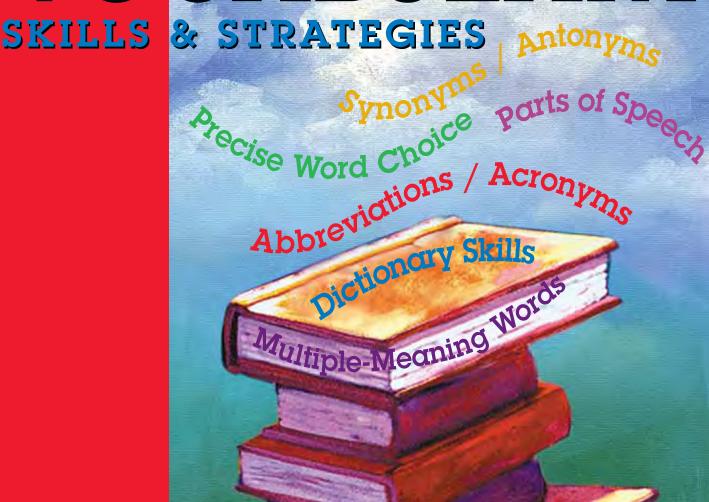
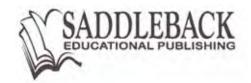


## HIGH-INTEREST LDING CABULARY





100 plust REPRODUCIBLE ACTIVITIES



# **SKILLS & STRATEGIES**



# **BUILDING**VOCABULARY SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL 3

LEVEL 4

LEVEL 5

LEVEL 6

LEVEL 7

LEVEL 8

Development and Production: Laurel Associates, Inc.

Cover Design: Image Quest, Inc.



Three Watson

Irvine, CA 92618-2767 Website: www.sdlback.com

Copyright © 2004 by Saddleback Educational Publishing. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the written permission of the publisher, with the exception below.

Pages labeled with the statement **Saddleback Educational Publishing** © **2004** are intended for reproduction. Saddleback Publishing, Inc. grants to individual purchasers of this book the right to make sufficient copies of reproducible pages for use by all students of a single teacher. This permission is limited to a single teacher, and does not apply to entire schools or school systems.

ISBN-10: 1-56254-723-2 ISBN-13: 978-1-56254-723-3 eBook: 978-1-60291-124-6

Printed in the United States of America 11 10 09 08 07 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

#### CONTENTS

Introduction	Prefixes 1
Using Definitions 16	Prefixes 2
Using Definitions 2	Prefixes 3
Using Definitions 38	Practice Page: Prefixes
Using Definitions 4	Suffixes 1
Synonyms 1	Suffixes 2
Synonyms 2	Suffixes 3
Synonyms 3	Suffixes 4
Synonyms 4	Suffixes 5
Antonyms 1	Suffixes and Prefixes51
Antonyms 2	Practice Page: Suffixes and Prefixes 52
Antonyms 3	Recognizing Word Parts53
Practice Page: Synonyms and	Word Workout: More Weird and
Antonyms17	Wonderful Words 154
There's English, and Then There's	Word Workout: More Weird and
English	Wonderful Words 255
Homonyms 1	Compound Words 1
Homonyms 2	Compound Words 2
Homonyms 3	Compound Words 3
Homonyms 4	Practice Page: Compound Words 59
Practice Page: Homonyms23	Word Workout
Weird and Wonderful Words	Parts of Speech 1
Words in Context	Parts of Speech 2
Context Clues: Definitions	Parts of Speech 3
Context Clues: Examples	Parts of Speech 4
Context Clues: Comparisons and	Parts of Speech 5
Contrasts	Parts of Speech: Adverbs66
Context Clues: Synonyms	Practice Page: Parts of Speech
	Word Workout: More Weird and Wonderful Words68
Words in Context: Putting Words to Work	
Word Workout	Commonly Confused Words 1
Multiple-Meaning Words 1	Practice Page: Commonly
Multiple-Meaning Words 2	Confused Words
Multiple-Meaning Words 3	The Dictionary: Finding Your Word 172
Multiple-Meaning Words 4	The Dictionary: Finding Your Word 2 73
Multiple-Meaning Words 5	The Dictionary Entry Word:
Practice Page: Multiple-Meaning	Syllables 1
Words38	The Dictionary Entry Word:
Word Workout	Syllables 2
Base Words 1	The Dictionary Entry Word:
Base Words 2	Spelling Help

The Dictionary Entry: Pronouncing	Figures of Speech: Hyperbole 1109
the Word 1	Figures of Speech: Hyperbole 2110
The Dictionary Entry: Pronouncing the Word 2	Figures of Speech: Similes
The Dictionary Entry: Pronouncing	and Metaphors
the Word 3	Figures of Speech: Similes
Dictionary Entry: Word Definitions/	Levels of Meaning: Words and Emotions 1
Parts of Speech 1	
Dictionary Entry: Word Definitions/	Levels of Meaning: Words and Emotions 2
Parts of Speech 2	Levels of Meaning: Words
Dictionary Entries: Multiple-Meaning	and Emotions 3
Words82	Word Workout
Using a Dictionary 183	Choosing Your Words
Using a Dictionary 284	Abbreviations: Reading Labels118
Practice Page: Using a Dictionary 85	Word Workout
Word Workout86	Words at Work: History 1
The Thesaurus 1	Words at Work: History 2
The Thesaurus 2	Using a Glossary122
Foreign Words and Phrases 1	Words at Work: American
Foreign Words and Phrases 2	Government 1
Word Origins: Greek Roots 191	Words at Work: American
Word Origins: Greek Roots 292	Government 2
Word Origins: Latin Roots 1	Using a Glossary125
Word Origins: Latin Roots 2	Words at Work: The Critic 1
Word Origins: Latin Roots 3	Words at Work: The Critic 2
Word Origins	Words at Work: The Shopper128
Analogies 1	Word Workout: Some Ups and
Analogies 2	Downs of Vocabulary129
Analogies 3	Words at Work: Health and
Word Workout: More Weird and	Grooming 1
Wonderful Words 1100	Words at Work: Health and Grooming 2
Word Workout: More Weird and	Words at Work: At the Computer 132
Wonderful Words 2	<del>-</del>
Informal Language: Slang	Tricky Spellings
Informal Language103	Practice Page: Tricky Spellings 134
Standard and Nonstandard	Power Workout: Review What You've Learned 1
Language	Power Workout: Review What
Figures of Speech: Idioms 1	You've Learned 2
Figures of Speech: Idioms 2	Scope and Sequence
Figures of Speech: Idioms 3	Answer Key
Word Workout	•





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.



The definition of a word tells its meaning. Study the definitions below and use them as you complete this worksheet.

adapt carnival freight transparent

- To **adapt** is to make usable or to change to fit new conditions.
- A **carnival** is traveling entertainment that usually includes sideshows, games, amusement rides, and refreshments.
- **Carnival** can also mean a time of feasting and merrymaking with parades, dances, and masquerades.
- **Freight** is a load of goods shipped by train, truck, ship, airplane, etc.
- Something **transparent** can be easily seen through or easily recognized.



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

1.	Mardi Gras is a famous		
	in New Orleans		
	that people celebrate with parades,		
	costumes, music, and dancing.		
2.	A train carries goods from the manufacturer to the marketplace.		
3.	The fence post is too short, so the rancher will it by welding on more metal.		

4.	As suburbs grow, cougars have had
	to to humans
	moving into their environment.
5.	The clear window was more
	than the
	stained-glass window.
6.	Although Martha said she broke
	the date because she had to study,
	her real reasons were quite

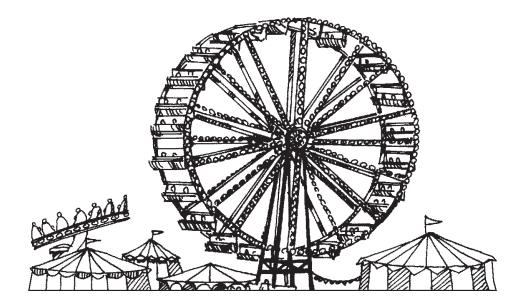
ne: D

Directions:

Name:

Review the definitions from the last worksheet. Then choose words from the box that best complete the paragraph. Write the **word or form of the word** on the lines. (You may use a word more than once.)

adapt carnival freight transparent



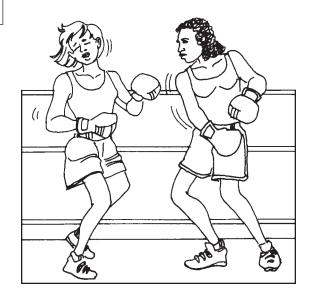
People saved their money. They	_ their regular schedules
to make time for fun.	
With lots of games and thrill rides, the	had arrived in
town! For the past two days, workers had been unloadi	ng
from brightly colored trucks. What an exciting life it mu	ast be to go from town to
town with a!	
It could be hard, however, tot	to the life of a traveler with
no permanent roots.	
Now the gates were ready to open. A Ferris wheel to	urned high above the town's
tallest building plastic sheeting le	t light shine in but covered
refreshment booths in case of rain. The fun was about	to begin!



You can often figure out a word's definition by studying the other words in the sentence.

conceited frustrate lavish	opponent
----------------------------	----------

- To be **conceited** is to have too high of an opinion of yourself.
- To **frustrate** someone is to keep that person from doing or getting something desirable.
- **Lavish** means very generous in giving or spending; much more than enough.
- To **lavish** is to spend or give generously.
- **Opponents** are individuals or teams, etc., that work against one another in a fight, contest, election, etc.; they are foes.



Directions: Write T or F to tell whether each sentence below is true or false.

1 N	Most	celebrities	enjoy	quite a	a lavish	lifestyle.
-----	------	-------------	-------	---------	----------	------------

- 2. \_\_\_\_ Even poor parents can lavish their children with love.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ A cat might frustrate a dog by peering down at him from the top of a bookcase.
- 4. \_\_\_\_ You can't be self-confident without being conceited.
- 5. \_\_\_\_ Opponents always share their game plans before taking the field.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ People might think a very shy person is aloof or conceited.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Lavish banquet meals are always served with catsup and mustard.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Opponents in a debate may be teammates in a sport.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ You can frustrate your own goals if you are too lazy to work hard.

Name:

te a sentence about a stuck-up person. Give an example of something he did. Use the word <b>conceited</b> .  The a sentence about a time when things didn't turn out the way you'd red. Use a form of the word <b>frustrate</b> .  The a sentence telling about a very generous person. Use <b>lavish</b> as
ed. Use a form of the word <b>frustrate</b> .
re a sentence telling about a very generous person. Use <b>lavish</b> as
adjective.
write a different sentence about the same very generous person. It is time use <b>lavish</b> as a verb.
sentence, describe a sporting event. Use the word <b>opponent</b> .
•



Synonyms are words that have the same or similar meanings. Thinking of synonyms for familiar words can help you stretch your vocabulary.

A. Directions: Review some words you've studied by thinking about their synonyms. Circle the synonym of each **boldface** word. (Use a dictionary as needed.)

1.	adapt	adjust	refuse	confuse

- 2. **carnival** zoo festival library
- 3. **freight** dock cargo business
- 4. transparent muddy black clear
- 5. **conceited** arrogant calm modest
- 6. **frustrate** please resist hinder
- 7. **lavish** thrifty ancient extravagant
- 8. **opponent** foe comrade assistant



**B. Directions:** Write a **boldface** word from above that is a synonym of each word below. Use a dictionary as needed. You will write two words twice.

1. adversary 6. trans	slucent
-----------------------	---------

- 2. fair \_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. egotistical \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. accommodate \_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. thwart \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. shipment \_\_\_\_\_ 9. rival \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. generous \_\_\_\_\_ 10. elaborate \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Date:

Most words have many synonyms (words with similar meanings).

Directions: Read each group of words. Circle the one word that is NOT a synonym. Then think of another synonym and add it to the group. Write your synonym on the blank line. Use a dictionary as needed. The first one is done for you.

1.	love	disdain	8.	amend	revise
	fondness	affection		withdraw	modify
	devotion				
2.	vehicle	dory	9.	alien	foreign
	vessel	skiff		exotic	capable
3.	scheme	plan	10.	chasm	chaos
	plot	dinner		confusion	tumult
4.	blunder	error	11.	blunt	candid
	essay	goof		wild	frank
5.	complex	complicated	12.	sole	solitary
	intricate	wide		sincere	alone
6.	costly	bizarre	13.	vex	vend
	unique	unusual		annoy	pester
7	hint	clue	1./	barter	trade
1.		solution	14.		
	suggestion			swap	display



Good writers use synonyms to avoid repeating words.

Directions: Improve the writing below by eliminating the repeated words. Replace the **boldface** word with a synonym from the box. Write the new word on the line.

favorite	wacky	spin
celebrities	crazes	films
audiences	stylish	

- 1. The 1950s was a decade of **fads**. Most fads of the fifties were crazy and fun.
- 2. Frontiersman Davy Crockett became a **popular** hero. Coonskin caps were a popular style with kids around the country.
- 3. Young people liked to twirl plastic tubes called hula hoops around their waists. They held contests to see who could **twirl** a hoop the longest.
- 4. Another popular fad was 3D **movies**. At these movies, people wore special glasses that made images look three dimensional.

- 5. Television was new, and **viewers** loved the TV characters. Viewers laughed at the freckle-faced puppet Howdy Doody and his horn-honking pal, Clarabelle the Clown.
- 6. **Zany** comedians had their own TV shows. Lucille Ball, the zany star of *I Love Lucy*, became one of the favorite performers of all time.
- 7. **Fashionable** girls wore pleated skirts and bobby socks. Fashionable boys wore blue jeans and varsity letter sweaters.
- 8. Rock and roll stars like Bill Haley and Buddy Holly rose to the top.
  The biggest of the **stars** was Elvis Presley, known as the "King of Rock and Roll."

