

HIGH-INTEREST

BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

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

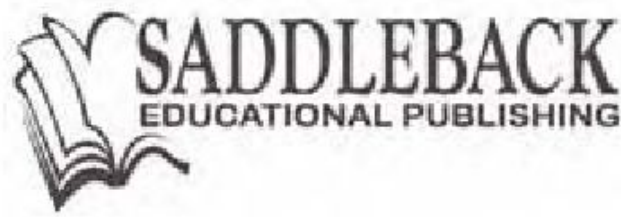
Dictionary Skills

Multiple-Meaning Words

LEVEL

4

100 *plus* REPRODUCIBLE ACTIVITIES



BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL
4

by JOANNE SUTER

BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL 3

LEVEL 4 

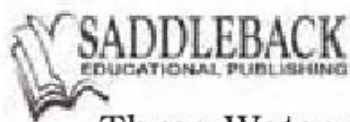
LEVEL 5

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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.



USING DEFINITIONS 1

You know that the meaning of a word is called its **definition**. Check out the definitions below. Then use the information to complete this worksheet.

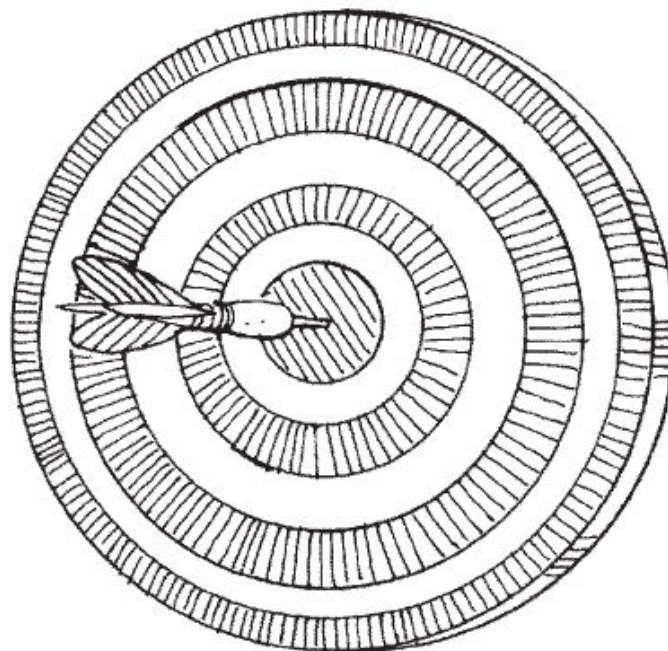
target

denim

local

shadow

- A **target** is a thing aimed at; often a board with a circle; a goal one hopes to meet; can be someone that is attacked or made fun of.
- **Denim** is a coarse cotton cloth that will take hard wear. It is often dark blue in color.
- **Local** means having to do with a certain town or place.
- A **shadow** is a dark shape cast on a surface by something that cuts off the light; can be something that causes gloom or sadness.
- To **shadow** someone means to follow him or her around.



Directions: Use the above information to decide which word best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

1. The lamppost cast a _____ that looked like a tall, thin man.
2. The _____ park is a meeting place for neighborhood teens.
3. During Gold Rush days, a man named Levi Strauss created long-wearing work pants made of _____.
4. Gina's absence from home cast a _____ on her family.
5. As you complete these worksheets, your _____ should be building a great vocabulary.
6. The center circle of a _____ is called the "bull's-eye."

Name: _____

Date: _____

USING DEFINITIONS 2

Directions: Review the definitions in the previous exercise. Then choose words from the box that best complete the sentences in the paragraph. Write the words on the lines.

target**denim****local****shadow**

FROM (1) _____ **TO SUNSHINE**

Shane was the new guy at school. He wasn't a (2) _____ kid. He came from another state. His (3) _____ pants were too short, and they weren't the "in" brand. Because he was different, Shane became a (4) _____ for teasing. Bullies would (5) _____ Shane through the halls, calling him names.

At the end of the day, Shane rode the (6) _____ bus home. At each of the many stops, he watched pals waving good-bye to each other. Shane felt invisible in the (7) _____ of his loneliness. Oh, how he wanted to make new friends! That was his (8) _____ for the school year.

Shane quickly met his goal, for he had a special talent. He could make people laugh. On a September afternoon, sitting in the (9) _____ of a leafy tree, Shane won over his classmates with the funniest stories they'd ever heard.

**Name:** _____**Date:** _____

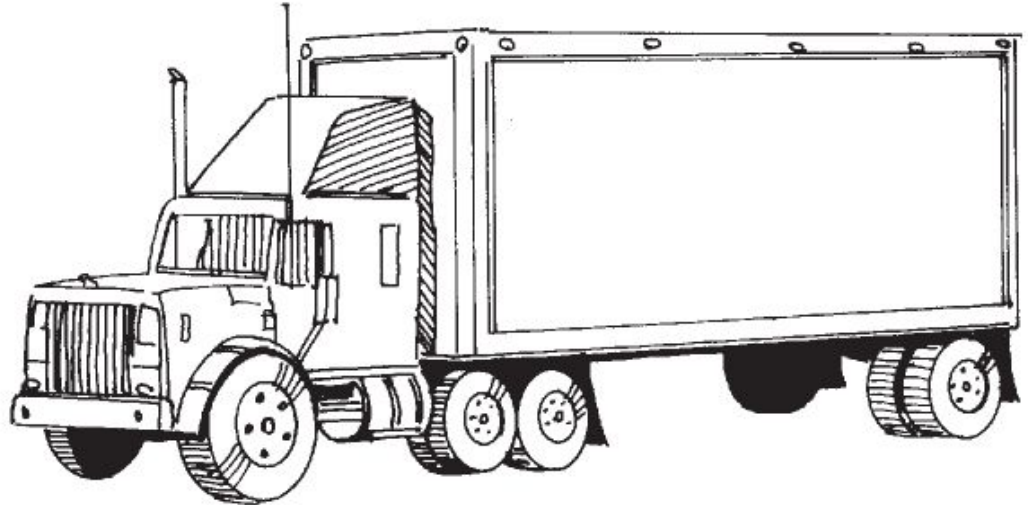


USING DEFINITIONS 3

You can put words to work if you know their definitions.
Use the words below to write verses.

junk **rig** **skipper** **slavery** **whittle**

- **Junk** is old things of little value; rubbish.
- A **rig** is a truck tractor and the trailer attached to it.
- **Slavery** is the practice of people owning other people and giving them no freedom at all.
- A **skipper** is the captain of a ship or boat.
- To **whittle** is to carve wood by cutting away thin pieces with a knife.



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

1. To make a big stick very little,
Just get a knife and start to _____.
2. A box of torn papers, old clothes in a trunk.
What will we do with all of this _____?
3. That long-haul truck is very big!
It must take skill to drive that _____.
4. It took determined Americans' work and bravery
To pass the amendment that ended _____.
5. Ever since Joe was a little nipper,
He wanted to be a sailboat _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



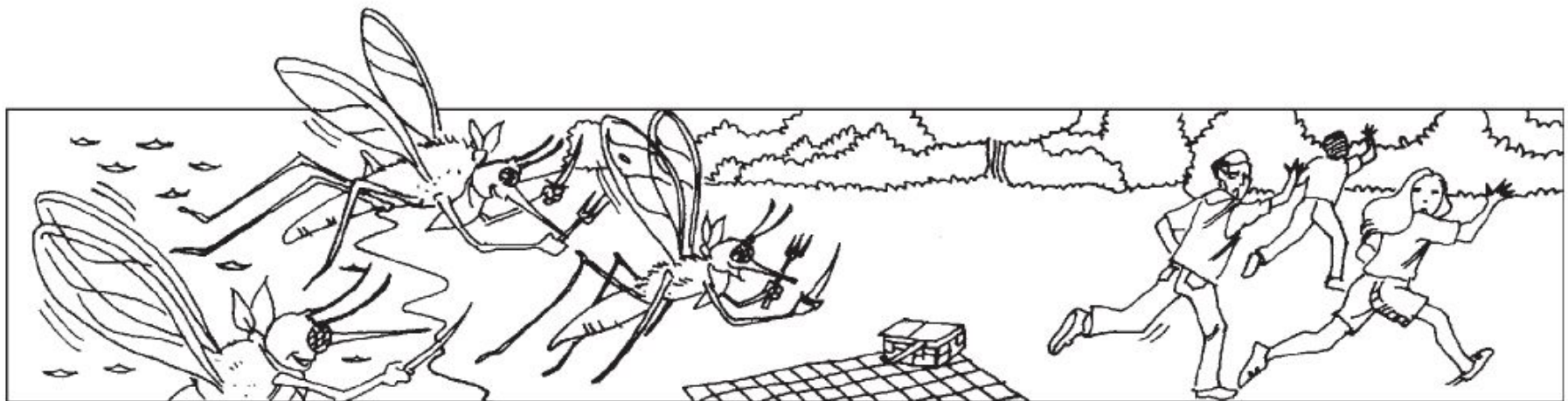
Different words often share the same or similar meanings. We call these words *synonyms*. You can increase your vocabulary and become a better writer by thinking about synonyms.

A. Directions: Draw a line to match each numbered word on the left with its *synonym* on the right.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1. amend | untrue | 6. desire | backbone |
| 2. frequent | change | 7. perhaps | maybe |
| 3. false | fall | 8. shrewd | attorney |
| 4. courteous | often | 9. lawyer | clever |
| 5. autumn | polite | 10. spine | want |

B. Directions: Now it's your turn! Complete each sentence with a synonym of the word in parentheses. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- The smell of the simmering soup made me _____ (hungry).
- The recipe said to _____ (mix) milk and chocolate.
- Lewis and Clark ended their _____ (trip) in the Pacific Northwest.
- The warm room and the boring speaker made members of the audience begin to feel _____ (sleepy).
- The _____ (pesky) mosquitoes chased us from the campground.



Name: _____

Date: _____



SYNONYMS 2

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. You'll find that most words have synonyms.

Directions: Read the sentences. Then circle the letter of the word that has the same meaning as the **boldface** word. Use a dictionary as needed.

1. Kim and Dave will move into the apartment when it becomes **vacant**.

a. clean b. empty c. built

2. Moving day can cause people a lot of **stress**.

a. variety b. curiosity
c. anxiety

3. "We could use some **assistance** with the move," Kim told Dave.

a. money b. help c. advice

4. "I'll ask Alberto," Dave said. "He's a **brawny** fellow."

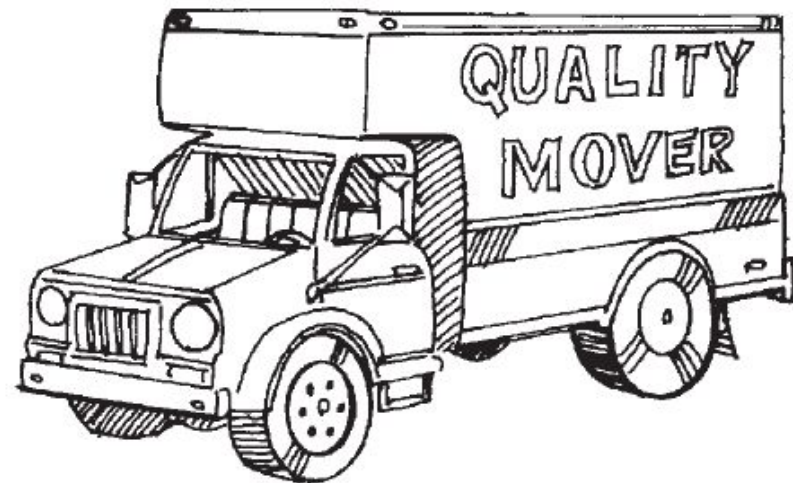
a. smart b. nice c. strong

5. Kim and Dave were **thrilled** with their new apartment.

a. excited b. worried
c. thinking

6. It was much more **spacious** than their old place.

a. roomy b. crowded
c. expensive



7. They feel lucky to be **tenants** in such a nice building.

a. living b. renters c. adults

8. Kim, who is rather **finicky**, made Dave move the couch three times.

a. artistic b. picky c. nasty

9. When they were settled, Dave snapped photos for their **album**.

a. wall b. relatives
c. scrapbook

10. Moving into a new home is one of life's major **milestones**!

a. events b. problems
c. disasters

Name: _____

Date: _____



When more than one word will do the job, you get to choose the best one. That's how synonyms work!

Directions: Read each synonym pair. Then choose the word you like best and use it in an original sentence.

1. nervous / jumpy

2. wet / drenched



3. fortunate / lucky

4. die / perish

5. shine / glisten

Name: _____

Date: _____



Using synonyms adds variety and interest to writing.

Directions: Read each pair of sentences. Find a word in the second sentence that is a synonym of the **boldface** word in the first sentence. Write the synonym on the line.

1. Are you one of the millions of baseball **fans**? Most historians say that you and other followers of baseball have Abner Doubleday to thank.

2. Doubleday made up the **rules** of baseball. According to his regulations, it's three strikes and you're out!



3. Doubleday not only **invented** the rules. He also created the first real baseball field at Cooperstown, New York, in 1839.

5. A National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum was **built**. It was erected in Cooperstown to honor Abner Doubleday.

4. A somewhat similar **game** had been played before that time. Doubleday's sport, however, was most like the baseball you know.

6. You might **know** about some of the players in baseball's Hall of Fame. Do you recognize the names Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, and Cy Young?

Name: _____

Date: _____



Some words have opposite meanings. We call these words *antonyms*.

A. Directions: Draw a line to match each numbered word on the left with its *antonym* on the right.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. wonderful | plump | 6. reckless | similar |
| 2. decrease | drought | 7. different | cautious |
| 3. slender | terrible | 8. north | appear |
| 4. flood | shy | 9. vanish | south |
| 5. bold | increase | 10. fragile | hardy |

B. Directions: Now it's your turn! Complete each sentence with an antonym of the word in parentheses. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- The man the police arrested was _____ (innocent).
- This is the most _____ (boring) book I've ever read!
- The resort is always crowded during the _____ (winter).
- Mr. Lumbock's classroom is often a place of _____ (chaos).
- Don't wash a wool sweater, or it will _____ (stretch).



Name: _____

Date: _____



ANTONYMS 2

Up and down. In and out. Large and small. Do you recognize those words as antonyms?

A. Directions: Circle the *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) in the sentences below.

1. It's better to give than to receive.

2. The country mouse went to visit the city mouse.

3. His moods blow hot and cold.

4. Don't spend more than you earn!

5. Truth is stranger than fiction.

6. It was an open and shut case.

7. Never leave until tomorrow what you can do today.

8. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.



B. Directions: Write an antonym for each word below.

1. cheerful / _____

2. complex / _____

3. falsehood / _____

4. rude / _____

5. beautiful / _____

6. difficult / _____

7. leaders / _____

8. old-fashioned / _____

9. wet / _____

10. huge / _____

11. tall / _____

12. noisy / _____

Name: _____

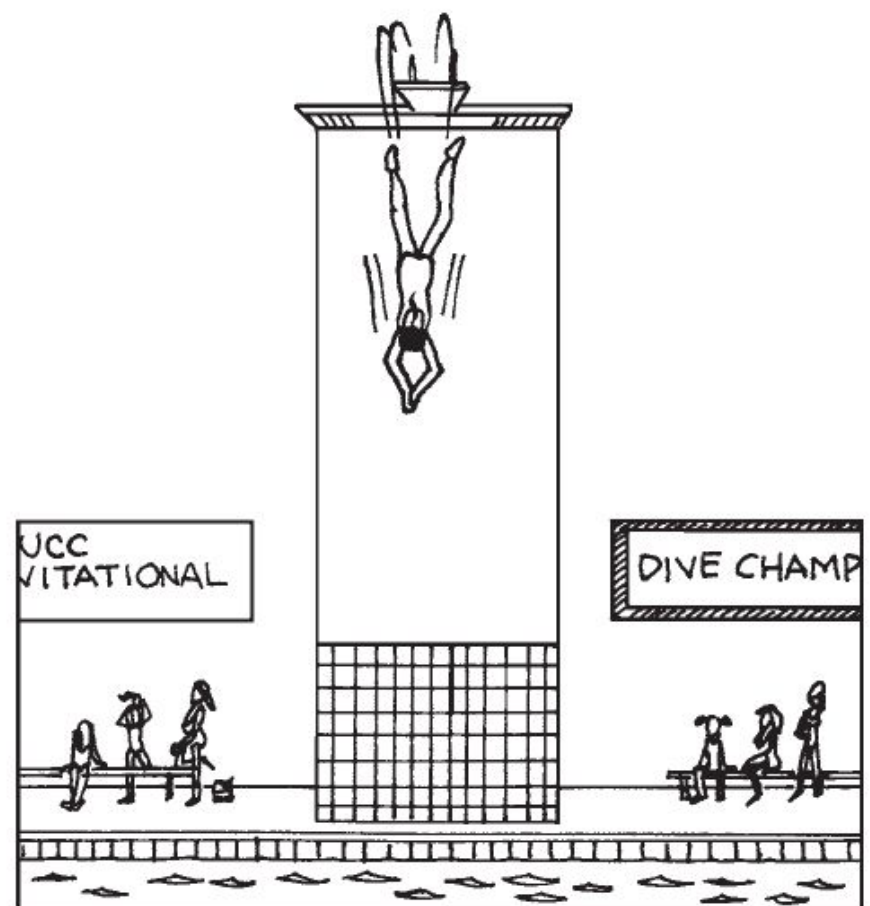
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S-t-r-e-t-c-h your vocabulary as you try to come up with some more antonyms!

Directions: Complete the second sentence by writing an antonym for the **boldface** word in the first sentence.

1. Tiger Torres plays **offense** for the football team. Mountain McGee plays _____.
2. I don't like my steak **overcooked**. But it tastes even worse if it is _____.
3. My 21-year-old cousin Ray is an **adult**. Sometimes, however, he acts like a _____.
4. The gallery sold the yellow square of canvas as **valuable** art. To me, it looked _____.
5. The huge wave rolled **toward** me from the sea. I moved _____ as fast as I could.
6. "Don't expect a **reward** for your mischief!" Mother exclaimed. "You deserve a _____."
7. Tara's puppy Maizie had been **lost** for three days. Can you imagine Tara's joy when Maizie was finally _____?
8. Many people think that teenagers are **greedy**. I know lots of teens who are _____.
9. My little sister Sadie has an **imaginary** friend. She talks about this fellow, Bozo, as if he were _____.
10. Janice's first dive from the high board was terribly **flawed**. Her second dive, however, was nearly _____.



Name: _____

Date: _____



PRACTICE PAGE: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

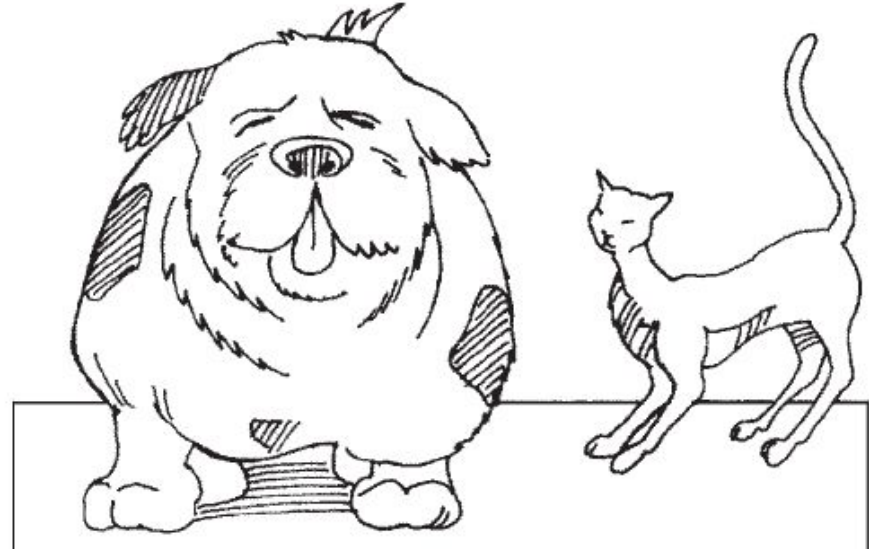
Take time to review synonyms and antonyms and to practice what you've learned.

A. Directions: Write answers or give examples.

1. What are synonyms?

2. Give an example of two words that are synonyms.

DO WE LOOK LIKE SYNONYMS OR ANTONYMS?



3. What are antonyms? _____

4. Give an example of two words that are antonyms.

B. Directions: Write **A** for *antonyms*. Write **S** for *synonyms*.

1. ____ courteous / polite

8. ____ fortunate / lucky

2. ____ bold / shy

9. ____ know / recognize

3. ____ adult / child

10. ____ increase / decrease

4. ____ worthless / valuable

11. ____ stretch / shrink

5. ____ perhaps / maybe

12. ____ lawyer / attorney

6. ____ vacant / empty

13. ____ similar / different

7. ____ truth / fiction

14. ____ north / south

Name: _____

Date: _____



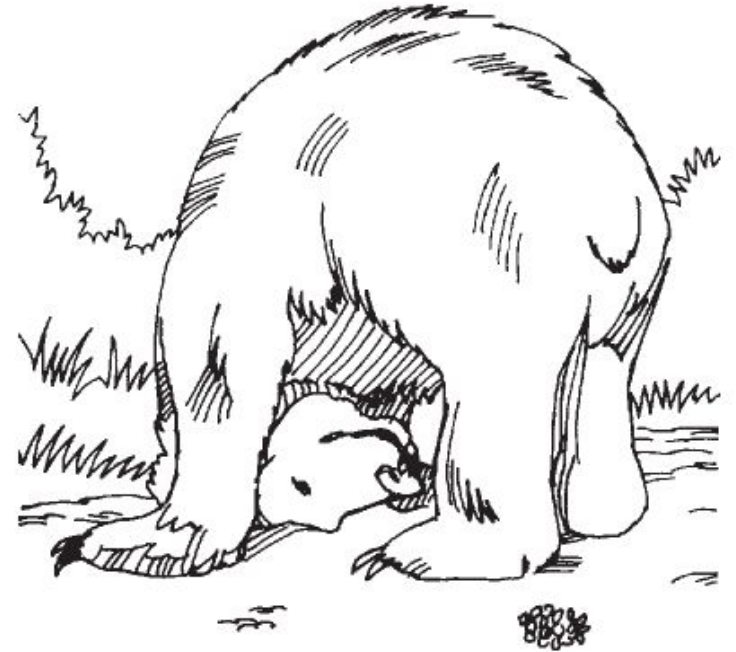
Demonstrate your vocabulary know-how as you use synonyms.

- A. Directions:** Replace each **boldface** word with a synonym. Write the synonyms on the lines. Choose synonyms that would work well in the context of the paragraph.

Black Bears

The black bear is sometimes called the “clown of the **woods**.” This bear may perform **funny** actions such as standing on its head or doing what looks like a dance.

Black bears can, however, be a **danger**! They have long, heavy claws and can run **fast**. Don’t try escaping up a tree! Bears are **good** tree climbers. **Luckily**, black bears are **shy**. Unless a bear is **wounded**, has been teased, or is **defending** its **babies**, it is unlikely to attack people.



WORD

SYNONYM

1. woods _____
2. funny _____
3. danger _____
4. fast _____
5. good _____

WORD

SYNONYM

6. luckily _____
7. shy _____
8. wounded _____
9. defending _____
10. babies _____

- B. Directions:** S-t-r-e-t-c-h your skills by coming up with yet one more synonym for these words. Choose synonyms that would work well in the context of the paragraph.

WORD

ANOTHER SYNONYM

1. funny _____
2. fast _____
3. good _____

WORD

ANOTHER SYNONYM

4. shy _____
5. babies _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



PRACTICE PAGE: ANTONYMS

Here's some more practice with antonyms—words that have opposite meanings.

Directions: Read the following e-mail from one friend to another. Replace each **boldface** word with an antonym. Write the antonyms on the lines. Notice how the antonyms change the meaning of the message.

Hi, Becky!

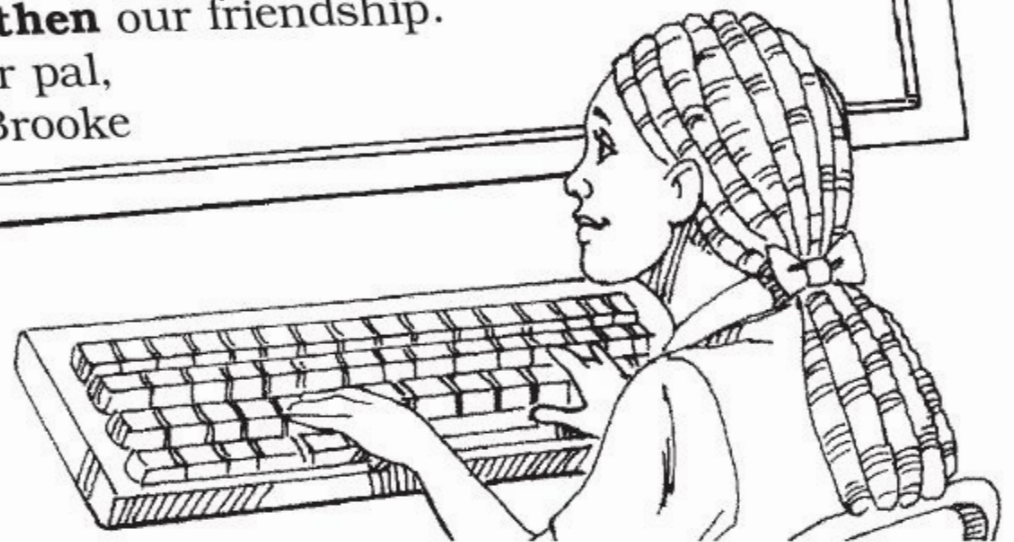
I hope you're having a good time on the **east** coast. Summer here without you has been pretty **boring**. There's **nothing** to do and the days seem too **long**. The **worst** part of each day is **sunset**, because that's when I miss you the **most**. Remember all the times we sat together and watched the sun **sink**?

I've decided to **start** surfing lessons. My parents think it's a **great** idea. The classes are **cheap**, and I think surfing is a **valuable** skill.

Did I tell you that I'm **beginning** a job baby-sitting for the Millers' children? Those kids are **angels**! The Millers pay me very **well**, and I **save** most of my earnings.

It's awfully **late** now, so I'd better sign off. I'm sure our summer apart will **strengthen** our friendship.

Your pal,
Brooke



WORD

ANTONYM

1. east _____
2. boring _____
3. nothing _____
4. long _____
5. worst _____
6. sunset _____
7. most _____
8. sink _____
9. start _____
10. great _____

11. cheap _____
12. valuable _____
13. beginning _____
14. angels _____
15. well _____
16. save _____
17. late _____
18. strengthen _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Exercise your brain! Just rearrange a few letters and you can make a whole, new word!

Directions: Write a word that matches the first definition. Then rearrange a few letters to spell a word that matches the second definition. Study the example.

1. a thin, sharp piece that has broken off of something:

sliver

- a grayish-white precious metal:

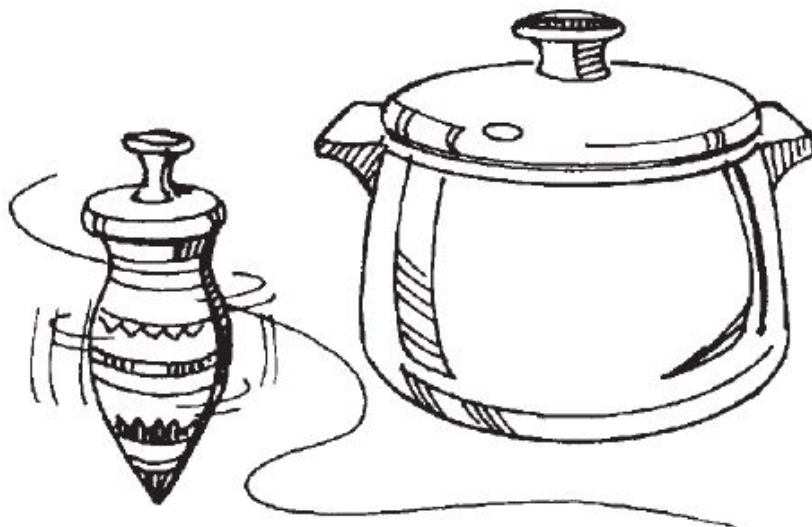
silver

2. a slight suggestion:

- slender, not thick:

3. a container for stovetop cooking:

- a child's toy that spins:



4. to have for oneself, to possess:

- at the present time:

5. drop of salty liquid that drips from the eye when a person cries:

- to judge how good something is:

6. inexpensive, not costly:

- round, orange-yellow fruit with fuzzy skin:

7. no longer wild, like a pet:

- one of a pair, like a husband and wife:

Name: _____

Date: _____



HOMONYMS 1

Homonyms are words that sound alike but have different meanings and spellings. For example, whole (entirely) and hole (a hollow, empty spot).

A. Directions: Circle the letter of the correct sentence. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. a. A surfer waits for the best *wave*.
b. A surfer waits for the best *waive*.

2. a. The dean offered to *wave* the entrance exam.
b. The dean offered to *waive* the entrance exam.

3. a. If you turn at the next signal, you'll be on *Route* 66.
b. If you turn at the next signal, you'll be on *Root* 66.
4. a. Remove the plant from the pot carefully, or you might break a *route*.
b. Remove the plant from the pot carefully, or you might break a *root*.



5. a. "Go *fourth*," commanded the king, "and find a bride for the prince."
b. "Go *forth*," commanded the king, "and find a bride for the prince."
6. a. It's the *fourth* quarter, and the basketball game is almost over.
b. It's the *forth* quarter, and the basketball game is almost over.

B. Directions: Write one of the *italicized* words from Part A to complete each sentence.

1. Highway 15 is the most direct _____ to Westerville.
2. The daring young man set _____ on a great adventure.
3. The dentist said the tooth's _____ was damaged.
4. A huge _____ tossed the little fishing boat toward shore.
5. "If you admit your guilt," said the judge, "I will _____ some of the charges against you."

Name: _____

Date: _____

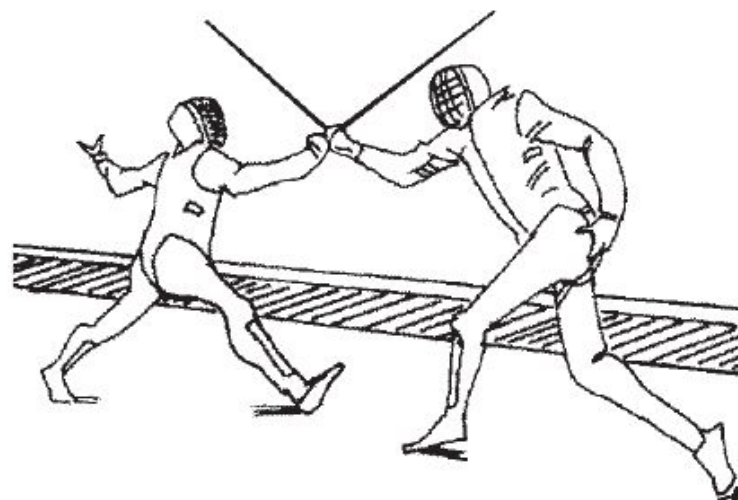


There are many words that sound alike. We call them *homonyms*. Don't make the mistake of getting homonyms confused.

Directions: Complete each sentence. Write the correct homonym on the line.

1. **duel — dual**

- a. Victor pulled his sword and challenged Vincent to a _____.
- b. The driving school installs _____ controls in its cars.



2. **stationery — stationary**

- a. The love letter was written on pink, scented _____.
- b. For exercise, Hector rides a _____ bike in his basement.

3. **deer — dear**

- a. The _____ leaped across the stream in one bound.
- b. The dried bouquet was a keepsake _____ to my heart.

4. **air — heir**

- a. The _____ was thick with smoke and ashes.
- b. Prince Willie is _____ to the throne of Tuskadonia.

5. **earn — urn**

- a. The ad promised that I could _____ \$20 an hour working from my home.
- b. The copper _____ is meant to hold coffee or tea.

6. **aloud — allowed**

- a. The sign at the rose garden said, "No dogs _____."
- b. Sonia glanced at the sign, and then she read it _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



HOMONYMS 3

Be careful when you use these commonly confused homonyms:

there, their, they're to, too, two here, hear

Directions: Find the homonym errors in the following paragraph. First, cross out the incorrect word. Then write the correct homonym above the error. The first one has been done for you. (Hint: There is at least one error in each sentence. There are 17 errors in all.)

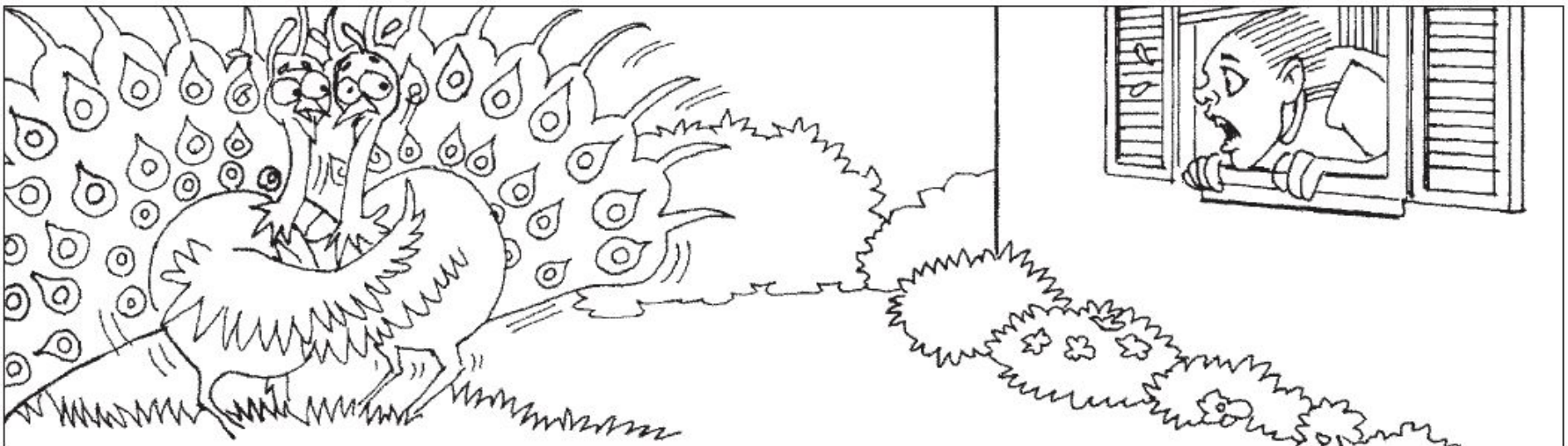
ON THE LOOSE

Did you ^{hear} ~~here~~ the news? To animals have escaped from the zoo! Their are zoo-keepers in the neighborhood. There looking for the creatures.

I wonder if it's safe two go out! Perhaps their is a pair of man-eating tigers on the loose. I peek out the window, but nothing is their!

What do I here rustling in the bushes? There hear, outside my house!

I here myself scream. Then I realize that right their in my yard are too very large peacocks. I can here they're loud honks. I'm frightened, but I'm also sure that there pretty scared to!



Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Unscramble the letters to write the homonym of the **boldface** word.

