5. f
3. a 6. d
- B. Candidate, citizens, election, vote, campaign, ballot, constitution

PAGE 119

- A. 1. f 3. e 5. b
2. c 4. a 6. d
- B. globe, border, coast, port, population, climate

PAGE 120

- A. 1. c 3. b 5. a
2. f 4. d 6. e
- B. immigrants, custom, religion, ancestors, legends, artifacts

PAGE 121

1. immigrants
2. revolution
3. legend
4. artifacts
5. border
6. population
7. ballot
8. coast
9. climate
10. port

PAGE 122

- A. 1. species 4. mammal
2. cell 5. behave
3. skeleton 6. prey
- B. 1. skeleton 4. cells
2. prey 5. species
3. mammals

PAGE 123

- A. 1. volcano 4. smog
2. glacier 5. erode
3. fault
- B. 1. volcano 4. losing
2. fall in it ground
3. forest fire 5. glaciers

PAGE 124**DOWN:** 1. forecast

ACROSS: 1. fog 2. cloud
3. degrees 4. hail
5. humidity

PAGE 125

- A. 1. d 4. a 7. f
2. c 5. g
3. e 6. b
- B. 1. broadcast
2. editorial
3. headline
4. feature
5. reporter
6. network
7. interview

PAGE 126

1. buying things
2. taken off
3. gives the holder special rights
4. sell
5. the price
6. at a lower-than-usual price

PAGE 127

Paragraphs will vary.

PAGE 128**A.** 1. virus

2. contagious
3. exercise
4. diet
5. emergency
6. first aid

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 129**

Answers and headlines will vary.

PAGE 130

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. score | 5. practice |
| 2. cheer | 6. field |
| 3. goal | 7. court |
| 4. team | 8. opponent |

PAGE 131

violin, solo, duet, soprano, opera, piano, tempo, trombone, Bravo

PAGE 132

1. used to express approval, especially of a performance
2. two people singing or playing music together
3. a play in which the words are all sung
4. a large musical instrument with a keyboard
5. one person singing or playing music alone
6. the highest kind of singing voice
7. the rate of speed of a musical piece
8. a large, brass horn with a long, bent tube that slides in and out to change the tones
9. a musical instrument having four strings and played with a bow

PAGE 133

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. b | 11. g |
| 2. m | 7. e | 12. j |
| 3. f | 8. d | 13. h |
| 4. i | 9. k | |
| 5. a | 10. l | |

PAGE 134**A.** Restaurant reviews will vary.

- B.** 1. sautéed
2. simmered
3. roasted
4. deep-fried
5. blended
6. grilled
7. poached

PAGE 135

1. request
2. ballet
3. basketball
4. pay
5. mice
6. cousin

7. married to
8. three
9. neigh' (first)
10. November
11. super
12. Sunday
13. glad
14. noun
15. happy
16. shouldn't
17. sloop
18. hear it

PAGE 136

ACROSS: 1. wolves 4. hum
5. aunt 7. plane
10. oar 12. afternoon
15. gas 16. re 17. inn
18. ore

DOWN: 1. waddle 2. ly
3. shout 6. triangle
8. nope 9. homesick
11. rodeo 13. feet
14. Mon.

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