Name:



In many cases, 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. animal / beast	and the same of th
	Min Comment
2. yell / screech	mink IP 42 111K
3. evening / twilight	
4. tight / taut	
5. exciting / exhilarating	

Name:

#### **ANTONYMS 1**

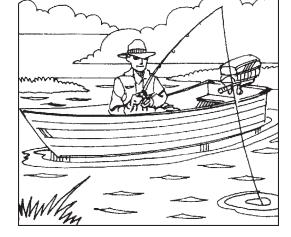


Words with opposite meanings are antonyms. The words huge and tiny are examples of antonyms.

- A. Directions: Review some vocabulary words from earlier sheets as you work with antonyms. In each group, draw lines to match the words on the right with their antonyms on the left.
  - 1. conceited
  - 2. transparent
  - 3. opponent
  - 4. zany
  - 5. frustrate

- a. sensible
- b. humble
- c. facilitate
- d. opaque
- e. comrade
- Directions: Complete each sentence with an antonym of the word in parentheses.

  Use a dictionary if you need help with word meanings.
  - The sea is usually very
     (placid) \_\_\_\_\_ during the winter months.
  - 2. (Numerous) \_\_\_\_\_ fishing boats go out during December and January.
  - 3. Arnie Bergstrum is a fisherman who (detests) \_\_\_\_\_ his work.



- 4. Early most (evenings) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Arnie steers his boat into the harbor.
- 5. He (departs) \_\_\_\_\_ at sunset, usually with a boatload of fresh fish.





Read each pair of sentences. Find a word in the second sentence that is an antonym of the **boldface** word in the first sentence. Write the antonym pair on the lines.

1. Animals and humans have some **similarities**, such as their need for food, water, and sleep. One of the biggest differences between the two is the human's ability to use language.

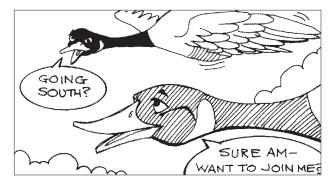
				_ /
				-

2. Although animals don't talk, anyone who owns a **domestic** animal can tell you that a pet expresses itself. Wild animals, too, communicate ideas with each other.

 	/

3. A dog can make its presence known with a **simple** bark. It can also respond to complicated hand and voice signals.

		 		/



4. But making a woofing **noise** and following commands is different from using language. Animals spend much of their time in silence, unable to combine sounds into words.

				 /

5. Yes. **fictional** animals such as Mickey Mouse and Daffy Duck can talk, and parrots can imitate some human words. There are. however, no actual animals that can carry on a conversation!

			_ /





Will you stay inside or go outside? Do you prefer dry or wet weather? If you recognize the antonyms in those sentences, you're ready to complete this worksheet.

- A. Directions: Circle the antonyms (words with opposite meanings) in each sentence.
  - 1. I'll believe the news when I read it in black and white!
  - 2. Gina stood by her husband Rick through thick and thin.
  - 3. The detectives searched the house from top to bottom.
  - 4. Two wrongs don't make a right!
  - 5. The TV show airs once in the A.M. and again in the P.M.
  - 6. With youth comes beauty; with age comes wisdom.



- Directions: Completely change the meaning of each sentence. Rewrite it, replacing the underlined word with an antonym.
  - 1. The purple polka-dot bow tie is the  $\underline{\text{best}}$  gift I've ever received.
  - 2. The audience was <u>fascinated</u> by Marcus the Magician and his tricks.
  - 3. After the hurricane, Barney became known as the town <u>hero</u>.
  - 4. Patty's Pie Pantry serves the <u>freshest</u> desserts in town!
  - 5. Mr. and Mrs. Marks forbid their children to stay out past 10:00 P.M.
  - 6. In Bay City, it's <u>illegal</u> to enter a restaurant barefoot.

Name:

#### **PRACTICE PAGE: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS**



Check what you know. Review your work with synonyms and antonyms.

A. Directions: Write A to identify each	antonym pair. Write S to identify a synonym pair.
1 fictional / actual 2 zany / wacky 3 viewers / audience 4 transparent / opaque 5 conceited / modest  B. Directions: Write a synonym for each	10 fashionable / stylish
1. love	6. barter
1. love 2. unique 3. chaos 4. exciting 5. domestic	6. numerous  7. simple  8. forbid  9. illegal

Name:

#### THERE'S ENGLISH, AND THEN THERE'S ENGLISH . . .

In both Great Britain and America, you'll find people speaking English. Let's explore some differences in the words they use.

A. Directions:	Match each British term on the left with its American equivalent on the right.
	Draw lines to make the matches. (Use a good, large dictionary for help.)

1. Cai pain	1.	car	park
-------------	----	-----	------

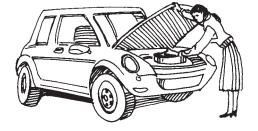
- 2. **flat**
- 3. **lorry**
- 4. underground
- 5. **lift**
- 6. porridge
- 7. perambulator (pram)

- a. elevator
- b. subway
- c. truck
- d. apartment
- e. baby carriage
- f. oatmeal
- g. parking lot

B. Directions:	Think about "car terms" as you spell the
	American name for each of these British
	automobile parts. Take a guess or check
	a good, large dictionary.



- 1. petrol tank:
- 2. headlamp: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. tyre:
- 3. bonnet:
- 5. boot:



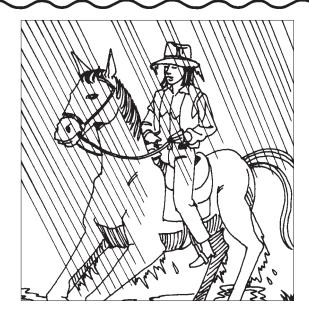


Name:

There's a big difference between a rain, a reign, and a rein even though the three words sound the same. We call different words that sound the same homonyms.

**Directions:** Read each sentence and notice the homonyms in parentheses. Underline the correct homonym.

- 1. When the (rein / rain) began to fall, I opened my umbrella.
- 2. Queen Elizabeth I began her (reign / rain) over England in 1558.
- 3. The rider used a light (rein / reign) to guide her horse.
- 4. A leather (bridal / bridle) fit over the horse's head.
- 5. In China, the bride traditionally wears a red (bridal / bridle) gown.
- 6. The eagle and the flag are (cymbals / symbols) of our country.
- 7. With a clang of the (cymbals / symbols ) the band ended the anthem.
- 8. (Owe / Oh), my! I've broken Aunt Hilda's favorite mug!



- 9. Aunt Hilda, I (owe / oh) you the price of the mug.
- 10. It seems that just as I get interested in a program, the TV station will (pause / paws) for an ad.
- 11. The bear used its (pause / paws) to snatch the fish from the river.
- 12. We (guest / guessed) which (guest / guessed) would catch the bride's bouquet.





The letter below is a homonym horror! There are 18 errors you'll need to correct.

Directions:

Read the following letter. The number at the end of each line tells you how many homonym errors you'll find in that line. Underline the incorrect homonyms. Then write the correct words below the letter.

Deer Janet, (1)

Have you herd about our knew neighbors? (2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(3)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(4)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(1)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(2)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(3)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

(4)

They moved in last Saturday during a grate big

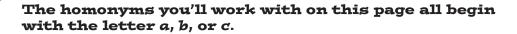
(4)

They moved in last Saturday durin

### Correct homonyms:

1	7	13
2	8	14
3	9	15
4	10	16
5	11	17
6	12	18

Name:



Complete each rhyme with the correct homonym. Circle the word you choose.

1. This diamond's mine. I love to wear it.

> It sparkles 'cause it's one full (caret / carat / carrot).

2. At the wedding of Jill and Walter,

White candles twinkled on the (alter / altar).

3. Oh, no! Please don't send Jim to jail!

I'll be glad to pay all of his (bail / bale).

4. I love all pies—apple and cherry,

Pecan, peach, and especially (berry / bury).

5. Vote for Elle: she's fair and thorough.

> She's running for office in a New York (burrow / borough / burro).

6. The spooky ghoul did rave and rant.

It spoke its own unusual (cant / can't).

7. To memorize words and make your teacher very proud,

> Try writing them down and saying them (allowed / aloud).

## **YOTE FOR ELLE**

SHE'S FAIR AND THOROUGH





Directions	Review the last worksheet. Write a sentence using each homonym you did <b>not</b> circle. Underline each homonym that you use.	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
Name:		Date:

A. Direction:	Unscramble the letters to write	the homo	nym of the <b>boldface</b> word.
1 ormho	1 VPOMIS		
1. <b>cymba</b>			
2. <b>paws</b>	SAUPE		
3. <b>bury</b>	RERYB		
4. aloud	L E D O L A W		
5. <b>sum</b>	O S E M		
B. Direction	Read each sentence. Write a correct. Put a check mark (  Fix the error by writing the correct.)	) on the line	e if the homonym is incorrect.
1 K	ing Tobias IV began his <b>reign</b>	5	The invitation said: "Your
b	y freeing all the zoo animals.		<b>presents</b> is requested at the
			June 6 wedding of Marvin
0 77			Mumford and Maude Melcher."
	he rider pulled back on the eign, and the horse stopped.		
10	and the horse stopped.	6.	<b>You're</b> not going to see a
			wedding like that very often!
3 S	ome people think that their		
•	vesight can be improved by		
ea	ating a <b>carat</b> a day.	7	If the tuxedos don't fit, a
_			seamstress can <b>alter</b> them.
4 A	ll the men in the <b>bridle</b>		
pa	arty wore purple and pink	8	<b>Kernel</b> Kelly will be stationed
st	riped tuxedos.		in Hawaii next summer.
_			
Name:			Date:

#### **WEIRD AND WONDERFUL WORDS**



Some words just sound great! They feel good on the tongue and excite the imagination.

Directions:

Read each **boldface** word aloud. Then circle the letter of its meaning. These words may be unfamiliar, so check a dictionary.

#### 1. banshee

- a. a nightclub that does not allow women
- b. in Irish folk tales, a female spirit who wails when someone is about to die
- c. to be sent away for a long time

#### 2. akimbo

- a. a Japanese gown
- b. extremely thin and unhealthy
- c. standing with elbows bent and hands on hips

#### 3. behemoth

- a. a very large, powerful thing
- b. a type of white, wool-eating moth
- c. the place where a river runs into the sea

#### 4. carbuncle

- a. a type of automobile seatbelt
- b. a red, boil-like swelling beneath the skin
- c. a relative living in a distant place



#### 5. catarrh

- a. a cold-like condition with a runny nose
- b. the sound of an automobile engine on a freezing day
- c. a valuable metal.

#### 6. caterwaul

- a. a large, round fruit with orange flesh
- b. a difficult problem
- c. screeching sound sometimes made by a cat

#### 7. foible

- a. a small fault or weakness of character
- b. a story with a moral
- c. a long metal strip

#### **WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Remember that the other words in a phrase, sentence, or paragraph are a word's context. The context helps you understand the new word's meaning.



Directions: Read each sentence. Guess the meaning of the boldface words from their context. Circle the letter of the word's meaning.

During the cold winter, the forest animals had to **forage** in the underbrush to survive.

#### 1. To **forage** is to:

- a. look about for food
- b. starve
- c. plant crops

The **glutton** pushed away his empty plate, closed his eyes, and burped.

#### 2. A **glutton** is a:

- a. silly clown
- b. kindly gentleman
- c. greedy eater

Cindy gagged and turned her head away when she saw the **odious** pile of rotted food.

#### 3. **Odious** means:

- a. tempting, inviting
- b. very unpleasant, disgusting
- c. artistically arranged

The **crocus** is a **harbinger** of spring, usually blooming in February.

#### 4. A **crocus** is a:

- a. small plant with white, purple, or yellow flowers
- b. common bird much like a robin
- c. warm breeze that blows from the south

#### 5. A **harbinger** is a:

- a. thing that indicates what's to come
- b. thing of value or great importance
- c. strange or unexpected thing

Noah can't really fix cars, but he likes to **tinker** with engines.

#### 6. To **tinker** is to:

- a. buy things in large quantities
- b. look at for long periods of time
- c. busy oneself without accomplishing much



#### **CONTEXT CLUES: DEFINITIONS**



Clues can help you get word meanings from context. Sometimes you'll find a new word's definition within a sentence.

A. Directions: Read each sentence. Look for a definition of the **boldface** word in the context. Underline that definition. Use the first item as an example.

- 1. Some superstitious people believe the number 13 is a **jinx**—a thing that brings bad luck.
- 2. Because the class was too noisy, the teacher had to **reiterate**, or repeat herself over and over.
- 3. Spiders are the most common **arachnids**, eight-legged insects with bodies that are divided into two sections.
- 4. When Byron the bully pushes kids around on the playground, he shows his **belligerence**, or eagerness to fight.
- 5. **Belladonna**, a poisonous plant with black berries, is used to make a number of medicines.



- 6. Mr. Melnichuck, the neighborhood grouch, called us **hoodlums**, or people who have no respect for the law.
- 7. Blake thinks that his **goatee**, a small pointed beard, makes him look older.
- 8. Ryan hopes to become an **orthodontist**—a dentist who specializes in straightening teeth.
- B. Directions: Review the sentences above. Then circle words and symbols below that were used to let you know a word will be defined.
  - 1. —

- 3. that is
- 5. afterwards
- 7. or
- 9. !

- 2. in other words
- 4. "
- 6. thus
- 8. because
- 10.,

Name:

#### CONTEXT CLUES: EXAMPLES

A word's context will sometimes contain examples. These can give you a clue to meaning.

Underline the examples that help explain the meaning of the **boldface** word. Then circle the letter that gives the word's definition. The first one has been done for you.

1. Marshall High School has introduced a new **curriculum** that includes the study of economics, health, and business math.

#### **Curriculum** means:

- (a.) the courses of study in a school
- b. after-school activities
- 2. Marva has become rather **apathetic** about her studies, daydreaming in class and skipping school.

#### **Apathetic** means:

- a. uninterested, indifferent
- b. overly concerned, worried
- 3. *Maria is bilingual*, speaking both English and Spanish.