1. **waive** (VEAW) _____
2. **root** (TRUEO) _____
3. **air** (RHIE) _____
4. **aloud** (LEDOWAL) _____
5. **slay** (HILSEG) _____

B. Directions: Now write one sentence for each **boldface** word and one for each homonym that you unscrambled.

1. a. _____

 b. _____

2. a. _____

 b. _____

3. a. _____

 b. _____

4. a. _____

 b. _____

5. a. _____

 b. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

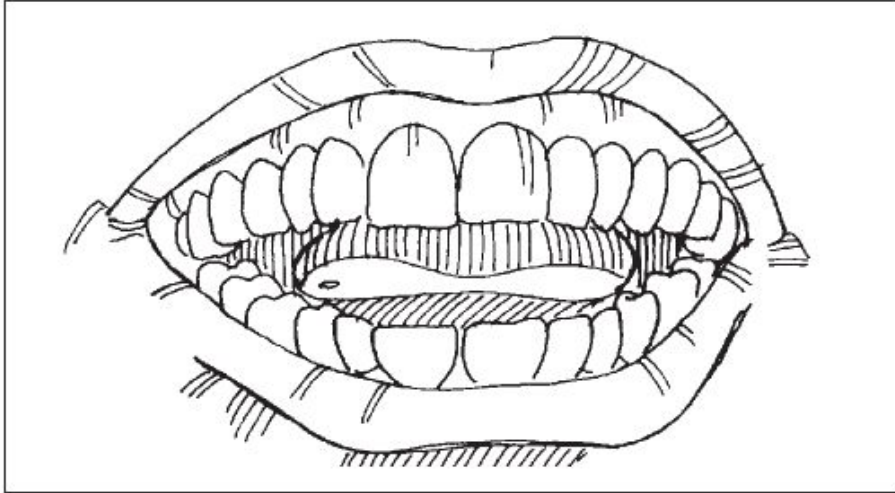


WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING 1

A word may have more than one meaning. Meaning depends on how the word is used in the sentence.

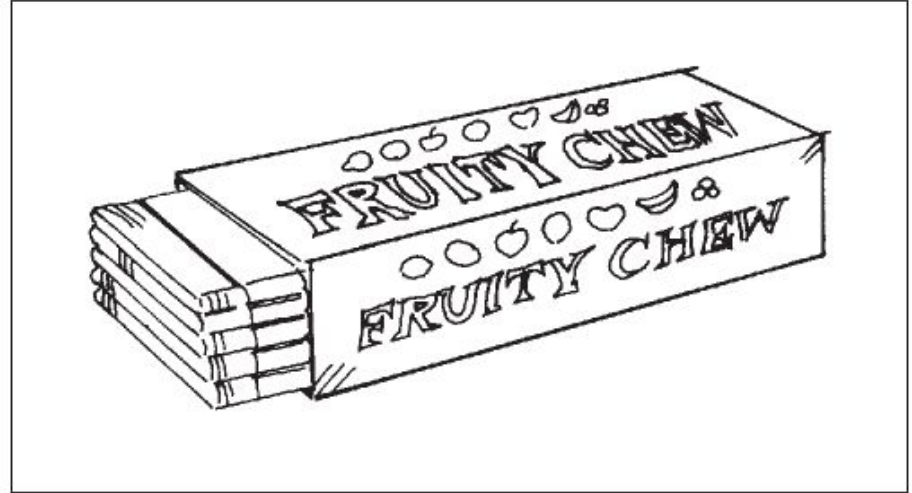
Directions: Study each picture. Then write a sentence that could be the caption.
Use the word above the picture in your sentence.

gum



CAPTION: _____

gum



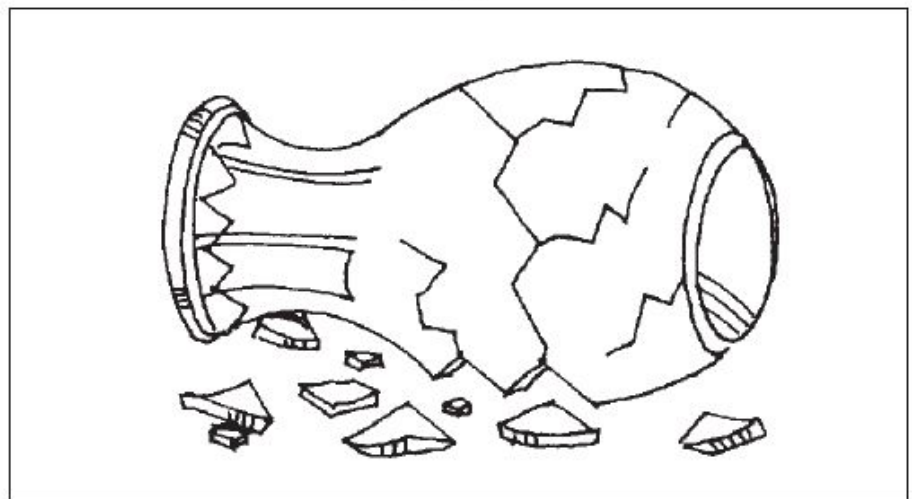
CAPTION: _____

break



CAPTION: _____

break



CAPTION: _____

Name: _____

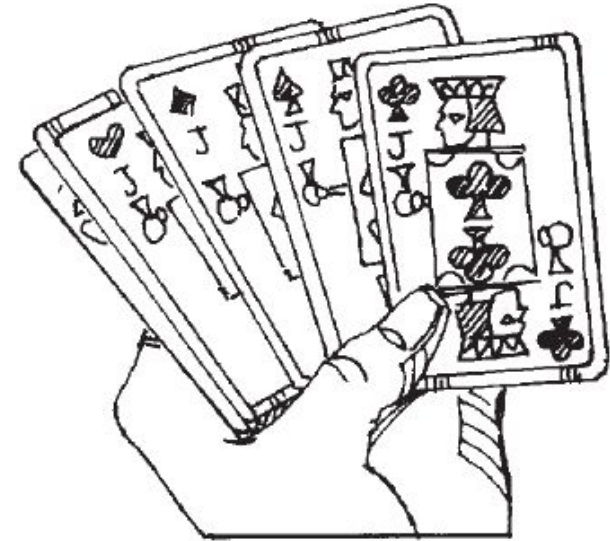
Date: _____



Study the multiple-meaning words in the box. Think about the different ways each word can be used.

Directions: Write the word from the box that completes each sentence.

clear count heart jack shot



1. If I draw another _____, I'll have four of a kind, and I'll win the card game.
2. You can _____ on Jack to get the job done.
3. The operation will help Janet's _____ pump with a regular beat.
4. Sandy took a _____ at guessing the answers.
5. The furniture salesman suggested we apply a _____ coat of wax to protect the tabletop.
6. The explorers found themselves deep in the _____ of the jungle.
7. After I studied the math problem, the answer became _____.
8. The valentine was decorated with a big, red _____.
9. By the time he was three, Sammy had learned to _____ from one to ten.
10. In case I get a flat tire, I keep a _____ in the trunk of my car.
11. Some people get a flu _____ every year to protect them from the illness.
12. Lucas took a _____ from center court and scored the final basket.

Name: _____

Date: _____



PRACTICE PAGE: WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

The story on this page gives you more practice with multiple-meaning words.

Directions: Review the multiple-meaning words in the box. Use one of the words to fill in each blank.

clear count heart jack shot

THE FLAT

The bang of the tire blowing out sounded like a gun (1)_____. The noise startled Nan and made her (2)_____ beat faster. She got a tool from the trunk and began to (3)_____ up the car. As she struggled with the tool, it became (4)_____ that she needed help.

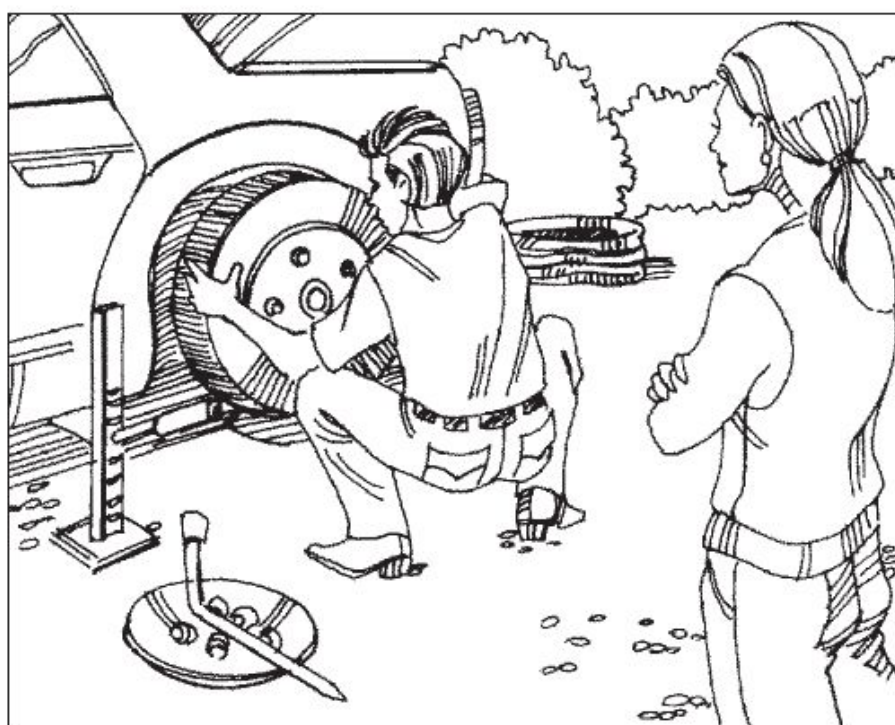
Just then, Nan's friend Paco drove by, and she flagged him down. "Have a (5)_____, Paco!" Nan pleaded. "Help me out."

"I'll give it my best (6)_____, " Paco said. As soon as Paco set to work, it was (7)_____ that he knew what he was doing. "One, two, three!" Nan could hear him (8)_____ with each pump of the (9)_____.

Finally, Paco lifted the car (10)_____ up as far as it would go.

The sky was (11)_____ of clouds that day, and the sun was bright. Paco must have been very hot when he finished the job. "Let me get a (12)_____ of you beside the car," Nan said, pointing her camera.

It was (13)_____ that Paco was a hero who had won Nan's (14)_____ that day.



Name: _____

Date: _____

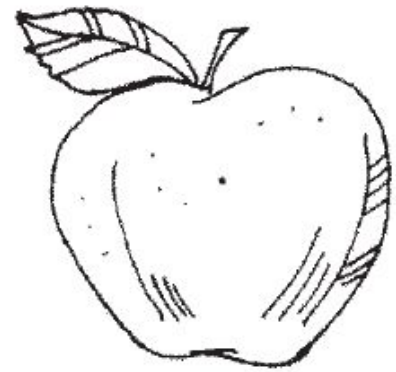


Take this multiple-meaning word challenge!

A. Directions: Think of a word that has *all* the following definitions. Write it on the line.

- to say or write the letters that make up a word
- to work in place of someone else for a time
- a period of time in which something happens
- words that are supposed to have magical powers
- power or control over someone

A-P-P-L-E



The multiple-meaning word: _____

B. Directions: Now write sentences using *each* definition of the multiple-meaning word you wrote.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Name: _____

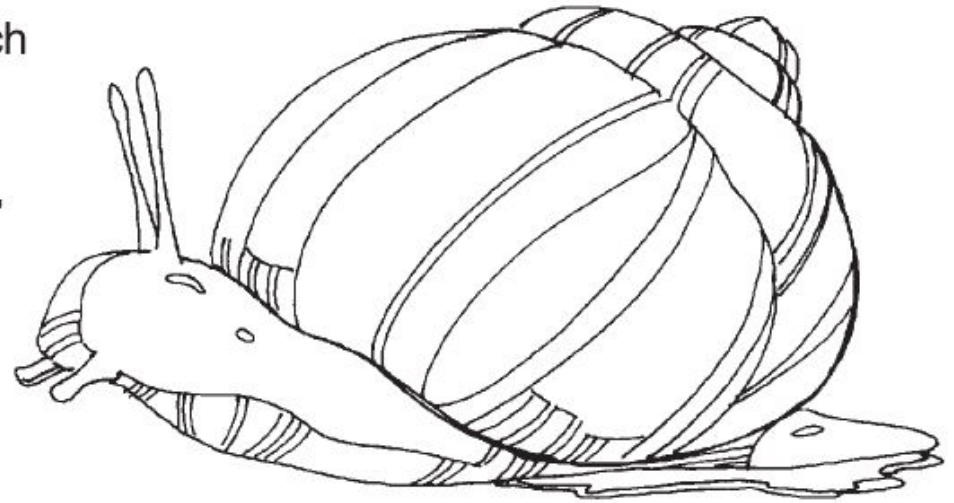
Date: _____



WORD WORKOUT: RHYMING WORDS

You can have a grand time by learning to rhyme.

A. Directions: Write a word that completes each rhyme. Here's a hint: All the words will begin with "s."



1. Cinnamon, nutmeg, and
pepper are nice,
Most foods taste better when
you add some _____.

2. Come on fans, let's really hear it!
Let's show our team we've got
school _____.

3. Poor little Miss Muffet,
It sat down beside her.
'Twas a gigantic, hairy,
Quite scary, black
_____.

4. My barbecue party is going
to fizzle
If the steaks don't start to
_____.

5. When working in my garden,
I moved a water pail,
And much to my amazement,
Out crawled a hard-shelled
_____.

B. Directions: Define each "s" word you wrote. Write the definition that fits the meaning of the word as it is used in the rhyme. Use a dictionary if you need help.

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



The base of a word is its main part. Sometimes other parts are added to the base to make new words. The word *protect*, for example, is the base of the word *protection*.

Directions: Put a check by the sentence that has an *italicized* base word.

1. ☐ a. Governor Walberg is an *admirable* man.
☐ b. The citizens *admire* Governor Walberg.
☐ c. The voters showed their *admiration* by reelecting the governor.
2. ☐ a. Judge Diez is a *defender* of justice.
☐ b. The judge gives every *defendant* a fair trial.
☐ c. A judge's job is to *defend* civil rights.
3. ☐ a. Because Ruthie usually works at night, she often *dozes* during English class.
☐ b. In fact, Ruthie is *dozing* right now!
☐ c. "Don't *doze*, Ruthie," exclaims the teacher, "or you'll miss important information."
4. ☐ a. The *office* opens at 9 A.M.
☐ b. You can order *official* papers from the clerk at the front desk.
☐ c. The papers will be signed by an *officer* of the court.
5. ☐ a. Did Margo *injure* herself in the car crash?
☐ b. She had only a slight *injury* to her knee.
☐ c. Unfortunately, she soon *reinjured* her knee in a soccer game.
6. ☐ a. Bird Woman is *able* to fly.
☐ b. It is this *ability* that makes her a superhero.
☐ c. Unlike Superman, Bird Woman is *unable* to see through walls.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Different words may have one base word in common.

A. Directions: Each row begins with a **boldface** base word. Circle two words in each row that have been formed from that word. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. search | research | serve | searching |
| 2. nation | national | nations | natural |
| 3. smuggle | snuggle | smuggler | smuggled |
| 4. limit | limiting | unlimited | lime |
| 5. arrange | rearrange | anger | arrangement |
| 6. gust | windy | gusty | gusto |
| 7. digest | digestion | indigestion | guess |
| 8. suit | suited | jacket | suitable |

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

1. A _____ wind blew off Mrs. McMilliam's wig.
2. Billy Brady, who loves to eat, attacked the ham dinner with _____.
3. Billy ate so fast that he got _____.
4. Billy even filled his pocket with ham and _____ it back to his bedroom.
5. There were tulips and daffodils in the spring flower _____.



Name: _____

Date: _____



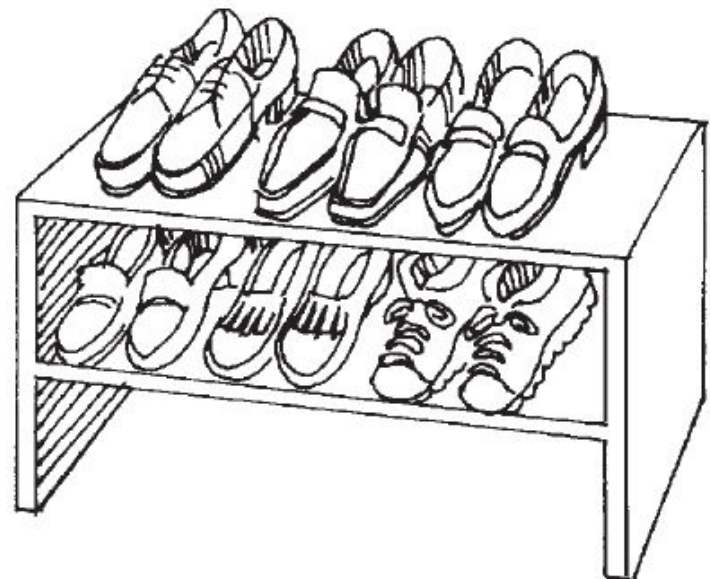
Finding a word's **base** can help you figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word.

A. Directions: Write the base of each **boldface** word.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. dependable _____ | 6. disastrous _____ |
| 2. enforce _____ | 7. decision _____ |
| 3. solution _____ | 8. direction _____ |
| 4. creation _____ | 9. simplify _____ |
| 5. miraculous _____ | 10. organization _____ |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with one of the **boldface** words or with one of the base words you wrote. Use the first letter as a clue.

- A police officer swears to *e*_____ the laws.
- My brother Rob is an officer on the police *f*_____.
- The Red Cross is an important *o*_____ that helps people in need.
- When a natural *d*_____, such as an earthquake, occurs, the Red Cross offers aid.
- My closet floor is a mess, and I need to *o*_____ my shoes.
- "It's a *m*_____!" my mother cried when she saw my clean closet.



Name: _____

Date: _____



BASE WORDS 4

Are you ready for a challenge? Think about base words as you answer the questions.

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

1. The pies in the bakery window looked delicious.

Those who work in a pie shop are likely to do what job?

2. Some doctors think that stressful times can harm a person's health.

What emotional state may make people sick?

3. A fellow who never stands up for himself might be described as "spineless."

What body part is sometimes associated with boldness?



4. One plus one is a problem in addition.

The plus sign (+) tells you to do what mathematical operation?

5. To relax his patients, the dentist has them envision a peaceful scene.

What word has the same meaning as "sight"?

Name: _____

Date: _____



A **prefix** is a group of letters added to the beginning of a base word. When you add a prefix, you get a new word with its own meaning.

A. Directions: Circle the word in each group that has a prefix. Underline the letters that make up the prefix. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. <u>tr</u> icycle | team | cycled |
| 2. certainly | uncertain | curtains |
| 3. read | reread | reed |
| 4. pretest | pest | exam |
| 5. zero | subzero | zebra |
| 6. trusting | rusting | distrust |
| 7. misspell | mister | spelling |
| 8. aunts | antislavery | anticipate |



B. Directions: Think of another word that begins with each prefix that you underlined. Write the words on the lines below.

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



PREFIXES 2

Prefixes have their own meanings, and they change the meaning of the base word. Understanding prefixes can help you figure out word meanings.

To turn certain words into their opposites, you can add these prefixes:

un- il- non- in- dis- im-

- A. Directions:** Add a prefix to the **boldface** word to form a word that means the opposite. Write the new word on the line. Study the example. Check a dictionary if you need help with spelling.

1. **tie** untie

2. **legal** _____

3. **lucky** _____

4. **hurried** _____

5. **perfect** _____

6. **sane** _____

7. **trust** _____

8. **connect** _____

- B. Directions:** Write the meanings of the following words. Use a dictionary as needed.

1. satisfied: _____

dissatisfied: _____

2. perfect: _____

imperfect: _____

3. sincere: _____

insincere: _____

4. legible: _____

illegible: _____

5. continue: _____

discontinue: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Some prefixes have meanings that refer to numbers.

PREFIX **MEANING**
uni- **one**

PREFIX **MEANING**
bi- **two**

PREFIX **MEANING**
tri- **three**

PREFIX **MEANING**
semi- **half**

A. Directions: Circle the answer to each question.

1. A triangle is a geometric shape.
It has how many sides?

- a. one b. two c. three

2. The flag of France is *tricolored*.
What does it look like?

- a. It has three colors.
b. It has three sides.
c. It is all red.

3. Willard's Shoe Shop has
a *semiannual* sale. When
might shoppers buy sale
shoes at Willard's?

- a. only in January
b. in January and July
c. every other year

4. The clown rode
a *unicycle*. Which
of the following
describes his bike?

- a. bicycle built for two
b. three-wheeled bike
c. one-wheeled bike

5. The magazine comes
out *biweekly*. If you
took the magazine,
how often would
you receive it?

- a. half a week
b. once every
two weeks
c. twice a year



B. Directions: Use your understanding of prefixes and a dictionary
to help you write the meanings of these words.

1. bifocals: _____
2. semicircular: _____
3. triathlon: _____
4. triennial: _____
5. bilingual: _____

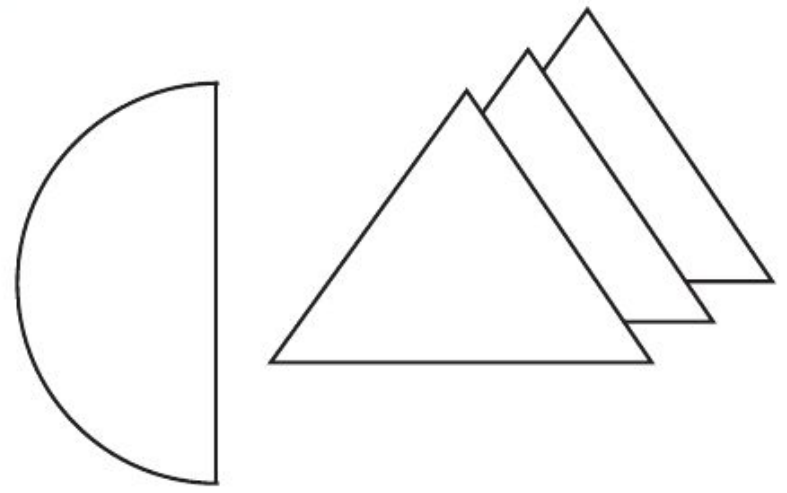
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Date: _____



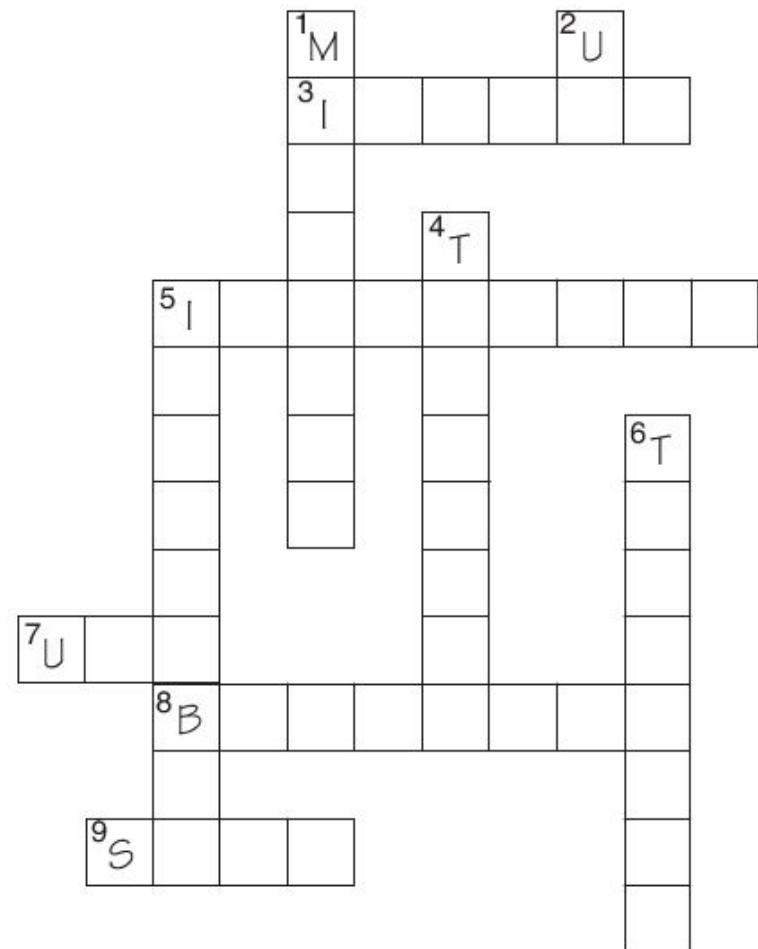
Let's review our work
with prefixes.

Directions: Use what you've learned about prefixes
to complete the crossword puzzle.



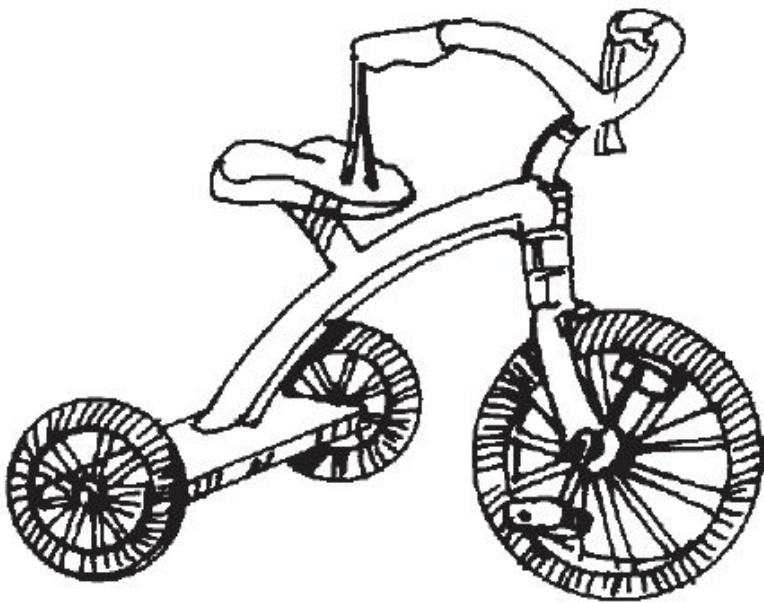
ACROSS

3. not thinking reasonably;
not sane
5. less than flawless; not perfect
7. prefix meaning "one" as
used in word meaning
"one-wheeled cycle"
8. happening every two weeks
9. prefix meaning "half," as in
word meaning "half a circle"



DOWN

1. to write a word using the wrong
letters
2. a prefix meaning *not*; used to make
a word that means "not happy"
4. a three-sided shape
5. Handwriting that is impossible to
read is ____.
6. a three-wheeler often ridden
by children



Name: _____

Date: _____



A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a base word. Adding a suffix changes the word's meaning. It can also change the word's part of speech or tense.

- A. Directions:** Circle the word in each pair that has a suffix. Underline the letters that make up the suffix. The first one has been done for you.

1. manufacture manufacturer

2. suburban suburb

3. reptile reptilian

4. obvious obviously

5. cluttered clutter

6. create creative

7. person personal

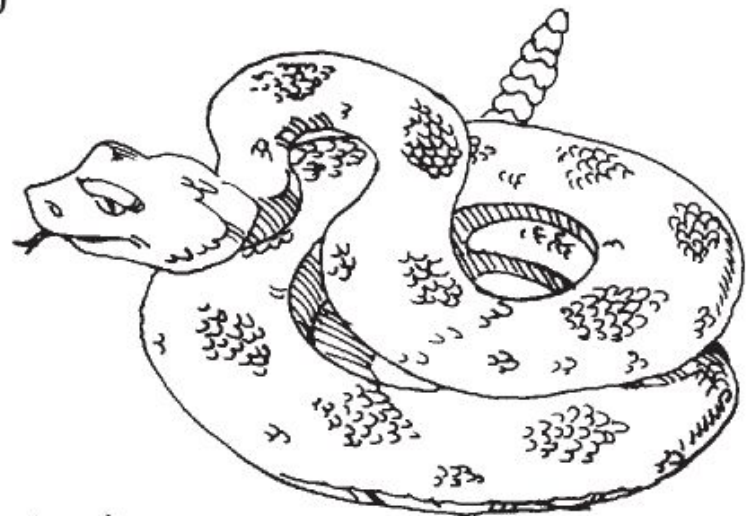
8. poison poisonous

9. mumbles mumble

10. sculpt sculptor

- B. Directions:** Complete each sentence by circling the correct word in parentheses.

1. A rattlesnake bite is (poison / poisonous) and needs quick treatment.
2. It can be hard to tell if a (reptile / reptilian) is dangerous.
3. The wrestler in the red uniform is (obvious / obviously) stronger than the wrestler in the blue uniform.
4. Michelangelo was a famous (sculpt / sculptor).
5. He was an extremely (create / creative) artist.
6. When they first moved into their house, the Johnsons (clutter / cluttered) the attic with empty boxes.
7. The soldier kept his (person / personal) belongings in his footlocker.
8. Elmdon is a (suburb / suburban) of the city of Springdale.
9. You can shop right downtown or in a (suburb / suburban) mall.
10. The (manufacture / manufacturer) guarantees the product for one year.



Name: _____

Date: _____



SUFFIXES 2

You can change a word's part of speech by adding a suffix.

These suffixes are among those commonly used to turn a *verb* into a *noun*:

-ation -tion -sion -ist -ant -ness -ity

Directions: Use a suffix from the box to change the word in parentheses into a noun. Write the new word on the line. Study the example. (Hint: A dictionary can help you correctly spell the new word.)

1. After he broke his leg, Waldo
needed an (operate) operation.

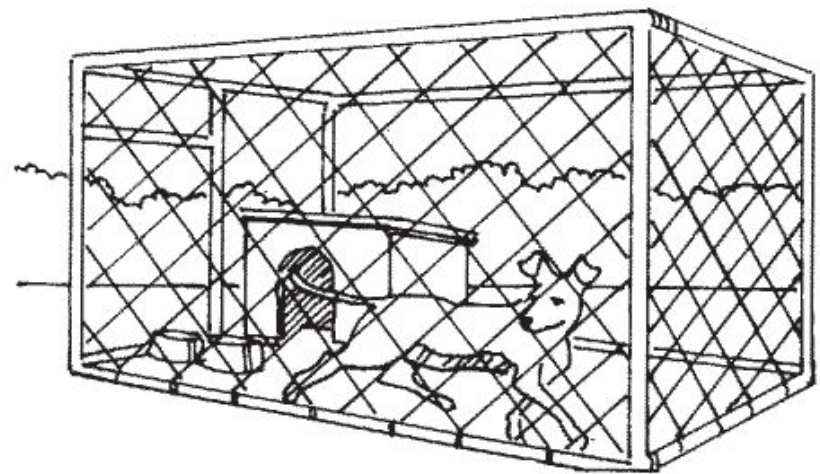
2. The (Declare) _____
of Independence called for freedom
from foreign rule.

3. Margo's claim that she had a "ton
of homework" was an (exaggerate)
_____.

4. Clyde's flowered shirt, camera, and
maps were clues that he was a
(tour) _____.

5. Honking horns, blinking traffic
lights, and various street signs
added to the student driver's
(confuse) _____.

6. The painting was a perfect
(like) _____ of
my sister Juanita.



7. The fenced dog showed its
(restless) _____
by pacing back and forth.

8. As flames neared the housing
development, the fire marshal
ordered an (evacuate)
_____.

9. "I demand (act) _____!"
cried the dissatisfied customer.

10. A white alligator is a (rare)
_____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



How can you turn nouns and adjectives into verbs?
Try adding a suffix, such as -ify or -ize.

- A. Directions:** Use the suffix *-ify* or *-ize* to change the word in parentheses into a verb. Write the new word on the line. Study the example. (Hint: A dictionary can help you correctly spell the word.)



- In the 1920s, it didn't take long for girls called "flappers" to (popular) popularize short skirts.
- Some people (critic) _____ the flappers for showing their knees.
- It took the 19th Amendment, passed in 1920, to (legal) _____ a woman's right to vote.
- The thought of denying women the vote would (horror) _____ most Americans today.
- Inventions such as refrigerators and washing machines did much to (simple) _____ homemaking in the early 1900s.

- B. Directions:** Add the suffix *-ify* or *-ize* to each **boldface** word. Write the verb you create on the line. Then use it in a sentence.

- unity** VERB: _____ SENTENCE: _____

- familiar** VERB: _____ SENTENCE: _____

- special** VERB: _____ SENTENCE: _____

- burglar** VERB: _____ SENTENCE: _____

Name: _____

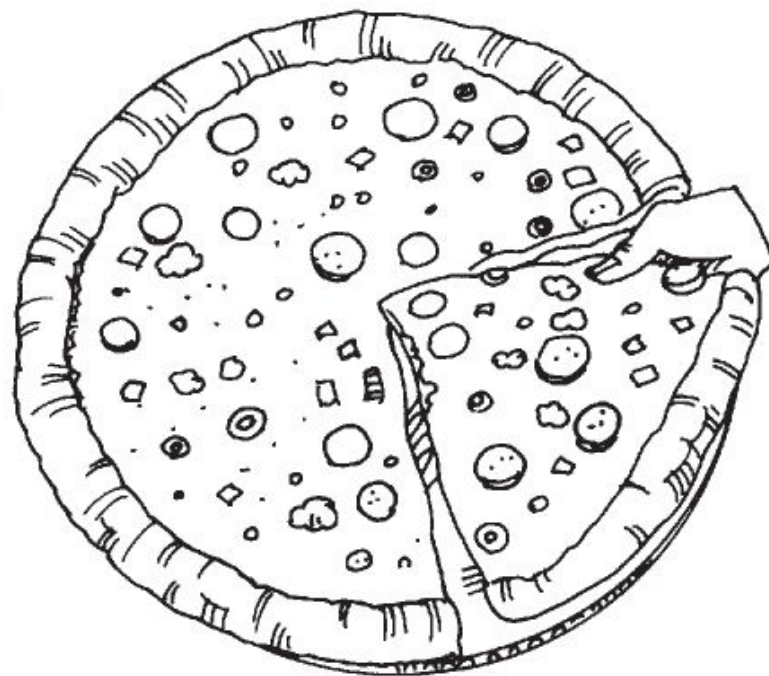
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SUFFIXES 4

The suffix -th turns most numbers into adjectives.

A. Directions: Correct the sentences by writing each number in parentheses as an adjective.



1. With the (twelve) _____ stroke of the clock, Cinderella ran from the ballroom.
2. Marvin is the (five) _____ of six children in the MacIntyre family.
3. Grandpa Harold died in his (ninety-seven) _____ year.
4. I ate nearly (one-four) _____ of the pizza.
5. Our (one thousand) _____ customer will win a prize.
6. The rock group Bent Arrows just sold their (million) _____ recording.
7. On the (six) _____ of April, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany and entered World War I.
8. In 1959, the state of Oregon celebrated its (one hundred) _____ birthday.
9. "This must be the (zillion) _____ time I've told you to clean your room," Mother groaned.
10. Emma got her driver's license on her (sixteen) _____ birthday.

B. Directions: Circle all the answers to this question: *Which numbers are NOT changed to adjectives by adding -th?*

one	two	three	twenty-one	twenty
four	five	eleven	seventy-two	six

Name: _____

Date: _____



Review suffixes as you solve the crossword puzzle.