#### **Bilingual** means:

- a. worldly, well-traveled
- b. able to use two languages
- 4. The menu includes several **mollusks**. such as clams, oysters, and mussels.

#### **Mollusks** are:

- a. soft-bodied animals with shells
- b. meal starters such as salads and soups

5. Sara is a very **inept** seamstress who, for example, sewed the sleeves on a jacket inside out.

#### **Inept** means:

- a. experienced
- b. unskillful, bungling
- 6. Garth enjoys contact sports such as football and rugby.

#### Contact sports:

- a. involve impact and touching
- b. take place indoors
- 7. When in Washington D.C. we visited several monuments, such as the Lincoln Memorial and the Vietnam War Memorial.

#### **Monuments** are:

- a. theme parks with thrill rides
- b. structures created in memory of a person or happening





#### **CONTEXT CLUES: COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS**



Sometimes a writer will compare or contrast things to provide a clue to understanding.

Directions:

Use the comparison or contrast in each item to figure out the meaning of the **boldface** word. Then circle the words that best complete the definition.

1. Monica prefers **bland** foods to spicy or strongly flavored dishes.

Bland means (mild / healthy).

2. His vision was **keen**, like a hawk that spots a mouse from the air.

Keen means (very sharp / extremely poor).

3. Michelle's dress is **subdued**, unlike Sara's, which is flashy and a bit gaudy.

Subdued means (tight-fitting / modest, simple).

4. Blakely Shampoo makes my hair **shimmer**, but City Girl Shampoo leaves it looking dull.

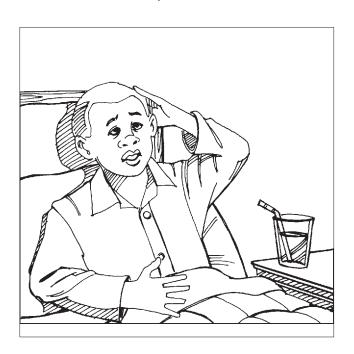
To *shimmer* is to (shine / break off).

5. Robert's rental house turned out to be a **hovel** rather than the mansion he'd imagined.

A *hovel* is (a small, broken-down house / an apartment building).

6. When Jake had **influenza** he felt worse than when he had a cold.

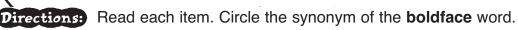
*Influenza* is a (viral disease / broken bone).



Name:

#### **CONTEXT CLUES: SYNONYMS**

By providing a synonym (word with a similar meaning), a writer can help readers understand an unfamiliar



- 1. Many of us have some sort of phobia, or unreasonable fear.
- 2. Because some people are afraid of **reptiles**, they tremble at the thought of snakes.
- 3. During his last run of the day, the skier fell and fractured his **clavicle**, or collarbone.
- 4. Some cold medicines make people **lethargic**, so they feel drowsy until the dose wears off.
- 5. The city council asked the mayor to present some rationale, or reasons, for her decision.
- 6. The musical piece changed **cadence** when the rhythm gradually switched tempo from slow to quick.



- 7. When the hospital needs extra power, a generator serves as an **auxiliary** energy source.
- 8. Margaret sometimes uses **blandishments** to get what she wants, but her flattery seldom wins true friends.
- 9. The **femur**, or thighbone, is the largest bone in the body.
- 10. Because Stanley's greatest fault is greed, his **avarice** finally drove him to a life of crime.



#### **WORDS IN CONTEXT**

**Directions:** Read the passage. Use context clues to decide the meaning of each **boldface** word. Write your definitions on the lines below the passage.

#### The Magic Wand

"It's just sixteen bucks," said the man at the resale store. "This **baton** once belonged to the **renowned maestro**, Diego Ramero. The famous genius **conducted** a grand **symphony**. Some say Ramero's stick has **mystical** powers. To own this wand is to possess almost magical greatness."

I didn't care much about leading musicians in an orchestra. I did,

however, want to be a baseball star. Conductor Diego Ramero **wielded** a stick, and I held a bat. Good enough! The magic ought to work.

The baton became my **talisman**—my good luck charm. Suddenly, I **excelled** in everything! I passed tests. I hit home runs. I **swaggered** around school, walking tall, and holding my head high. I owned the magic wand!

1.	baton:
2.	renowned:
3.	maestro:
4.	conducted:
5.	symphony:
6.	mystical:
7.	wielded:
8.	talisman:
9.	excelled:
10.	swaggered:

#### **WORDS IN CONTEXT: PUTTING WORDS TO WORK**

_				
•	_		,	
m		0011	ATA	
	<i>'A</i> 14	ecti		
•				_

Reread the story from the last worksheet. Then answer the following questions. Use at least one word from the box in each answer. Underline the words where you use them.

•	our answer.	i you leel g	good or bad ar	oout yourself?	
-	ink a good l our answer.	uck charn	n could <i>really</i>	help a person su	cceed?
. Carrying a	_	charm is o	one type of su	perstition. Define	the word
	heard of any				

#### **WORD WORKOUT**



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

VIII CO	On the blar	nk line, write another word	d tha	at would fit in the g	roup. Then explain what
1.	gardener electrician salesperson  All these are	teenager  detective  mechanic  iobs.	5.	New Jersey Russia Peru	India Canada
2.	cockroach beetle swan	cicada mosquito	6.	jazz reggae rock	blues stereo
3.	notorious strong renowned	illustrious well-known	7.	witness defendant waiter	attorney prosecutor
4.	smirk frown	sneer	8.	headache sore throat	nausea cramps

Name:

grimace

Date:

tea bag

#### **MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS 1**



Many words have more than one meaning, depending on how they are used. The following story should prove that point!

**Directions:** Read the conversation below. Then answer the questions.

#### A Mouse in the House

Felicia overheard Kate and Doug talking. She listened closely.

"I just bought a new mouse," Doug said, "and it's a lot better than my old one! It moves much more quickly. I really love it!"

Felicia shivered at the thought of having a rodent for a pet.

She heard Kate reply, "That sounds great. I'd like to get one too. Was it very expensive?"

Felicia couldn't believe her ears! How could her friend Kate think of bringing a creature like a mouse into her house? She shuddered and left the room.

"This mouse was worth every penny," Doug continued the conversation. "Now I find it much easier to work with my computer."

1.	Explain the misunderstanding. Define the thing Felicia believed that Doug
	had purchased.
2.	Explain what Doug had actually bought.
3.	What does it mean when a person is described as a "mouse"?



#### **MULTIPLE MEANING WORDS 2**

Upon hearing a word, different people might think of different things. That's because many words have more than one meaning.

Directions:

Explain the meaning each boldface item would most likely have to the following people. Use a dictionary if you need one.

snake
1. to a zoologist:
2. to a plumber:
fence
3. to a gardener:
4. to a thief:
5. to a swordsman:
brush
6. to a hair stylist:
7. to a forest fire fighter:
8. to a painter:
fault
9. to a geologist:
10. to a lawyer:
11. to a tennis player:
bulb
12. to an electrician:
13. to a landscaper:
Name: Date:

#### **MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS 3**



It's a fact: Words can mean different things in different situations! Here's some further practice with multiple-meaning words.

Directions:

Explain the meaning each boldface item would most likely have to the following people. Use a dictionary as needed.

canvas
1. to a tent maker:
2. to an artist:
bug
3. to a detective:
4. to an exterminator:
5. to a mechanic:
6. to a babysitter:
deliver
7. to a postal worker:
8. to an obstetrician:
9. to a spokesperson:
buck
10. to a rodeo rider:
11. to a banker:
12. to a hunter:

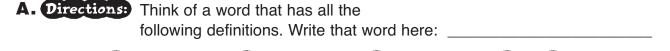
# **MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS 4**

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

	pool	check	hood	gulf	build
<b>Directions:</b> Write the	word from the	box that co	ompletes ea	ach sentence.	~~~
When the rainstor     was glad that her	jacket had a	ı	in an e		homes ne should take
2. As the rain fell, w				he car engine	e stalled, Gretche open the
<ul><li>3. It seemed to Sarai puddles she cross as the</li><li>4. After stepping in a stopped to</li></ul>	sed were as v of M a puddle, Sa	exico!	Gretche "maybe	en said to her we can figur car started a	e out how to
condition of her some secondary of her some secondary condition of her some secondary	hoes. returned e was sorry marl	1	pay for ————————————————————————————————————	a tow truck,	e enough cash to so she wrote a n her bank accor te local gym, so h
showing wrong and showing wrong and showing he'd spen swimming at the showing in the library.	t more time neighborhoo	d	3. Juan ar differer ———	nd his parents	s come from s, and there's a
7. During the earthq trembled, and a _ opened up in the		0		-	arents continue i good relationshi respect.

### **MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS 5**







- headdress of gold, jewels, etc. worn by a king or queen
- first place in a contest; the championship
- the top part of the head
- the top part of anything
- the part of a tooth that sticks out from the gum
- [slang] to hit over the head

B. Directions:	Now write sentences. Use the multiple-meaning word you wrote above in
	each of the six ways it's defined.

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

Name:

# PRACTICE PAGE: MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Practice what you've learned about words with more than one meaning.

Directions:

Write two sentences for each of these multiple-meaning words. Make sure that the word has a different meaning in each sentence.

mouse	
1	
2	
fence	
1	
bug	
_	
check	
1	
gulf	
pool	
1	
2.	
ame:	Date:

# **WORD WORKOUT**

1.	I'll wheedle and needle my good friend Camilla until she comes with me to see the zoo's new	The os
2.	He eats a lot more than his share of mutton.	
	Yes, my friend Bill is quite a	ACOS DE LA COORDE
		4. Ann's gastric distress was not
3.	Our silly quarrel caused a rift;	a puzzle.
3.	Our silly quarrel caused a rift;  I'll mend it with a heartfelt	•
_	I'll mend it with a heartfelt	That's what you get when soda popyou  ne these words as they're used in the verses
<b>D</b> i	I'll mend it with a heartfelt   rections: Stretch your vocabulary. Defire	That's what you get when soda por you  ne these words as they're used in the verses
<b>Di</b>	I'll mend it with a heartfelt   rections: Stretch your vocabulary. Defir above. Use context clues and wheedle:	That's what you get when soda por you  ne these words as they're used in the verses
1. 2.	I'll mend it with a heartfelt   rections: Stretch your vocabulary. Defir above. Use context clues and wheedle:  mutton:	That's what you get when soda por you  ne these words as they're used in the verses a dictionary for help.

# **BASE WORDS 1**



The base of a word is its main part. Often, we form new words by adding other parts to the base. The word perfect, for example, is the base of perfectly and of imperfect.

A. Di		e base word in each		r perjectly a	ind of imperfect.
1.	righteous	rightly	right	~~	rightful
2.	disobey	obedience	obeye	d	obey
3.	rehearse	rehearsal	rehear	rsed	rehearsing
4.	reinvest	invest	invest	ment	investor
5.	inaction	active	act		action
В. О	rections: Complet	te each sentence with	n a word	l listed above.	~ ~ ~ ~
1.	When honest Al	found a	6.	The student	council members
	wallet, he return	ed it to its		agreed that	they should take
		owner.			before the
2.	A master should	expect		problem got	out of hand.
		_ from his	7.	Bike riders,	as well as auto
	or her dog each	and every day.		drivers, mus	st
3.	The cast held a	dress		the laws of t	he road.
		_ on the	8.	If Ben doesn	i't get enough sleep, he
	eve of opening n	ight.		can	pretty weird!
4.	After Allie sold h	er stocks, she	9.	If you plan t	o get a puppy, you'll
	decided to			need to	a lot
	the money.			of time in tra	aining it.
5.	Becca always thi	inks she's	10.	"What's in a	name?" asked Tina
		_ and has trouble		as she	her

Name: Date:

lines for the role of Juliet.

admitting when she's wrong.

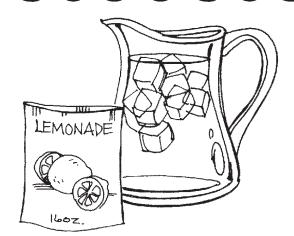
A. Dir	Recognizing the base word can be the meaning of an unfamiliar word can be sections:  Write the base of each boldfacture and dictionary as needed.	ord.
2. 3. 4.	traumatic disclaimer pharmaceutical harmonize discredit	
B. Dir	base words you wrote. Use the	one of the <b>boldface</b> words or with one of the e first letter as a clue.
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	Angela, who volunteers at a homeless shelter, is a c to all teenagers.  The lawyer tried to d the witness by proving she was a liar.  The soprano and the alto sang in perfect h  The members of the Perfect Pitch Trio h to make beautiful music.  The earthquake was a d experience.	<ul> <li>6. The roofer's fall caused head t</li></ul>
	that left people fearing the slightest tremor.	10. After leaving the doctor's office, Tyrone took a prescription to the neighborhood $\rho$ .

Name:



Prefixes are groups of letters added to the beginning of base words. By adding a prefix to a word, you can create a new word with its own meaning.

- A. Directions: Read the following two verses and look for the **boldface** base word in each. Then find and circle a word in the verse that is formed by adding a prefix to that base word.
  - When asked to **spell** a word,
     Poor Arnold had a fit.
     He hadn't learned his word list
     And knew he'd misspell it!
  - It was warm outside today.
     So I made some lemonade.
     I fixed it in a jiffy
     Because it came pre-made.



**B. Directions:** Write the prefixes and the base words for each word below. Use the first item as an example.

		Prefix	Base
1.	unzip	<u>un</u> -	zip
2.	unusual		
3.	preview		
4.	rearrange		
5.	unwrap		
6.	reopen		
7.	reconsider		
8.	uneasy		
9.	interact		
10.	forefather		

Name: Date:

#### PREFIXES 2

Prefixes have meanings of their own. Knowing the meaning of a prefix can help you understand some of the words you meet.