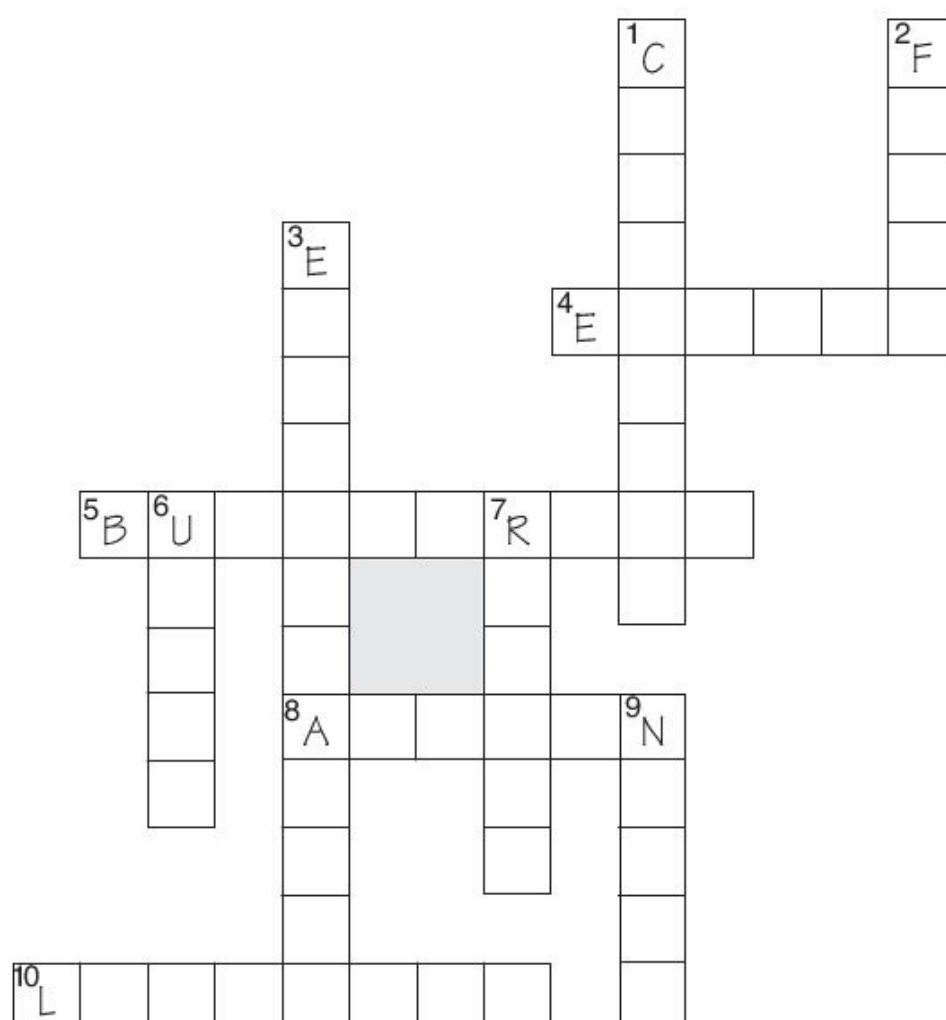
Directions: Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle. All your answers will end with these suffixes: *-ation*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-ity*, *-ize*, *-ify*, or *-th*.

ACROSS

4. coming between seventh and ninth
5. verb that tells what a burglar does to a victim's home or office
8. noun meaning "an act done"
10. noun describing a thing that is just like something else

DOWN

1. verb meaning "to judge something as a critic"
2. coming between fourth and sixth
3. noun meaning "a stretching of the truth"
6. noun meaning "the state of being unified"
7. a most unusual one; a rare one
9. the last member of the baseball team; the ___ player



Name: _____

Date: _____



PRACTICE PAGE: WORD PARTS 1

Keep building your vocabulary by thinking about base words, prefixes, and suffixes.

Directions: Read the base word. Then build words that match the definitions. For Part *a*, add a prefix to the base word. For Part *b*, add a suffix. For Part *c*, complete the sentence with a word you wrote. Study the example.



1. root word: **satisfy** (verb)

- a. not satisfied (adjective): dissatisfied
- b. the state of being satisfied (noun): satisfaction
- c. The artist frowned because she was dissatisfied with her painting.

2. root word: **perfect** (adjective)

- a. not perfect (adjective): _____
- b. the condition of being perfect (noun): _____
- c. The artist was not happy with anything short of _____.

3. root word: **sane** (adjective)

- a. not sane (adjective): _____
- b. the state of being sane (noun): _____
- c. To keep his _____, the worker hummed while completing his boring task.

4. root word: **legal** (adjective)

- a. not legal (adjective): _____
- b. to make legal (verb): _____
- c. In most states, it is _____ for a 14-year-old to drive.

5. root word: **sincere** (adjective)

- a. not sincere (adjective): _____
- b. the condition of being sincere (noun): _____
- c. To me, Todd's apology seemed very _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Remember, by adding a prefix or suffix to a base word, you are forming a completely new word.

Directions: Add a prefix, suffix, or both a prefix and a suffix to each base word. Write the new word on the line. Then use it in a sentence. Study the example. (Use a dictionary if you need ideas.)

1. BASE WORD: **plant**

NEW WORD: plantation

SENTENCE: In colonial days, a southern plantation was likely to grow cotton.

2. BASE WORD: **ideal**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

3. BASE WORD: **comfort**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

4. BASE WORD: **certain**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

5. BASE WORD: **American**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

6. BASE WORD: **art**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

7. BASE WORD: **secure**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

8. BASE WORD: **ripe**

NEW WORD: _____

SENTENCE: _____

Name: _____

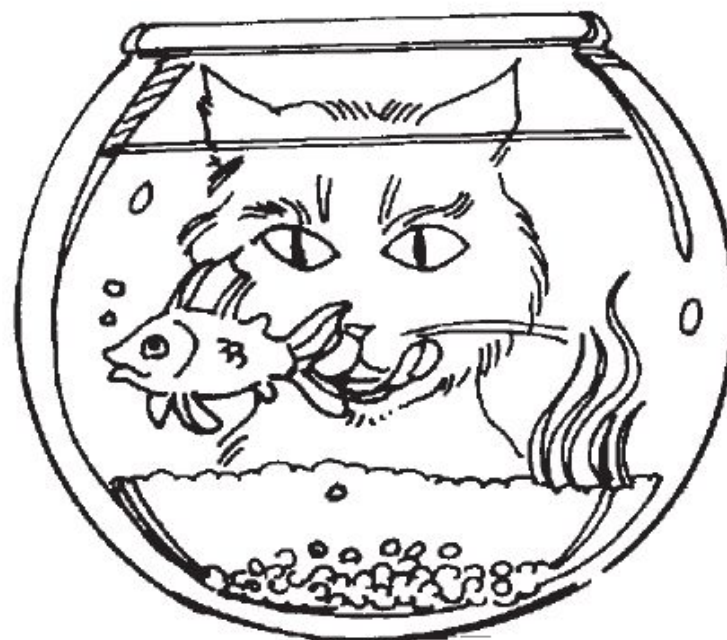
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COMPOUND WORDS 1

A boat that can *sail* the ocean might be called *oceangoing* . . . and that's a compound word. A compound word joins two words to make one word.

- A. Directions:** Circle the compound words in the sentences below. (There may be more than one compound word in some of the sentences.)



1. Whiskers the cat spends its days eyeballing the goldfish bowl.
2. Alison put a new tablecloth on the dining-room table.
3. Some people call Perky Perkins an oddball because he wears a purple cowboy hat.
4. We can identify the twins, Jerry and Terry, by the tiny birthmark under Jerry's eye.
5. Adam watches for walkers and joggers when he rides his skateboard on the sidewalk.

- B. Directions:** Write a compound word that replaces the words in parentheses.

1. After the storm, the (machine that plows snow) _____ rolled down our street.
2. City crews began clearing the streets of snow at (the break of day) _____.
3. It was clear all day, but it began to snow again at (the fall of night) _____.
4. From the window of the (room where the bed is) _____, I watched the big, white flakes float down.
5. I could see the flakes in the glow of the (light that illuminates the street) _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



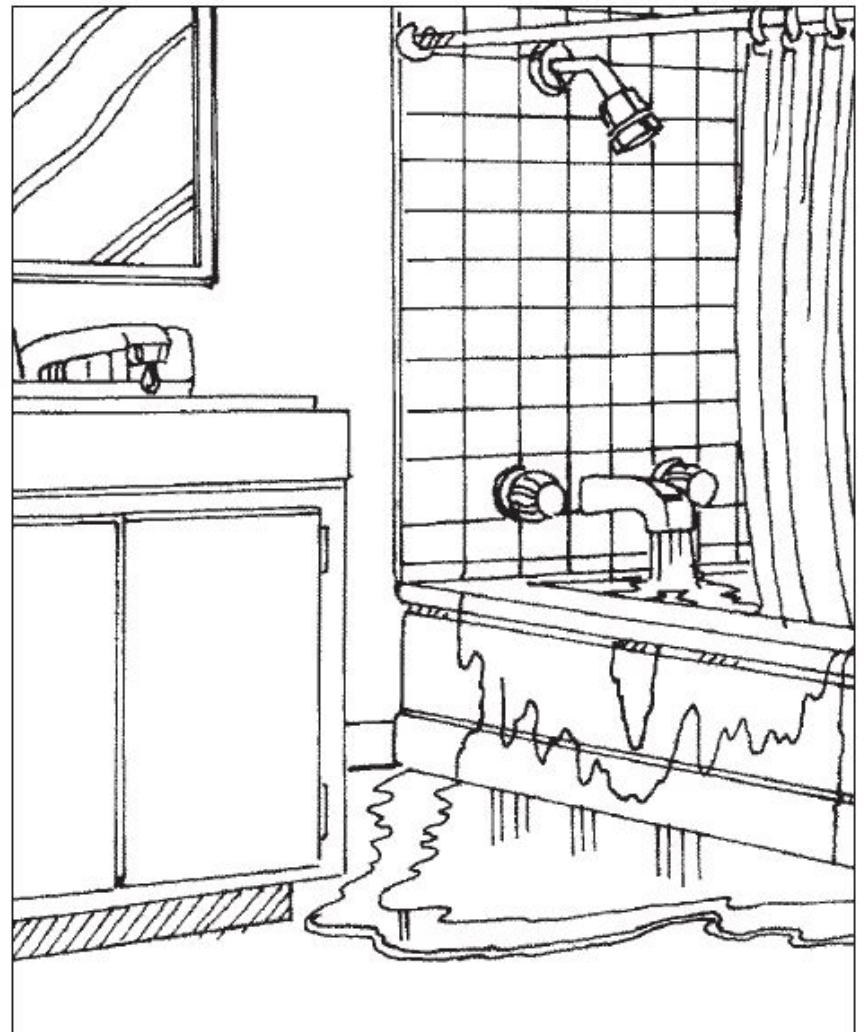
Compound words can be written as one, complete word or they can be hyphenated, as in the word *good-natured*. Once you start looking for compound words, you'll find many of them in your reading.

A. Directions: Read the following paragraph. Circle the 14 compound words.

Apartment building landlords have many responsibilities. They have to make repairs when bathroom faucets start to drip or bathtubs overflow. They must make sure that stairways are well-lighted.

Some building owners take care of problems themselves. Others hire the manpower it takes to keep everything shipshape. They oversee plumbers, electricians, and handymen.

Owning an apartment building can be a money-maker, but it also takes time and a lot of know-how.



B. Directions: Now write original sentences using three of the compound words you circled.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



COMPOUND WORDS 3

Check it out! The box below contains compound words that might be new to you.

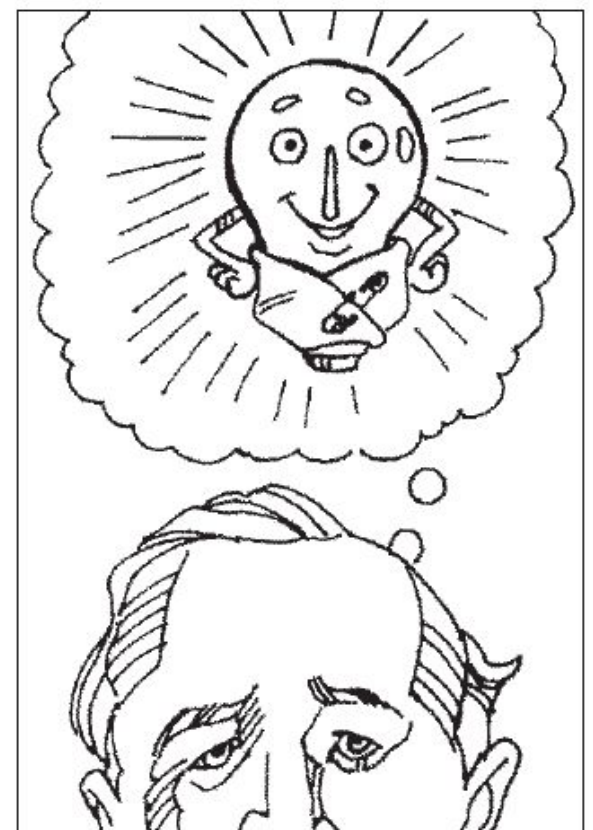
brainchild beeline cornerstone castaway ringleader underdog

A. Directions: Draw a line to match each compound word with its definition. Check a dictionary if you need help with meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. brainchild | a. person or team that is expected to lose |
| 2. beeline | b. one who leads a group, especially in breaking laws |
| 3. cornerstone | c. foundation; most important part |
| 4. castaway | d. an idea or plan |
| 5. ringleader | e. most direct route; straight line from place to place |
| 6. underdog | f. a shipwrecked person |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with one of the compound words listed above.

1. The electric lightbulb was the _____ of Thomas Edison.
2. Freedom of speech is a _____ of American democracy.
3. As the _____ of the gang, Baby-face McBride planned every robbery.
4. Although Van was the _____, he surprised the crowd and won the tennis match.
5. Gilligan was a _____ on a desert island.
6. When Quigley's Market announced a closing sale, customers made a _____ for the store.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Let's review some combinations that form compound words.

- 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	COLUMN 2	COMPOUND WORDS
birth	fish	_____
gold	light	_____
man	mark	_____
side	power	_____
street	walk	_____



- B. Directions:** Now make some new compound words. Combine a word from the columns above with each **boldface** word below. Use the definitions as clues.

1. **flash** _____ (a small, handheld lamp)
2. **land** _____ (a well-known building, hill, tree, etc.)
3. _____ **hole** (opening in the street that a worker can get through)
4. **day** _____ (the light available from dawn to dusk)
5. _____ **wise** (understanding how to deal with life in the city)
6. _____ **car** (large car on rails for carrying people along streets)
7. _____ **line** (line that marks the edge of a playing field)
8. _____ **day** (the day on which you were born)
9. _____ **hook** (a hook with barbs for catching fish)
10. **frog** _____ (a scuba diver trained for underwater work)

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING CONTEXT CLUES

You can often figure out the meaning of a new word by studying its context—the surrounding words and phrases.

Directions: Read the following sentences. Use context clues (the words in the rest of the sentence) to help you guess the meaning of the **boldface** word. Circle the definition you think is correct.

1. Researchers have discovered that elephants are most **extraordinary** creatures with habits unlike those of any other animal.

a. unusual b. dangerous

2. No other animal has a long trunk that is used not only as a **proboscis** that sniffs and breathes, but also as a hand.

a. ear b. nose

3. The elephant also uses its trunk to lovingly **caress** its mate and its young.

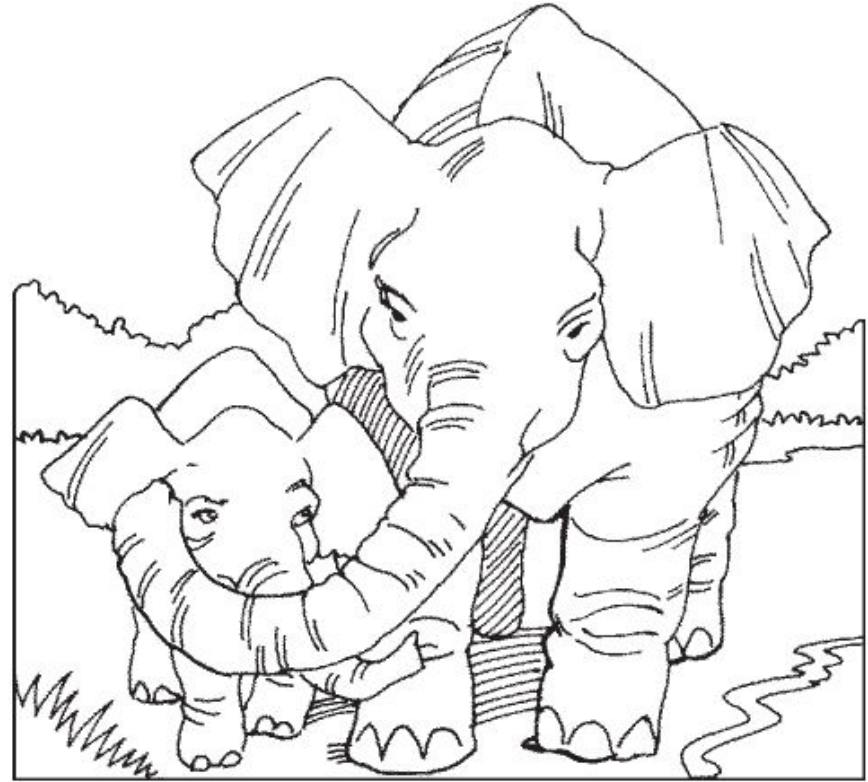
a. stroke b. fight

4. When facing a **foe**, the elephant can use its trunk as a weapon.

a. enemy b. friend

5. If you **visualize** an elephant, you will realize that its front end and back end look very much the same.

a. read about
b. picture in your mind



6. For thousands of years, elephants have been **domesticated** to do work for humans.

a. killed b. tamed

7. The **gait** of elephants is unlike the walk of any other animal.

a. stride b. roar

8. No matter how fast it is moving, an elephant always pushes off from the back, with its left **hind** foot leaving the ground first.

a. front b. rear

Name: _____

Date: _____



When you come across a difficult word, you might find a synonym nearby. A more familiar synonym can help you figure out the meaning of a word you don't know.

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

1. Milly **fantasized** about becoming a famous magician. She imagined himself standing before an audience.
2. The **astonished** crowd would gasp. They'd be amazed as she pulled a rabbit from a hat.
3. Milly wanted to **rehearse** the "sawing a person in half" trick. But she had trouble finding a volunteer to practice with her.
4. Finally, Earl agreed to help Milly out. When she asked him to climb inside the magic box, he **consented**.
5. Milly showed Earl how to bend his legs and squeeze into half the box. He shivered nervously as she **demonstrated** sawing through the box without touching him.



6. "That was quite **adept**!" Earl exclaimed. "Milly, you're a skilled magician!"
7. Milly designed a big, colorful **placard**. "Milly the Marvelous," read the poster.
8. "That's great," Earl said, "but I think 'Earl the **Imperturbable**' should get some credit for remaining so calm!"

Name: _____

Date: _____



CONTEXT CLUES: USING ANTONYMS AS CLUES TO MEANING

Sometimes in your reading, you might find a pair of **antonyms** close together in the text. Understanding just one of the **antonyms** can help you figure out the meaning of the other one.

- A. Directions:** Notice the **boldface** word as you read each sentence. Then complete the sentence with a word from the box. The word should be an *antonym* of the boldface word.

acrid

burgeoning

considerate

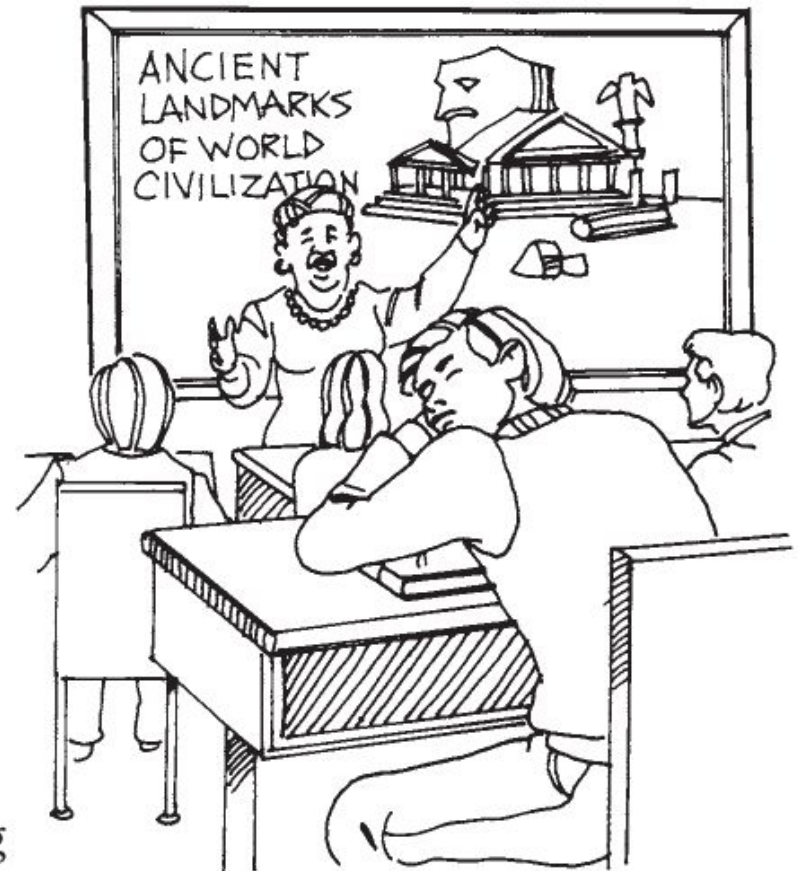
innocuous

slumber

1. It is rather **rude** to sleep during a teacher's lecture. A more _____ student always pays attention.
2. Despite Professor Nadhiri's lively lecture, **wakefulness** slipped away from Jeff. Before he knew it, he was deep in _____.
3. The residents feared that the odor drifting through the apartments could be **harmful**. It proved, however, to be some _____ garbage.
4. When a big chain store opened, Barney's Book Barn expected **decreasing** sales. But because customers loved Barney, his business was still _____.
5. The sauce was supposed to have a **sweet** taste, but too much vinegar gave it an _____ flavor.

- B. Directions:** Write a letter to match each **boldface** word with its meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ acrid | a. harmless |
| 2. _____ burgeoning | b. thoughtful |
| 3. _____ considerate | c. sour, bitter |
| 4. _____ innocuous | d. deep sleep |
| 5. _____ slumber | e. growing, thriving |



Name: _____

Date: _____



Sometimes readers will find an example in the text that helps them better understand a difficult word.

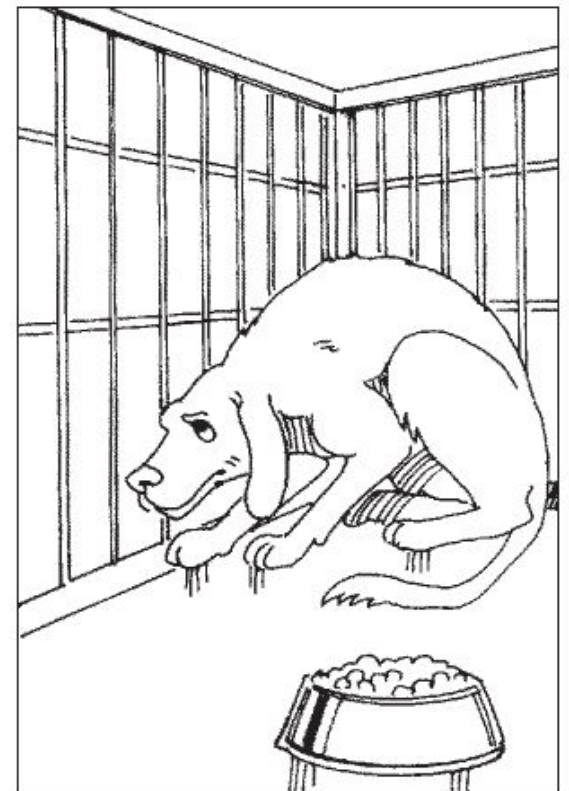
Directions: Underline example(s) of the **boldface** word. Then use the examples to help you write the meaning of the word. Study the example.

1. Each year, natural **catastrophes** such as earthquakes and hurricanes strike areas of the United States.

catastrophes: disasters; very bad events that cause great damage

2. The lost dog appeared **woebegone**. His eyes and tail were droopy. His head hung low. He whined softly.

woebegone: _____



3. Tammy was allergic to most **crustaceans**. She could not eat shrimp, lobster, or crab.

crustaceans: _____

4. Willard Walton is a well-known **philanthropist**. He donates money to medical research. He serves meals to the needy. He volunteers at hospitals.

philanthropist: _____

5. The punishments for **felonies** are harsh. Murder and robbery, for example, carry long prison sentences.

felonies: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



CONTEXT CLUES: USING DEFINITIONS AS CLUES TO MEANING

Writers often provide a definition of a word in the surrounding text. These definitions can be great aids to understanding.

- A. Directions:** Read the sentences. Then write a letter to match the **boldface** word in each sentence with its definition. Context clues in each sentence will help you make the right choice.



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Dr. Rodriguez was a mentor for the hospital's young doctors. He used his experience and wisdom to advise and teach. | a. bruises |
| 2. _____ The decision of the jury must be unanimous . Every member must vote the same way. | b. disloyal, untrustworthy |
| 3. _____ Workers were invited to bring their spouses to the company picnic. The husbands and wives would also get a free lunch. | c. marriage partners |
| 4. _____ The auto accident left Howard with multiple contusions . The dark, purple bruises covered his arms, legs, and face. | d. a wise advisor, teacher, or coach |
| 5. _____ The pirate was known as Treacherous Tom. He was loyal to no one and would even stab one of his friends in the back! | e. in complete agreement |

- B. Directions:** Now choose three **boldface** words from Part A. Write an original sentence for each one.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



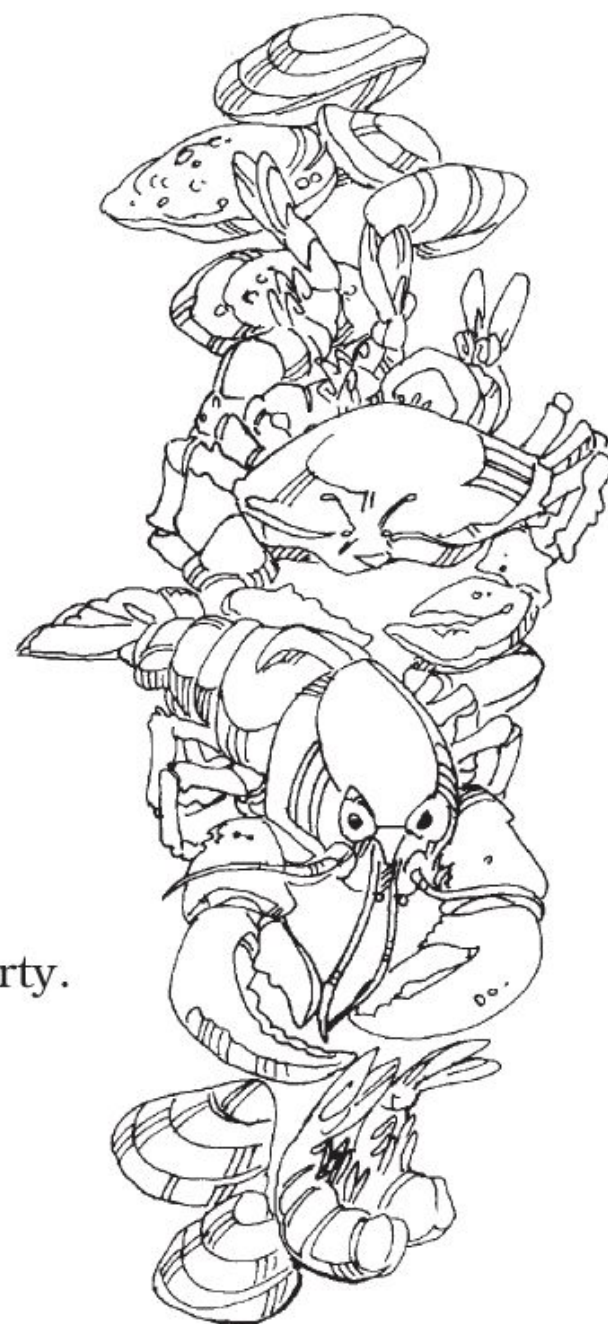
Here's your chance to show what you know. Practice using some words from the lessons by putting them in context.

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

1. The hurricane was the biggest (philanthropist / catastrophe) to hit Florida in 25 years.
2. The burning rubbish released an (acrid / adept) odor into the air.
3. Tomas, who is very (treacherous / considerate), always gives up his seat on a crowded bus.
4. Most people are nervous before a job interview, but Laura is (unanimous / imperturbable).
5. The war had begun, and the troops knew they would soon meet their (foes / felonies).

B. Directions: Read each sentence. Circle the letter of the meaning that best fits the **boldface** word.

1. The boaters pulled lobsters, shrimp, and other **crustaceans** from the bay.
a. swimmers b. shellfish c. seaweed
2. Cheer up! Your face looks so **woebegone**.
a. ugly b. excited c. miserable
3. All the girls brought their pajamas to the **slumber** party.
a. birthday b. sleep-over c. dancing
4. The population of California is **burgeoning** as more people are drawn to the warm climate.
a. growing b. wealthy c. shrinking
5. The horse flicked its tail when the flies bit at its **hind** legs.
a. rear b. front c. long



Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS THAT SHOW RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN IDEAS 1

Understanding certain words can help you figure out just how ideas are related.

Directions: Replace the words in parentheses with a word from the box. Write the word on the blank line. You will use some words more than once.

similarly thus however henceforth furthermore

1. The American possum is related to the Australian kangaroo. (In a like manner) _____, the female possum has a pouch of skin for carrying its young.
2. When animal babies are born, many can be left on their own for short periods of time. Possum babies, (in a different manner) _____, are born prematurely and are about the size of a grain of rice. If it is to survive, each baby possum must immediately crawl into its mother's pouch, where it will stay for about two months.
3. Even when the babies are ready to leave the pouch, they *still* cannot be left alone. (As a result) _____, they travel about with their mother, clinging to her back.
4. The possum is an unattractive creature with a pig-like snout and big, bald ears. (In addition) _____, it has a long, scaly tail and sharp claws.
5. Possums live throughout most of this country. (As a result) _____, you are likely to see one sometime in your life.
6. Most animals spend their time in an upright position. Possums, (in a different manner) _____, often sleep by hanging upside down from a tree branch.
7. People noticed that when possums are in danger, they lie motionless and pretend to be dead. (From that time forward) _____, people have called this kind of tricky behavior "playing possum."



Name: _____

Date: _____



The words you studied on the last worksheet provide clues to the relationships between ideas. They can aid your understanding of what you read.

Directions: Further explore clue words by following the directions below.

1. Write a few sentences describing ways that you and a friend are *alike*. Use the word *similarly* in your writing.

2. Write a few sentences describing *differences* between two of your teachers. Use the word *however* in your writing.

3. Write a few sentences telling about an invention and the *results* of that invention. Use the word *thus* in your writing.

4. Write a few sentences about an event that changed your life. Use the word *furthermore* to indicate an *additional* idea.

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH 1

Did you know that many 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), a verb (expresses action), or an adjective (describes). Write **N** for *noun*, **V** for *verb*, or **A** for *adjective*.

1. a. _____ I grew tired of hearing Bob **crow** about his outstanding test grade.
b. _____ A big, black **crow** sat on the telephone line.
2. a. _____ The **surf** is usually high this time of year.
b. _____ Ari learned to **surf** when he lived in Hawaii.
3. a. _____ The **steam** engine chugged up the hill.
b. _____ If you **steam** the milk, it makes a foamy topping.
4. a. _____ Exchanging Boardwalk for Atlantic Avenue is a fair **trade** in the game of Monopoly.
b. _____ At lunch, Amanda wanted to **trade** sandwiches with Austin.
5. a. _____ The post office will **forward** the letter to the new address.
b. _____ Jasmine, a very **forward** young lady, always speaks her mind.
c. _____ The point guard passed the basketball to the **forward**.
6. a. _____ A bull's-eye marked the center of the **target**.
b. _____ The student council decided to **target** the problem of lunchroom overcrowding.
7. a. _____ Damon gets **average** grades in most of his classes.
b. _____ The temperature in my town seems to **average** about 60 degrees.
c. _____ On an **average**, 500 tourists visit the zoo each summer day.
8. a. _____ The school is facing **grave** budget problems.
b. _____ A Civil War soldier is buried in that **grave**.
9. a. _____ A **pinch** of salt would improve this soup.
b. _____ These pointed-toe shoes **pinch** my feet.
10. a. _____ Some people think that drinking coffee can **stunt** a child's growth.
b. _____ The juggler performed one amazing **stunt** after another.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Understanding a word means recognizing all the different ways it can be used.

A. Directions: Use some of the words you met in the last lesson as directed below.

1. Use *surf* as a noun: _____

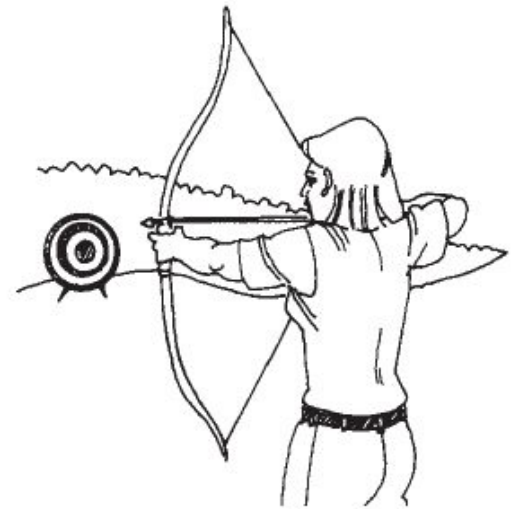
Use *surf* as a verb: _____

2. Use *grave* as an adjective: _____

Use *grave* as a noun: _____

3. Use *target* as a noun: _____

Use *target* as a verb: _____



B. Directions: *It's up to you!* Now think of a word that can be used as more than one part of speech. Write the word on the line below. Then write two sentences, using the word as two different parts of speech.

WORD: _____

1. _____

2. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH 3

The vocabulary words on this page can serve as either nouns, verbs, or adjectives. It all depends on how they're used.