**Directions:** Match each prefix below with its meaning(s). Write a letter by each number to make a match. Use a dictionary as needed.

- 1. trans-
- 2. counter-
- 3. \_\_\_\_ auto-
- 4. inter-
- 5. \_\_\_\_ **co-**
- 6. **fore-**

- a. of or for one's self
- b. within, between, or among
- c. across
- d. against, opposite
- e. together with
- f. front

**Directions:** Complete each item by underlining the correct word in parentheses.

- 1. The committee had two chairmen who worked together. They were (co-chairmen / pre-chairmen).
- 2. The boss sent a memo around the office telling about the new vacation policy. It was an ( autooffice / interoffice ) memo.
- 3. The medicine was supposed to work against the effects of the poison. The doctors hoped it would (counteract / interact ) the poison.

- 4. The senator wrote a book about himself. It was his (counterbiography / autobiography).
- 5. The ship will carry goods across the sea. This is one way to (transport / autoport) cargo.
- 6. The pain seemed to come from the front of his head. He gently rubbed his (cohead/forehead) with his fingers.





Review the prefixes from the last worksheet.

**Directions:** Circle a letter to show the correct definition. Use your knowledge of prefixes to figure out meaning. Check a dictionary if you need help.

# 1. foreground:

- a. the part of a scene or picture that appears to be toward the front; nearest the viewer
- b. the part of a park that contains the athletic fields and tennis courts

## 2. counterclockwise:

- a. in the direction in which the hands of a clock move
- b. in a direction opposite to that in which the hands of a clock move

#### 3. transatlantic:

- a. under the Atlantic Ocean
- b. crossing the Atlantic Ocean

# 4. intermingle:

- a. to mix together, blend
- b. to separate, divide

#### 5. microfilm:

- a. short movie
- b. small photo



# 6. cooperate:

- a. to work together to get something done
- b. to perform emergency surgery

# 7. autograph:

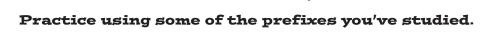
- a. something written in a person's own handwriting, especially one's name
- b. the title of a popular movie, TV show, or play

# 8. extraordinary:

- a. beyond normal or usual
- b. spare; left over



# **PRACTICE PAGE: PREFIXES**



**Directions:** Add a prefix from the box to each word. Then use the new word in a sentence. Use a dictionary as needed. (One prefix will be used twice.)

trans-	counter-	inter-	со-	tore-
	ont:			
	tack:			
	gn:			
p	ant:			
 w	orker:			
	ılactic:			

Name:

# **SUFFIXES 1**



Name:

A *suffix* is added to the end of a word. A suffix always changes the word's meaning.

**Directions:** The suffix -less means "without." The suffix -ful means "full of." Add -less or -ful to each **boldface** word to make a new word that completes the sentence.

1.	A person who has no <b>hope</b> is	( mesta masterna)
2.	A husband and wife without a <b>child</b> are	
3.	A man without one <b>penny</b> to his name is	
4.	A necklace that is <b>worth</b> nothing is	10. Food that is without <b>taste</b> is
5.	A situation that causes a lot of <b>fright</b> is	11. Food that has plenty of <b>flavor</b> is
6.	A person who has a lot of <b>hope</b> is	12. Work for which one receives no
7.	A person with great <b>skill</b> is	thanks is a job.
8.	One who dances with <b>grace</b> is	13. A story that holds great <b>meaning</b> is
9.	One who speaks with great <b>force</b> is a speaker.	14. A night during which you get no sleep is a night.

## **SUFFIXES 2**

Among the most commonly used suffixes are -er and -est. When added to adjectives, they help us compare things. For example, Artie may be taller than Stan, but Jess may be the tallest of all!

**Directions:** Replace each *italicized* phrase with a word that ends with *-er* or *-est*. Write the new word on the line that matches the number. (Hint: Watch out for number 10. It's a little tricky!)

Last summer I had what may have been the (1) most weird night of my life. I went to bed (2) more early than usual. I hadn't been asleep long when I heard the (3) most strange noise in the living room. It was a screech (4) more eerie than any human sound!

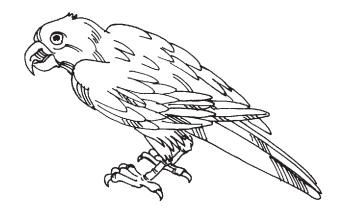
I tiptoed through the darkness and switched on the (5) most bright light. There, perched upon the fireplace mantle, was the (6) most

1.			

- 4.

- 7.

lovely bird I've ever seen. It was a parrot with feathers (7) more blue than a summer sky and (8) more green than spring grass. Polly (that's what I named her) had flown in the open window and found her (9) most new home with me. Since that night, she has proved to be a (10) *more good* friend than any other I've ever had!



- 10.



<sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_\_



Here's a chance to use the suffixes -er and -est to draw some comparisons and contrasts of your own.

richest

wiser

Directions:

Name:

kinder

Answer the questions. Use at least one word that ends with *-er* or *-est* in each response. Underline the words where you use them. You may use some of the suggested words from the box or others of your own.

smarter

greatest

	poorest	grander	fastest	older	finer
1.	How do your tv	vo best friends di	iffer from each	other?	
2. ]	If you could ow	n any automobil	e, which one w	ould you choo	ose and why?
3. `	Would you rath	ner travel to Alasl	ka or Hawaii? V	Why?	
	If you had a "ti time? Why?	me machine," wo	ould you rather	go forward or	· backward in

## Check out the work that suffixes can do!

Each numbered row begins with a **boldface** base word. It is followed by Directions: words formed by adding a suffix (and their part of speech). Complete each sentence with a word from the row above it.

1.	de	stroy	destroyed (verl	o) destructio	on (noun	) destructive (adj.)
	a.	Grasshopests.	oppers are among	the insect wor	d's mos	st
	b.	A swarr crops.	n of grasshoppers	recently		huge fields of
	c.	The vas	t	forced s	some far	mers to leave their lands
2.	cla	ıss	classy (adj.) cl	assification (no	oun) (	classified (verb)
	a.		weredicine, and restau	•	job type	e, such as sales, health
	b.		e I had cooking ex "restaurant."	perience, I che	ecked th	e
	c.	_	t a new suit for m	_	, and I	think it makes me look
3.	pe	rson	personal (adj.) personalize (ver	_	adv.)	personality (noun)
	a.	I called	Rebecca to		invite	her to my party.
	b.	_	she can come, bec life of any party.	ause her great		makes
	c.		ed toed with each perso		party ha	ts by having them
	d.		ing my friend Jear fav		ookies fo	or the party as a

# **SUFFIXES 5**



Name:

Stretch your vocabulary. Use suffixes to build more words from the base words you found on the last worksheet.

**Directions:** Use a suffix from the box to form a word you did **not** find on the last worksheet. Write the word on the line. Then use it in a sentence. Check a dictionary as needed. The first one has been done for you.

-less	-ify	-ic -ical	-ing	-er	-able	-age
1. Base word: Sentence:	class	New wor	d:c	lassless people a	 re equal.	
2. Base word: Sentence:		New wor				
3. Base word: Sentence:		New wor				
4. Base word: Sentence:	-	New wor				
5. Base word: Sentence:	-	New wor				

## **SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES**

Many words are formed by adding both a prefix and a suffix to a base word. Boost your understanding of the words on this page by dividing them into their parts.

A. Directions: Write the prefix, the base word, and the suffix that make up each word. The first one has been done for you.

WORD	PREFIX	BASE WORD	SUFFIX
1. cooperative	co-	_operate	-ive
2. reclassify		, 	
3. ungraceful			
4. impersonal			
5. uneasiness			
6. interaction			
7. autobiographical			

- B. Directions: Show your understanding of the words listed above. Underline the word in parentheses that best fits the sentence meaning.
  - 1. The big house was dark and quiet, and the babysitter felt a sense of (interaction / uneasiness).
  - 2. In one terribly (ungraceful / impersonal) movement, I tripped, dropped the pile of dishes, and broke them all.
  - 3. Taking classes by computer can be a rather (ungraceful / impersonal) way to learn.
  - 4. I prefer some (interaction / transportation) with a real, live teacher.

- 5. The teacher asked each of us to write an (autobiographical / impersonal) essay that would help her get to know us.
- 6. Our school has been in the West Side athletic league, but officials will soon (reclassify / transportation) us as East Siders.
- 7. League officials are happy that our team has been (cooperative / ungraceful).

	No	ıme:
_		

# **PRACTICE PAGE: SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES**

Review some words with prefixes and suffixes.

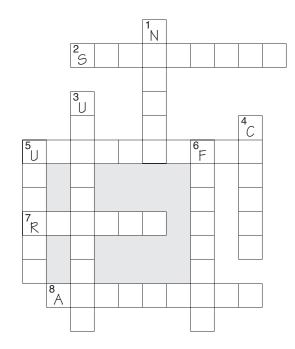
**Directions:** Use the words that complete the sentences to solve the puzzle. All the words have either a prefix, a suffix, or both!

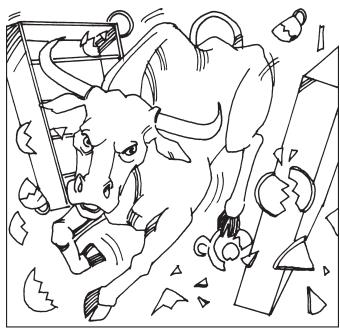
# ACROSS

- 2. The night you don't catch any zzz's is a \_\_\_\_ night.
- 5. A person who never says "thanks" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. The twin with the most money is the \_\_\_\_ of the two.
- 8. By signing your name in your own handwriting, you give your \_\_\_\_.

#### **DOWN**

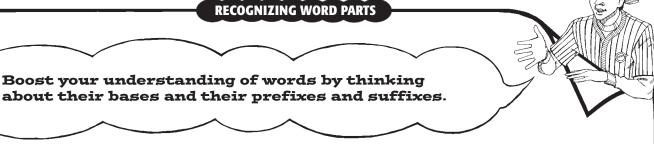
- 1. The shoes you most recently bought are your \_\_\_\_ pair.
- 3. A person who's compared to "a bull in a china shop" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Someone with style and elegance is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. To take the paper off a gift is to \_\_\_\_ it.
- 6. Above your eyebrows and below your hairline you'll find your \_\_\_\_\_.





Name:





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. The first one has been done for you.

1. root word: <b>slave</b> (noun)
a. to force into slavery (verb):enslave
b. the practice of owning slaves (noun):
c. Before the Civil War,slavery was common in some state
2. root word: <b>fresh</b> (adjective)
a. to make fresh again (verb):
b. the most fresh of all (adjective):
c. Gabby tried to select the apple from the barrel.
3. root word: <b>possible</b> (adjective)
a. not possible (adjective):
b. a thing that is possible (noun):
c. It is to put your elbow in your ear.
4. root word: <b>ice</b> (noun)
a. to remove ice (verb):
b. a long shard of ice (noun):
c. The crew had to the airplane's wings before takeoff.
5. root word: <b>use</b> (verb)
a. use again (verb):
b. able to be used (adjective):
c. After the house flooded, many pieces of furniture were no longer

Name:

# WORD WORKOUT: MORE WEIRD AND WONDERFUL WORDS 1

Impress your friends and have fun at the same time. Add these colorful, unusual words to your vocabulary.

Directions: Read each boldface word aloud. Then circle the letter of its meaning. These words may be unfamiliar, so check a dictionary.

## 1. amok (or amuck)

- a. to make a dirty mess
- b. to rush about in a rage

#### 2. aardvark

- a. a southern African animal that eats ants and termites
- b. a flat-bottomed, wooden boat used during times of flooding

#### 3. coxcomb

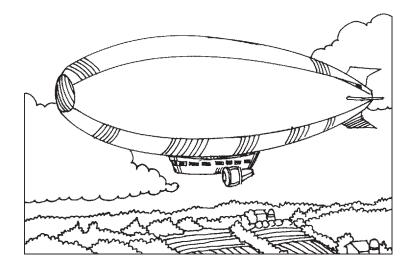
- a. a conceited fellow who shows off his clothes
- b. a fragrant yellow flowering shrub

# 4. dirigible

- a. sturdy, hardy
- b. a large, long airship

# 5. **giga-**

- a. prefix meaning gigantic
- b. prefix meaning one billion



# 6. gizzard

- a. the second stomach of a bird
- b. the part of a ship where cargo is stored

# 7. gizmo

- a. a frosty summer drink
- b. any gadget or device

# 8. quibble

- a. to bring up a minor, unimportant point in an argument
- b. to eat in tiny, delicate bites



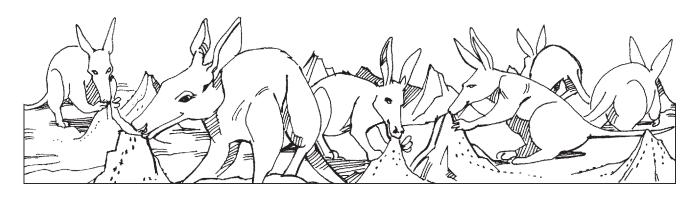
## WORD WORKOUT: MORE WEIRD AND WONDERFUL WORDS 2



Put the weird, wonderful words you've met to work.

Directions: Write five sentences using words from the last exercise. Try to include more than one of the words in some of your sentences.

**EXAMPLE:** Beware of the hungry <u>aardvarks</u> running <u>amok</u> among the ant hills!



1.	·	
2		
۷,	•	
0		
3.	•	
4.	·	
5.	·	

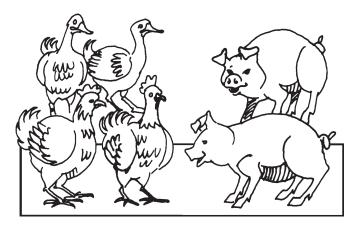
# **COMPOUND WORDS 1**



What do you call the print that is made by your finger? You call it a *fingerprint*. Note that *fingerprint* is a compound word. It joins two words as one.

**Directions:** Circle the compound words in each sentence. The number following the sentence tells you how many compound words to look for in that sentence.

- When you're in a crowd, keep your wallet or handbag safe from pickpockets. (2)
- 2. The soldier in the watchtower wore a bulletproof vest to protect him from enemy gunfire. (3)
- 3. The hula dancer's grass skirt tied just below her bellybutton. (1)
- 4. People clapped to the beat of the music and tapped their fingertips on the tabletops. (2)
- 5. Barnyard sounds included the clucks of the hens, the squeals of the piglets, and the quacks of the waterfowl. (2)
- 6. The city dump trucks loaded dirt and hauled it to the landfill. (1)



- 7. Students from grades one through six attended the one-room schoolhouse. (2)
- 8. The community was proud of its school and did not allow it to get run-down or outdated. (2)
- 9. On weekends, James grabs his surfboard and heads for the seashore. (3)
- At daybreak Carlton opens the doors of his newsstand and gets ready to greet each passerby. (3)

Name:

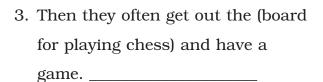
### **COMPOUND WORDS 2**

You may have noticed that compound words can be written as one complete word or they can be hyphenated, as in the word *low-key*, which means "quiet" or "relaxed."

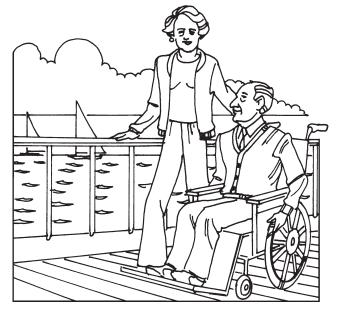


**Directions:** Write a compound word that replaces the words in parentheses.

- 1. On a sunny Saturday, Hilda and Henry enjoy a stroll along the city's (area that fronts on the water).
- 2. In the evening, Hilda and Henry enjoy a romantic dinner with (light provided by candles).



- 4. Henry was once the (person who finished in second place) in a major chess tournament.
- 5. Henry is not a braggart or a (person who opens his mouth and speaks loudly), and he rarely mentions his skill.



- 6. Henry has, in fact, written a (book small enough to be held in one hand) about clever chess moves.
- 7. At the end of the evening, Henry and Hilda put the chess game away on the (case that holds books). \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. They are very proud of their chess set with (made by hand) pieces.



# **COMPOUND WORDS 3**



The exercise below contains compound words that might be new to you.

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

- 1. harebrained
- a. feeling or showing no shame; bold
- 2. groundwork
- b. wrinkles that develop along outer corners of eyes
- 3. crow's-feet
- c. the main or principle thing

4. barefaced

d. free to go anywhere or do whatever one likes

5. **footloose** 

e. having or showing little sense

6. **keynote** 

f. a foundation or basis

# **B. Directions:** Complete each sentence with a compound word listed above.

1. The coaches supplied the , so the team members could learn the

tonight, but we were anxious to hear the \_\_\_\_\_

speaker, our state governor.

4. There will be several lecturers

- 2. On his 60th birthday, Mr. McGraw 5. Norton is a looked in the mirror and noticed
  - liar, and he seems proud of himself when he fools people.

3. Lydia Lightfoot had the

basics of the game.

Mr. and Mrs. Quan are now feeling \_\_\_\_\_

6. With their children grown,

\_\_\_\_\_idea of storing snow in her freezer and selling it during the summer.

and ready to see the world.

## PRACTICE PAGE: COMPOUND WORDS



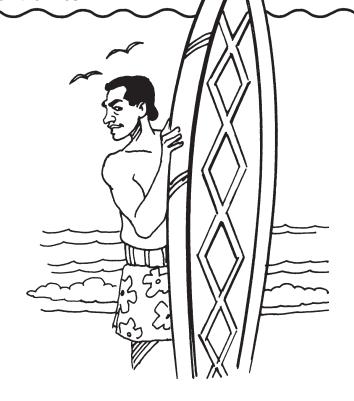
Review some combinations that form compound words.

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
finger	board
news	case
water	front
book	nails
surf	stand

#### **COMPOUND WORDS**

- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_



- **Directions:** Now make some new compound words. Add a word of your own to each **boldface** word below. Use the definitions as clues.
  - 1. **news\_\_\_\_\_:** a news program broadcast over radio or TV
  - 2. **finger\_\_\_\_:** the end of your pinkie, for example
  - 3. \_\_\_\_\_water: a place where no progress has been made
  - 4. **water\_\_\_\_:** paint with a base of water rather than oil
  - 5. **book** \_\_\_\_\_\_: something put within the pages of a book to hold the place





Complete these word staircases to show what you know.

Directions: Change one letter at each step to write a word to match each definition.



## STAIRCASE A

- 1. <u>steal</u> (to take what doesn't belong to you)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (a hard, tough metal made of iron)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (slanting sharply up or down)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (a fine, lively horse)
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (swiftness, fast movement)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (saw, caught sight of)
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (glided downhill on a pair of wooden runners)

## STAIRCASE B

1	flake	(a	small,	thin	niece)	1
1.	poura	ıu	omian,	CILLII	DICCC	,

- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (the burning as of a fire seen as flickering light)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (to say someone or something is the cause of wrong)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (the sharp, cutting part of a knife)
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (an open space in the forest)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (a mark or score on a test or in a school course)
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (to give one thing in return for another; exchange)
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (a mark or sign left by someone or something)
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (to make stronger by propping up)
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (device that slows or stops a vehicle)

Name:

Is the word row a noun or a verb? It can be either! Many words can be more than one part of speech, depending on the way they are used.



Directions: Read each sentence. Decide whether the boldface word is a noun (names a person, place, or thing) or verb (expresses action). Write the part of speech on the line. The first two have been done for you.

1. As the moon **eclipses** the sun, the surrounding rim of light is intense enough to damage your eyes.

verb

2. During solar **eclipses**, you should never look directly at the sun.

noun

3. My friend Theo was caught telling a big, fat **lie**! \_\_\_\_\_

4. At that moment, Theo resolved never to **lie** again. \_\_\_\_\_

5. "After I **pose** for several hours, it's hard to hold perfectly still!" the model complained.

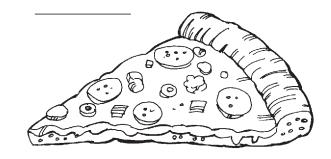
6. "You must hold that **pose** long enough for me to get the shot," the photographer said.

7. Tired of eating chicken nuggets again and again, the students started a **revolt** in the cafeteria.

8. "We will **revolt** until we get more interesting meals!" they exclaimed, as they laid down their forks.

9. When the cafeteria served some delicious pizza, there was a **stampede** to the lunch line.

10. "Step aside!" cried one teacher. "When the students **stampede**, you don't want to be in their path!"





Name:

To completely understand a word is to recognize all the different ways it can be used.

**Directions:** Use some of the words you met in the last worksheet as directed below.

1.	Use <i>lie</i> as a noun:
	Use <i>lie</i> as a verb:
2.	Use <i>pose</i> as a noun:
	Use <i>pose</i> as a verb:
3.	Use revolt as a noun:
	Use revolt as a verb:
4.	Use stampede as a noun:
	Use stampede as a verb:
,	It's up to you! Think of a word that can be used both as a noun and a verb.  Write the word on the line:
	Now write two sentences, using the word as two different parts of speech.  as a <i>noun</i> :
	as a verb:



The vocabulary words on this page can serve as either nouns or adjectives (words that describe nouns). It all depends on how you use them.

Directions: Replace each phrase in parentheses with a word from the box. Write the word in the blank. Then, in the brackets after the sentence, write noun or adjective to tell the word's part of speech. The first one has been done for you.

daily	instant	midni	ght	standard	
1. (Regularly each day)		5. T	The (u	sual, accepted	as a rı
Daily ex	xercises	_			price f
help Jon Paul stay fit.		g	gas is	about \$1.75 a	gallon
[adjective	]	[.			]
2. The Springville (newspa	aper	6. V	When :	it comes to dre	ss, the
that comes out every d	lay)	S	school	district sets a	(rule o
go	oes to	r	nodel)		
press before the sun ri	ses.	s	tuden	its are expected	d to me
[	]	[.			]
3. Stella left Chicago on t	he	7. V	Wait fo	or just one (qui	ck moi
(12:00 A.M.)		_		,	and
plane.		ŀ	oreakf	ast will be serv	ed!
[	]	[.			]
4. The snow made a (12:0	00 A.M.)	8. (	Able t	o be quickly pr	epareo
ri	de through	_			oatmea
the park a beautiful, ro	omantic	i	s a nu	ıtritious, handy	y break
adventure.		C	ption		
[	]	[.			]



Is it a verb, a noun, or an adjective? It all depends on how the word is used!

**Directions:** Read the following paragraph. Write the part of speech (noun, verb, or adjective) of each numbered word on the lines after the paragraph.

It's almost 10:00 P.M. when Ramon realizes that he doesn't have his history (1) notes. Although it's late, he returns to school. He (2) notes that a few lights are on. The door is open, so he enters. He sees a custodian mopping a classroom floor.

It's so quiet that Ramon feels he should (3) tiptoe to his locker. Then, something draws his attention to the chemistry lab. Ramon feels a (4) flicker of excitement. Like a (5) spy, he stands on (6) tiptoes and peeks through a high window into the lab. There he sees a flame (7) flicker. A large man is bent over a gas burner. Ramon sees white liquid (8) bubbling in a glass beaker. Who is this person doing strange experiments in the dark of night?



At that (9) instant, the man turns. "Did he (10) spy me?" Ramon worries. "Should I run?"

The man takes the beaker from the flame and moves toward Ramon.

"Would you like some (11) instant oatmeal?" he asks, bursting Ramon's (12) bubble of excitement.

1	7
	8
	9
	10
	11.
0	12

You've learned that many words can be used as more than one part of speech. Now it's time to give a demonstration of your knowledge.



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

1.	Use formal as a noun:	
	Use formal as an adjective:	
2.	Use repair as a noun:	
	Use repair as a verb:	
3.	Use <i>loot</i> as a noun:	
4.	Use monster as a noun:	
	Use <i>monster</i> as an adjective:	

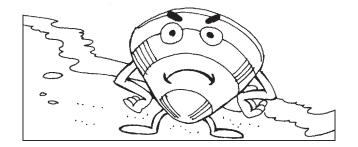
Name:

## PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS



A word that adds meaning to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs is called an *adverb*. An adverb usually—but not always—ends in the letters -ly.

- **A. Directions:** Circle the adverb in each sentence. Underline the word it describes. The first sentence has been done as an example.
  - 1. Contented people are commonly described as "happy as clams."
  - 2. Have you ever wondered just how happy clams really are?
  - 3. My family regularly goes clam digging.
  - 4. We have to dig rapidly, because clams can really move!
  - 5. Occasionally, I catch one.
  - 6. It rarely appears to be happy.



- 7. In fact, I can definitely say that clams don't smile.
- 8. From what I've seen, the life of a clam looks fearfully dull.
- Rewrite each sentence below. Add an adverb to make the sentence more descriptive. Your adverb should describe the underlined word. The first one has been done for you.
  - 1. Benny <u>sat</u> on the hard bleacher.

    Benny sat uncomfortably on the hard bleacher.
  - 2. Piano movers must be strong.
  - 3. The wind <u>blew</u>, waking us from a sound sleep.
  - 4. Rodney felt someone tapping his shoulder.
  - 5. The meat was rotten.
  - 6. The soldiers <u>fought</u>.

Name:

# PRACTICE PAGE: PARTS OF SPEECH



Check your understanding of nouns and verbs.

Directions: Read the following sentences. Write the **boldface** word's part of speech

	on the line after the sentence.	
1.	George Washington took <b>command</b> of Revolutionary War <b>forces</b> .	
2.	command: forces:  Right from the start, he  commanded the respect of his men.  commanded:	
3.	who wouldn't <b>respect</b> a general who stood heads taller than the <b>crowd</b> ?	6. The camp's infirmary was soon  crowded with sick and dying soldiers.  crowded:
4.	In a time when few men <b>reached</b> six feet tall, Washington was six feet, three <b>inches</b> tall.	7. The death toll <b>reached</b> the thousands, when more soldiers died at Valley Forge than on any Revolutionary War battlefield.  reached:
5.	reached: inches:  Circumstances <b>forced</b> Washington and his troops to spend a harsh winter at Valley Forge.  forced:	8. But victory was within the colonists' <b>reach</b> , and the Continental Army slowly <b>inched</b> its way to independence.  reach:

Name:



# **WORD WORKOUT: MORE WEIRD AND WONDERFUL WORDS**

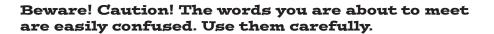
Have you ever used the boldface words on this page? Here's a chance to take them out for a spin!

Name:

Directions: Read each boldface word aloud. Circle the letter of its meaning. Then use the word in a sentence. These words may be unfamiliar, so check a dictionary.

	a. to cook an egg b. to pamper, spoil c. to wrap in a blanket
2. jowls	<ul><li>a. the fleshy part of the face hanging under the jaw</li><li>b. small pens for pigs or hogs</li></ul>
	c. loud, wailing sounds
SENTENCE:	
3. quash	a. to put an end to
	b. to argue
	c. to paint in bright colors
SENTENCE:	
4. ragamuffin	a. a plain bread baked in a muffin tin
	b. a poor child wearing ragged clothes
	c. a basket for carrying laundry
SENTENCE:	
5. <b>fop</b>	a. a person who fails at something
	b. a tool for cleaning carpeting
	c. a man who is very fussy about his clothes
SENTENCE:	

# **COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS 1**





Directions: Read the meanings of the boldface words. Then use one of those words

(or a form of the word) to complete each sentence.		
fewer: a smaller number of (refers to number)  less: of a smaller degree (refers to	<pre>imply: to mean or suggest without   openly saying (a speaker or writer   "implies")</pre>	
degree or quality)  1. There are	<pre>infer: to arrive at a conclusion by   reasoning (a listener or reader   "infers")</pre>	
students in Ms. Roth's class than in Mr. Diego's class.	6. From your serious tone, I that you	
2. At the wrestling tournament, the Baxter High School Tigers showed spirit than the Shorecrest High Dolphins.	mean what you are saying.  7. The teacher frowned, that she was displeased with us.	
3. Let's get in line at the first ticket window, because there seem to be people waiting there.	8. When Glenda shouted at me,  I that she was still quite angry with me.	
4. Somehow the more I work, the I seem to get done!	9. The story that money is not the key to happiness.	
5. Zoo visitors find animals awake during the hottest part of the day.	10. When Marsha told Hector to get lost, he that their romance was over.	