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

ornament accent shine snub

1. Two letters in the word *résumé* have an _____ *accent* mark.

[*adjective*]

2. Annette is from Paris, so she speaks with a French _____.

[_____]

3. When you say the word *football*, you should _____ the first syllable.

[_____]

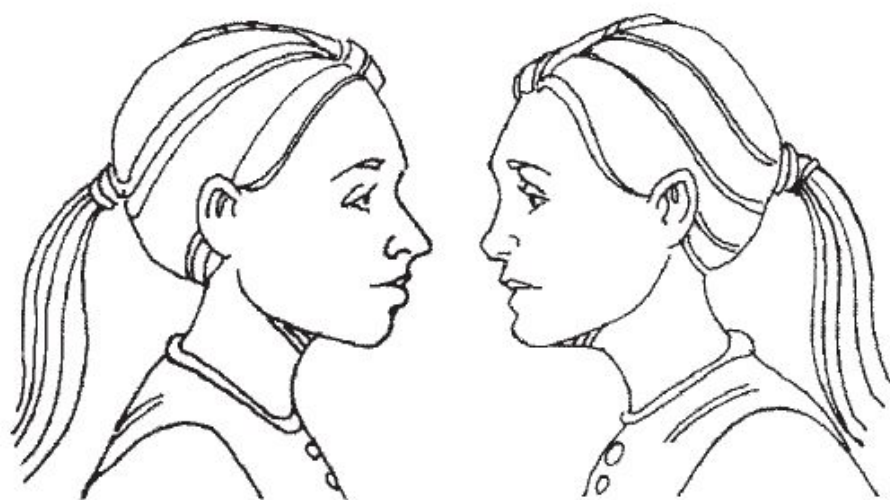
4. The hat brim had a fake diamond as an _____.

[_____]

5. Candles and fresh flowers _____ the dining table. [_____]

6. My sister has pointed features, but I have a _____ nose.

[_____]



7. It is rude to _____ people by ignoring them.

[_____]

8. When Yvonne did not get an invitation, she considered it a _____.

[_____]

9. A lack of hair seemed to give Bruno's head a distinct _____.

[_____]

10. _____ those shoes, comb your hair, and get to that job interview! [_____]

Name: _____

Date: _____



Is it a *verb*, a *noun*, or an *adjective*? It all depends on how the word is used in the sentence.

Directions: Read the following paragraph. Write the part of speech of each numbered word on the lines after the paragraph.

The hike ⁽¹⁾ to the top of Mount Baldy was tough. It was a blistering ⁽²⁾ day with a temperature near 90 degrees. As the climb ⁽³⁾ grew steeper, I could feel my new boots blistering ⁽⁴⁾ my heels.

"I can't hike ⁽⁵⁾ any longer!" I called out to my companions. I could hear my pitiful whine ⁽⁶⁾ echo ⁽⁷⁾ off the cliffs.

"We just have to climb ⁽⁸⁾ one last ridge," my friends called back.

When we reached the summit, the view ⁽⁹⁾ was amazing.



"You can view ⁽¹⁰⁾ the whole world from up here!" I cried. "It was well worth the hike! ⁽¹¹⁾ Believe me, I'll never whine ⁽¹²⁾ about climbing again!"

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

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH 5

You've learned that many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Now it's time to use what you know.

Directions: Write sentences using the same word in different ways. Follow the instructions. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. Use *arm* as

a noun: _____

a verb: _____

2. Use *feather* as

a noun: _____

a verb: _____

an adjective: _____

3. Use *honor* as

a noun: _____

a verb: _____

an adjective: _____

4. Use *model* as

a noun: _____

a verb: _____

an adjective: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



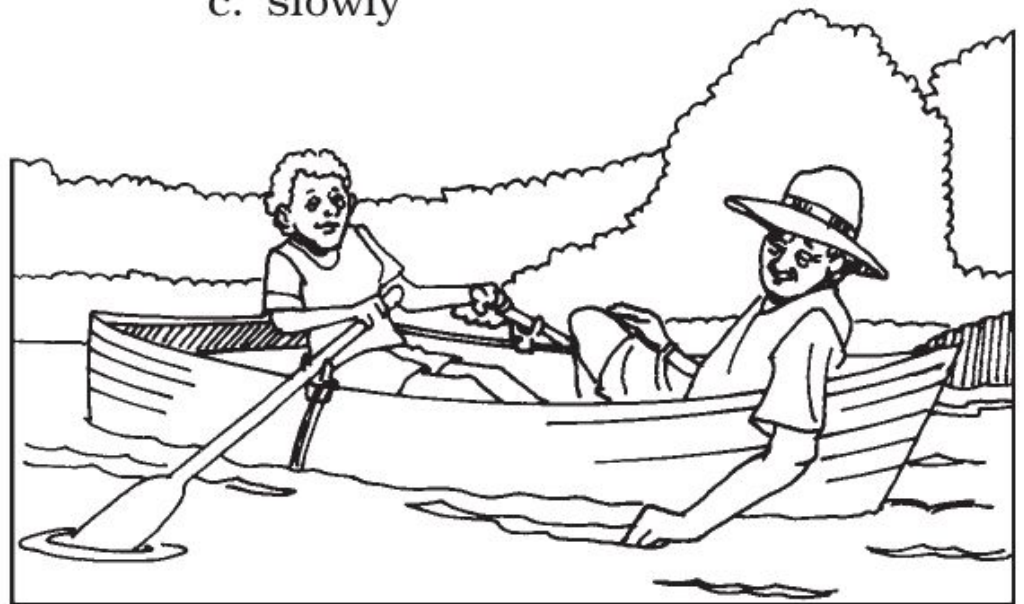
An adverb is a word that adds meaning to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Most adverbs end in *ly*.

A. Directions: Choose the correct meaning of the **boldface** adverb.

1. Harold Hilton **hastily** hid his hamburger.
 - a. in a worried manner
 - b. quickly
 - c. selfishly
2. Victor **vigorously** varnished the veranda.
 - a. with great energy
 - b. with great know-how
 - c. incorrectly
3. Rhonda **respectfully** registered a reasonable request.
 - a. angrily
 - b. showing courtesy
 - c. rudely
4. Ricky **reluctantly** ran the relay.
 - a. unwillingly
 - b. victoriously
 - c. expertly
5. Hector **heartily** hugged homesick Hilda.
 - a. tightly
 - b. fearfully
 - c. in a friendly, sincere manner
6. Sally **suavely** sipped sweet soda.
 - a. in a sophisticated way
 - b. with a smile
 - c. slowly

B. Directions: Circle the adverb in each sentence. Then underline the word it describes.

1. Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream.
2. Dr. Lee, you are urgently needed in surgery!
3. Ms. Blank scolded Max for regularly being late to class.
4. Tiger Tomlinson is surprisingly short for a basketball center.
5. The movie was a historically accurate version of the San Francisco earthquake.



Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS OR ADJECTIVES?

Not all words ending in *ly* are adverbs. To identify a word's part of speech, look at the word it describes. If the word describes a verb or adjective, it's an adverb. If the word describes a noun, it's an adjective.

Directions: Circle the word in each sentence that ends in *ly*. Then write **ADV** for *adverb* or **ADJ** for *adjective* on the line to identify the word's part of speech. (Check a dictionary if you need help.)

1. _____ Is it physically possible to lick your own elbow?
2. _____ The sun is a heavenly body.
3. _____ The sled dog was panting heavily after the race.
4. _____ Every member of the family had daily chores to do.
5. _____ Scotty finally agreed to wash the dishes every night.
6. _____ Tippy the dog stubbornly refuses to come when he's called.
7. _____ Tippy is either stupid or incredibly clever!
8. _____ Tippy can do some useless, silly tricks.
9. _____ When music plays, Tippy barks ferociously.
10. _____ Her thick, woolly fur makes Tippy look like a lamb.
11. _____ The melancholy campers boarded the bus and said their good-byes.
12. _____ Serena gingerly sipped her coffee to test its temperature.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Check your understanding of parts of speech.

Directions: Read the following paragraph. Write the part of speech of each numbered word on the lines after the paragraph.

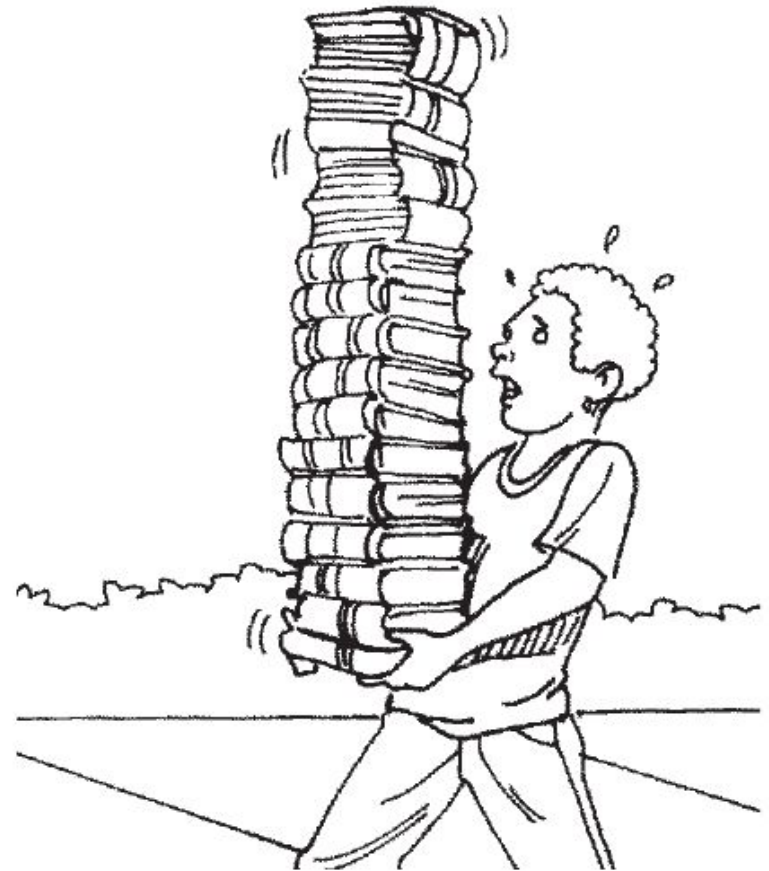
Friday is test day, and Jake hopes to bring up his grade average. Jake's situation is grave, because his parents take a very dim view of poor grades!

"I'm just an average student!" Jake told them. "I do the best I can! Too much studying will send me to an early grave!"

"Don't whine, Jake," his father said. "Just hit the books! I know you can shine!"

Jake reluctantly took home his books every night. He worked hard memorizing historical facts. Historically, Jake has studied very little, but this time it's different.

The next Monday, Jake went to the bulletin board to view the test grades. Finally, he had something to crow about . . . an A+ grade!



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD WORKOUT

Time for some practical practice with "P" words.

Directions: Read about each situation and think it over. Then write a few sentences describing the action. For each item, use at least two of the "P" words in the box.

problem	protection	panic	punish
pranks	philosophy	pastime	prohibit
probably	permission	perhaps	puzzle



1. Vicky and Vince Vanderhoven have dinner guests. Dinner is over, but the guests aren't going home. It's late. The Vanderhovens are tired. What might they say to encourage their guests to leave?

2. Ms. Ray, the new teacher, is introducing herself to the class. She wants to make the classroom rules very clear. What might Ms. Ray say?

3. David has come home late. His parents are waiting to hear his explanation. What might David say?

4. The radio announcer is broadcasting a warning. A hurricane is moving inland. It is likely to hit the town. What might the announcer say?

Name: _____

Date: _____



COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS 2

Get your message straight! Here are some more tricky words you won't want to confuse.

Directions: Carefully read the meanings of the **boldface** words. Then write the correct word in each blank.

later: at some future time

latter: the second of two things, or the last part

1. On weeknights, I never stay up _____ than 11 o'clock.
2. The bus arrived _____ than usual.
3. Of the Channel 6 news and the Channel 4 news, I prefer the _____.
4. The _____ of the two medical advisors is Dr. Sarah Hill.
5. Each day, Steven arrives at work a little _____.

lose: "to fail to win" or "to misplace"

loose: "free," "unrestrained"

6. Five-year-old Angie likes to wiggle her _____ tooth.
7. Angie bit into a caramel apple, hoping to _____ her tooth that day.
8. If the team doesn't practice, they will surely _____.

9. Beware! A bear has escaped the circus train and is now on the _____.

10. Tabitha worries that she will _____ the valuable ring.

incident: "an event," "a happening"

incidence: "rate of occurrence," "frequency"

11. The _____ with the grasshoppers in the backpack took place in the school cafeteria.
12. The _____ of drivers falling asleep at the wheel increases after midnight.
13. Increased hand washing decreases the _____ of colds and flu.
14. Do you remember the embarrassing _____ in the park last summer?
15. After her argument with David, Tori couldn't remember what _____ started the conflict.

Name: _____

Date: _____



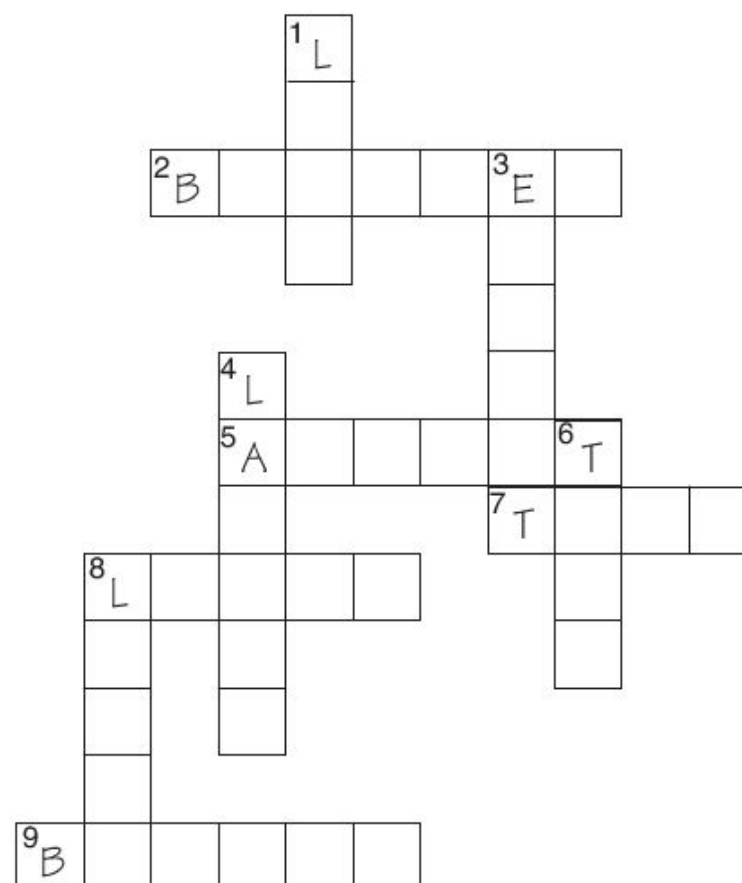
Review some commonly confused words as you solve the crossword puzzle.

Directions: Replace the definitions in parentheses with words from the box. Write the answers on the crossword puzzle.

beside	accept	lose	later	than
besides	except	loose	latter	then

ACROSS

2. (In addition to) being handsome, Rick is really smart.
5. Angie decided to (take) the job offer.
7. Kelly turned the key and (next) slowly opened the door.
8. Jacob looked at the clock and saw that it was (farther along in time) than he'd thought.
9. The theater exit is right (next to) the snack bar.



DOWN

1. It's not whether you win or (don't win), but how you play the game!
3. All the students (but) Matt completed the test.
4. Of rock music and blues, Marcus prefers the (second of the two).
6. Clay is a better dancer (as compared to) a singer.
8. There is a peacock (running free) in the neighborhood.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD WORKSHOP

Use the word skills you've developed to complete the exercises on this page.

A. Directions: Unscramble a word from the box to complete each rhyme. Use the hints in parentheses as clues.

RATENOIC

RIRHENUCA

DALWEKSI

WEERVI

TAIW

1. *Graffiti*

Please don't write those
words with chalk
On the clean, cement

(COMPOUND WORD)

2. *The Critic Speaks*

The movie star was in a stew
Because he got a bad

(WORD WITH PREFIX)

3. *The Art Gallery*

The artist got a loud ovation
When she showed her new

(WORD WITH SUFFIX)

4. *The Storm*

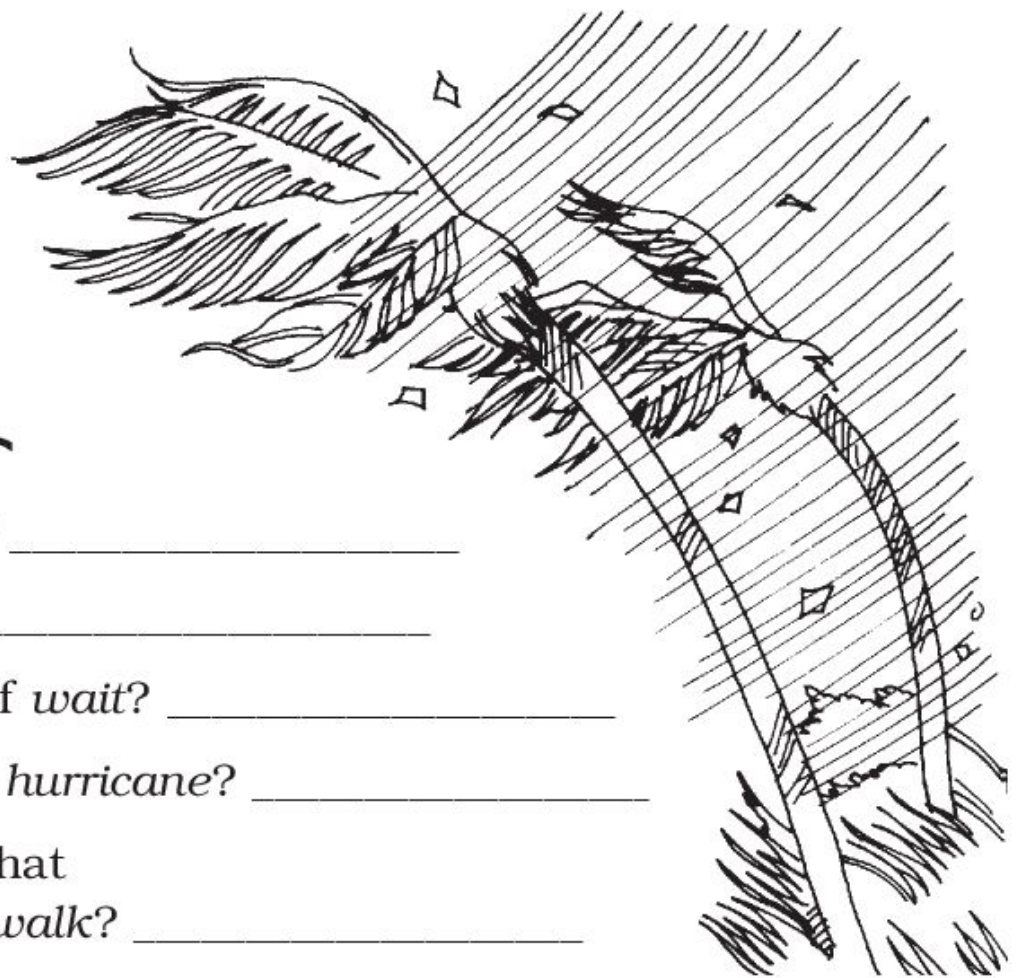
The offshore winds roared
like a train
While toward us raged the

(NOUN)

5. *The Fisherman*

The line is cast, the hook has bait,
There's nothing left to do but

(VERB)



B. Directions: Answer these questions.

1. What is the base word of *creation*? _____
2. What is the base word of *review*? _____
3. What word could be an antonym of *wait*? _____
4. What word could be a synonym of *hurricane*? _____
5. What is another compound word that uses one of the word parts of *sidewalk*? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Dictionaries list words in alphabetical order. When you're looking up a word, you'll need to call upon your alphabetizing skills.

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

1. widow / widower

6. warehouse / werewolf

2. tonsils / tongs

7. symbol / cymbal

3. streak / straddle

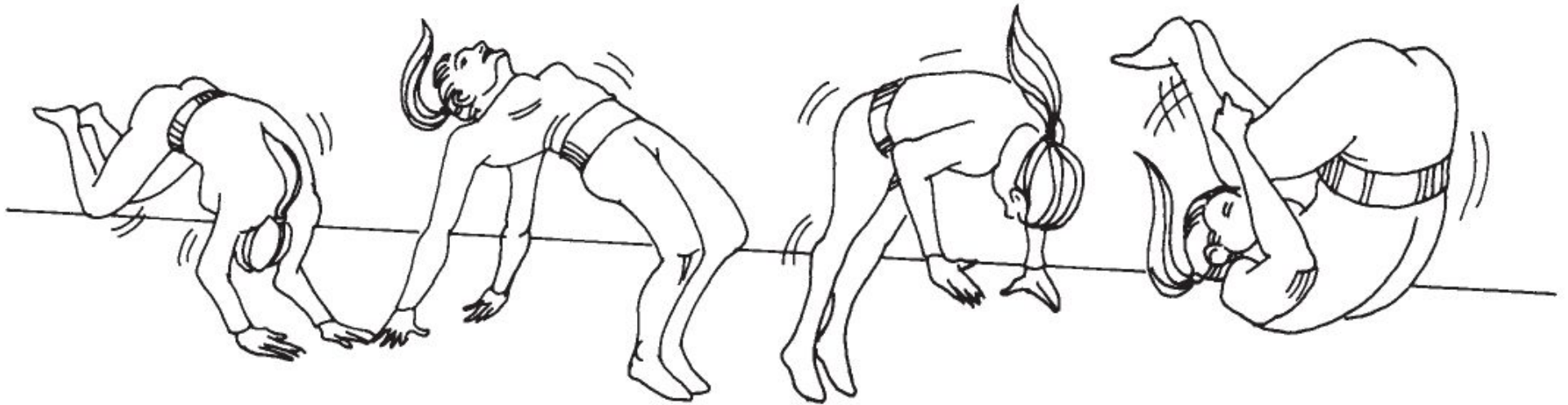
8. excavate / evacuate

4. zebra / zero

9. arduous / ardent

5. poet / poesy

10. across / acrobat



B. Directions: Look around the room. Make an alphabetical list of ten objects you see.

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



THE DICTIONARY: FINDING YOUR WORD 2

The two guide words at the top of each dictionary page help you locate words. The guide word on the left names the first entry on the page. The other names the last.

A. Directions: Draw a line to match each entry word with the guide words that would head its page in the dictionary. Hint: All entry words on the page fall alphabetically between the two guide words.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. sandwich | a. lie – lifeless |
| 2. license | b. savage – say |
| 3. life | c. sandbox – sap |
| 4. saxophone | d. scene – school |
| 5. scheme | e. liberal – lid |



B. Directions: Write another word that would be found on a page headed with the guide words listed. Use a dictionary for help.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. lie – lifeless _____ | |
| 2. savage – say _____ | 4. scene – school _____ |
| 3. sandbox – sap _____ | 5. liberal – lid _____ |

C. Directions: Find the following words in a dictionary. Then write the guide words that head that page.

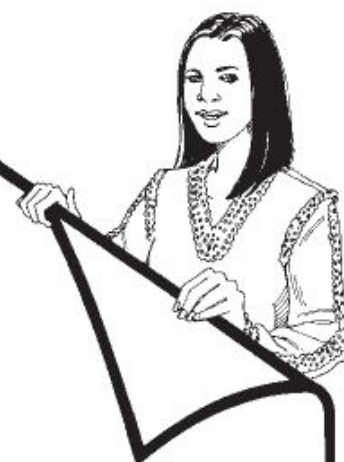
ENTRY WORD

GUIDE WORDS

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. bonus | _____ to _____ |
| 2. chewy | _____ to _____ |
| 3. estimate | _____ to _____ |
| 4. fireside | _____ to _____ |
| 5. servant | _____ to _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____



Most dictionaries show you how to divide the entry word into syllables. (A syllable is an individual sound within a word.) Recognizing syllables can help you spell and pronounce a word correctly.

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

1. **orchestra**

orch•est•ra

or•ches•tra

orc•hestr•a

2. **bassoon**

bas•soon

bas•so•on

ba•ssoon

5. **conductor**

cond•uct•or

co•n•duc•tor

con•duc•tor

8. **drumstick**

drums•tick

dru•mstick

drum•stick

3. **piano**

piano•

pi•a•no

pi•an•o

6. **piccolo**

pic•co•lo

picc•o•lo

pi•ccol•o

9. **instrument**

ins•trum•ent

in•stru•ment

inst•rum•ent

4. **drum**

drum

dr•um

d•rum

7. **tuba**

tuba

tu•ba

tub•a

10. **encore**

en•core

encore

enc•ore



B. Directions: Review your answers in Part A. Then write **T** for *true* or **F** for *false* beside each statement below.

1. ____ All words have more than one syllable.
2. ____ In words with double consonants, such as *piccolo*, syllables are usually separated between the double consonants.
3. ____ Words with more than two syllables always end in a vowel.
4. ____ Short words of four or fewer letters have only one syllable.
5. ____ A syllable division comes between the two words that form a compound word, such as *drumstick*.

Name: _____

Date: _____



THE DICTIONARY ENTRY WORD: SYLLABLES 2

Remember that a syllable is a distinct sound within a word. In a dictionary listing, the entry word is usually divided into syllables.

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

flute	cello	baton	bow	trombone	harp
score	reed	strings	bass	concert	duet

B. Directions: Now you try it! Use a dictionary to help you divide each word into syllables.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. musician | _____ | 6. symphony | _____ |
| 2. piece | _____ | 7. clarinet | _____ |
| 3. applause | _____ | 8. auditorium | _____ |
| 4. performance | _____ | 9. rehearsal | _____ |
| 5. trumpet | _____ | 10. violin | _____ |

C. Directions: Many dictionaries show pictures to help you understand some entry words. Check your dictionary. Then draw sketches that illustrate two of the words listed on this page.

WORD: _____

WORD: _____

Name: _____

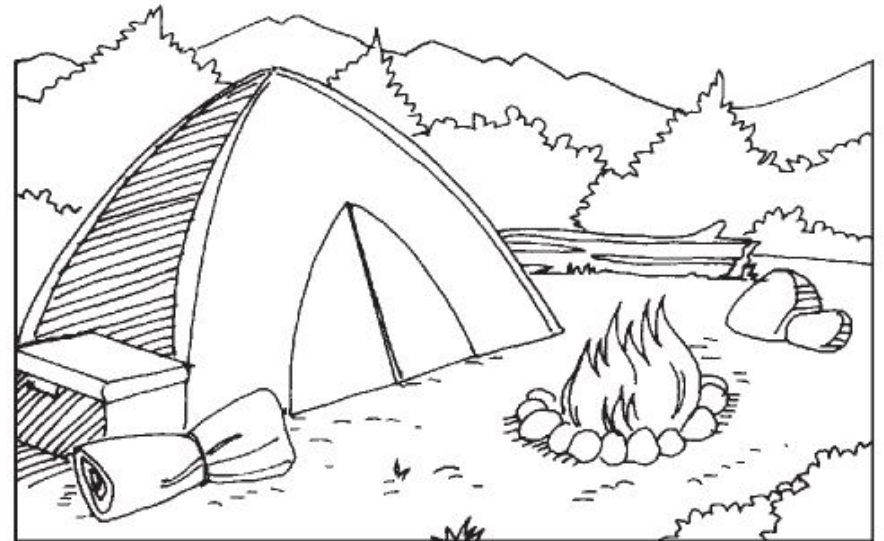
Date: _____



The dictionary is your best resource for help with spelling.

A. Directions: Some of the words below are spelled correctly. Others are misspelled. Use a dictionary to check the spelling. Then put a **C** by a correct word, and a check mark (✓) by a misspelled word. Rewrite the misspelled words correctly.

1. _____ vacation _____
2. _____ campsight _____
3. _____ marshmellow _____
4. _____ lanturn _____
5. _____ hatchet _____
6. _____ sheltar _____
7. _____ preserve _____
8. _____ forrest _____
9. _____ recreation _____
10. _____ couger _____
11. _____ squirrel _____



12. _____ wildlife _____
13. _____ trailor _____
14. _____ picnic _____
15. _____ cantine _____

B. Directions: Write a short paragraph about a real or imaginary camping trip. Use at least four of the words listed above. Be sure to spell them correctly!

Name: _____

Date: _____



THE DICTIONARY ENTRY WORD: PRONUNCIATION 1

A respelling after the entry word shows how to correctly pronounce the word. For words of two or more syllables, an accent mark (´) shows which syllable is stressed, or emphasized.

A. Directions: Circle the letter of the word that has the accent mark on the correct syllable. For help, say the word aloud and check the respelling in a dictionary.

1. **hammer**

- a. ham´ mer
- b. ham mer´

4. **construction**

- a. con struc tion´
- b. con struc´ tion

7. **lubricant**

- a. lu´ bri cant
- b. lu bri´ cant

9. **renovation**

- a. re no´ va tion
- b. re no va´ tion

2. **chisel**

- a. chis´ el
- b. chis el´

5. **screwdriver**

- a. screw´ driv er
- b. screw driv´ er

8. **repair**

- a. re´ pair
- b. re pair´

10. **shingle**

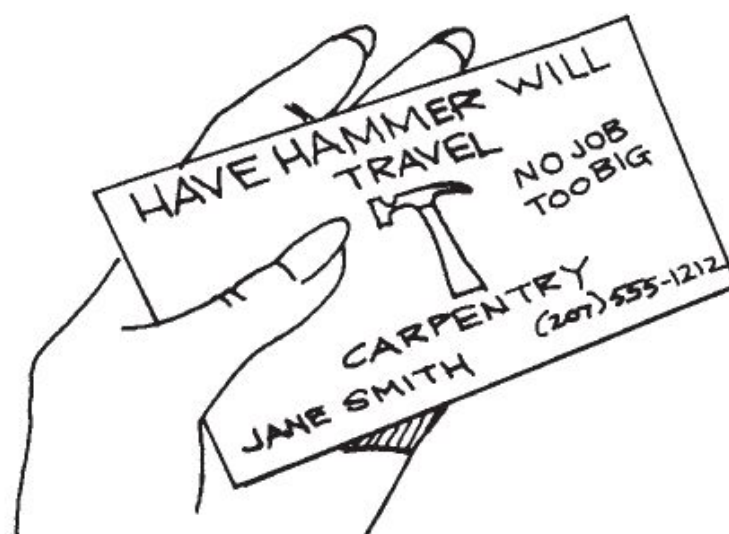
- a. shin´ gle
- b. shin gle´

3. **carpentry**

- a. car pen´ try
- b. car´ pen try

6. **sawhorse**

- a. saw´ horse
- b. saw horse´



B. Directions: Dictionaries sometimes provide a picture to help you understand the meaning of certain words. Draw sketches that illustrate two of the words above.

WORD: _____

WORD: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Be careful when you pronounce a new word! Saying a word correctly means stressing the correct syllable.

A. Directions: Look up each word in the dictionary. Divide it into syllables. Then place an accent mark over the syllable that should be stressed. Study the example.

1. organize or' gan ize
2. ignite _____
3. igloo _____
4. Alaska _____
5. Oregon _____
6. Nevada _____
7. locate _____
8. location _____
9. confess _____
10. musical _____



B. Directions: Some words have more than one accented syllable. Circle the word in each pair that has *two* accented syllables. Get help from your dictionary.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. maniac | manikin | 4. scientific | scientist |
| 2. California | Delaware | 5. Idaho | Illinois |
| 3. education | editor | 6. idealize | idealist |

Name: _____

Date: _____



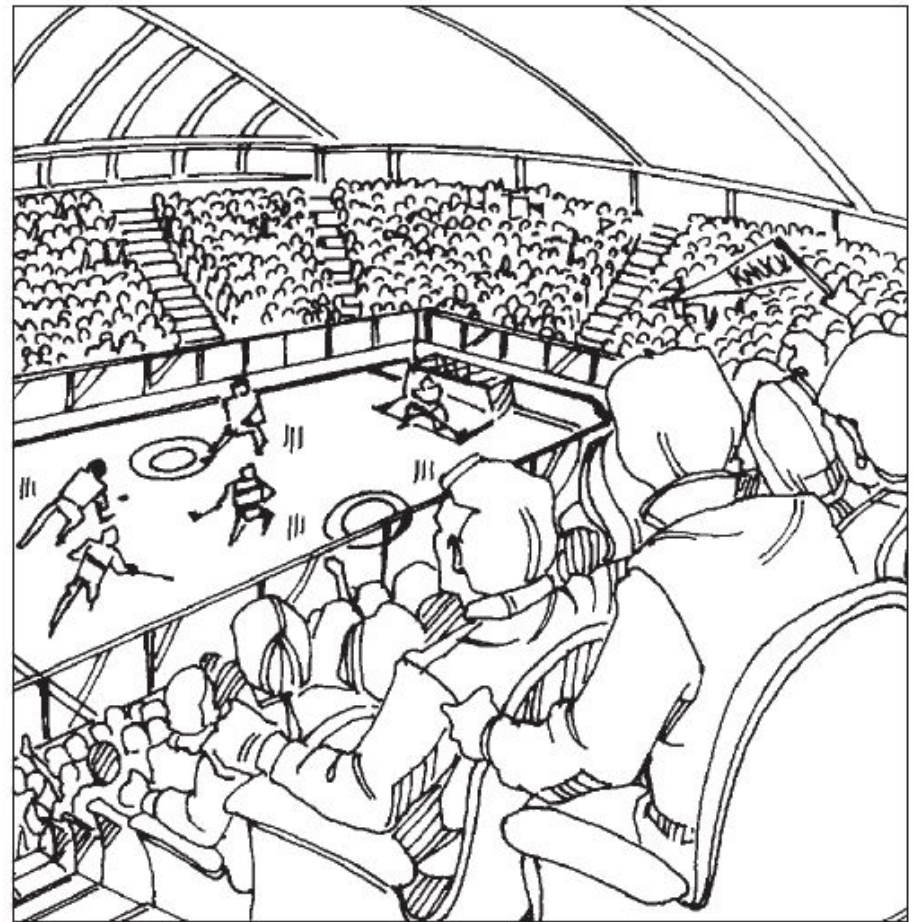
THE DICTIONARY ENTRY WORD: PRONUNCIATION 3

Remember that a dictionary shows the word's correct pronunciation. Let's take a closer look at dictionary respellings.

Directions: Say each **boldface** word aloud and study the respelling. Then circle the letter that correctly completes each sentence. Use a dictionary to doublecheck your answers.

arena (ə rēˈnə)

1. The *a*'s in *arena* are pronounced like the *a* in:
a. happy b. arise c. able
2. The *e* in *arena* is pronounced like the *e* in:
a. end b. bet c. recall
3. When saying *arena*, you should stress the:
a. first syllable
b. second syllable
c. third syllable



invasion (ɪn vāˈzhən)

4. The *i* in *invasion* is pronounced like the *i* in:
a. bit b. time c. policy
5. The *a* in *invasion* is pronounced like the *a* in:
a. take b. pan c. ad
6. The last syllable in *invasion* is pronounced like the last syllable in:
a. scorpion
b. television
c. champion
7. When saying *invasion*, you should stress the:
a. first syllable
b. second syllable
c. third syllable

Name: _____

Date: _____



When you need to know a word's meaning, check a dictionary. Along with the definitions, you'll find the word's part of speech.