# **COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS 2**



Name:

Here are some more tricky words that you won't want to confuse.

**Directions:** Read the meanings of the **boldface** words. Then use one of those words (or a form of the word) to complete each sentence.

formally: in a formal manner, following rules and customs  formerly: in the past	<ul><li>loan: the act of lending. You "loan" things to someone else.</li><li>borrow: to get something and use</li></ul>
1. He was the ambassador from Pakistan, but he is now a school teacher.	<ul><li>it as your own. You "borrow" things from someone else.</li><li>6. I often</li></ul>
2. When he visited the United Nations, Charles dressedin	7. She likes to my bike, too.
a white suit and small hat.  3. The invitation he received was engraved in black ink.	8. When the Chens opened their restaurant, they money from Center City Bank.
4. Although this year's party was in the ballroom, the party was held on the front lawn.	9. Center City Bank will only money to businesses they think will succeed.
5. The dinner tables were set with cloth napkins, white tablecloths, and the finest china.	10. Here's some good advice:  Don't  money if you won't be able to pay it back.

# PRACTICE PAGE: COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

Directions: Read each sentence. If you find a word used incorrectly, make a check mark ( ).

Then underline the wrong word and write the correct word on the line. If the



Check your skills by spotting some vocabulary errors.

	sentence is correct, mark it with	a C. The firs	st one has been done for you.
	There are usually <u>less</u> cars on the road on Sundays than on weekdays.   Most juniors and seniors were formerly dressed for the prom		S M T W T F S W 10 11 12 15 19 20 19 19 19 20 19 29 29 29 29 29 20 27
3	The college freshman was formerly a student at Hillside High.	7	There are less days in February than in any other month.
4	If you take fewer books home,	8	Did I loan this jacket from you?
5	your backpack will be lighter.  You can write your paper in less time if you use a computer.	9	The statistics seemed to infer that it is dangerous to ride in a car without wearing your seatbelt.
6	My dad will loan me bus money until payday.	10	The hotel ad did not say pets were not allowed, so we inferred they were welcome.

Name:

Name:

# THE DICTIONARY: FINDING YOUR WORD 1

ionary lists entry words chance to sharpen your a	
n each pair that a dictionary wo	uld list first.
3. linguine / lasagna	5. SOS / sofa
4. vacant / vacation	6. sour / soup
that you've eaten this week. Lis	
8	
	chance to sharpen your and each pair that a dictionary wo  3. linguine / lasagna  4. vacant / vacation  collowing types of music. Write your  that you've eaten this week. List  6

### THE DICTIONARY: FINDING YOUR WORD 2



Two guide words head each dictionary page. The first names the first entry word on that page. The second names the last entry word. All other words on that page fall alphabetically between the two guide words.

- A. Directions: In each item, circle the words that would be listed on a dictionary page headed with the **boldface** guide words.
  - 1. accountant > acid

accurate ace accost acidity achievement

2. breastplate > brick

bridge bridesmaid bribe breath breathe

3. consequence > consolation

conserve considerable consent conscious constitution

4. heartache > heavy

hearing healthy heaven heat heave

5. mutter > myth

muse my mystic mythology music

**B. Directions:** Write another word that would be found on a page headed with the **boldface** guide words above. Use a dictionary if you need help.



- 1. accountant > acid \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. breastplate > brick \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. consequence > consolation \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. heartache > heavy \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. **mutter > myth**

Name:

Date

# THE DICTIONARY ENTRY WORD: SYLLABLES 1



In most dictionaries, the entry words are divided into syllables—the individual sounds within the word. Recognizing syl·la·bles can help you correctly spell and pronounce most words.

Did you notice which word above is divided into syllables?

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

1. narrator	nar•ra•tor	narr•a•tor	narra•tor
2. climax	clim•ax	cli•max	cl•i•max
3. character	char•act•er	ch•ar•act•er	char•ac•ter
4. setting	sett•ing	se•tting	set•ting
5. <b>story</b>	stor•y	sto•ry	st•or•y
6. resolution	res•o•lu•tion	re•so•lut•ion	res•ol•u•tion
7. plot	pl∙ot	plot	plo∙t
8. bookstore	book•store	books•tore	bo•okst•ore

- **B. Directions:** Review your answers above. Then circle the word or words that correctly complete(s) each statement.
  - 1. The word *plot* has ( one / more than one ) syllable.
  - 2. Words with double consonants, such as *setting*, usually divide into syllables ( after / between ) the double consonants.
- 3. Short words of five or fewer letters (sometimes / never) have more than one syllable.
- 4. A (capital letter / syllable division) comes between the two words that form a compound word, such as bookstore.



### THE DICTIONARY ENTRY WORD: SYLLABLES 2

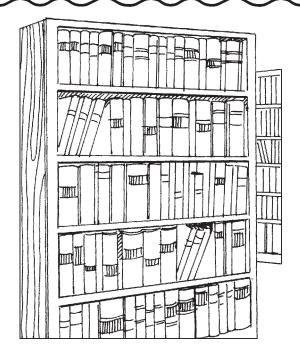


A syllable is a separate sound within a word. In a dictionary listing, the entry word is usually divided into syllables.

A.	Directions:	In the list below,	circle only the	one-syllable words.

author	library	book	page	chapter
ending	shelves	hero	theme	mystery

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



- 1. prologue
- 2. conclusion
- 3. bibliography
- 4. bookplate
- 5. title
- 6. sequel
- 7. serial
- 8. publication
- 9. novel
- 10. prose

C. Directions: Review the words above. List one that is unfamiliar to you and write its meaning. Use a dictionary for help.

Word:	 		
Meaning: _			

4			
		 le:	
	1.77	 T-H	
	-	 ~~	
`			_



# THE DICTIONARY ENTRY WORD: SPELLING HELP

Use a dictionary to double-check your spelling accuracy.

specialei		9	applaud
stadium		10	intermission
refreshme	nts	11	rainsstorm
exut		12	fanfare
entrence		13	overtime
bleechers		14	_ scorebord
sausage _		15	_ coliseum
admision		16	_ penant
or a p		least four of the v	event in which you were an onlo words listed above. Be sure to spe

#### THE DICTIONARY ENTRY: PRONOUNCING THE WORD 1

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



A. Directions: Underline 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. courageous
  - a. cou ra´ geous
  - b. cou' ra geous
- 2. rambunctious
  - a. ram' bunc tious
  - b. ram bunc tious
- 3. memorable
  - a. mem or a ble
  - b. mem or a ble

- 4. poncho
  - a. pon´ cho
  - b. pon cho'
- 5. tattoo
  - a. tat' too
  - b. tat too'



**B. Directions:** Look up each word below in the dictionary. Divide it into syllables. Then place an accent mark over the stressed syllable. The first one has been done for you.

- 1. raccoon rac coon
- 6. solar

- 2. redeem
- 7. blindfold
- 3. liable
- 8. fancy
- 4. repair
- 9. bouquet
- 5. orphanage
- 10. delinquent



# THE DICTIONARY ENTRY: PRONOUNCING THE WORD 2



Use dictionary respellings to double-check word pronunciations. Some words may have more than one correct pronunciation.

A. **Directions:** Look up *refill* and *refund* in a dictionary and check the pronunciation respellings. Circle the correct pronunciation of *refill* as it is used in each sentence. Do the same for *refund*. (Hint: The accented syllable changes with the part of speech.)

- My car stopped because I forgot to (re fill' / re' fill) the gas tank.
- 2. I knew that a (re fill' / re' fill) would cost about \$20.
- 3. Jim called the pharmacy to order a prescription ( re´ fill / re fill´).
- The pharmacist said she couldn't
   (re´ fill / re fill´) Jim's prescription
   without calling the doctor.
- 5. Dimple's Department Store promises that a ( re´ fund / re fund´) will never be a problem.



- When Donna tried to return a dress, Dimple's would not
   (re´ fund / re fund´) her money.
- 7. "I expect a \$50.00 ( re' fund / re fund')!" Donna demanded.
- **Directions:** Look up the following words in a dictionary. Circle the word in each pair that has more than one accented syllable.

1. solidarity solicitor

4. highhanded hijacked

2. reciprocate recipient

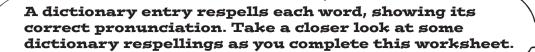
5. opinionated orthodontist

3. jeopardize jellyfish

6. molasses moderation

Name:

### THE DICTIONARY ENTRY: PRONOUNCING THE WORD 3





**Directions:** Say each **boldface** word aloud. Look it up in the dictionary and study its respelling. Then circle the letter of the words that correctly complete each sentence.

- 1. The *i* in *inhale* is pronounced like the *i* in:
  - a. thin
  - b. fine
  - c. idol
- 2. The *a* in *inhale* is pronounced like the a in:
  - a. gap
  - b. stall
  - c. stale
- 3. When pronouncing inhale, you should stress:
  - a. the first syllable
  - b. the second syllable
  - c. both syllables
- 4. In the word neutral, eu is pronounced like the vowel sound in:
  - a. mow
  - b. moo
  - c. now

- 5. When pronouncing neutral, you should stress:
  - a. the first syllable
  - b. the second syllable
  - c. both syllables
- 6. The word *passé* has the same ending sound as the word:
  - a. happy
  - b. tree
  - c. today
- 7. The number of syllables in *passé* is:
  - a. one
  - b. two
  - c. three
- 8. A word that rhymes with fawn is:
  - a. clown
  - b. gone
  - c. gown



#### DICTIONARY ENTRY: WORD DEFINITIONS/PARTS OF SPEECH 1

Look in a dictionary when you need to know the meaning of a word. As well as the word's definition, you'll find its part of speech. This will help you understand how the word is used in a sentence.

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

romp verb 1. to play in a lively, somewhat rough way; frolic [At the zoo, the bear cubs romped in their pen.] 2. to win an easy victory [Our team romped over our opponents.] noun 1. rough, lively play 2. an easy victory

spew verb 1. to throw or force out; eject [to spew out the sour lemon juice; to spew out angry words] 2. to flow or gush forth [The volcano spewed lava.]

stellar adjective 1. of, having to do with, or like a star 2. having the high quality of a star actor, athlete, etc. [The drama student gave a stellar performance in the class play.]

1	a sentence to clarify word	6	Water might spew over a dam.
2	meaning.  A dictionary entry may show	7	Stellar is the name of a specific star in the sky.
	a word as having more than one part of speech.	8	If someone said you had done a stellar job, that person
3	Romp can be used as either a		would be praising you.
4	noun or a verb.  Spew can be used as either a	9	A stellar team would be likely to romp over its opponents.
5	noun or a verb.  A spew is a very bad smell.	10	Elderly people would be likely to romp together.
B. Directio	ns: Use each of the words defined	above in an	original sentence.
~~~		~~	
1			
2			
3			
Name:			Date:

# DICTIONARY ENTRY: WORD DEFINITIONS/PARTS OF SPEECH 2

7	-7	1	ed &
 h H a/ :	- 7 ab ab	Taka1	
 	ecti		г.

Rewrite each sentence. Replace the underlined words with a word from the box. Write the word's part of speech at the end of the sentence. These words are likely to be unfamiliar, so use a dictionary for help.

	ameliorate	incessant	exonerate	stentorian	surreal
1.	The <u>endless</u> , con		_	awake.	
	PART OF SPEECH:				
2.	When I finally fo	•		<u>fantastic</u> dream	
	PART OF SPEECH:				
3.	The lawyer look		_	the innocence of	
	PART OF SPEECH:				
4.	The landlord ho	-		iis tenants' livin	
	PART OF SPEECH:				
5.	The singer's <u>lou</u>	<u>d, stron</u> g voice	carried to the l	oack of the hall.	
	PART OF SPEECH:				



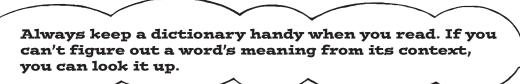
### **DICTIONARY ENTRIES: MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS**

When using a dictionary, you'll find that many entries give more than one definition. Each different meaning will be numbered.

**Directions:** Look up the **boldface** words in a dictionary. Then write sentences that use each word with two completely different meanings.

pawn		
1		
2.		
2.		
peer		
1		
2		
mold		
1		
1.		
2		
mole		
1		
2		
_		
	Date:	
me:	Date:	

## **USING A DICTIONARY 1**





Directions: Read the two poems below. The italicized words might be unfamiliar to many readers. Look up each italicized word in a dictionary. Write the part of speech and the definition that matches the word as it is used in the poem.

## The Eagle

He clasps the *crag* with crooked hands; Close to the sun in lonely lands, Ringed with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls; He watches from his mountain walls. And like a thunderbolt he falls.

-Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809–1892)

#### Limerick

I sat next to the *Duchess* at tea. It was just as I feared it would be:

Her rumblings abdominal Were simply abominable,

And everyone thought it was me!

— Anonymous

1.	crag:	
		PART OF SPEECH:
2.	azure:	
		PART OF SPEECH:
3.	Duchess:	
		PART OF SPEECH:
4.	abdominal:	
		PART OF SPEECH:
5.	abominable:	
		PART OF SPEECH:
6.	anonymous:	
		PART OF SPEECH:

## **USING A DICTIONARY 2**

Directions: Circle five words below that you find—or think many readers might find—unfamiliar. Write each word's part of speech and a definition that matches the word as it is used in the speech. Use a dictionary for help.

# Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The Civil War's Battle of Gettysburg was a bloodbath. After three days of fighting, nearly 50,000 men—both Confederate and Union soldiers—lay dead or wounded. Part of the battlefield was made into a cemetery to honor the fallen. At the dedication ceremony on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln spoke for two minutes. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. . . ."

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:	

# PRACTICE PAGE: USING A DICTIONARY

**Directions:** Your work on previous exercises

Name:

and a dictionary will help you answer these questions.	
Which syllable is accented in the word memorable?	
2. How many syllables are there in the word <i>sequel</i> ?	Market Ma
3. The <i>i</i> that begins <i>inhale</i> is pronounced the same as the <i>i</i> in what other word that you know?	OLD FAITH FUL
4. Can <i>romp</i> be used as both a noun and a verb?	9. What does incessant mean?
5. If you <i>spewed</i> something, would you be gulping it down or spitting it out?	10. What are two meanings of the noun mole?
6. Divide <i>orphanage</i> into syllables and put the accent mark on the correct syllable.	
7. Is <i>coliseum</i> spelled correctly?	11. Name two things that would likely be <i>azure</i> .
8. What part of speech is the word incessant?	

#### **WORD WORKOUT**

**Directions:** Think about the following situations. Use some of the "w" words in the box to describe each one. Underline the words where you use them.

wallop	wary	wiggle	window	welcome	wild	worrisome
woozy	wind	wrestle	warning	workable	warm	wreckage

1. What might a weather forecaster say on the eve of an approaching storm?



2. What might someone say to reassure a five-year-old that no monsters live under the bed?

3. What might a cyclist say to persuade the city council to build bike lanes?

\_\_\_\_\_

### **THE THESAURUS 1**



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

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

1.	likely:	7.	hasten:
2.	festival:	8.	horse:
3.	prejudice:	9.	inn:
4.	calm:	10.	beach:
5.	uppity:	11.	stingy:
6.	dangerous:	12.	smelly:

Name:

#### **THE THESAURUS 2**



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

Pirections: Read the following paragraph. Avoid repetition and improve the paragraph by replacing the numbered words with synonyms. Write the synonyms on the lines that match the numbers. (Do not use a synonym more than once.)

## Barton Bartholomew's Bug

Barton Bartholomew has an awful cold. Because he feels (1) terrible, he decides to stay home from work. Actually, Barton thinks he is doing his coworkers a favor. If he takes his (2) cold to his (3) work, he'll surely spread it among his (4) coworkers. They could get (5) terribly angry if Barton makes them sick! What if the boss becomes (6) sick? He might get so (7) angry that he'd fire Barton. Yes, indeed! Barton Bartholomew made a wise decision by keeping himself and his (8) cold at home.



1. terrible	5. terribly	
2. cold	6. sick	
3. work	7. angry	
4. coworkers	8. cold	

Name:

# **FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES 1**



You might hear these foreign words and phrases in conversation or find them in your reading. Make them part of your vocabulary.

A. Direct	If you need help, check	rase with its meaning. Write a letter by each number.  a dictionary.
1	risqué (French)	a. one who gives unwanted advice
2	en masse (French)	b. person on the staff of a foreign ambassador
3	attaché (French)	c. used as a cloak, a blanket with a hole in the middle for one's head
	poncho (Spanish)	d. daringly close to improper, immodest
	kibitzer (Yiddish)	e. all together, as a group
6	bourgeois (French)	f. a member of the middle class
<u> </u>	~~~~	words and phrases above in a sentence.
2		
3. <u> </u>		
4		
5. <u> </u>		
6		
Name:		Date:

### **FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES 2**



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

Directions: Notice the italicized foreign words as you read the sentences. Then use context and/or a dictionary to figure out their meaning. Circle the letter of the correct definition.

- 1. Henry's lawyer handles all his affairs with carte blanche. (French)
  - a. the help of an assistant
  - b. full power to make decisions
  - c. great care
- 2. The tennis pro's final serve was the coup de grace that won him the tournament. (French)
  - a. final, decisive blow
  - b. lucky mistake
  - c. carefully planned move
- 3. The seven-layer cake was the chef's pièce de résistance! (French)
  - a. most fattening part of the meal
  - b. daily special
  - c. showcase part of the meal
- 4. Gentleman George always shows great savoir-faire. (French)
  - a. wealth
  - b. social know-how and confidence
  - c. stylish clothing

- 5. Making money was Ebeneezer Scrooge's raison d'etre. (French)
  - a. job
  - b. downfall
  - c. reason for living
- 6. At all of our office parties, Waldo, a loud and obnoxious fellow, is a persona non grata. (Latin)
  - a. unwelcome person
  - b. funny comedian
  - c. paying guest
- 7. Grandpa Lester's will is a bona fide contract that leaves all of his belongings to me! (Latin)
  - a. lengthy
  - b. handwritten
  - c. genuine, authentic
- 8. On Grandpa Lester's tombstone, the letters RIP stand for requiescat in pace. (Latin)
  - a. Really Intelligent Person
  - b. Rest in Peace
  - c. Resides in Heaven



# **WORD ORIGINS: GREEK ROOTS 1**

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



<b>GREEK WORD</b>	MEANING	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
pan	all	panoramic
pathos	suffering, feeling	sympathy
pseudo	false	pseudonym
sophos	wise	philosophical
zoos	animal, life	zoology

Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the chart. On the line after the sentence, write the word's Greek root. Use a dictionary as needed.

1.	If you share another person's
	feeling and feel sorry for their
	pain, you show

GREEK ROOT:

2. A wide view in all directions is a \_\_\_\_\_ view.

GREEK ROOT:

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the science that studies animals and animal life.

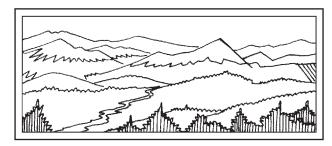
GREEK ROOT: \_\_\_\_\_

4. A name used by a writer in place of his or her real name is a

GREEK ROOT:

5. A person who shows calmness, reason, and wisdom in the face of grave problems may be called

GREEK ROOT:



Name:

# **WORD ORIGINS: GREEK ROOTS 2**

Here's a chance to learn some more words with Greek roots.

Directions: Review the chart on the last exercise. Then use each of the **boldface** words below in a sentence. Write the Greek root found in each word. Use the chart and a dictionary for help.

ohomore:				
к коот:				
eudoscience :				
к поот:				
nacea:				
tozoan:				
	udoscience :	K ROOT:	udoscience :	udoscience :

#### **WORD ORIGINS: LATIN ROOTS 1**

Many English words have Latin roots. Knowing these Latin word parts can sometimes help you figure out word meanings.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
cresco	grow	increase
fragilis	breakable	fragile
judex	a judge	judgment
malus	bad	malodorous
volvo	revolve	revolution

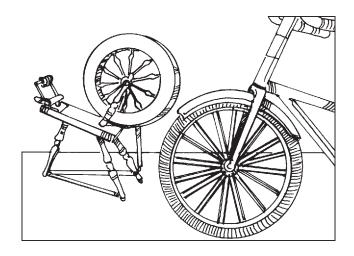
Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the chart. On the line after the sentence, write the word's Latin root. Use a dictionary as needed.

1. By adding calories to your diet, you can \_\_\_\_\_ your weight.

LATIN ROOT:

- 2. Rotting garbage is quite LATIN ROOT: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The final decision of a court of law 5. Each turn of the wheel is a

LATIN ROOT:



4. A \_\_\_\_\_ pot is one that is easily broken.

LATIN ROOT:

LATIN ROOT:

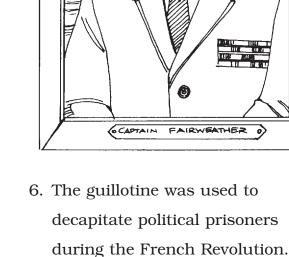
**A. Directions:** Draw lines to match each word with one of the Latin roots you studied.

			000000
1.	malady	a. cresco	TO TO
2.	prejudice	b. fragilis	
3.	evolve	c. judex	
4.	crescendo	d. malus	
5.	fragment	e. volvo	
В. 🔐		tions for the words in the	e first column above. Use your dictionary for help.
1.	malady:		
2.	prejudice:		
3.	evolve:		
4.			
5.			
Name			Date:

#### **WORD ORIGINS: LATIN ROOTS 3**

Circle a word in each sentence that is an example of an English word based on one of the Latin roots in the chart. Then write the Latin root on the line after the sentence.

~~~	$\sim\sim$	
LATIN WORD	MEANING	
caput	head	
dominus	lord, master	
manus	hand	
possum	be able	
solvo	loosen	
1. The museum dis	splays one of	
William Shakespeare's original		
manuscripts		



3. The ship's captain gave the order to drop anchor. \_\_\_\_\_

2. My oldest sister always tries to

dominate family conversations.

- 7. If you get a spot on your clothing, use this solvent on the stain.
- 4. "Would it be possible to eat dinner early tonight?" asked Amanda.
- 5. "Yes," her mother replied, "that's a 8. Spotsoff will dissolve any type of dirt. \_\_\_\_\_

possibility." \_\_\_\_\_

# **WORD ORIGINS**



Name:

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

	om another language. Write a modern English e—that comes from that word. (You'll find the tence.)
<ol> <li>The small, bearded (goot)         escaped from         its pen and ate the garbage.         (Middle English)</li> </ol>	5. The country has a strong  (militaris)  that stands ready to defend its borders. (Latin)
<ul><li>2. Upon his chin Peter grew a (berd)</li><li>(Middle English)</li></ul>	6. Although Harry is 94, he likes to get (ut) and (abutan) whenever possible. (Old English)
3. If I knew the (lyricus)  to that tune, I'd sing along. (Latin)  4. "It's time to (milch)	7. If you leave the potato salad in the hot car, it will likely (espoillier) (Old French)
the cow," said Farmer Frances. (Greek)	8. A (canis) is man's best friend! (Latin)
about the origin of the word.  1. basset hound:	a full-size dictionary. Write what you learn
<ol> <li>volcano:</li> <li>brontosaurus:</li> <li>tyrannosaurus:</li> </ol>	

#### **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: *Hand* is to *finger* as *foot* is to *toe*.

**Directions:** Circle the word that best completes each analogy.

1. Scale is to weight as thermometer is to:

cold.

temperature.

mercury.

2. Sunday is to Tuesday as Wednesday is to:

Friday.

Monday.

Saturday.

3. Mime is to silent as orator is to:

drama.

audience.

aloud.

4. Oriole is to bird as trout is to:

reel.

water.

fish.

5. Trout is to water as oriole is to:

fly.

sky.

bird.

6. Heat is to furnace as cool is to:

air conditioner.

winter.

breeze.

7. Formal is to tuxedo as casual is to:

weekend.

less costly.

blue jeans.

8. Duo is to two as trio is to:

triplets.

tri-.

three.

9. Compare is to similarities as

contrast is to:

resemblances.

differences.

changes.

10. Wild is to feral as domestic is to:

tame.

savage.

natural.





Making comparisons can help you better understand words and build your vocabulary.

**Directions:** Write an analogy that contains each of the following words. The first one has been done for you.

n			
ven is to _ei	ght as _	nine is to	ten
ıary			
is to	as _	is to	
is to	as _	is to	
is to	as _	is to	·
t			
is to	as _	is to	·
ry			
is to	as _	is to	·
is to	as	is to	
ert			
is to	as _	is to	·
	is to is is to is to is	is to as	is to eight as nine is to as as is to as as is to as as as a second as as a second as as a second as as a second as a second as as a second as as a second as as a second as a secon

#### **ANALOGIES 3**

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



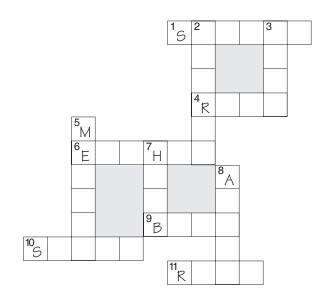
Directions: Complete each analogy by writing the missing word on the puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

- 1. *Pig* is to *sty* as *horse* is to \_\_\_\_.
- 4. Ring is to boxing as \_\_\_\_\_ is to skating.
- 6. Three-score is to sixty as four-score is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Cup is to coffee as \_\_\_\_\_ is to soup.
- 10. Beak is to bird as \_\_\_\_\_ is to pig.
- 11. *Quill* is to porcupine as thorn is to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **DOWN**

- 2. Week is to seven as month is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. *Night* is to *owl* as morning is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Canada is to the United States as the United States is to \_\_\_\_.
- 7. Salt is to seasoning as basil is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Words are to dictionary as maps are to \_\_\_\_\_.







Date

### WORD WORKOUT: MORE WEIRD AND WONDERFUL WORDS 1

Add these unusual words to your vocabulary. You may be surprised at how often you can use them!

Directions: Read each boldface word aloud. Then circle the letter of its meaning. These words may be unfamiliar, so check a dictionary.

#### 1. brouhaha

- a. a commotion, racket, hubbub
- b. a change for the better; an improvement

# 2. hogwash

- a. useless or foolish talk or writing
- b. a machine used by farmers for bathing animals

#### 3. kibitzer

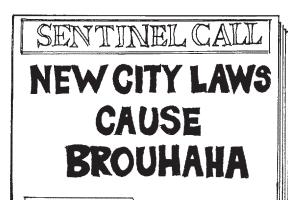
- a. a person who builds inexpensive housing developments
- b. a person who gives unwanted advice

# 4. chicanery

- a. the use of clever tricks to fool people
- b. a salty seasoning made from a plant root

# 5. **hodgepodge**

- a. a small furry animal, much like a hedgehog
- b. a jumbled mixture of things



#### 6. hobnob

a. to spend close, friendly time with someone

DATELINE CITY HAL

b. a bump that forms on the heel of one's foot

# 7. gibberish

- a. tearful and quivering
- b. confused or meaningless chatter

#### 8. kookaburra

- a. an Australian bird with a cry that sounds like someone laughing
- b. a spicy African stew served over rice or beans

### WORD WORKOUT: MORE WEIRD AND WONDERFUL WORDS 2

Here's a chance to get creative with the unusual words you studied on the last exercise.