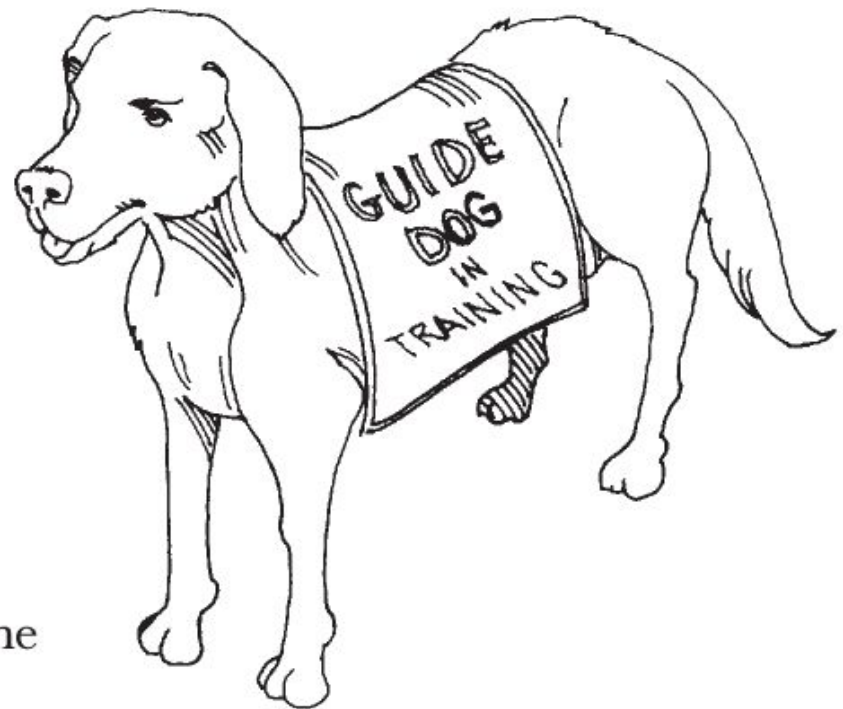
Directions: Use the sample dictionary entries below to decide if each statement is *true* or *false*. Write **T** if you think the sentence is true. Write **F** if you think it is false.

guide *verb* 1. to show the way; conduct or lead [Can you guide me to the zoo?] 2. to manage or control, to steer [A good teacher will guide the students' learning.] *noun* 1. a person who leads others on a trip or tour 2. something that controls, directs, or instructs [The saw guide keeps the wood straight.]

pang *noun* a sudden, sharp pain or feeling [a hunger pang; a pang of regret]

snappy *adjective* 1. snappish, cross 2. (informal) brisk, lively [music with a snappy beat; a snappy pace in walking] 3. (informal) stylish [a snappy suit]

1. ____ The word *guide* can be used as a noun or as a verb.
2. ____ A dictionary is a guide to the proper use of words.
3. ____ A sewing machine usually has a guide to help keep the fabric moving in a straight line.
4. ____ A pang is a loud sound.
5. ____ *Pang* means an intense feeling.
6. ____ A snappy dresser would be someone who wears out-of-fashion clothes.
7. ____ The word *snappy* can be used as a noun.
8. ____ The word *snappy* can be used to describe a noun.
9. ____ If you walked at a snappy pace, you would quickly get to your destination.
10. ____ If your teacher speaks to you in a snappy tone, you probably are receiving praise.



Name: _____

Date: _____



THE DICTIONARY ENTRY: WORD DEFINITIONS AND PARTS OF SPEECH 2

Refer to the definitions in the previous lesson for help with this work.

Directions: Rewrite each sentence. Replace the underlined words with one of the dictionary entry words—*pang*, *snappy*, *guide*—from the last lesson.

1. The lost backpackers wished they'd hiked with a person who leads others on a trip.

2. On the third day of summer camp, Gina felt a sudden, strong feeling of homesickness.

3. The sound of his dad's cross voice made the baby cry.

4. The bike chain may come off its track because the piece that directs it is broken.

5. The couple danced to the lively tune.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Information in a dictionary entry will help you to use the word correctly when you're writing a sentence.

Directions: Look up each **boldface** word in a dictionary. Notice its part of speech and circle it on this sheet. Next, circle the correct definition. Then use the word or a form of the word in a sentence.

1. **verve** PART OF SPEECH: adjective verb adverb noun
 DEFINITION: a. energy, enthusiasm b. sorrow, grief
 SENTENCE: _____

2. **spurn** PART OF SPEECH: adjective verb adverb noun
 DEFINITION: a. to greet as a friend b. to refuse in a scornful way
 SENTENCE: _____

3. **ember** PART OF SPEECH: adjective verb adverb noun
 DEFINITION: a. a piece of coal, wood, etc. still glowing in ashes of a fire
 b. a large sum of money or valuable treasure
 SENTENCE: _____

4. **abdomen** PART OF SPEECH: adjective verb adverb noun
 DEFINITION: a. the part of the body between the chest and the hips
 b. something hateful, disgusting
 SENTENCE: _____

5. **emphatically** PART OF SPEECH: adjective verb adverb noun
 DEFINITION: a. said shyly and with hesitation
 b. done in a forceful, definite way
 SENTENCE: _____

Name: _____

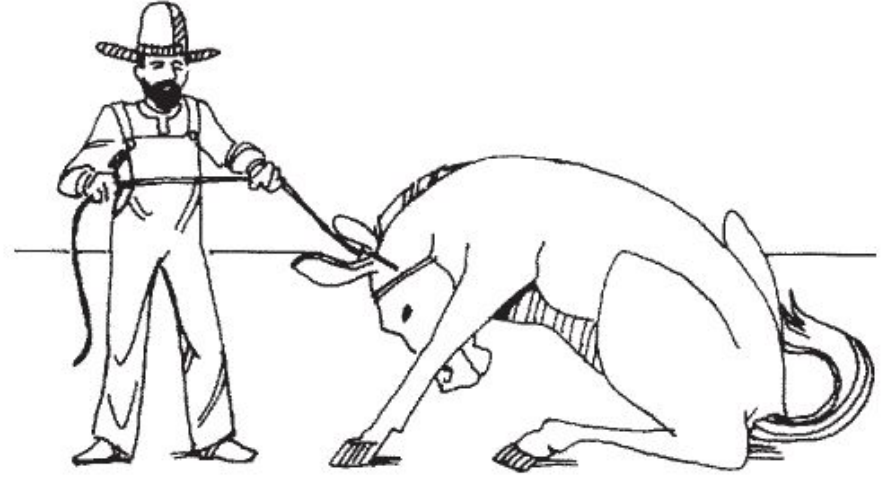
Date: _____



THE DICTIONARY ENTRY: WORDS WITH MULTIPLE MEANINGS

When using a dictionary, you'll find many entries that include more than one definition. The different meanings will be numbered.

Directions: First, read the dictionary definitions before each set of sentences. Then write the number of each definition next to the sentence that uses the word in that way.



1. **stubborn** *adjective* 1. set on having one's way, not willing to give in 2. hard to treat or deal with [a stubborn rash]

- a. _____ The farmer's stubborn donkey refused to move.
- b. _____ It took three washings to remove the stubborn stain from the shirt.

2. **slash** *verb* 1. to cut with sweeping strokes of a sharp object 2. to whip or lash 3. to make much less or much lower 4. to speak of harshly

- a. _____ In his campaign speech, Governor Scott slashed his opponent's opinions.
- b. _____ The gardener slashed the tall grass and stacked it in a pile.
- c. _____ The rider slashed the horse with his crop.
- d. _____ Ladd's Market will slash prices for the spring sale.

3. **purse** *noun* 1. a bag of leather, cloth, etc. used to carry things 2. a sum of money given as a prize or gift

- a. _____ The last horse race had a purse of \$1,000.
- b. _____ Marva stuffed money, a hairbrush, and lipstick into her purse.

4. **yarn** *noun* 1. fibers of wool, cotton, etc. spun into strands 2. a tale or story

- a. _____ Every Sunday evening, Uncle Jess told the same yarn.
- b. _____ Aunt Eva sat by the fire, winding balls of colored yarn.

5. **welfare** *noun* 1. health, happiness, etc.; well-being 2. aid for the poor or needy given by government agencies

- a. _____ Thanks to help from welfare, Howard can pay his rent while he is out of work.
- b. _____ Governor Scott is interested in the welfare of all citizens.

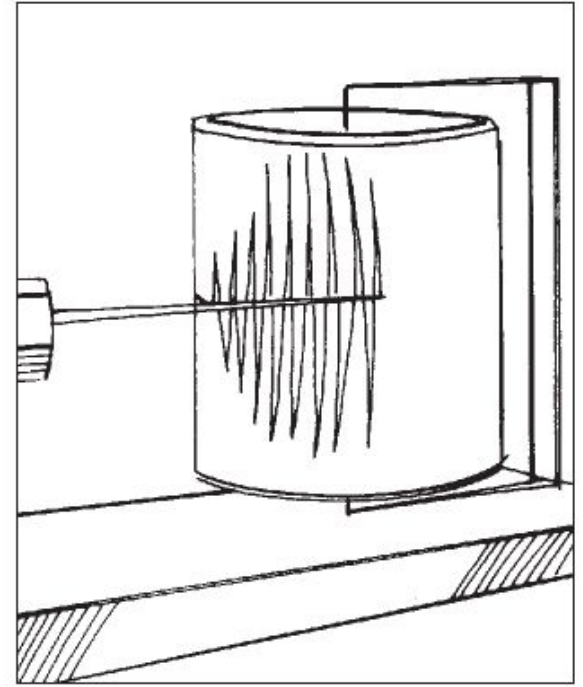
Name: _____

Date: _____



You decide which words you'd like to learn more about!

Directions: Read the article about earthquakes. Find and list five words that are new to you. Look up each word in a dictionary. Then write the part of speech and definition that match the word as it is used in the article.



EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes may seem like momentous events. Actually, however, as many as a million earthquakes may take place in a single year. Most occur beneath the sea. Relatively few tremors cause damage. Some, especially those near urban areas, do bring havoc.

Exact predictions of earthquakes are almost impossible. But geologists speculate *where* they most conceivably will occur. In earthquake zones, city codes may require that new structures conform to safety standards. Engineers adapt older buildings to meet these stipulations, usually by adding steel reinforcements.

1. UNFAMILIAR WORD: _____ PART OF SPEECH: _____

DEFINITION: _____

2. UNFAMILIAR WORD: _____ PART OF SPEECH: _____

DEFINITION: _____

3. UNFAMILIAR WORD: _____ PART OF SPEECH: _____

DEFINITION: _____

4. UNFAMILIAR WORD: _____ PART OF SPEECH: _____

DEFINITION: _____

5. UNFAMILIAR WORD: _____ PART OF SPEECH: _____

DEFINITION: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



How much have you learned so far? Check it out!

Directions: Your work on previous lessons will help you answer these questions.

1. Which syllable is accented in the word *igloo*? _____

2. How many syllables are there in the word *performance*? _____

3. Is the *i* that begins *invasion* pronounced the same as the *i* in *policy*? _____

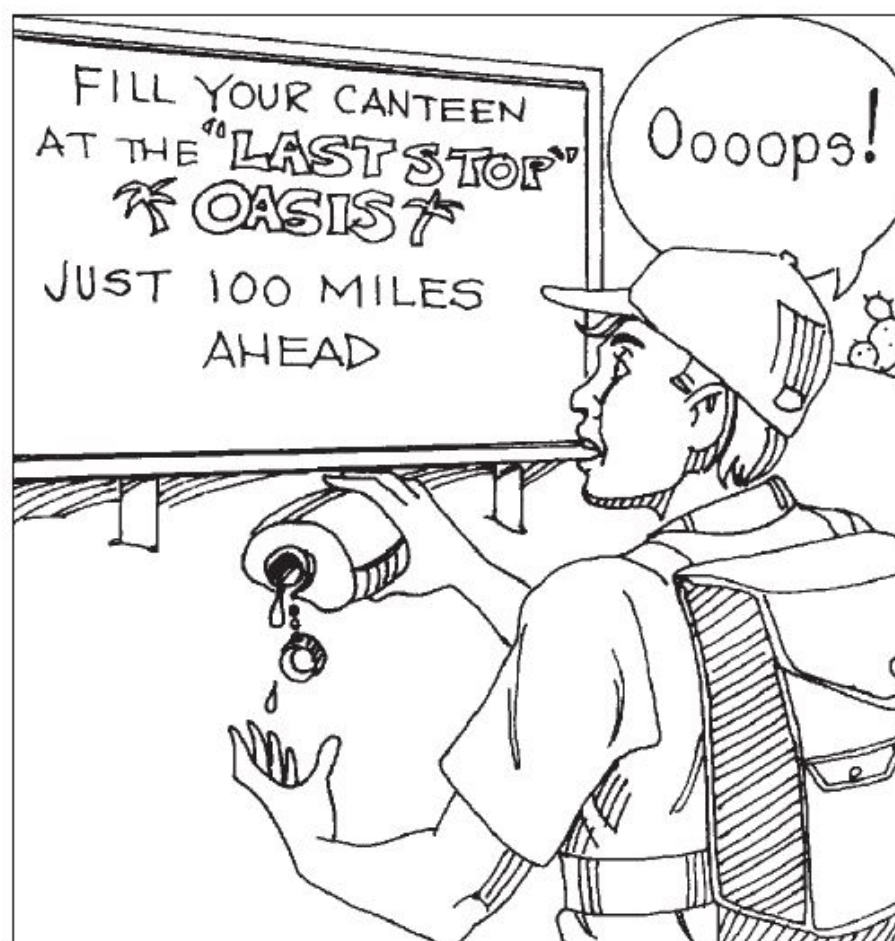
4. Can *guide* be used as both a noun and a verb? _____

5. What is an *ember*?

6. Divide *Alaska* into syllables. Then put the accent mark on the correct syllable.

7. Does the entry for *flute* have an illustration? _____

8. What part of speech is the word *emphatically*?



9. What does *emphatically* mean?

10. Can *welfare* be used as both a noun and a verb? _____

11. What are two meanings of the noun *yarn*?

12. Is the word *cantene* spelled correctly? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



A *thesaurus* lists words and their synonyms (words that have similar meanings). You'll find a thesaurus in dictionary form in your library. You may also find a thesaurus on your computer.

Directions: Write two synonyms for each word. Use a thesaurus for help.

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
1. person	_____	10. marsh	_____
	_____		_____
2. church	_____	11. suitcase	_____
	_____		_____
3. haste	_____	12. teacher	_____
	_____		_____
4. idea	_____		

5. extra	_____		

6. average	_____		

7. schedule	_____		

8. method	_____		

9. outcome	_____		



Name: _____

Date: _____



THE THESAURUS 2

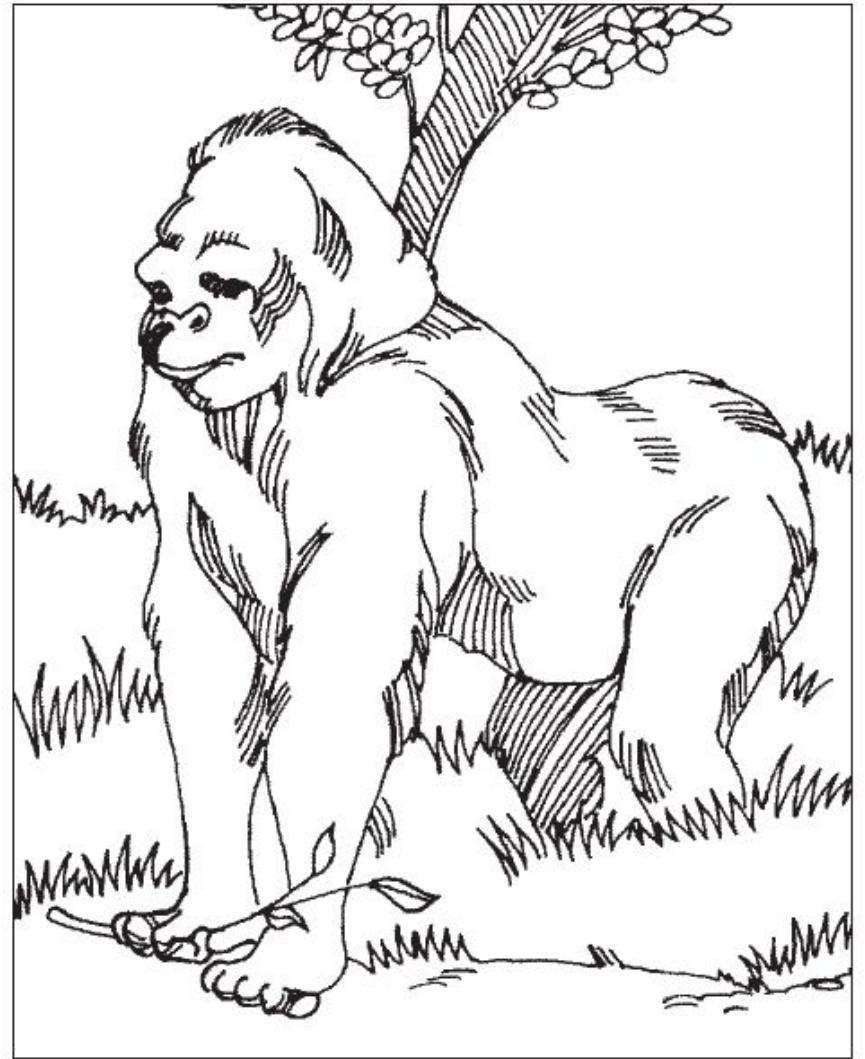
When you find yourself repeating a word too often, check a thesaurus. It can help you stretch your vocabulary and vary your word choices.

Directions: Read the following paragraph. To avoid repetition, improve the paragraph by replacing the numbered words with synonyms. Write two synonyms on the lines that match the numbers. (Do not use a synonym more than once.)

The Gorilla

The gorilla is a huge animal. It looks more like a human being than any other animal. The male gorilla is usually taller ⁽¹⁾ than a human being. A gorilla is just as ⁽²⁾ strong as it is huge. It looks rather fierce. ⁽³⁾

It is, however, usually rather timid. ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ It becomes fierce only when it is injured ⁽⁶⁾ or frightened. It will run from a fight whenever it can. When it is cornered, however, a gorilla will put up a fierce fight. ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾



WORD

SYNONYMS

1. animal _____

2. human being _____

3. huge _____

4. rather _____

WORD

SYNONYMS

5. timid _____

6. fierce _____

7. fierce _____

8. fight _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Stretch your vocabulary as you play an amusing game called "Take-Away."

Directions: First, look at the word that matches the first definition. Then, take away one letter from that word to spell a word that matches the second definition. Study the example.

1. **sling:** a loop of cloth hanging from around the neck to hold an injured arm

sing: to use one's voice to make musical sounds

2. **sturdy:** strong and hardy

_____ : to learn by reading, thinking, etc.

3. **bounce:** to hit against a surface and spring back

_____ : a small unit of weight

4. **bleak:** cold, bare, and harsh

_____ : to accidentally let air, water, etc. come in or out

5. **fleet:** a large group of ships

_____ : to run away from danger

6. **fright:** sudden fear, alarm

_____ : to use fists or weapons to overcome someone or something

7. **pleasant:** bringing happiness, enjoyable

_____ : a poor farm worker of olden times

8. **valley:** low land lying between hills

_____ : a narrow street between buildings

9. **skin:** the tissue that covers the body

_____ : a family member, relative

10. **squash:** to crush into a soft, flat mass

_____ : to put down or overcome by force

Name: _____

Date: _____



ANALOGIES 1

An analogy compares things that are alike or different. In an analogy, the two words in the first comparison have the same relation to each other as the two words in the second comparison.

SAMPLE ANALOGY: *Sad* is to *frown* as *happy* is to *smile*.

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

chest
summer

defeat
mason

forty
video

leg
six

puppy
crooked

1. Victory is to *winner* as
_____ is to *loser*.

2. Horse is to *pony* as
dog is to _____.

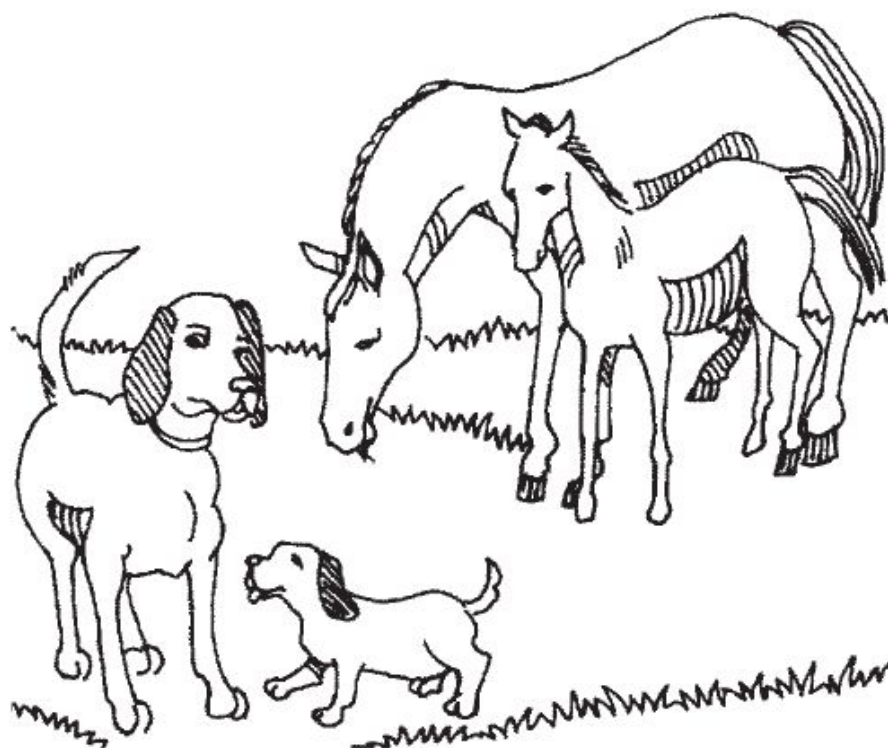
3. Carpenter is to *wood* as
_____ is to *brick*.

4. Audio is to *sound* as
_____ is to *sight*.

5. Hand is to *arm* as
foot is to _____.

6. December is to *winter* as
July is to _____.

7. Head is to *brain* as
_____ is to *heart*.



8. Empty is to *full* as
_____ is to *straight*.

9. Two is to *four* as
three is to _____.

10. Fifteen is to *thirty* as
twenty is to _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Making comparisons can help improve your comprehension and build your vocabulary at the same time.

Directions: Think about the comparisons being made in each analogy. Circle the word that completes the analogy.

1. Heat is to sweat
as cold is to ____.

shiver mitten snow

2. Laugh is to cry
as comedy is to ____.

sob tragedy chuckle

3. Glove is to hand
as ____ is to foot.

toe leg sock

4. Treasure is to valuable
as junk is to ____.

dirty worthless attic

5. Dressing is to salad
as syrup is to ____.

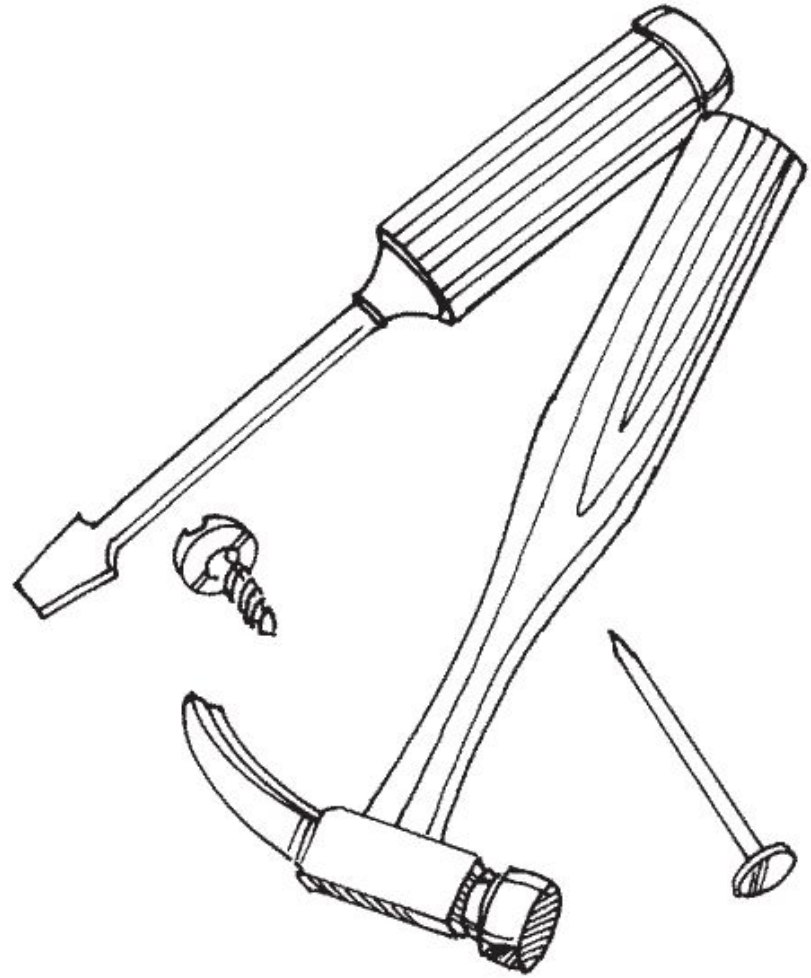
pancake maple breakfast

6. Sand is to desert
as ____ is to ocean.

fish water ship

7. Ten is to one hundred
as seven is to ____.

seventy seventeen six



8. Screwdriver is to screw
as hammer is to ____.

carpenter tool nail

9. Football is to goalpost
as basketball is to ____.

ball basket dribble

10. Alarm is to waken
as ____ is to sleep.

night tired lullaby

Name: _____

Date: _____



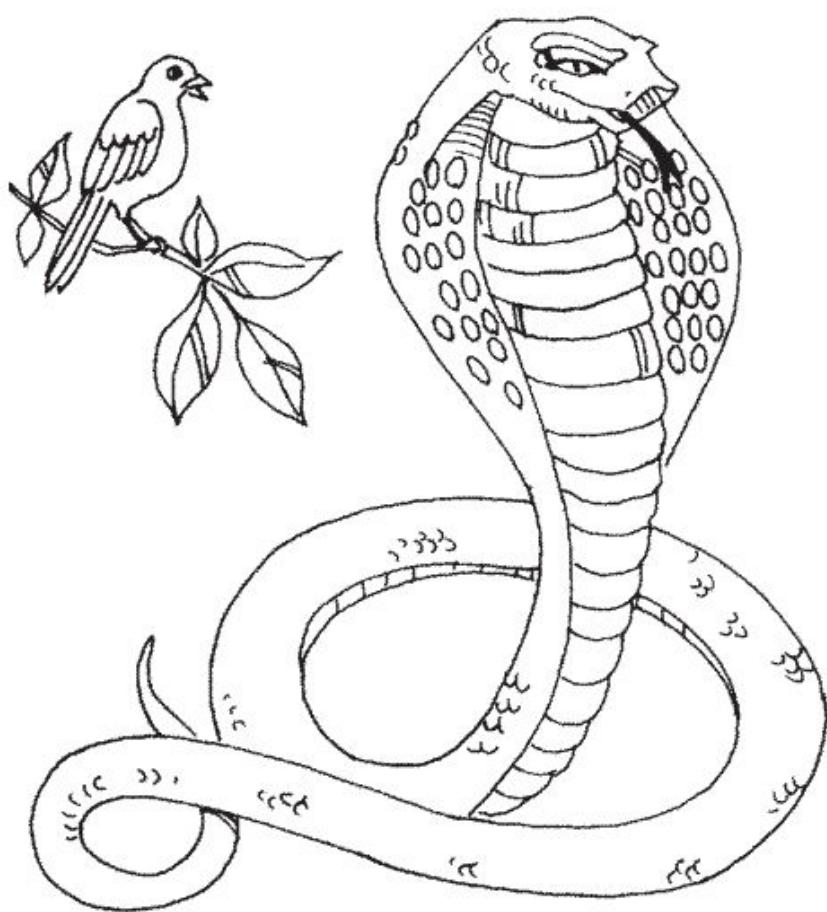
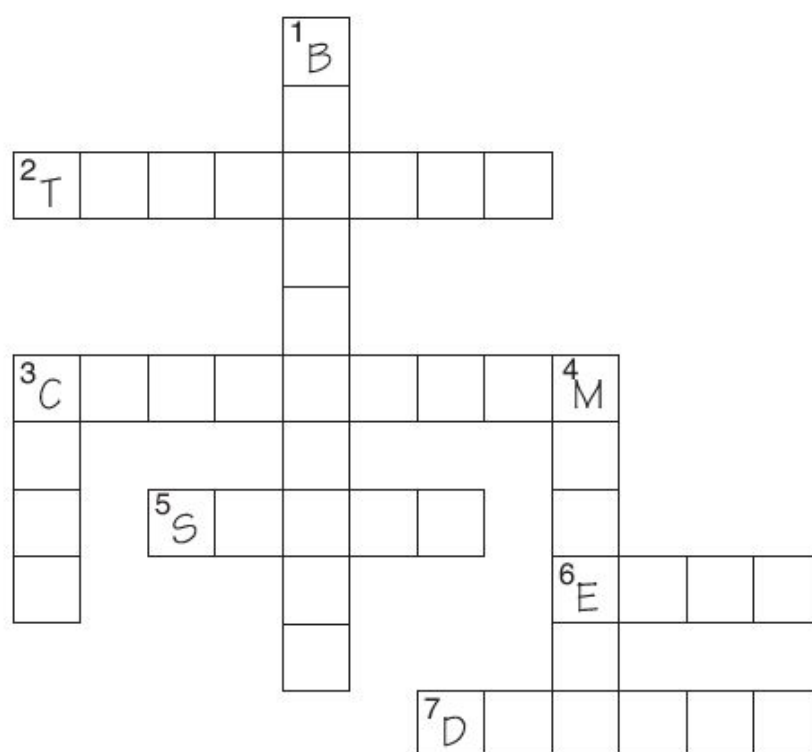
ANALOGIES 3

Use the clues and what you have learned to solve this analogy crossword.

Directions: Complete each analogy by writing the missing word on the puzzle.

ACROSS

2. Tuesday is to Monday
as Friday is to ____.
3. Teacher is to classroom
as judge is to ____.
5. Canary is to bird
as cobra is to ____.
6. Hearing aids are to ears
as spectacles are to ____.
7. Opera is to singer
as ballet is to ____.



DOWN

1. Dallas Cowboys are to football
as L.A. Lakers are to ____.
3. Strong is to weak
as panic is to ____.
4. Old is to new as
antique is to ____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Notice what a difference one letter can make!

A. Directions: Read the **boldface** word and its meaning. Then change just one letter to spell a word that has the second meaning. Study the example.

1. **whisper:** to speak very softly
 whisker : a facial hair
2. **feign:** to pretend
 _____ : a period of rule
3. **list:** items written one after another
 _____ : to use the *th* sound in place of the *s* sound
4. **yonder:** at a distance
 _____ : to think hard
5. **concern:** worry or anxiety
 _____ : a music program



B. Directions: Let's make it a little harder! Now, *you* provide words that match both definitions. Remember—to come up with the second word, just change one letter in the first word.

1. _____ : the front of the head, including eyes, nose, mouth
 _____ : the condition of being well-known
2. _____ : the burning gas of a fire; blaze
 _____ : to accuse someone or something of causing wrong
3. _____ : a thick layer of dirt that forms on top of a liquid
 _____ : a plan to trick someone

Name: _____

Date: _____



LEVELS OF MEANING: WORDS AND EMOTIONS 1

It is fine to be “slender,” but not to be “skinny.” You can call someone a lamb—so sweet and gentle—but never a sheep—a mindless follower. Many words have *connotations*, or emotional meanings.

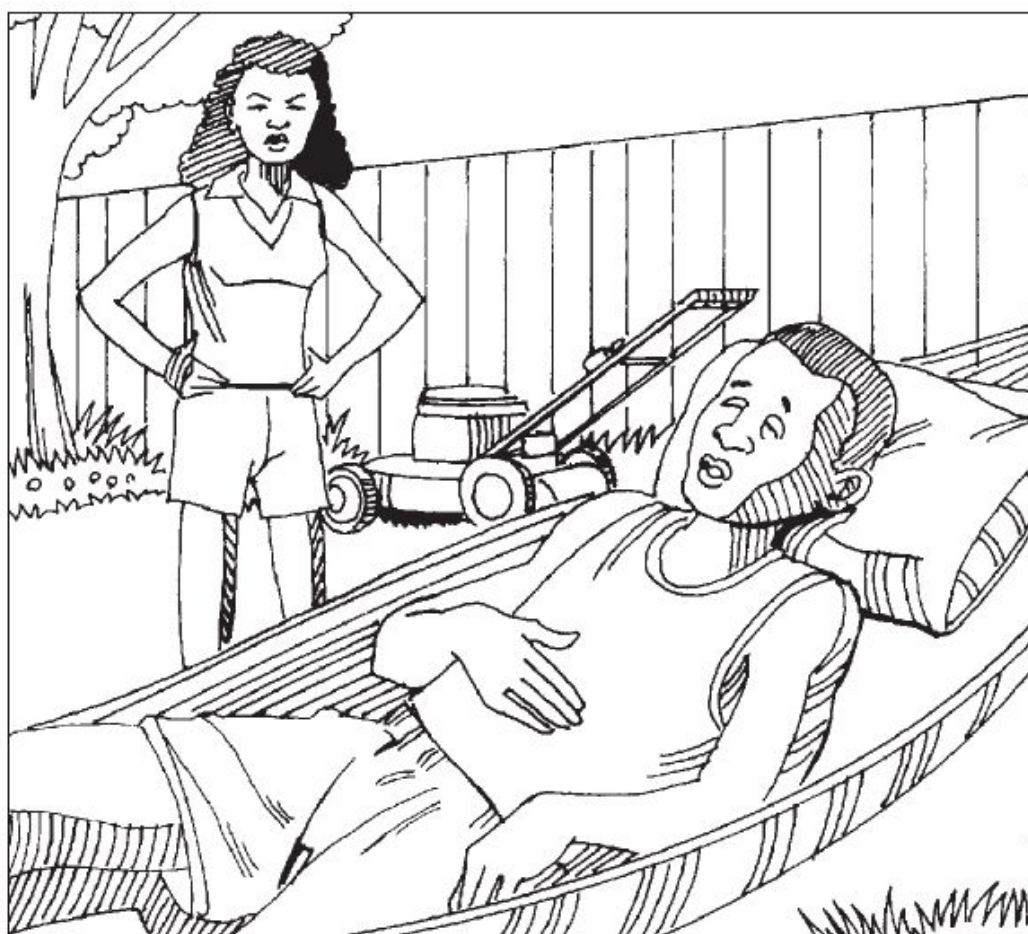
Directions: Read each pair of sentences. Put a plus (+) on the line if the **boldface** word has a *positive* connotation. Put a minus (–) on the line if it has a *negative* connotation.

1. ____ Zeena didn't want to wear the **old-fashioned** dress to the dance.

2. ____ Lynn wore an ivory-colored **antique** wedding dress.

3. ____ Stella thought she looked very **dignified** in her new blue suit.

4. ____ Mabel felt very **prim** in her suit and high heels.



5. ____ Evan, the new student, seems to be quite **self-confident**.

6. ____ To accept his award, Rob walked to the stage with a **conceited** strut.

7. ____ When faced with problems, Jason works **persistently** to solve them.

8. ____ When friends disagree with him, Stan argues **stubbornly** until he gets his way.

9. ____ Every weekend, Marvin feels too **lazy** to mow his lawn.

10. ____ On Saturdays, Shane gets **relaxed** by forgetting about his problems.

Name: _____

Date: _____



All words have literal meanings. Many have emotional meanings, too. Being aware of how people might react to the words you use will help you make vocabulary choices.

A. Directions: Each sentence has a pair of words with similar dictionary definitions. Circle the word that best fits the context of the sentence.

1. "Wipe that (smile / smirk) off your face!"

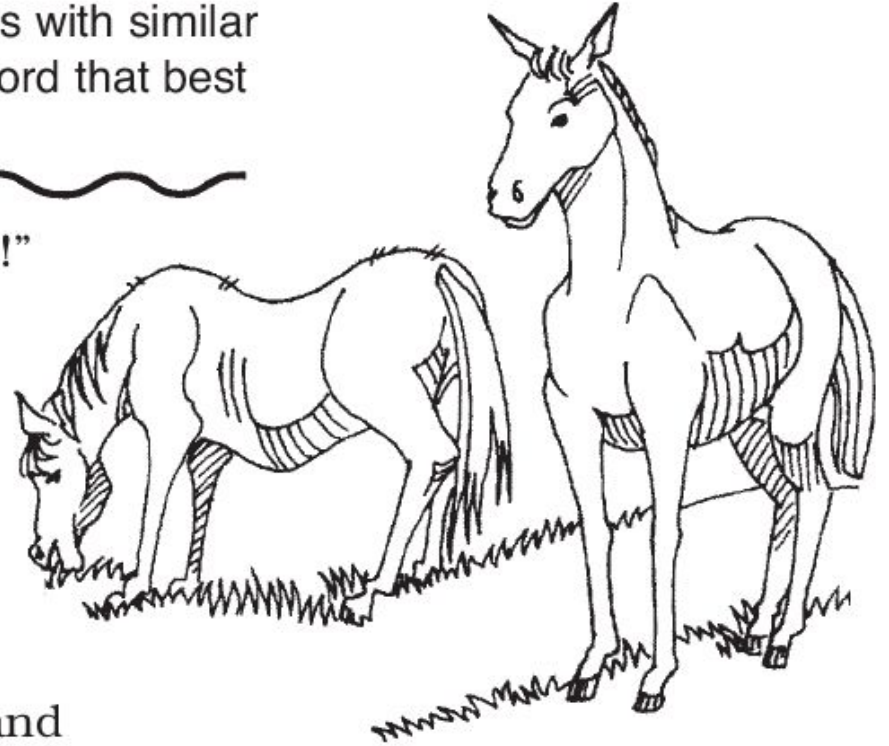
2. Norman (smiled / smirked) at the cute, cuddly puppy.

3. The robbers (stole / pilfered) \$100,000 from Midland Bank.

4. Bettina (stole / pilfered) a few staples and paper clips from her office supply cabinet.

5. When the temperature hit 90 degrees, hot winds carried the (stench / aroma) of rotting garbage.

6. The sweet (stench / aroma) of freshly mowed grass filled the spring air.



7. The poor, old (nag / steed) could barely pull the farmer's heavy plow.

8. The knight mounted his fine, strong (nag / steed) and rode into battle.

B. Directions: Look for the more positive word in each **boldface** pair. Write your answer to each question.

1. Which would you rather have—
a **bold** buddy or an **impertinent** pal?

2. Who would you rather baby-sit—
naughty Nathan or **impish** Ivan?

3. Who makes a better neighbor—
concerned Clara or **nosy** Nanette?

4. When Wanda does her own thing, would
she rather be called **eccentric** or **weird**?

Name: _____

Date: _____



Think about your own reactions to words. What connotations do certain words carry for you?

A. Directions: How do you react to these words? Write plus (+) if you have a favorable reaction. If you have an unpleasant reaction, write minus (-). If you have no emotional reaction to the word, write zero (0). Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ snake | 6. _____ hospital |
| 2. _____ mathematics | 7. _____ sugar |
| 3. _____ curfew | 8. _____ Monday |
| 4. _____ snow | 9. _____ cemetery |
| 5. _____ dentist | 10. _____ midnight |



B. Directions: Consider the names of advertised products. On the lines below, write ten product names aimed at producing *positive* reactions. (Think of car models, names of soaps and other household products, deodorants, cosmetics, perfumes, shampoos and other personal care products, processed foods, etc.)

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



Some words have a connotation that most people find unpleasant. *Euphemisms* are "softened" words or phrases. They are commonly used to mask a disagreeable, harsher connotation.

A. Directions: Read each pair of *synonyms* (words with similar meanings). Circle the *euphemism* (better-sounding word or phrase).

1. died / passed away
2. short / petite
3. handicapped / crippled
4. fib / lie
5. golden years / old age
6. gardener / landscape architect
7. blind / visually impaired
8. plump / fat
9. false teeth / dentures
10. garbage can / refuse receptacle

B. Directions: Rewrite each sentence. Use euphemisms to soften the harsh or distasteful language. Study the example.

1. Butch the dog is a vicious menace.

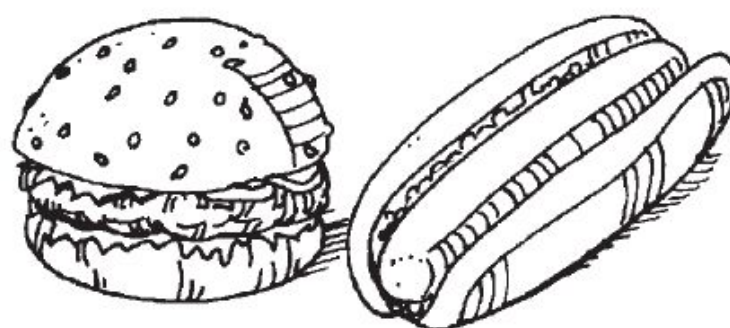
Butch the dog demonstrates aggressive behavior.

2. Mrs. Montage is a nosy gossip.

3. The old shack was full of stinky garbage.

4. The restaurant toilets were near the entrance.

5. The menu offered a choice of ground cow meat or ground pork flesh on a bun.



Name: _____

Date: _____



You've learned that a euphemism makes something seem better than it really is. A dysphemism, on the other hand, makes something seem worse.

NEUTRAL WORD
die

EUPHEMISM
pass away

DYSPHEMISM
croak

A. Directions: Circle the dysphemism (harsher word or phrase) in each pair.

1. nut house / mental institution
2. old folks home / care center
3. four-eyes / person wearing glasses
4. elderly / over the hill
5. jalopy / old car
6. farmer / hayseed
7. mongrel / crossbreed
8. cemetery / boneyard



9. shrimp / short person
10. tall person / beanpole

B. Directions: Rewrite each sentence below. Replace the italicized dysphemisms with more neutral words and phrases.

1. My uncle Waldo is a *weirdo*.

2. Please pick up your *junk*!

3. That outfit makes you look like a *slob*!

4. My sister Samantha is a *bookworm*.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Practice what you've learned about words and their levels of meaning.

A. Directions: Decide if each statement is true or false. Write **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.

1. ____ The *connotation* of a word is its dictionary meaning.
2. ____ Words may have emotional as well as literal dictionary meanings.
3. ____ All words have the same emotional meanings for all people.
4. ____ People can have negative, positive, or neutral reactions to words.
5. ____ The words *skinny* and *slender* have different connotations.
6. ____ *Euphemisms* are words that make things sound better.
7. ____ A *euphemism* can soften a harsh word or idea.
8. ____ *Cow meat* is a euphemism for *beef*.
9. ____ *Dysphemisms* are the opposite of *euphemisms*.
10. ____ *Dysphemisms* make things sound worse or harsher.

B. Directions: Complete each item. Follow the instructions.

1. Rewrite the following sentence. Replace the underlined words with words that have a more positive connotation.

My uncle Henry is stubborn and conceited and very odd.

2. Write a *euphemism* for each of the following words.

a. lie _____

c. old age _____

b. pig meat _____

d. short _____

3. Write a *dysphemism* for each of the following words.

a. unusual person _____

b. old car _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD WORKOUT

Exercise your brain with this vocabulary-stretcher!
Add a rhyming word to complete each verse.

A. Directions: Complete each rhyme with a word that begins with "v." The word you write should match the definition in parentheses.

1. To ward off cold winds on his chest,
He wore a fleecy, woolen

_____.
(SHORT, SLEEVELESS GARMENT)

2. Krissy has a sickly pet.
She'll have to take it to the

_____.
(SHORT FORM OF VETERINARIAN)

3. On election day you'll make a choice.
In government you have a

_____.
(THE RIGHT TO SAY WHAT ONE THINKS)

4. A driver needs to carefully steer,
Or off the road his car might

_____.
(CHANGE DIRECTION; TURN)

5. Please hurry! Save my
drowning cat!

It fell into that water

_____.
(A TANK FOR HOLDING LIQUIDS)



B. Directions: Continue to sharpen your rhyming skills. Circle the word in each pair that rhymes with the **boldface** "v" word. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. **vow** cow / tow

4. **vapid** rapid / aphid

2. **vault** cult/ fault

5. **vermin** remain / ermine

3. **valet** ballet / wallet

Name: _____

Date: _____



Idioms are commonly used expressions—but the words in idioms aren't meant to be taken literally!

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

1. a. I shook my head to get the wasp out of my hair!
- b. Just get out of my hair and quit reminding me to study!
2. a. If you're looking for the bread, it's in the bag.
- b. Don't worry about who will win the game; it's in the bag.
3. a. I know the story is true because I got it straight from the horse's mouth.
- b. The oats fell straight from the horse's mouth onto the barn floor.
4. a. Are you serious about that, or are you pulling my leg?
- b. The toddler wanted me to play with him, so he kept pulling my leg.



5. a. When I baby-sat for naughty Nathan Nixon, I was tied up and left in the backyard.
- b. I couldn't go to the party Saturday afternoon because I was tied up with a business appointment.
6. a. A bolt of lightning hit the roof.
- b. When Lester got home after midnight, his parents hit the roof.

Name: _____

Date: _____



LEVELS OF MEANING: IDIOMS 2

People often express themselves in idioms—expressions that have very special meanings.

Directions: Replace the *italicized* words in each item with one of the idioms in the box.

have a bee in her bonnet

break the ice

let the cat out of the bag

on the warpath

see eye to eye

1. Kendra planned a surprise birthday party for Micky, but Janice *revealed the secret*.

IDIOM: _____

2. Lamont and Carla argue about everything. They never *agree*.

IDIOM: _____

3. As Hector entered math class, his friend Carlo warned him, "I hope you did your homework today! Professor Lane is *in a bad mood*!"

IDIOM: _____



4. Paula had her party guests play silly games to help them *feel comfortable with each other*.

IDIOM: _____

5. I don't know what's the matter with Claire today. She seems to *be angry about something*.

IDIOM: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



How about a little practice with the idioms you've already learned?

A. Directions: Match each idiom with its meaning. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ Get out of my hair! | a. in a bad mood |
| 2. _____ see eye to eye | b. got very angry |
| 3. _____ on the warpath | c. teasing, joking |
| 4. _____ in the bag | d. busy |
| 5. _____ pulling my leg | e. revealed a secret |
| 6. _____ hit the roof | f. leave me alone |
| 7. _____ tied up | g. agree |
| 8. _____ let the cat out of the bag | h. a sure thing |



B. Directions: Use four of the idioms from Part A in sentences of your own.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD WORKOUT

How many smaller words can you make from one big word? For sure, you can have fun trying!

A. Directions: Use the letters in the word *definitions* to write words that match each meaning. Notice that you've been given the first letter as a clue.

1. a small hollow in a hard surface,
made by a blow or pressure:

d_____

2. to eat dinner: d_____

3. the prong of a fork:

t_____

4. a very cruel or evil person:

f_____

5. having definite limits that can be
measured: f_____

6. a small piece of mineral matter;
a rock: s_____

7. not any: n_____

8. sound of any kind:

n_____

9. occurring many times; frequently:

e_____

10. to correct written material:

e_____

B. Directions: Think of some more words that can be formed from the letters in *definitions*. Write your words on the lines below. (Write words with four or more letters.)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Name: _____

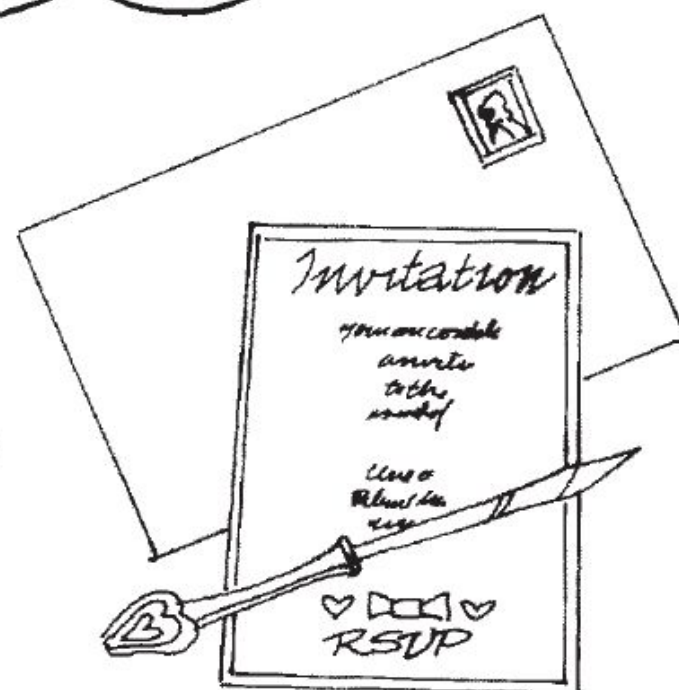
Date: _____



Abbreviations are commonly used short forms of words. Most months have standard abbreviations. If you saw the letters Jan., for example, you'd no doubt recognize the abbreviation for January.

A. Directions: Circle the most common meaning of each **boldface** abbreviation. Use the dictionary if you're not sure.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ave. | average | Avenue | Avon |
| 2. AZ | azalea | Arizona | Arkansas |
| 3. chap. | chapter | chaplain | chapel |
| 4. Sr. | sir | street | Senior |
| 5. Cpl. | couple | one cup | Corporal |
| 6. RSVP | reply, please | return promptly | reuse or save |
| 7. RN | rent notice | registered nurse | railroad station |
| 8. MVP | motor vehicle pool | movie playing | Most Valuable Player |
| 9. CD | compact disc | Colorado | comedian |
| 10. C.O.D. | cod fish | cash on delivery | cut-off date |



B. Directions: Write three different abbreviations that you know, along with their meanings.

1. ABBREVIATION: _____ MEANING: _____

2. ABBREVIATION: _____ MEANING: _____

3. ABBREVIATION: _____ MEANING: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



In your reading, you may come across an unfamiliar abbreviation. Treat it just as you would any other unfamiliar word. Look it up in the dictionary!

Directions: Circle the abbreviation in each sentence. Then write its meaning. Use a dictionary for help.

1. The movie, *Attack of the Killer Penguins*, is rated PG-13.

2. The new sign on the office door reads "Roberta Perez, M.D."

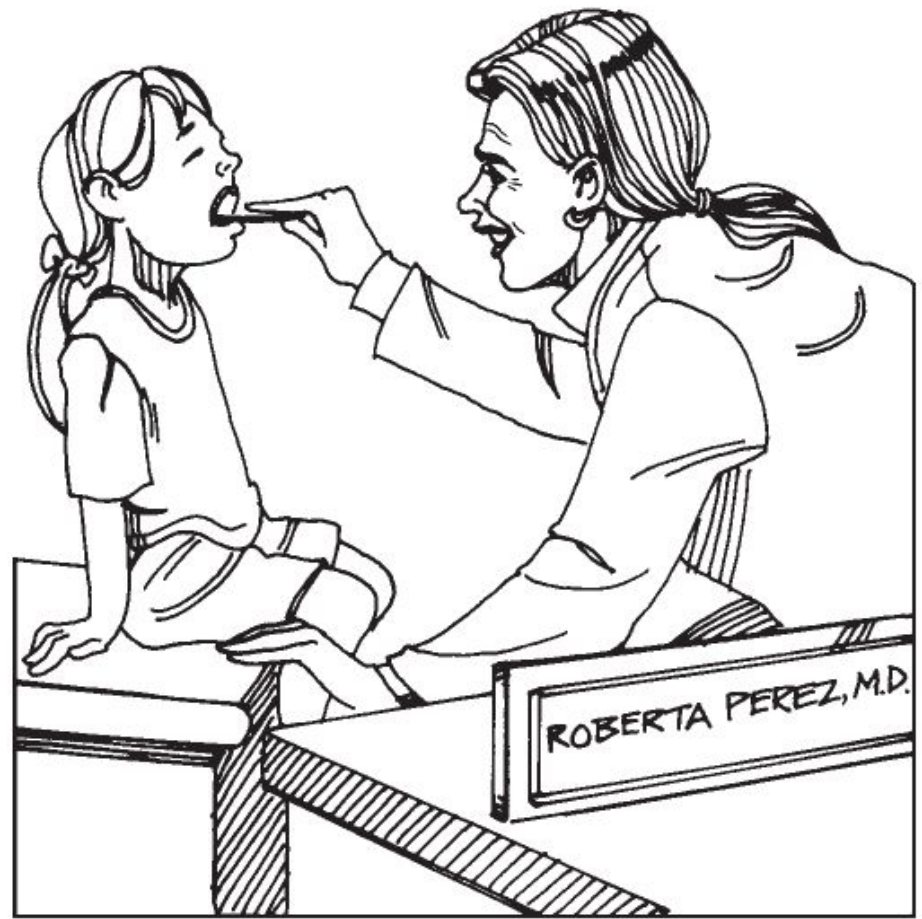
3. The house at 4525 Hemlock St. receives some mysterious packages.

4. St. Joan of Arc was a peasant girl who led French soldiers to victory.

5. The SS *Liberty* dropped anchor in several foreign ports.

6. Andrew completed the application by filling in the blank with his SS number, 520-77-4790.

7. The company advised consumers to send all requests to P.O. Box 747.



8. To sew the napkins, you'll need one yd. of fabric.

9. Classes will not meet on national holidays, i.e., Independence Day, Thanksgiving, and Presidents' Day.

10. Gen. Curtis ordered the troops to withdraw.

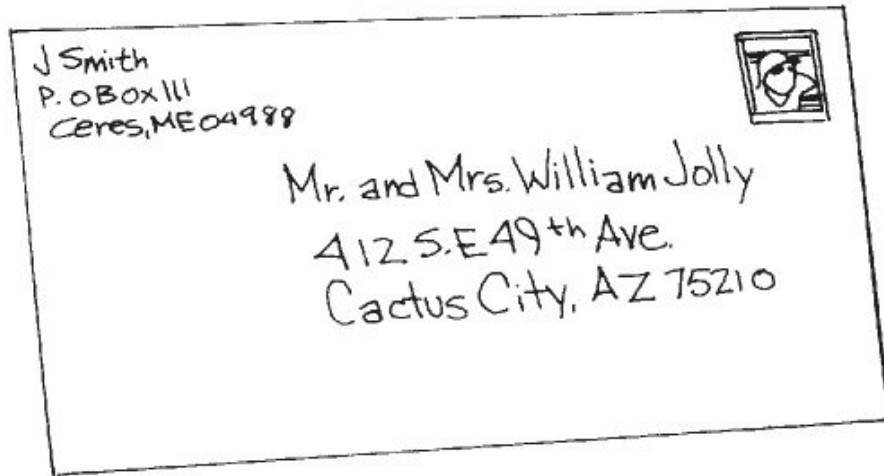
Name: _____

Date: _____



It's time to test what you've learned about abbreviations.

A. Directions: Write **T** or **F** to tell whether each statement is *true* or *false*.



1. _____ Many abbreviations begin with a capital letter.
2. _____ Most abbreviations end with a comma.
3. _____ A Gen. has a higher military ranking than a Cpl.
4. _____ Your SS number tells your class ranking in school.
5. _____ You would be likely to find the abbreviation *St.* or *Ave.* on an envelope.
6. _____ If you were sick, you might visit an MD or an RN.
7. _____ C.O.D. is a movie rating that suggests children receive parental guidance.
8. _____ It is an honor for a team member to be named MVP.
9. _____ Abbreviations are longer than the words they represent.
10. _____ You would be likely to find the abbreviation RSVP in a recipe.

B. Directions: Rewrite the sentences you labeled *false*. Rewrite them as *true* statements.

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



VIVID WORDS 1

**Some words create a very clear picture in the mind.
Use vivid words to communicate your ideas.**

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

1. feline kitten

2. meal feast

3. drizzle precipitation

4. tome book

5. dessert sundae

6. hot sizzling

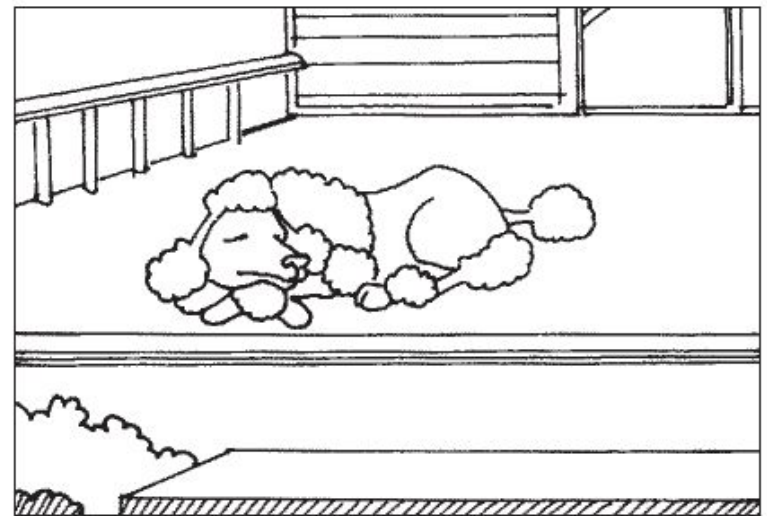
7. talk jabber

8. trounce win

9. sound thud

10. old rickety

B. Directions: Rewrite each sentence using words that create a clearer picture. Study the example. (Hint: Form a picture in your mind. Then choose words that describe it.)



1. The dog was on the cement.

The poodle dozed on the patio.

2. The car drove down the street.

3. A noise was heard.

4. Food was on the table.

5. Skip said, "I am happy."

6. Madison said, "I am sad."

Name: _____

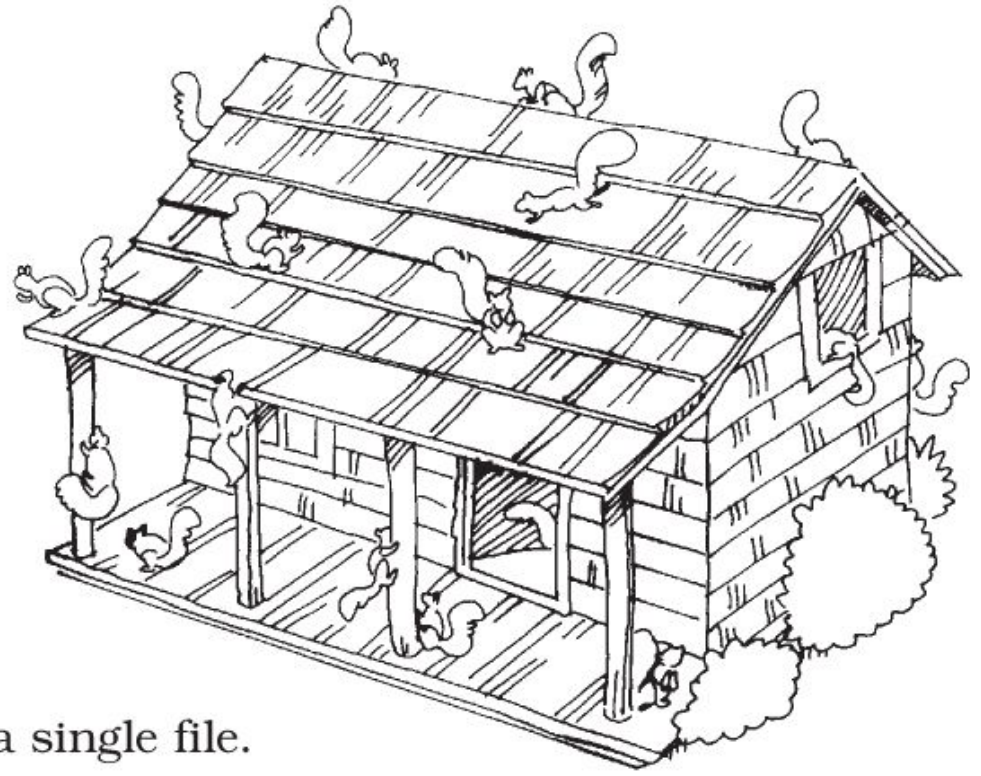
Date: _____



Vivid words usually narrow meaning. The more specific the word, the clearer the picture! For example, *mallard* is more specific than *duck*. A specific word limits the idea and creates a clearer picture.

A. Directions: Read each sentence. Circle the most specific word in each italicized pair.

1. Don't eat the fruit if it appears to be (*bad* / *rotten*).
2. The (*house* / *shack*) was infested with (*squirrels* / *rodents*).
3. High on the hilltop stood a whitewashed (*house* / *villa*).
4. The (*plant* / *vine*) grew along the garage.
5. The hikers (*trudged* / *walked*) in a single file.
6. Debbie (*sat* / *lounged*) on the beach.



B. Directions: Notice how the word *nice* is used in each sentence. Select a more specific synonym for *nice* from the box. Write it on the line after the sentence.

attractive

balmy

entertaining

generous

well-mannered

1. The *nice* millionaire donated much of his fortune to charities. _____
2. When I eat dinner out, I always try to be *nice*. _____
3. The comedy about the newlyweds was a *nice* movie. _____
4. On their seaside vacation, the Berg family enjoyed the *nice* weather. _____
5. Victoria bought a *nice* dress for the spring dance. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



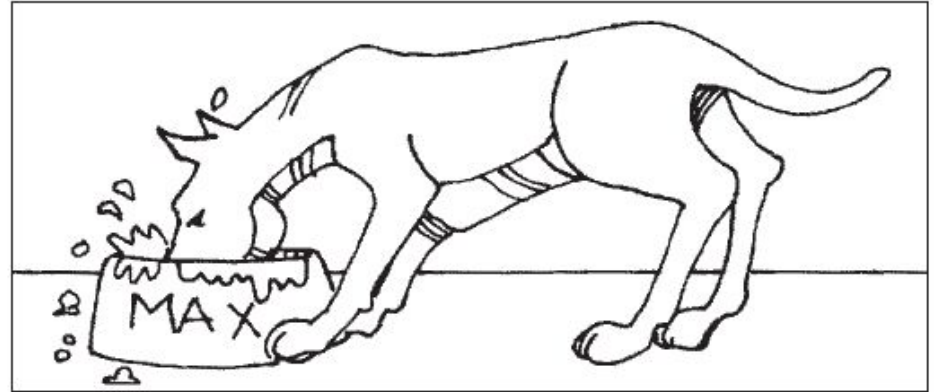
VIVID WORDS 3

Here's your chance to generate some colorful words.

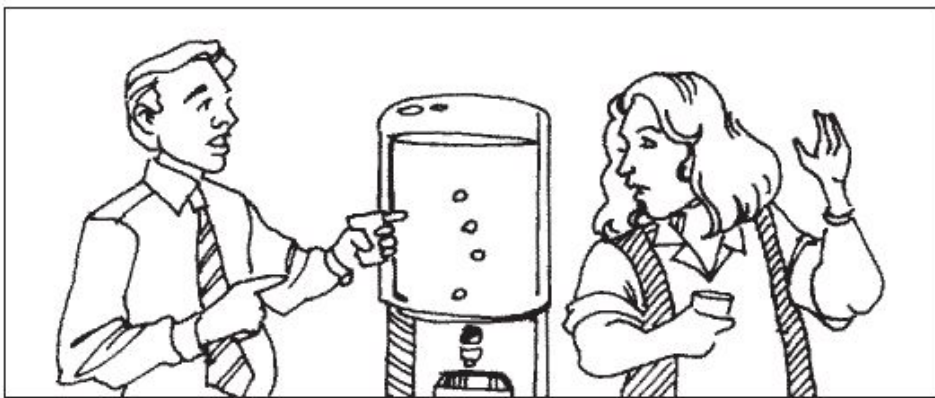
Directions: List *specific* words under each *general* word. Write as many new words as you can think of.



walk



eat



talk



good

Name: _____

Date: _____



Improve your original writing by choosing vivid words.

Directions: Write eight original sentences. In each sentence, use at least one word that you listed in the last lesson.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



ALLITERATION

To create a special effect, writers may use words that begin with the same first letter. We call this alliteration.

- A. Directions:** Read the following poem.
Then answer the questions.

WINTER WINDS

The wild and woolly wintry weather
Drew us near the fire together.
Windy, wailing gusts brought rains
That whispered on our windowpanes.



1. What first letter does the poet repeat? _____
2. Which words begin with that letter?

- B. Directions:** Underline words in each sentence that begin with the same first letter.

1. The tones of tiny, tinkling bells make me tingle to my toes.
2. Secretive Sarah sneaked silently into the studio to snatch a snapshot.
3. The bumbling burglar bumped into the banister and bungled the break-in.

- C. Directions:** Now you try it! Write a sentence or short poem that makes use of alliteration.

Name: _____

Date: _____



It's time to have some fun with multiple-meaning words.
Let's play a round of "Guess-a-Word"!

Directions: Think of a multiple-meaning word that matches all three meanings in each item. Write the word on the line. Study the example.

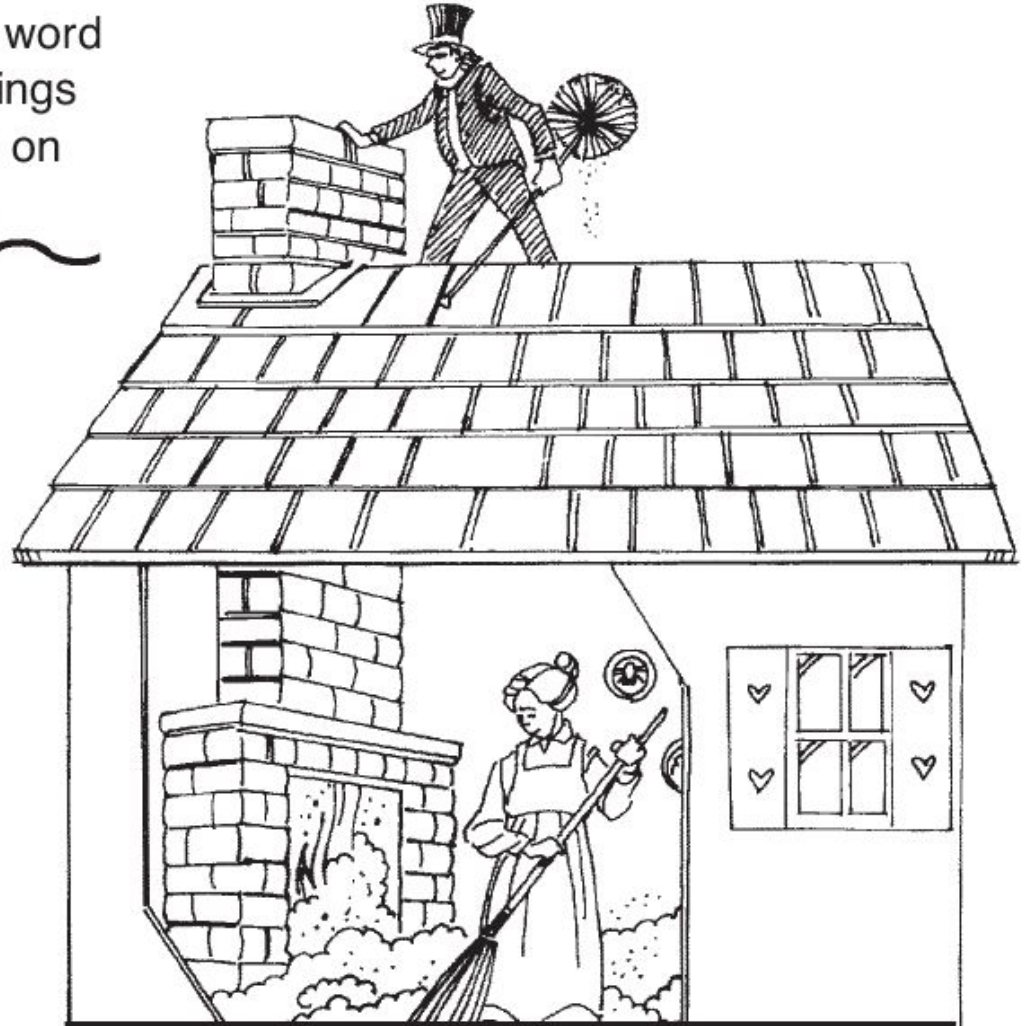
1. • a sip of liquor
• the biting feeling of cold air
• to pinch, squeeze, or bite

nip

2. • free from harm or danger
• in baseball, reaching base without being put out
• a strong, metal box used for storing valuables

3. • to walk with heavy steps
• a person who wanders from place to place
• a freight ship that has no regular route

4. • people joined together in a business
• guests
• a group of soldiers



5. • a person whose work is cleaning chimneys
• to clean by brushing with a broom
• to carry along with a smooth movement
- _____
6. • the build of a human body
• to prepare false evidence that makes someone appear to be guilty
• the border into which a picture, door, window, etc. is set
- _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES 1

You're likely to hear these foreign words and phrases in everyday conversation.

A. Directions: Match each foreign word or phrase with its meaning. Write a letter by each number. If you need help, check a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ <i>au revoir</i> (French) | a. a loose robe with wide sash |
| 2. _____ <i>siesta</i> (Spanish) | b. the sudden overthrow of a government |
| 3. _____ <i>coup d'état</i> (French) | c. a short nap |
| 4. _____ <i>kimono</i> (Japanese) | d. in good faith; genuine |
| 5. _____ <i>gesundheit</i> (German) | e. good health to you |
| 6. _____ <i>bona fide</i> (Latin) | f. a flat, round cap of soft material |
| 7. _____ <i>beret</i> (French) | g. until we meet again; good-bye |

B. Directions: Write sentences using five of the foreign words and phrases in Part A.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



Name: _____

Date: _____



Do you recognize these French and Latin words and phrases? They're commonly used in English speech and writing.

Directions: Read the sentences and notice the *italicized* foreign expressions. Use context and/or a dictionary to figure out their meaning. Circle the letter of the correct definition.

1. When it comes to purchasing a used car, I say, "*Caveat emptor!*"
 - a. Buy a Ford!
 - b. Let the buyer beware!
 - c. Seize the day!
2. No one lives forever, so "*Carpe diem!*"
 - a. Eat healthy foods!
 - b. Go fishing!
 - c. Seize the day!
3. The detectives put together clues and figured out the criminal's *modus operandi*.
 - a. method of operation
 - b. appearance
 - c. whereabouts
4. I lost my wallet, dented my car, and was late for work. Oh, well, *c'est la vie!*
 - a. I'm going to cry!
 - b. that's life!
 - c. I'm going back to bed!
5. When Maudie dined at the VanPeltdon mansion, she made one *faux pas* after another.
 - a. social blunder
 - b. friend
 - c. dollar
6. Although I'd never been in the old house before, I had the strange feeling of *déjà vu*.
 - a. danger
 - b. excitement
 - c. something familiar; seen before
7. Stephanie is a bold individual whose clothing is very *avant-garde*.
 - a. experimental; on the cutting edge
 - b. ugly
 - c. expensive
8. Ella and Evan met in a corner of the coffee shop for a *tête-à-tête*.
 - a. eye examination
 - b. private conversation
 - c. boxing match

Name: _____

Date: _____



NAMES TO KNOW

The names of many characters from history and literature have become part of our language.

A. Directions: The names on the left are commonly used to suggest traits and characteristics. Match the names with the types of people they suggest. Write a letter by each number. Use a dictionary as needed.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Romeo | a. a matchmaker |
| 2. _____ Sherlock Holmes | b. a cruel, fierce warrior |
| 3. _____ Attila the Hun | c. an egotistical, self-absorbed person |
| 4. _____ Cupid | d. one who cleverly solves mysteries |
| 5. _____ Narcissus | e. a truly huge person |
| 6. _____ Job | f. one who has great patience |
| 7. _____ Goliath | g. a young lover |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with the most appropriate name from Part A.

1. Lisa tried to play _____ when she arranged a date for her friends Selma and Larry.
2. Robert spent so much time in front of the mirror that his friends accused him of having a _____ complex.
3. A person needs the patience of _____ to stand in the long, long line for concert tickets.
4. The star linebacker is a 7-foot-tall, 350-pound _____ from Louisiana.
5. It would take a real _____ to figure out who's been stealing money from Mother's cookie jar.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Figures of speech are interesting ways of saying things. They often compare one thing with another. A metaphor compares by calling something by another name.

Directions: Read each sentence. Ask yourself: *What two things is the writer comparing?* Write your answer on the line. Study the example.

1. Howard is a clumsy ox who shouldn't be allowed on the dance floor!

Howard and clumsy ox

2. The dinner party was a nightmare, and I couldn't wake up!

_____ and _____

3. As I grew sleepy, the lecturer's voice became a wordless drumbeat.

_____ and _____

4. Lefty McGuire is a tiger on the soccer field.

_____ and _____

5. Blood drops—liquid rubies—dripped from her fingertips.

_____ and _____



6. At the theater, I unfortunately sat behind a woman with a haystack for hair.

_____ and _____

7. Sylvia's angry words were hot flames that scorched everyone in her path.

_____ and _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



FIGURES OF SPEECH: PERSONIFICATION

Personification is a special type of metaphor. To personify a lifeless thing is to give it human qualities. When poets write about "whispering waters," they're using personification.

A. Directions: Read each item below. Put a check mark (✓) beside sentences that contain personification.

1. _____ Tiger tires will give your car an iron grip on the road.
2. _____ The raindrops kissed the heads of the sweet spring blossoms.
3. _____ Raindrops fell on the bright, spring tulips.
4. _____ The trees along the shoreline, weary of battling the wicked winds, bent eastward.
5. _____ The gusty winds blew in from the ocean and bent the trees.
6. _____ The horn honked loudly and the traffic slowly moved forward.
7. _____ The angry horn demanded that cars move out of the way.
8. _____ The clear, blue skies spoke of good things to come.
9. _____ The friendly, blue skies predicted good things to come.
10. _____ Let your fingers do the walking through the yellow pages.
11. _____ Fear's icy fingers crept along my spine.



B. Directions: Now you try it! Choose three of the items in the box. For each one, write a sentence that uses personification to make a clear point.

thunder

grief

vitamins

pain

stars

shadows

house

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things. In a simile, you'll find the word *like* or the word *as*.

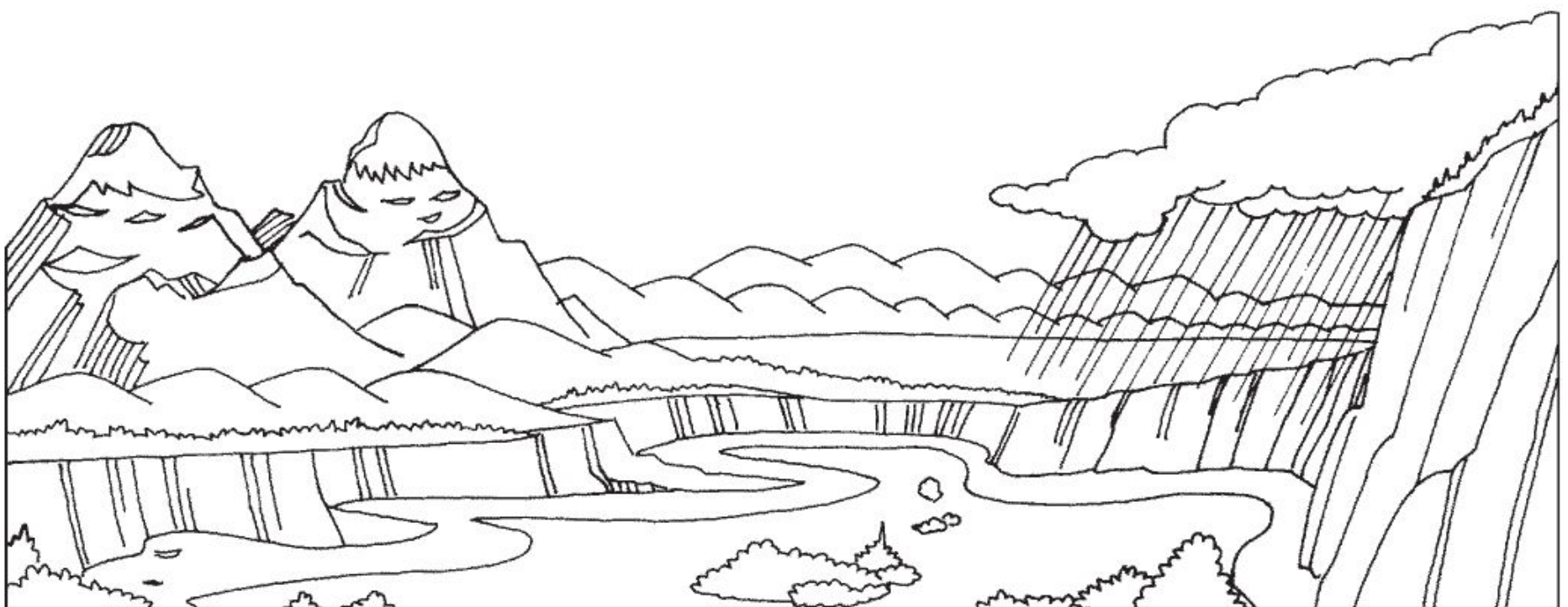
Directions: As you read the paragraphs below, you'll see that the sentences are numbered. On the line, write the numbers of the sentences that contain a simile. Then, go back and underline the two things being compared in each simile. (Important note: The words *like* and *as* don't always indicate a simile.)

LANDFORMS

(1) The planet Earth has a varied surface. (2) Mountains rise like towering giants. (3) Plains are low and flat as tortillas. (4) In some places, hills roll like the lumps on an alligator's hide. (5) In other spots, valleys appear to be scooped from the earth like ice cream dips from a tub. (6) There are deep canyons where rivers wind like snakes. (7) A canyon's sides rise as steeply as the walls of a skyscraper.

(8) Earth's landforms seem like they will stay the same forever. (9) In fact, slowly but surely, the surface changes. (10) Like hammers, winds and rains break apart mountains and flatten them. (11) Geologists work like detectives to find clues that tell us what Earth's surface used to be like and what it may become.

SENTENCES WITH SIMILES: _____



Name: _____

Date: _____



PRACTICE PAGE: SIMILES AND METAPHORS

Remember, similes and metaphors are figures of speech that compare two unlike things. A simile uses the word *like* or the word *as*. A metaphor is a comparison made without *like* or *as*.

Directions: Read each sentence. Underline the two things being compared. Then identify the figure of speech by writing *simile* or *metaphor* after the sentence. Study the example.

1. The burglars were greedy animals prowling in the night.

metaphor

2. The alarm clock is a wailing demon.

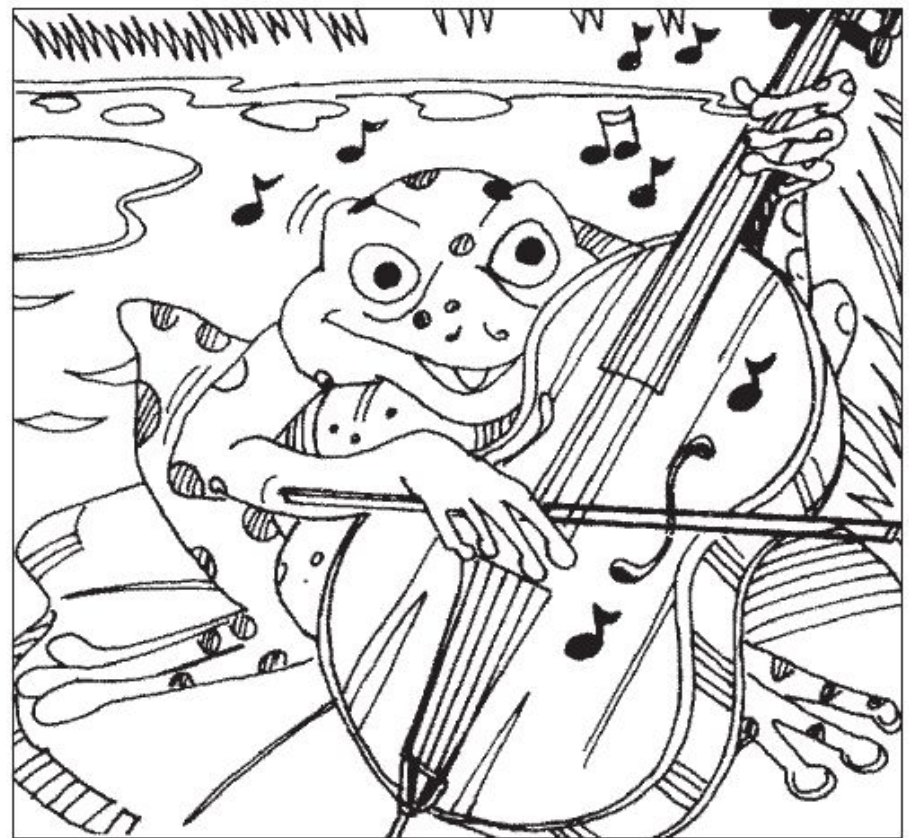
3. The heavy hairspray made a hard helmet of Mindy's hair.

4. The fog was a veil that clouded the view.

5. The cats howled at midnight like sad, wailing babies.

6. "Beat it!" my sister said in a voice as cold and sharp as icicles.

7. To me, the rich, chocolate sundae was heaven on earth!



8. The bullfrog croaked mellow sounds like the tones of a bass fiddle.

9. Junior high can be a bridge that leads students from grade school to high school.

10. After diving into the lake, Sylvia slithered through the water like a sea serpent.

Name: _____

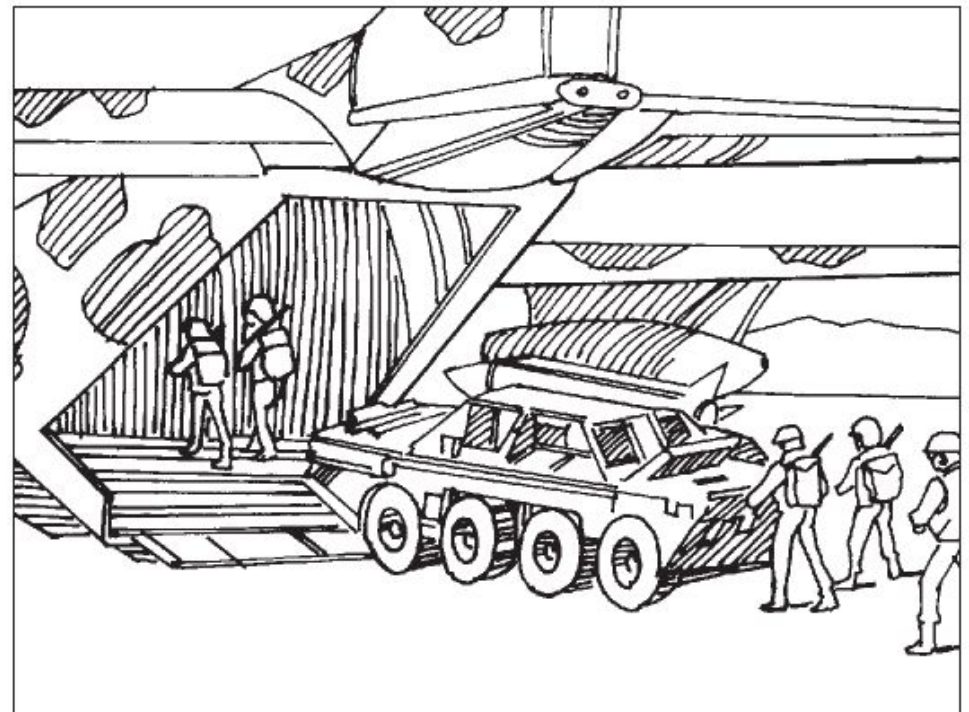
Date: _____

WORD ROOTS 1



Some Latin words are important to know. Why? Because they appear as part of many English words. Learning these common Latin roots can help you figure out many word meanings.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<i>ars</i>	art	artist
<i>medius</i>	middle	medium
<i>porto</i>	carry	transport
<i>solus</i>	alone	solo
<i>vacuus</i>	empty	vacuum
<i>verbum</i>	word	verbal
<i>via</i>	way	viaduct



Directions: The words hidden in the puzzle have Latin roots. Study the chart of Latin roots. Think about meanings as you circle the letters of the words. Words may go up, down, or horizontally. They may be written backward or forward. Check off each word when you've circled it.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ___ ARTIST | ___ SOLITARY |
| ___ ARTIFACT | ___ VACUUM |
| ___ TRANSPORT | ___ VACATE |
| ___ MEDIATE | ___ VERBAL |
| ___ MEDIUM | ___ VERBATIM |
| ___ EXPORT | ___ VIADUCT |
| ___ SOLO | ___ DEVIATE |

```

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD ROOTS 2

Now have some fun using ten English words that have Latin roots.

Directions: The following words are from the puzzle in the last lesson. Underline the Latin root in each word. Then write sentences using the words. A dictionary can help you with word meanings.

1. artifact _____

2. mediate _____

3. solitary _____

4. vacate _____

5. verbatim _____

6. verbal _____

7. deviate _____

8. viaduct _____

9. transport _____

10. export _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Many Greek words form parts of English words. Knowing some common Greek roots can help you build a richer vocabulary.



GREEK WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<i>chronos</i>	time	chronological
<i>demos</i>	people	democracy
<i>homos</i>	same	homogeneous
<i>phobos</i>	fear	phobia
<i>polis</i>	city	metropolis
<i>sym</i>	together	symphony
<i>hyper</i>	over, beyond	hyperactive

Directions: Complete each sentence with an example word from the chart. Then write the word's Greek root. Use a dictionary as needed.

1. Little Miss Muffet had an intense fear, or _____, of spiders.

GREEK ROOT: _____

2. A child who has too much energy may be _____.

GREEK ROOT: _____

3. A _____ group is made up of people who are all very much the same.

GREEK ROOT: _____

4. A large city may be called a _____.

GREEK ROOT: _____

5. Our forefathers founded a _____ based on a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

GREEK ROOT: _____

6. In a _____, the musicians' instruments blend together to make beautiful sounds.

GREEK ROOT: _____

7. If you describe the events of your day in the order they happened, you are relating them in _____ order.

GREEK ROOT: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD ROOTS 4

Here are some more interesting words with Greek roots.



Directions: Review the chart in the last lesson. Then use each of the following words in a sentence. Write the Greek root found in each word. Use the chart and a dictionary for help.

1. *sympathy* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

2. *chronometer* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

3. *hyperbole* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

4. *hyperventilate* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

5. *claustrophobia* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

6. *epidemic* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

7. *homogenize* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

8. *homonym* _____

_____ GREEK ROOT: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

TRICKY SPELLINGS



Certain words are often written incorrectly. Don't fall victim to these spelling demons!

A. Directions: Circle the correctly spelled word in each group. Use a dictionary for help.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. medieval | 4. particularly | 7. interrupt | 9. substitute |
| midevil | particularly | interupt | subsitute |
| mideival | particularly | intterrupt | subsditute |
| 2. anonymous | 5. beginning | 8. fufill | 10. embrased |
| anonymous | begining | fullfil | embarrassed |
| annonimus | begininng | fulfill | embarassed |
| 3. thurogh | 6. lisence | | |
| thoughroh | license | | |
| thorough | licence | | |

B. Directions: You'll need to use your ears for this one! Quietly sound out each misspelled word. Then write the correct spelling. Study the example.



"A GOOD SKAWLUR NEVER MISSPELLS WORDS!"

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. purseweighed | <u>persuade</u> | |
| 2. deespies | _____ | |
| 3. tenduncee | _____ | 7. skawlur _____ |
| 4. paulutishun | _____ | 8. wimun _____ |
| 5. awfence | _____ | 9. cinsearly _____ |
| 6. troolee | _____ | 10. rime _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____

Before getting started, review the spelling demons you tackled in the last lesson.

Directions: Find and circle the misspelled word in each sentence. Rewrite the word correctly on the line. Doublecheck your work in a dictionary.

1. We had a subsitute teacher named Ms. Krunkchef.

2. She was one of those wimon who demanded total silence in the classroom.

3. Ms. Krunkchef considered the slightest whisper a punishable ofense.

4. She made us all miserable from the begining of class until the final bell.

5. Even the best scholur in the room could not please Ms. Krunkchef.



6. She seemed to dispise kids!

7. In my opinion, love of children should be a requirement when you're getting a teaching lisence!

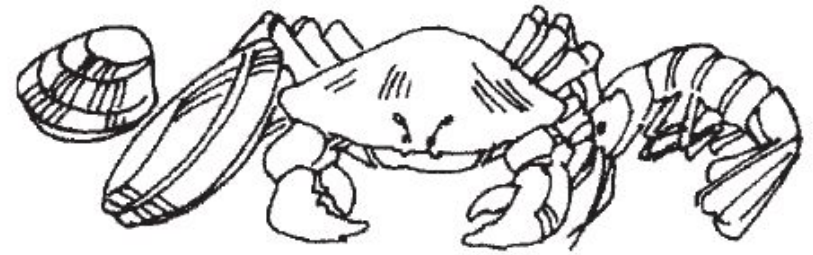
Name: _____

Date: _____



Can you recognize word groups? In each group below, all the words but one have something in common.

Directions: Underline the word in each group that does *not* fit in with the others in the group. On the line in parentheses, tell what it is that the words have in common. Study the example. Use a dictionary as needed.



1. scarlet

ocher

dark

green

crimson

(colors)

2. milk

cheese

cream

yogurt

ketchup

()

3. editorial

headline

obituary

video

advertisement

()

4. communism

democracy

monarchy

election

socialism

()

5. heart

toes

kidneys

lungs

brain

()

6. bake

sauté

braise

poach

slice

()

7. suitable

application

apropos

fitting

applicable

()

8. mortgage

basement

attic

vestibule

garage

()

9. clam

mussel

salmon

crab

shrimp

()

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: HISTORY 1

As a student of history, you should be familiar with certain terms. Here are a few good words to know when you walk through the door of your history class.

A. Directions: Match these terms with their meanings. Write the letter of the definition by each word on the left. If you need help, check a dictionary or the glossary of a history textbook.



- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ ally | a. a way of life in Europe during the Middle Ages; system of exchanging land for services to kings or lords |
| 2. _____ empire | b. (before Christ) dated from before the year Jesus Christ was born |
| 3. _____ era | c. spirit of intense love of one's nation, patriotic feelings |
| 4. _____ nationalism | d. an agreement, usually related to peace or trade |
| 5. _____ serfs | e. a country or friend joined with another for a special purpose |
| 6. _____ feudalism | f. group of lands all ruled by the same government or ruler |
| 7. _____ B.C. | g. (Anno Domini) dated from the year Jesus Christ was born |
| 8. _____ A.D. | h. one who frees a group of people |
| 9. _____ treaty | i. a period of time having some special characteristic |
| 10. _____ liberator | j. farm workers legally tied to the land and landowner |

B. Directions: Read the words below. Then write a synonym from Part A for each word.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. peasant / _____ | 4. pact / _____ |
| 2. age / _____ | 5. allegiance / _____ |
| 3. partner / _____ | 6. emancipator / _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____



The words *nationalism* and *feudalism* both end with the suffix *-ism*. This noun ending is found in many words related to history. The suffix *-ism* means "the condition of having certain beliefs."

Directions: Make a new noun of each word below by adding the suffix *-ism*. Then write the new word's meaning. For help, use a dictionary or the glossary of a history textbook.

1. patriot _____

DEFINITION: _____

2. race _____

DEFINITION: _____



3. communist _____

DEFINITION: _____

4. fascist _____

DEFINITION: _____

5. liberal _____

DEFINITION: _____

6. military _____

DEFINITION: _____

7. terror _____

DEFINITION: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

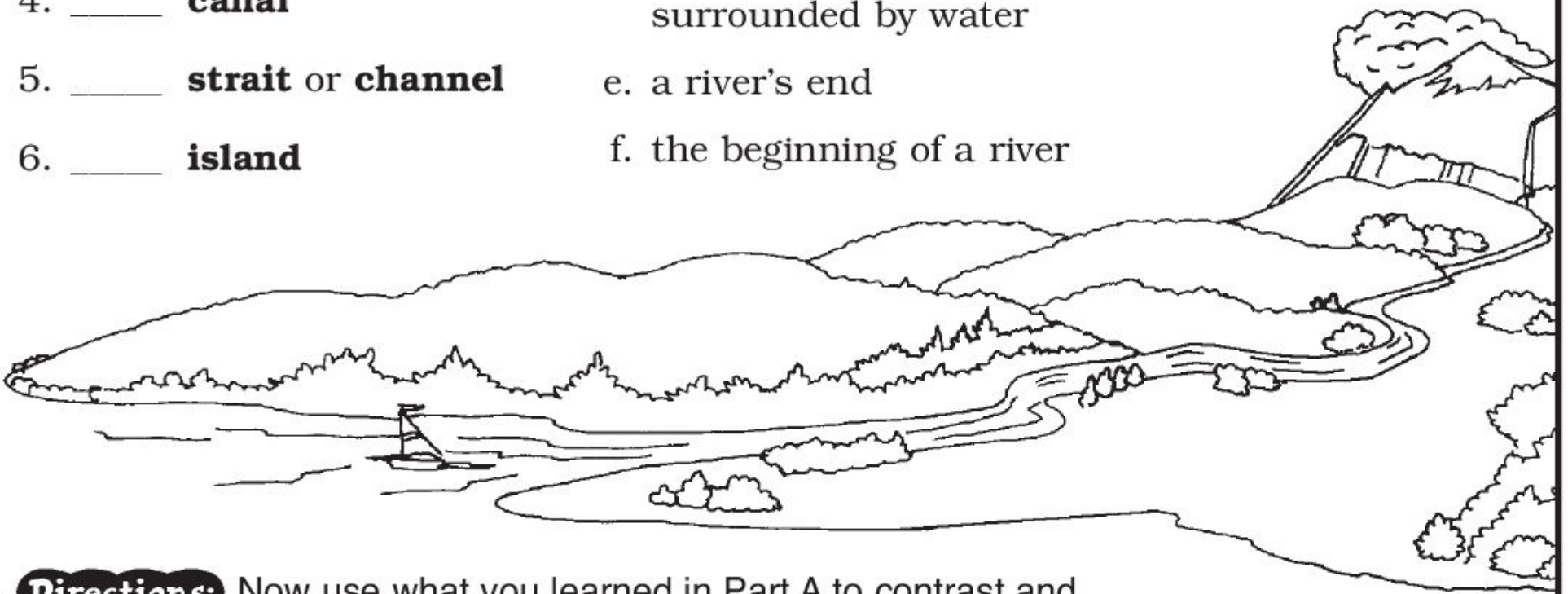


WORDS AT WORK: GEOGRAPHY 1

Geography is the study of the earth's features and how they affect people. Here are some helpful words to know when you study geography.

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ____ mouth | a. water passage created by people |
| 2. ____ peninsula | b. land with water nearly all the way around it |
| 3. ____ source or head | c. a narrow, natural water passage |
| 4. ____ canal | d. small area of land completely surrounded by water |
| 5. ____ strait or channel | e. a river's end |
| 6. ____ island | f. the beginning of a river |



B. Directions: Now use what you learned in Part A to contrast and compare. Write a short answer to each question.

1. What is the difference between a river's *source* and its *mouth*? _____

2. What is the difference between a *channel* and a *canal*? _____

3. What is the difference between an *island* and a *peninsula*? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



It's time for a workout! Practice your categorizing skills as you work with some geography terms.

Directions: Circle the one item in each group that does *not* belong.

1. water features:

lake
strait
peninsula
gulf

5. seasons of the year:

July
winter
spring
autumn

9. meteorologist's tools:

thermometer
microscope
barometer
wind gauge

2. land features:

island
isthmus
channel
desert

6. continents:

Asia
Europe
South America
Montana

10. minerals:

wheat
gold
silver
granite

3. natural resources:

minerals
crops
air
factories

7. geographer's tools:

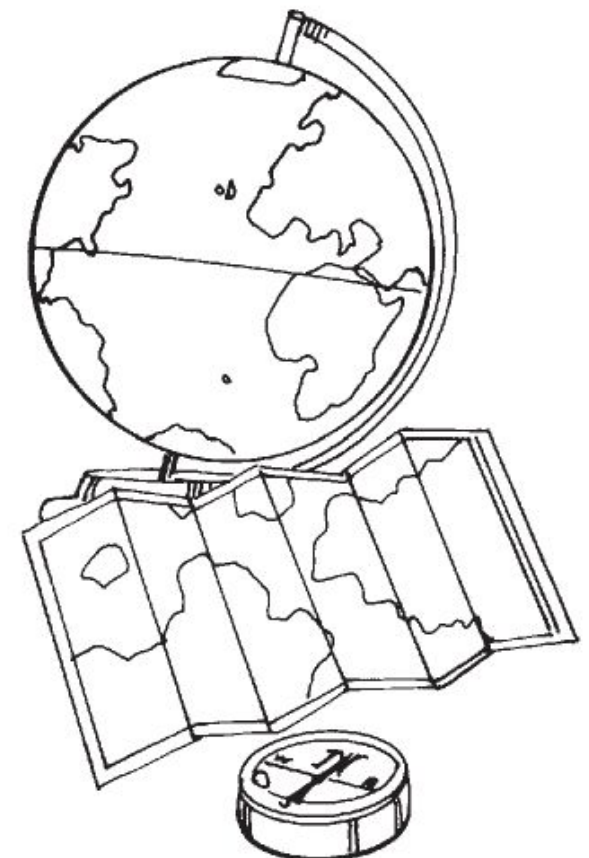
map
compass
population
globe

4. climate:

rainfall
temperature
mountains
wind currents

8. time zones:

Pacific
Mountain
North Pole
Eastern



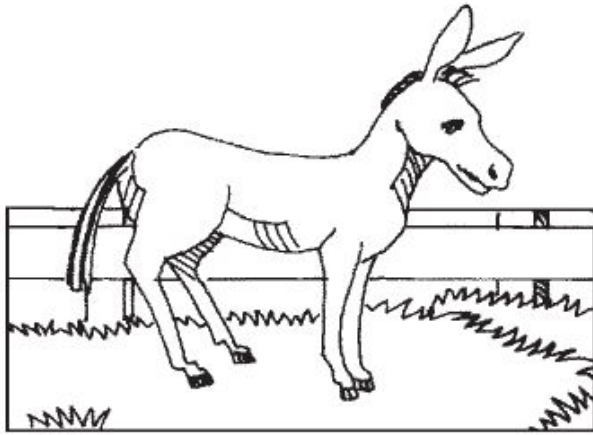
Name: _____

Date: _____



Science moves forward at such a rapid pace that it's hard to keep up! Our vocabularies need to grow with each discovery and invention.

Directions: Read the following article. Then match each **boldface** word with its meaning. Use a dictionary as needed.



IDAHO GEM: THE FIRST CLONED MULE

May 4, 2003, was a big day in Idaho. A mule named Idaho Gem became the first **cloned** member of the horse family. The healthy mule joined a list of cloned animals that included sheep, pigs, cows, rabbits, and a cat.

The cloning began well. A researcher described the single **cell** that would become Idaho Gem as “looking good!” Cells from the **fetus** of Idaho Gem’s brother, Taz, provided the **DNA** for the clone. For two years, scientists had transferred **nuclei** from fetal cells into horse eggs and **implanted** them into **mares**. Success came with the birth of Idaho Gem.

The cloning drew interest from horse breeders. They wondered if the process could produce offspring of prize-winning racehorses. Cloning is, however, still **experimental**. Since 1996, when Dolly the sheep became the first cloned animal, researchers have asked, “Is cloning **ethical**?” When Dolly died in 2003, they had to ask, “Is cloning safe?”

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ cloned | a. a very young horse, mule, donkey, etc. |
| 2. ____ cell | b. an unborn animal in the later stages of growth |
| 3. ____ fetus | c. produced from a body cell of an animal as a new animal exactly like the original one |
| 4. ____ DNA | d. right according to moral standards |
| 5. ____ nuclei | e. in a trial stage, still under testing |
| 6. ____ implanted | f. the small, basic unit of all living matter |
| 7. ____ mares | g. tiny, central part of living cells (plural word form) |
| 8. ____ experimental | h. an acid in cells that passes on inherited traits |
| 9. ____ ethical | i. female horses |
| | j. put into a body by surgery |

Name: _____

Date: _____



A broad vocabulary guarantees a better understanding of everything you read.

Directions: Reread the article on cloning from the last lesson. Then, in your own words, explain what cloning is. Tell how you feel about scientists using this new process. Include some of the **boldface** words from the article in your writing. (If you need more information, check a dictionary and/or an encyclopedia before you write.)



Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: THE JOB SEARCH 1

Before you seek employment, it would be wise to become familiar with these words.

Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use a dictionary as needed.

interview

benefits

personnel

hired

application

commission

reference

retirement

résumé

minimum wage

1. A _____ is a person who can give information about your character and abilities.

2. An _____ is the form you fill out with your personal information.

3. An employer might ask for your _____, a record of your experience and education.

4. If you're called in for an _____, you'll talk with an employer.

5. The people who work at a place are its _____.

6. Salespeople may receive a _____, which is a portion of the money taken in on their sales.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

NAME / LAST: Smith FIRST: Jane M.I. S

ADDRESS: 1402 River Ave. Andover, NH

DATE OF BIRTH: 12/2/75

PHONE: (201) 555-2141

SKILLS:

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

LAST JOB FIRST

7. Typical employee _____ can include such things as health insurance and paid vacations.

8. At _____ workers give up their work, usually because of old age.

9. The lowest salary that employers can pay as set by law is the _____.

10. The goal of a job seeker is to hear the words, "You're _____!"

Name: _____

Date: _____



Take time to review the terms presented in the last lesson. Mastering these words might help you land a job.

A. Directions: Circle the words that best complete the paragraphs.

JOB-HUNTING JOSE

Jose went to the mall to find a job. He went from store to store asking to see the (benefit / personnel) manager. He filled out a job (commission / application) at each stop. Hoping someone would notice his sales experience, Jose also turned in a (résumé / retirement).



At the Music Market, Jose had a face-to-face (interview / application) with the manager. He learned about (résumé / benefits) the Music Market offered, such as paid health insurance and an employee (retirement / reference) fund. Although the company paid only (minimum wage / personnel), Jose would make extra money from a (reference / commission) on his sales. Jose provided a teacher's name as a (retirement / reference), and he ended up getting (hired / retirement)!

B. Directions: On the lines below, write a few sentences about job hunting. Describe a job you'd like to have and how you might go about getting it. Use some of the job-search terms you've studied.

Name: _____

Date: _____

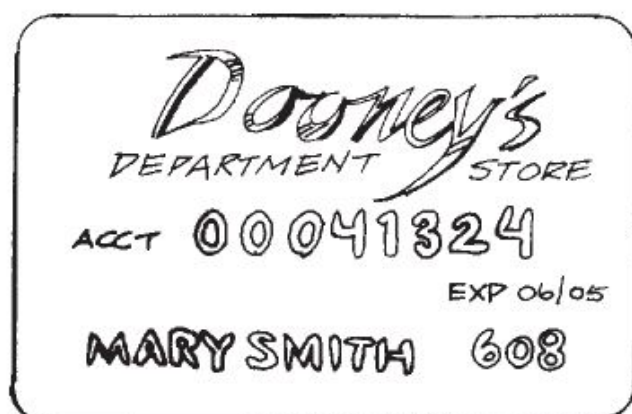


WORDS AT WORK: PURCHASE POWER

Cash or credit? In today's world, many people make purchases on credit. Here are some important words to know if you use a credit card.

A. Directions: Match the words on the left with their meanings. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ credit card | a. a monthly document describing activities of your account |
| 2. _____ debt | b. amount the credit card company charges for lending money; usually a percentage of your debt |
| 3. _____ statement | c. things you buy |
| 4. _____ interest | d. amounts paid against your debt; these include returned purchases and payments made |
| 5. _____ purchases | e. cash borrowed against your credit account |
| 6. _____ credits | f. the maximum amount you can borrow or charge on your account |
| 7. _____ advance | g. time period between billing statements, usually one month |
| 8. _____ credit limit | h. amount you owe |
| 9. _____ billing cycle | i. the status of your account at the end of a billing cycle |
| 10. _____ balance | j. a card you can use to charge bills at most businesses |



B. Directions: Some of the words listed in Part A have more than one meaning. Write another definition for each of these multiple-meaning words.

1. statement: _____
2. balance: _____
3. interest: _____
4. advance: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Verna and Vern are going out for a night out on the town! Here are some good words to know when you're planning an evening of entertainment.

Directions: Read each sentence. Circle the letter of the correct definition of each **boldface** word. Use context clues and/or a dictionary to figure out word meanings.

Come along for a night on the town with Verna and Vern . . .

1. Verna and Vern couldn't decide if they should go to a movie, a stage play, or a **concert**.
a. sports event b. musical performance c. rodeo
2. Verna had seen a great **review** of the play "Night of the Walrus," so they headed for the theater.
a. criticism b. performance c. advertisement
3. While Vern parked the car, Verna got in line at the **box office**.
a. place where programs are sold
b. place where tickets are sold
c. place where refreshments are sold
4. She purchased two **general admission** tickets to the show.
a. open seating, no assigned seat numbers
b. most comfortable seats
c. preassigned seats as shown on tickets
5. Verna learned that for a lower price she could have purchased **matinee** tickets to a daytime performance.
a. rehearsal b. short c. afternoon



6. "We're lucky to have gotten tickets!" Vern said. "It looks like this show is a **sellout**."
a. excellent performance
b. a performance with every seat filled
c. final performance
7. Verna and Vern thought the play was great. They weren't surprised when the cast got a standing **ovation**.
a. applause that shows great appreciation
b. invitation to a party
c. song of thanks

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS AT WORK: AT THE LIBRARY

You might visit a library to find books for pleasure reading, to research a topic, or to use a computer. These words will help you make better use of library resources.

Directions: Choose a term from the box to match each description. Use the first letter of each word as a clue.

call number	spine	cross reference
periodical	stacks	Dewey decimal
catalog	renew	Reader's Guide



1. alphabetical card file or list stored in a computer of the materials in the library:

C

2. special note that tells a reader to look in another place for further information:

C

R

3. part of the book that covers the binding and faces outward when the book is placed on a shelf:

S

4. what librarians often call the area of the library where books are shelved:

S

5. system that gives each library book a number according to its subject:

D

D

6. what you do with a book if you want to keep it past its due date without a penalty:

R

7. synonym for *magazine*, refers to publications that come out weekly, monthly, or on any regular basis:

P

8. monthly alphabetical catalog that lists magazine articles according to article titles and subjects:

R

G

9. printed on the part of the book you see when you browse the shelves; is different on every book and meant to help you find what you're looking for:

C

N

Name: _____

Date: _____



You've studied many words from different fields. Now here's a chance to put some of those words to work.

- A. Directions:** Improve each sentence by replacing the *italicized* words in parentheses with a word from the box. Write the new word on the line.

concert

debt

credit card

ovation

purchases

- Samuel and Samantha saved their money to buy tickets to a (*music program*) _____.
- Samuel decided to pay his ticket fee by (*identification that allows him to pay later rather than paying cash up front*) _____.
- Samantha does not like to build up (*the money she owes*) _____.
- She pays cash for (*the things she buys*) _____.
- Samuel and Samantha loved the rock group Bent Nickels and gave them a huge (*round of clapping and cheering*) _____ at the end of the show.

- B. Directions:** Review some terms from WORDS AT WORK by circling the letter of the word that best completes each sentence.

- Samantha goes to school by ferry boat because she lives on
 - a peninsula.
 - a strait.
 - an island.
- Samuel sells magazines door-to-door. He hopes to make a lot of money marketing these
 - periodicals.
 - matinees.
 - cells.
- Sam earns a percentage of the price of each magazine he sells. That means he works "on
 - minimum wage."
 - personnel."
 - commission."
- On the Fourth of July, we display flags to show our
 - liberalism.
 - patriotism.
 - feudalism.

Name: _____

Date: _____

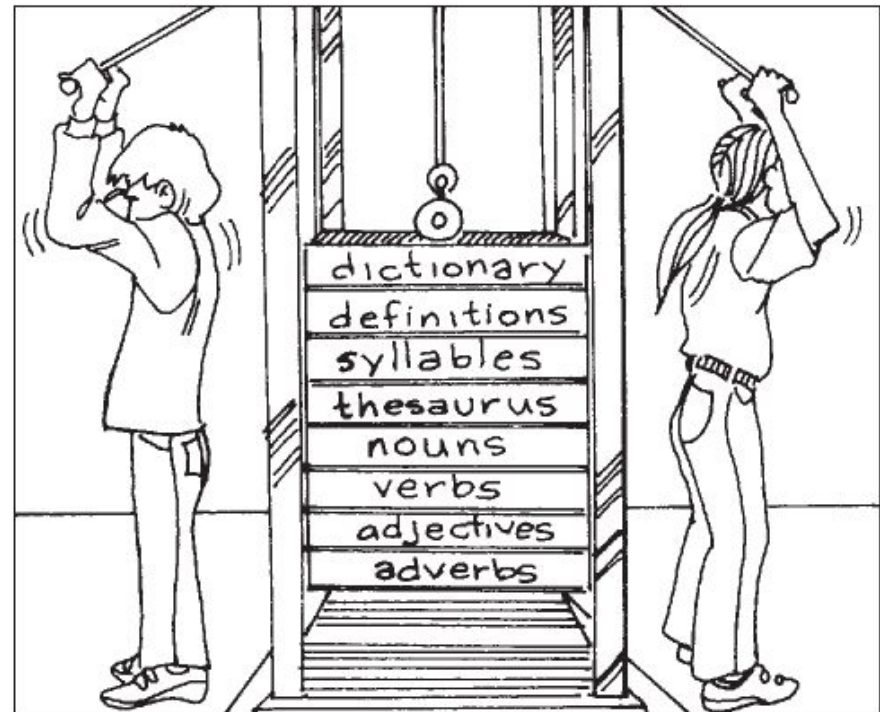


POWER WORKOUT: REVIEW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED 1

Now that you've beefed up your vocabulary, test the strength of your word power!

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

1. Is *smart* or *strong* a synonym for *brawny*? _____
2. Is *priceless* or *worthless* an antonym of *valuable*? _____
3. Is "one more than one" *to*, *too*, or *two*? _____
4. Would a surfer ride a *wave* or a *waive*? _____
5. What is the base word of *unlimited*? _____
6. How many wheels does a *unicycle* have? _____
7. The word *burglarize* is what part of speech? _____
8. Which is a compound word, *sandwich* or *sandbox*? _____
9. Which is a compound word, *flashlight* or *lightning*? _____
10. Words of which part of speech often end in *-ly*? _____



11. Do you sit *beside* or *besides* someone? _____
12. Would you *accept* or *except* an invitation? _____
13. How many syllables are there in the word *orchestra*? _____
14. Is the *i* in *invasion* pronounced like the *i* in *bit* or *time*? _____
15. What does the abbreviation *yd.* stand for? _____
16. Is *lisense* spelled correctly? _____
17. Would a ship sail down a *channel* or a *peninsula*? _____
18. In the world of work, are *hired* and *fired* antonyms or synonyms? _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



You can demonstrate your "word wizardry" by completing this puzzle.

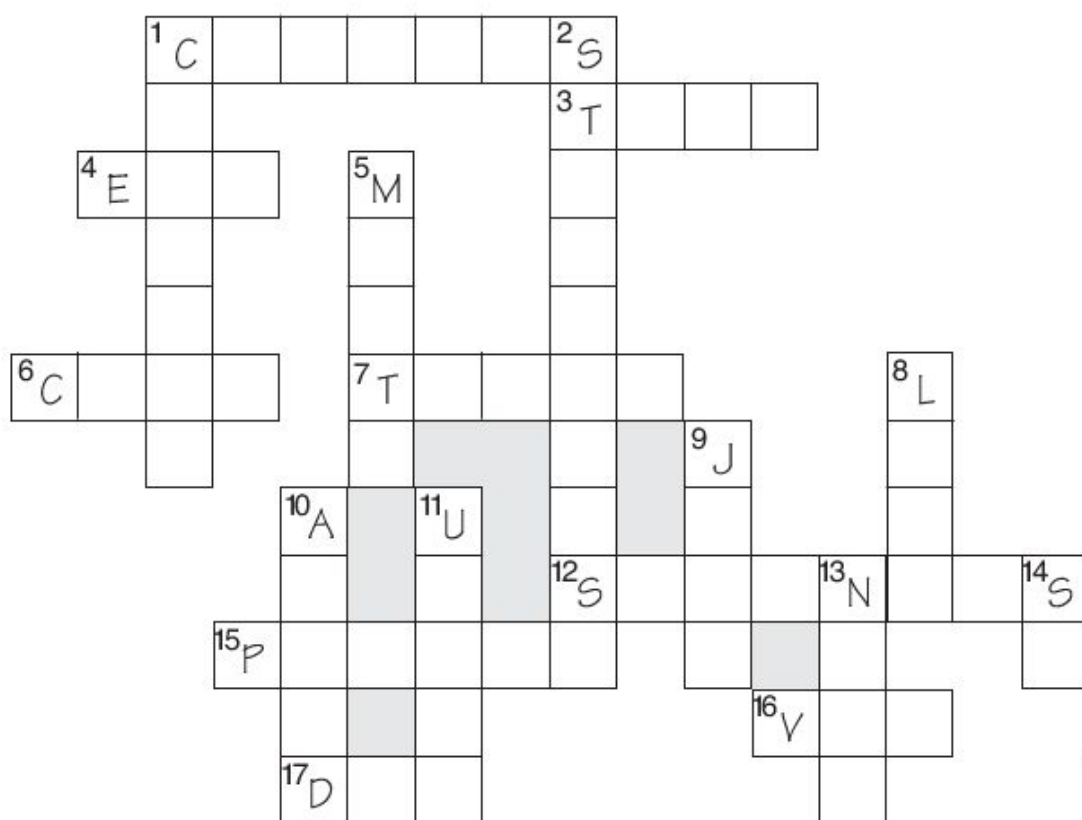
Directions: Use the clues to help you complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

1. euphemism for *nosy*
3. word meaning "as a result"
4. historical time period
6. multiple-meaning word; as a noun it means "a big, black bird"; as a verb it means "to brag or boast"
7. antonym of *falsehood*
12. what you'll find in a thesaurus
15. synonym of *courteous*
16. Latin root meaning "way"
17. antonym of *night*

DOWN

1. Greek root meaning "time"
2. compound word meaning "smart in the ways of city life"
5. a river's end or the place you'll find your tongue and teeth
8. negative synonym for *relaxed*
9. *Treasure* is to *valuable* as _____ is to *worthless*.
10. homonym of *allowed*
11. verb meaning "to unite as one"
13. *Screwdriver* is to *screw* as *hammer* is to _____.
14. abbreviation of the word *street*



Name: _____

Date: _____

SCOPE & SEQUENCE

STUDENT

Using Definitions

Synonyms

Antonyms

Homonyms

Multiple-Meaning Words

Base Words

Prefixes

Suffixes

Compound Words

Using Context Clues

Relationship Words

Parts of Speech

Confusing Words

Dictionary: Entry Words

Dictionary: Syllables

Dictionary: Spelling

Dictionary: Pronunciation

Dictionary: Parts of Speech

Dictionary: Definitions

Thesaurus

SCOPE & SEQUENCE

STUDENT

Analogies

Emotional Words

Idioms

Abbreviations

Vivid Words

Alliteration

Foreign Words

Metaphors

Personification

Similes

Word Roots

Tricky Spellings

History Words

Geography Words

Science Words

Job-Search Words

Purchase-Power Words

Entertainment Words

Library Words

Power Workout

PAGE 6

1. shadow 4. shadow
2. local 5. target
3. denim 6. target

PAGE 7

1. shadow 6. local
2. local 7. shadow
3. denim 8. target
4. target 9. shadow
5. shadow

PAGE 8

1. whittle 4. slavery
2. junk 5. skipper
3. rig

PAGE 9

- A.** 1. change 6. want
2. often 7. maybe
3. untrue 8. clever
4. polite 9. attorney
5. fall 10. backbone
- B.** Answers may vary. Possible answers:
1. ravenous 4. drowsy
2. combine 5. annoying
3. journey

PAGE 10

1. b 5. a 9. c
2. c 6. a 10. a
3. b 7. b
4. c 8. b

PAGE 11

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 12

1. followers 4. sport
2. regulations 5. erected
3. created 6. recognize

PAGE 13

- A.** 1. terrible 6. cautious
2. increase 7. similar
3. plump 8. south
4. drought 9. appear
5. shy 10. hardy
- B.** Answers may vary. Possible answers:
1. guilty 4. calm
2. interesting 5. shrink
3. summer

PAGE 14

- A.** 1. give, receive
2. country, city
3. hot, cold
4. spend, earn
5. truth, fiction
6. open, shut
7. tomorrow, today
8. old, new

B. Answers may vary. Possible answers:

1. glum 7. followers
2. simple 8. modern
3. truth 9. dry
4. polite 10. small
5. ugly 11. short
6. easy 12. quiet

PAGE 15

Answers may vary. Possible answers:
1. defense 6. punishment
2. raw 7. found
3. child 8. generous
4. worthless 9. real
5. away 10. perfect

PAGE 16

- A.** 1. words with similar meanings
2. Answers will vary.
3. words that have opposite meanings
4. Answers will vary.
- B.** 1. S 6. S 11. A
2. A 7. A 12. S
3. A 8. S 13. A
4. A 9. S 14. A
5. S 10. A

PAGE 17

A. Answers may vary. Possible answers:
1. forest 6. fortunately
2. humorous 7. timid
3. hazard 8. hurt
4. swiftly 9. protecting
5. skillful 10. cubs

B. Answers will vary. Possible answers:
1. comical 4. bashful
2. speedily 5. young
3. fine

PAGE 18

A. Answers may vary. Possible answers:
1. west 10. terrible
2. exciting 11. expensive
3. plenty 12. worthless
4. short 13. ending
5. best 14. devils
6. sunrise 15. poorly
7. least 16. spend
8. rise 17. early
9. quit 18. weaken

PAGE 19

1. sliver, silver
2. hint, thin
3. pot, top
4. own, now
5. tear, rate
6. cheap, peach
7. tame, mate

PAGE 20

- A.** 1. a 3. a 5. b
2. b 4. b 6. a
- B.** 1. route 4. wave
2. forth 5. waive
3. root

PAGE 21

1. duel, dual
2. stationery, stationary
3. deer, dear
4. air, heir
5. earn, urn
6. allowed, aloud

PAGE 22

hear, Two, There, They're, to, there, there, hear, They're, here, hear, there, two, hear, their, they're, too

PAGE 23

- A.** 1. wave 4. allowed
2. route 5. sleigh
3. heir
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 24

Captions will vary.

PAGE 25

1. jack 5. clear 9. count
2. count 6. heart 10. jack
3. heart 7. clear 11. shot
4. shot 8. heart 12. shot

PAGE 26

1. shot 6. shot 11. clear
2. heart 7. clear 12. shot
3. jack 8. count 13. clear
4. clear 9. jack 14. heart
5. heart 10. clear

PAGE 27

A. The word: spell
B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 28

- A.** 1. spice 4. sizzle
2. spirit 5. snail
3. spider
- B.** 1. spice: substance used to give flavor and/or smell to food
2. spirit: enthusiasm and loyalty
3. spider: a small animal with eight legs that spins webs to trap insects
4. sizzle: to make a hissing sound when something gets very hot
5. snail: a slow-moving animal with a soft body and spiral shell

PAGE 29

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

PAGE 30

- A.** 1. research, searching
2. national, nations
3. smuggler, smuggled
4. limiting, unlimited
5. rearrange, arrangement
6. gusty, gusto
7. digestion, indigestion
8. suited, suitable
- B.** 1. gusty
2. gusto
3. indigestion
4. smuggled
5. arrangement

PAGE 31

- A.** 1. depend 6. disaster
2. force 7. decide
3. solve 8. direct
4. create 9. simple
5. miracle 10. organize
- B.** 1. enforce 4. disaster
2. force 5. organize
3. organization 6. miracle

PAGE 32

1. bake 4. add
2. stress 5. vision
3. spine

PAGE 33

- A.** 1. tricycle 5. subzero
2. uncertain 6. distrust
3. reread 7. misspell
4. pretest 8. antislavery
- B.** Words will vary.

PAGE 34

- A.** 1. untie 5. imperfect
2. illegal 6. insane
3. unlucky 7. distrust
4. unhurried 8. disconnect
- B.** Definitions will vary.
Possible answers:
1. *satisfied*: pleased or contented with the results of something
dissatisfied: unhappy with
2. *perfect*: completely without fault or defect; flawless
imperfect: having a flaw
3. *sincere*: genuine in feeling
insincere: false in feeling; hypocritical
4. *legible*: capable of being read
illegible: not capable of being read
5. *continue*: to maintain an action or course without interruption
discontinue: to stop doing or offering something

PAGE 35

- A.** 1. c 3. b 5. b
2. a 4. c

B. Definitions will vary.

Possible answers:

1. *bifocals*: eyeglasses that correct for near vision and distant vision
2. *semicircular*: having the form of a half circle
3. *triathlon*: a long-distance race having three phases
4. *triennial*: happening once every three years
5. *bilingual*: using two languages

PAGE 36**ACROSS:** 3. insane

5. imperfect 7. uni

8. biweekly 9. semi

DOWN: 1. misspell 2. un

4. triangle 5. illegible

6. tricycle

PAGE 37**A.** 1. manufacturer2. suburban3. reptilian4. obviously5. cluttered6. creative7. personal8. poisonous9. mumbles10. sculptor**B.** 1. poisonous

2. reptile

3. obviously

4. sculptor

5. creative

6. cluttered

7. personal

8. suburb

9. suburban

10. manufacturer

PAGE 38

1. operation
2. Declaration
3. exaggeration
4. tourist
5. confusion
6. likeness
7. restlessness
8. evacuation
9. action
10. rarity

PAGE 39**A.** 1. popularize 4. horrify

2. criticized 5. simplify

3. legalize

B. Sentences will vary.

1. unify 3. specialize

2. familiarize 4. burglarize

PAGE 40

- A.** 1. twelfth
2. fifth
3. ninety-seventh
4. one-fourth
5. thousandth
6. millionth
7. sixth
8. hundredth
9. zillionth
10. sixteenth

B. Circle: one, two, three, twenty-one, seventy-two**PAGE 41****ACROSS:** 4. eighth

5. burglarize 8. action

10. likeness

DOWN: 1. criticize 2. fifth

3. exaggeration 6. unity

7. rarity 9. ninth

PAGE 42

2. a. imperfect

b. perfection

c. perfection

3. a. insane

b. sanity

c. sanity

4. a. illegal

b. legalize

c. illegal

5. a. insincere

b. sincerity

c. insincere

PAGE 43

New word possibilities:

2. idealistic, idealize, ideally

3. uncomfortable, comforting, comforts, comfortable

4. uncertain, certainly, certainty

5. un-American, Americanize, Americanism

6. artistic, artsy, artful

7. insecure, security, securely

8. unripe, ripen, riper, ripest

PAGE 44**A.** 1. eyeballing 4. birthmark

2. tablecloth 5. skateboard

3. oddball

cowboy

B. 1. snowplow 4. bedroom

2. daybreak 5. streetlight

3. nightfall

PAGE 45

A. Circle: landlords, bathroom, bathtubs, overflow, stairways, well-lighted, manpower, everything, shipshape, oversee, handymen, money-maker, know-how, themselves

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 46****A.** 1. d 3. c 5. b

2. e 4. f 6. a

B. 1. brainchild 4. underdog

2. cornerstone 5. castaway

3. ringleader 6. beeline

PAGE 47

A. Compound words: birth-mark, goldfish, manpower, sidewalk, streetlight

B. 1. flashlight 6. streetcar

2. landmark 7. sideline

3. manhole 8. birthday

4. daylight 9. fishhook

5. streetwise 10. frogman

PAGE 48

1. a-unusual 6. b-tamed

2. b-nose 7. a-stride

3. a-stroke 8. b-rear

4. a-enemy

5. b-picture in your mind

PAGE 49

1. imagined 5. showed

2. amazed 6. skilled

3. practice 7. poster

4. agreed 8. calm

PAGE 50**A.** 1. considerate

2. slumber

3. innocuous

4. burgeoning

5. acrid

B. 1. c 3. b 5. d

2. e 4. a

PAGE 51

2. droopy eyes and tail, head hung low, whined; sad and miserable

3. shrimp, lobster, crab; shellfish

4. donates money to medical research, serves meals to the needy, volunteers at hospitals; one who gives to others

5. murder, robbery; serious crimes

PAGE 52**A.** 1. d 3. c 5. b

2. e 4. a

B. Sentences will vary.**PAGE 53**

- A.** 1. catastrophe
2. acrid
3. considerate
4. imperturbable
5. foes

B. 1. b 3. b 5. a

2. c 4. a

PAGE 54

1. Similarly 5. Thus
2. however 6. however
3. Thus 7. Henceforth
4. Furthermore

PAGE 55

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 56

1. a. V 6. a. N

b. N b. V

2. a. N 7. a. A

b. V b. V

3. a. A c. N

b. V 8. a. A

4. a. N b. N

b. V 9. a. N

5. a. V b. V

b. A 10. a. V

c. N b. N

PAGE 57**A.** Answers will vary.**B.** Sentences will vary.**PAGE 58**

2. accent, noun
3. accent, verb
4. ornament, noun
5. ornament, verb
6. snub, adjective
7. snub, verb
8. snub, noun
9. shine, noun
10. Shine, verb

PAGE 59

1. noun 7. verb
2. adjective 8. verb
3. noun 9. noun
4. verb 10. verb
5. verb 11. noun
6. noun 12. verb

PAGE 60

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 61**A.** 1. b 3. b 5. c

2. a 4. a 6. a

- B.** 1. circle: gently underline: row
2. circle: urgently underline: needed
3. circle: regularly underline: late
4. circle: surprisingly underline: short
5. circle: historically underline: accurate

PAGE 62

- ADV / physically
- ADJ / heavenly
- ADV / heavily
- ADJ / daily
- ADV / finally
- ADV / stubbornly
- ADV / incredibly
- ADJ / silly
- ADV / ferociously
- ADJ / woolly
- ADJ / melancholy
- ADV / gingerly

PAGE 63

- noun
- adjective
- noun
- adjective
- noun
- verb
- verb
- verb
- adverb
- adjective
- adverb
- verb

PAGE 64

Sentences will vary.
Students should use at least two of the "P" words in each item.

PAGE 65

- accept
- except
- except
- accept
- accept
- beside
- Besides
- beside
- Besides
- beside
- than
- than
- than
- than
- than

PAGE 66

- later
- later
- latter
- latter
- later
- loose
- lose
- lose
- loose
- loose
- incident
- incidence
- incidence
- incident
- incident

PAGE 67

ACROSS: 2. Besides 5. accept
7. then 8. later 9. beside
DOWN: 1. lose 3. except
4. latter 6. than 8. loose

PAGE 68

- A.** 1. sidewalk 4. hurricane
2. review 5. wait
3. creation
- B.** 1. create 2. view
- Possible answers:
3. act, move
4. storm, windstorm, typhoon
5. sideline, cakewalk, catwalk, sidestep

PAGE 69

- A.** 1. widow 6. warehouse
2. tongs 7. cymbal
3. straddle 8. evacuate
4. zebra 9. ardent
5. poesy 10. acrobat
- B.** Answers will vary. Make sure the students list the objects in alphabetical order.

PAGE 70

- A.** 1. c 3. a 5. d
2. e 4. b
- B.** Answers will vary.
- C.** Answers will vary depending on dictionary.

PAGE 71

- A.** 1. or•ches•tra
2. bas•soon
3. pi•a•no
4. drum
5. con•duc•tor
6. pic•co•lo
7. tu•ba
8. drum•stick
9. in•stru•ment
10. en•core

- B.** 1. F 3. F 5. T
2. T 4. F

PAGE 72

- A.** flute, bow, harp, score, reed, strings, bass
- B.** 1. mu•si•cian
2. piece
3. ap•plause
4. per•form•ance
5. trum•pet
6. sym•pho•ny
7. clar•i•net
8. au•di•to•ri•um
9. re•hear•sal
10. vi•o•lin

C. Drawings will vary.

PAGE 73

- A.** These should be marked C: 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14
These should be checked and show correct spelling:
2. campsite
3. marshmallow
4. lantern
6. shelter
8. forest
10. cougar
11. squirrel
13. trailer
15. canteen

B. Paragraphs will vary. Make sure students use at least four of the listed words.

PAGE 74

- A.** 1. a 5. a 9. b
2. a 6. a 10. a
3. b 7. a
4. b 8. b
- B.** Drawings will vary.

PAGE 75

- A.** 2. ig nite´ 7. lo´ cate
3. ig´ loo 8. lo ca´ tion
4. A las´ ka 9. con fess´
5. Or´ e gon 10. mus´ i cal
6. Ne va´ da
- B.** 1. maniac 4. scientific
2. Delaware 5. Illinois
3. education 6. idealize

PAGE 76

- b
- c
- b
- a
- a
- b
- b

PAGE 77

- T
- T
- T
- F
- T
- F
- T
- T
- T
- F

PAGE 78

- guide
- pang
- snappy
- guide
- snappy

PAGE 79

- noun, a
- verb, b
- noun, a
- noun, a
- adverb, b

PAGE 80

- a. 1, b. 2
- a. 4, b. 1, c. 2, d. 3
- a. 2, b. 1
- a. 2, b. 1
- a. 2, b. 1

PAGE 81

Answers will vary.

PAGE 82

- ig´ (first)
- three
- no
- yes
- a live, glowing coal in the ashes of a fire
- A las´ ka
- yes (probably)
- adverb
- done in a forceful, definite way
- no
- fibers of wool, cotton, etc. spun into strands and a tale or story
- no

PAGE 83

Likely answers:

- human being, individual
- temple, chapel
- speed, hustle
- notion, thought
- additional, surplus
- mediocre, fair
- agenda, timetable
- manner, technique
- result, consequence
- swamp, bog
- baggage, satchel
- instructor, professor

PAGE 84

Possible answers:

- creature, beast, mammal
- person, individual, man
- large, gigantic, enormous
- somewhat, fairly, quite
- shy, withdrawn
- vicious, savage
- furious, brutal
- battle, resistance

PAGE 85

- sing
- study
- ounce
- leak
- flee
- fight
- peasant
- alley
- kin
- quash

PAGE 86

- defeat
- puppy
- mason
- video
- leg
- summer
- chest
- crooked
- six
- forty

PAGE 87

- shiver
- tragedy
- sock
- worthless
- pancake
- water
- seventy
- nail
- basket
- lullaby

PAGE 88

ACROSS: 2. Thursday
3. courtroom 5. snake
6. eyes 7. dancer
DOWN: 1. basketball
3. calm 4. modern

PAGE 89

- A.** 2. reign 4. ponder
3. lisp 5. concert
- B.** 1. face, fame
2. flame, blame
3. scum, scam

PAGE 90

-
- +
- +
-
- +
-
- +
-
-
- +

PAGE 91

- A.** 1. smirk 5. stench
2. smiled 6. aroma
3. stole 7. nag
4. pilfered 8. steed

- B.** 1. bold buddy
2. impish Ivan
3. concerned Clara
4. eccentric

PAGE 92

- A.** and **B.** Answers will vary.

PAGE 93

- A.** 1. passed away
2. petite
3. handicapped
4. fib
5. golden years
6. landscape architect
7. visually impaired
8. plump
9. dentures
10. refuse receptacle

- B.** Sample answers:
2. Mrs. Montague is curious and talkative.
3. The fixer-upper was full of malodorous refuse.
4. The restaurant rest rooms were near the entrance.
5. The menu offered a choice of hamburger or hot dog.

PAGE 94

- A.** 1. nut house
2. old folks home
3. four-eyes
4. over the hill
5. jalopy
6. hayseed
7. mongrel
8. boneyard
9. shrimp
10. beanpole

- B.** Possible answers:
1. My uncle Waldo is unusual, eccentric, different, etc.
2. Please pick up your stuff, belongings, etc.
3. That outfit makes you look untidy, disheveled, messy, etc.
4. My sister Samantha is a scholar, is studious.

PAGE 95

- A.** 1. F 5. T 9. T
2. T 6. T 10. T
3. F 7. T
4. T 8. F

- B.** 1. My uncle Henry is determined and self-confident and very unique.

2. Most likely answers:
a. fib b. pork
c. golden years d. petite
3. Most likely answers:
a. weirdo, nut b. jalopy

PAGE 96

- A.** 1. vest 4. veer
2. vet 5. vat
3. voice
B. 1. cow 4. rapid
2. fault 5. ermine
3. ballet

PAGE 97

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

PAGE 98

1. let the cat out of the bag
2. see eye to eye
3. on the warpath
4. break the ice
5. a bee in her bonnet

PAGE 99

- A.** 1. f 4. h 7. d
2. g 5. c 8. e
3. a 6. b

- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 100

- A.** 1. dent 6. stone
2. dine 7. none
3. tine 8. noise
4. fiend 9. often
5. finite 10. edit

- B.** Answers will vary. Possible answers: fine, tone, font, noted, sent, send, snot, soft, deft, dote, snit, diet, tied

PAGE 101

- A.** 1. Avenue 4. Senior
2. Arizona 5. Corporal
3. chapter 6. reply, please
7. registered nurse
8. Most Valuable Player
9. compact disc
10. cash on delivery

- B.** Answers will vary.

PAGE 102

1. **PG-13**; movie rating—parental guidance suggested, may not be suitable for viewers under 13
2. **M.D.**; medical doctor
3. **St.**; Street
4. **St.**; Saint
5. **SS**; steamship
6. **SS**; Social Security
7. **P.O.**; post office
8. **yd.**; yard
9. **i.e.**; Latin words *id est*, meaning “that is to say”
10. **Gen.**; General

PAGE 103

- A.** 1. T 5. T 9. F
2. F 6. T 10. F
3. T 7. F
4. F 8. T

- B.** 2. Most abbreviations end with a period.
4. Your SS number identifies your government disability and old-age pension account.
7. C.O.D. means you must pay on delivery.
9. Abbreviations are shorter than the words they represent.
10. You would likely find the abbreviation RSVP on an invitation.

PAGE 104

- A.** 1. kitten 6. sizzling
2. feast 7. jabber
3. drizzle 8. trounce
4. tome 9. thud
5. sundae 10. rickety

- B.** Sentences will vary. Possible answers:
2. The convertible sped down the boulevard.
3. A buzz filled my ears.
4. Bowls of pretzels and peanuts covered the card table.
5. Skip piped up, “I feel elated!”
6. Madison moaned, “I feel depressed.”

PAGE 105

- A.** 1. rotten
2. shack, squirrels
3. villa
4. vine
5. trudged
6. lounged

- B.** 1. generous
2. well-mannered
3. entertaining
4. balmy
5. attractive

PAGE 106

- Possible answers:
walk: moonwalk, hike, plod, roam, strut, tramp, lumber, stride, stroll, trudge, shuffle
eat: gobble, dine, feed, gnaw, munch, taste, snack, devour, ingest, graze, gorge, forage
talk: yap, speak, gossip, utter, chatter, boast, rant, ramble, gab, blab, jargon
good: angelic, kind, fine, nice, sound, valid, proper, moral, nifty, pleasant

PAGE 107

- Sentences will vary.

PAGE 108

- A.** 1. w
2. wild, woolly, wintry, weather, windy, wailing, whispered, windowpanes
B. 1. tones, tiny, tinkling, tingle, toes
2. Secretive, Sarah, sneaked, silently, studio, snatch, snapshot
3. bumbling, burglar, bumped, banister, bungled, break-in

PAGE 109

2. safe 5. sweep
3. tramp 6. frame
4. company

PAGE 110

- A.** 1. g 4. a 6. d
2. c 5. e 7. f
3. b

- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 111

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

PAGE 112

- A.** 1. g 4. a 6. f
2. d 5. c 7. e
3. b

- B.** 1. Cupid
2. Narcissus
3. Job
4. Goliath
5. Sherlock Holmes

PAGE 113

2. dinner party, nightmare
3. lecturer's voice, wordless drumbeat
4. Lefty McGuire, tiger
5. blood drops, liquid rubies
6. woman's hair, haystack
7. angry words, hot flames

PAGE 114

- A.** There should be check marks by #1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, and 11

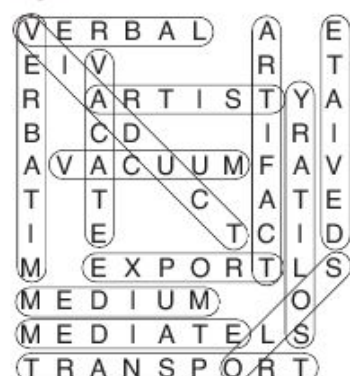
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 115

- Underline: (2) mountains, giants (3) plains, tortillas (4) hills, lumps on an alligator's hide (5) valleys, ice cream dips (6) rivers, snakes (7) canyon's sides, walls of a skyscraper (10) hammers, winds and rains (11) geologists, detectives

PAGE 116

- alarm clock; wailing demon; metaphor
- Mindy's hair; hard helmet; metaphor
- fog; veil; metaphor
- cats; sad, wailing babies; simile
- voice; icicles; simile
- rich, chocolate sundae; heaven on earth; metaphor
- mellow sounds; tones of bass fiddle; simile
- junior high; bridge; metaphor
- Sylvia, sea serpent; simile

PAGE 117**PAGE 118**

- artifact
- mediate
- solitary
- vacate
- verbatim
- verbal
- deviate
- viaduct
- transport
- export

PAGE 119

- phobia, phobos
- hyperactive, hyper
- homogeneous, homos
- metropolis, polis
- democracy, demos
- symphony, sym
- chronological, chronos

PAGE 120

- Sentences will vary.
Greek roots:
- sym
 - chronos
 - hyper
 - hyper
 - phobos
 - demos
 - homos
 - homos

PAGE 121

- medieval
- anonymous
- thorough
- particularly
- beginning
- license
- interrupt
- fulfill
- substitute
- embarrassed

- persuade
- despise
- tendency
- politician
- offense
- truly
- scholar
- women
- sincerely
- rhyme

PAGE 122

- substitute
- women
- offense
- beginning
- scholar
- despise
- license

PAGE 123

- ketchup, dairy products
- video, things in a newspaper
- election, types of governments
- toes, major body organs
- slice, cooking methods
- application, words meaning "suitable"
- mortgage, parts of a house
- salmon, types of shellfish

PAGE 124

- e
 - f
 - i
 - c
 - j
 - a
 - b
 - g
 - d
 - h
- serf
 - era
 - ally
 - treaty
 - nationalism
 - liberator

PAGE 125

- patriotism, the condition of having and displaying great love for one's country
- racism, the idea that one race is better than another
- communism, a political system based on an absence of social class, common ownership of farms and factories, a sharing of work and of goods
- fascism, a political system in which dictators and their followers take away human rights and glorify war
- liberalism, a belief in ideas that favor political change or progress

- militarism, a national policy of having a strong army and readiness for war
- terrorism, belief in a policy that certain goals can be achieved by frightening people with random violence

PAGE 126

- e
 - b
 - f
 - a
 - c
 - d
- The head or source is a river's beginning, the mouth is its end.
 - A canal is man-made while a channel is natural.
 - A peninsula is not completely surrounded by water as is an island.

PAGE 127

- peninsula
- channel
- factories
- mountains
- July
- Montana
- population
- North Pole
- microscope
- wheat

PAGE 128

- c
- f
- b
- h
- g
- j
- i
- e
- d

PAGE 129

Original articles will vary.

PAGE 130

- reference
- application
- résumé
- interview
- personnel
- commission
- benefits
- retirement
- minimum wage
- hired

PAGE 131

- Circle: personnel, application, résumé, interview, benefits, retirement, minimum wage, commission, reference, hired
- Sentences will vary.

PAGE 132

- j
 - h
 - a
 - b
 - c
 - d
 - e
 - f
 - g
 - i
- Answers may vary. Possible answers:
 - something expressed in words
 - equality in amount, weight, etc.
 - concern, attention
 - to move forward

PAGE 133

- b
- a
- b
- a
- c

PAGE 134

- catalog
- cross reference
- spine
- stacks
- Dewey decimal
- renew
- periodical
- Reader's Guide
- call number

PAGE 135

- concert
- credit card
- debt
- c
- a
- purchases
- ovation
- c
- b

PAGE 136

- strong
- worthless
- two
- wave
- limit
- one
- verb
- sandbox
- flashlight
- adverb
- beside
- accept
- three
- bit
- yard
- no
- channel
- antonyms

PAGE 137

- ACROSS:** 1. curious 3. thus
4. era 6. crow 7. truth
12. synonyms 15. polite
16. via 17. day
- DOWN:** 1. chronos
2. street-wise 5. mouth
8. lazy 9. junk 10. aloud
11. unify 13. nail 14. st

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