**Directions:** Write five sentences using words from the last exercise. Stretch your imagination by trying to include more than one of the words in some of your sentences.

**EXAMPLE:** Melvin's conversation covered a *hodgepodge* of topics, but it all sounded like *gibberish* to me!

1		ISHY PISH 10K NOSH 3 IKKY NAY HOUA	
2			
3			
4			
5			

Name:

## INFORMAL LANGUAGE: SLANG



Name:

Slang is an informal way of saying something. These expressions often go in and out of style quite quickly. Remember that slang isn't appropriate for formal speeches or writing.

4 60000	
	ang term in the first column with its meaning in the second a letter by each number.
	a liveliness energy goat
1 yuck	a. liveliness, energy, zest
2 <b>funky</b>	b. to bother, annoy
3 <b>rip-off</b>	c. stressful, competitive situation
4 <b>zing</b>	d. an exclamation showing disgust, distaste
5 <b>zit</b>	e. any disgusting substance
6 screw up	f. unusual, eccentric, unconventional
7 <b>rat</b>	g. to tell on or betray others
8 rat race	h. act of stealing, cheating; or an overpriced product
9 <b>crud</b>	i. make a mistake
10 <b>bug</b>	j. a pimple
however, enter	es define the slang words listed above. New slang words, our language every day. List four slang words that you and se. Write a sentence for each word you list.
Slang words:	
1	
2	
3	
4.	

#### **INFORMAL LANGUAGE**



While not slang, some words are much more appropriate for conversation and friendly letters than they are for formal writing.

**Directions:** These sentences were found in student papers. Each contains one word that is too casual for a formal assignment. Circle the informal word. Then, on the line, write a more formal word or phrase that could replace it.

1. The squirrel is a gutsy creature and will often approach humans. 2. The three major food groups all contain some yummy foods that are easy to include in one's diet. 7. The accident victim suffered minor injuries to his rib cage, torso, and noggin. 3. I unsuccessfully tried to wangle tickets to the sold-out concert. 8. In the early 1900s, journalists began writing about urban ghettos 4. President Andrew Jackson was where immigrants lived in dumps. an interesting guy. 9. During the Great Depression, 5. There are several ways to make bums stood in bread lines and airline travel more comfy. slept under bridges. 6. My goal is to play the fiddle 10. It is exceedingly rude to crash

in a symphony orchestra.

a party.

Name:

### STANDARD AND NONSTANDARD LANGUAGE

Having a good vocabulary means making appropriate word choices. *Nonstandard* language includes words or phrases that are not generally accepted as correct.

**Directions:** Each sentence below contains nonstandard language. Rewrite each one correctly. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

1. "We're busy, so please order quick," the server told the diner.
"We're busy, so please order quickly," the server told the diner.
2. The sign said, "Please drive slow! Children at play."
3. My teacher told me that I did good on the test.
4. Let's keep our quarrel just between you and I.
5. If I had of known about the rainstorm, I would have stayed home.
6. While watching the film, I never suspicioned who the real thief was.
7. I learned much later that I could of seen the movie for free.
1. I learned much later that I could be seen the movie for free.
8. The sign at the checkout line said "Ten items or less."

### FIGURES OF SPEECH: IDIOMS 1



Figures of speech are colorful ways of making a point very clear. *Idioms* are very commonly used expressions—but, like most figures of speech, the words don't carry their literal meaning.

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

a tenderfoot sat on the fence

Rome wasn't built in a day little strokes fell great oaks

steal her thunder the sky's the limit

1.	When it comes to helping a friend,
	I'd do just about anything!

IDIOM:

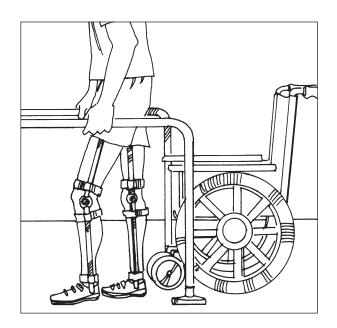
2. Afraid of losing votes, the politician refused to give an opinion one way or the other.

IDIOM:	

3. The bridesmaid was so beautiful that the bride was afraid that she'd *get all the attention*.

4. I know it seems like you've been working on that report forever, but remember, it takes a long time to accomplish a big task.

IDIOM:	
--------	--



5. Just approach the project one step at a time. Remember, *each little bit will move you toward your goal.* 

IDIOM:	

6. Oscar is going to need some extra help because he's *unused to this*.

|--|



# FIGURES OF SPEECH: IDIOMS 2

People often express themselves in idioms—expressions that can't be literally interpreted.

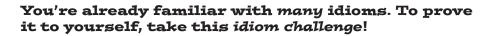
Directions:

Name:

Think about the intended meaning of each of the following idioms. Explain in your own words what you think each means. If you wish, use an example to clarify your explanation.

1.	Every cloud has a silver lining.
	This means:
2.	The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
	This means:
9	A loonard can't change his enets
٥.	A leopard can't change his spots.  This means:
4.	There's more than one way to skin a cat.
	This means:
_	
5.	Don't lock the stable door after the horse is stolen.
	This means:

# FIGURES OF SPEECH: IDIOMS 3





1.	I will love you <b>till the cows</b>	
	MEANING:	
2.	If you want to solve the problem, you've got to <b>take the bull</b>	Minimal Million
	MEANING:	
3.	I know you're very sad now, but <b>time</b>	
	MEANING:	
4.	It was a huge party, and every <b>Tom</b> , was there.	
	MEANING:	
5.	. Mattie stomped angrily about as if she had <b>a bee</b>	
	MEANING:	
6.	. Marshall forgot his swimming trunks, so he went swimming in his <b>birthday</b>	
	MEANING:	

Name:





How many words do you know that end in -que?

**A. Directions:** Complete each definition with a word from the box.

clique	critique	physique	unique	pique	opaque	boutique	risqué
1. A		is	a small sh	op wher	e expensive	e clothing a	nd
acces	sories are	sold.					
2. A disc	cussion an	d judgment	of someth	ing, suc	h as a bool	x, play, or f	ilm,
is cal	led a		·•				
3. You o	an't see th	rough some	thing that	is		, and	l no light
can p	ass throug	gh it.					
4. The s	hape and s	size of a per	son's body	is his o	r her		·
5. If you	arouse so	meone's int	erest, you			their c	uriosity.
6. The a	.djective		I	neans in	iproper, ra	unchy, or s	uggestive
7. A		is	a small gr	oup of p	eople who	are friendly	with
each	other and	have little to	o do with a	anyone e	lse.		
8. Some	thing that'	s absolutely	unlike ar	ny other i	is		·
Direction	Comple	te each item		<u> </u>			
1 Write	two words	from the b	ox above t	hat rhyn	ne.		
I. WIIIC				·			
		ar	nd				
		ar om the box t					

#### FIGURES OF SPEECH: HYPERBOLE 1



Hyperbole is exaggeration. Writers use this figure of speech to make the point that something is *much* greater than normal.

A. Dir	Put a check mark ( ) by sentences that contain hyperbole.
1	Climbing Mount Baldy is an adventure like no other in the world.
2	I love you very much!
3	Our love will last an eternity!
4	Snowdent is guaranteed to whiten teeth.
5	It would take a ton of Snowdent to get the coffee stains out of Maggie's teeth!
6	Ms. Mason, the English teacher, is the most unreasonable woman in the world.
7	She assigns homework over weekends.
8	By the time I finish the work, I'm so tired I could sleep for a year!
9	Our concert seats were so high up that my ears popped when I came down.
10	I could buy a brand new car with what I paid for those tickets.
11	When handsome Wally Wilkes spoke to Mindy, she nearly fainted.
12	The chess club bake sale must have raised a zillion dollars!
13	It was a bigger success than the car wash.
14	If I see one more hyperbole, I'll die!
B. Dir	ections: Write two original sentences that emphasize an idea through hyperbole.
1	
2	
Name:	Date:

#### FIGURES OF SPEECH: HYPERBOLE 2

Everyone wants the very best. That's why advertisers sometimes use *hyperbole* (exaggeration).

- **A. Directions:** Circle the numbers of the ads that are examples of *hyperbole*.
  - 1. The best night's sleep you'll ever have will be at a CONCORD INN.
  - 2. ANY dessert is better topped with Sarah's Secret Sugar Sauce.
  - 3. **HENRI'S HOG DOGS**

*Great taste at a low, low price!* 

- 4. Mow, mow, mow your lawn!

  TRY A

  TIGERFOOT POWER MOWER.
- 5. Everything is beautiful when you're looking through RAYBLOCK SUNGLASSES.
- 6. SALLY'S CAFE
  Fine food and friendly folks!

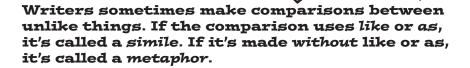
Name:

- 7. Quest Cruise Lines ... for the journey of a lifetime.
- 8. What's new in town?
  YOU'LL FIND IT ALL IN
  THE SPRINGDALE DAILY JOURNAL.
- 9. There's no mess too big for TOUGHIE PAPER TOWELS!



Directions: Invent a product or service, and use *hyperbole* to create an advertisement. Include a drawing that emphasizes your idea. Stick drawings are fine!

#### FIGURES OF SPEECH: SIMILES AND METAPHORS





Α.	Directions:	Write S	for	simile or	M for	metaphor beside	each co	mparison.
				0		THE COLOR PROCESS	00000	

~~	
1	The highway was an endless winding ribbon.
2	The raft far out at sea looked like a dark speck of sand.
3	The snow tires gripped the road like iron claws.
4	Ideas flitted around inside my head like caged birds.
5	The shadows were thieves stealing sunlight from my garden.
6	The black iron gate was an old friend welcoming me home from my travels.
7	The children lined up in rows like trees in an apple orchard.
8	Little Christie was as pale and slender as a stick of chalk.
9	"I'll soon have you looking as plump as a fat hen!" exclaimed Kristin's grandmother.
10	She stirred the soup that bubbled as thick as lava in the pot.
11	Kristine licked her lips and drooled like a little bulldog.
12	Each November, like geese flying south for the winter, the Krueger family boards a plane for California.
B. Direct	Personification is a special type of metaphor. Personification gives human characteristics to <i>things, feelings,</i> or <i>ideas</i> .
	Reread the sentences above. Write the numbers of the two sentences that

The two sentences above that use personification are #\_\_\_\_ and #\_

use personification.

Name:

# FIGURES OF SPEECH: SIMILES

Poets try to create vivid images, or mental pictures.

compare two unlike things. A simile contains the word like or the word as.	
A. Directions: Read the quoted lines below and notice the similes. Write the things being compared. The first one has been done for you.	_
1. The pen is mightier than the sword.  —Edward Bulwer-Lytton  and	
2. So Good Luck came, and on my roof did light, Like noiseless snow; or as the dew of night  —Robert Herrick	
and and	
3. O, my love is like a red, red rose,  That's newly sprung in June.  O, my love is like a melody  That's sweetly played in tune.  -Robert Burns  4. Like a small grey coffee pot sits the squirrel.	
and — Humbert Wolfe and and and	
Directions: Write a poem that uses a simile that creates an image. Draw an illustration of the image. Stick drawings are fine!	

#### **LEVELS OF MEANING: WORDS AND EMOTIONS 1**



In a poem, every word must count. That's why poets choose words that are rich in meaning and emotional impact.

**Directions:** Circle the words that are richest in meaning and best fit the mood and tone of the lines.

- 1. As the funeral began, the bells (tolled / rang / tinkled) in the belfry.
- 2. There is no (boat / frigate / ship) like a book.
- 3. O, fill this (goblet / glass / mug) with sweet (juice / nectar / liquid).
- 4. Sweet words ( drooled / trickled / dribbled ) from her tongue like sparkling water ( drops / droplets / globs ).
- 5. Tina's friends enjoyed her (childlike / childish / immature) nature.
- 6. "Ready my ( horses / steeds / mares )! Bring round my ( cart / chariot / wagon )," the king ( said / commanded / requested ).
- 7. Upon the mantle flickered one white ( candle / light / taper ).
- 8. Every night the thin, graceful (ghost / goblin / specter) of
  Miss Molly McGrew (wafted / transported / moved) down the
  (staircase / stairs / steps) like a cool autumn (wind / air / breeze).
- So strong and handsome he was that all the ladies
   (fainted / passed out / swooned) when Blackbeard the
   (thief / robber / pirate) passed their way.
- 10. Blackbeard, (stories / legends / narratives) say, buried chests filled with (money / doubloons / coins) upon the (coast / strand / land).



Name:

#### **LEVELS OF MEANING: WORDS AND EMOTIONS 2**

Three people wrote descriptions of the same event. Notice that the words they chose reflect entirely different emotions.

A. Directions: First read the three descriptions of "The Big Game." Then write a letter to match one of the people listed below with the description he or she wrote.

#### THE BIG GAME

- DESCRIPTION A: Everyone was nervous. You could smell sweat and tension in the air. I shook out my arms and legs to release energy and loosen up. Then the Trojans emerged from the locker room. They looked as cool as ice and as big as mountains. I took a deep breath. It seemed like there wasn't enough air in the gym.
- **DESCRIPTION B:** Everyone was tired of waiting for the game to begin. You could feel boredom in the air. I shifted my weight and took a sip of soda. Then the Trojans came up from the locker room. Thank goodness, the game would begin soon. I was hungrily dreaming of an after-game pizza.
- **DESCRIPTION C:** Everyone was pumped up. You could feel excitement in the air. We were ready to come in and take charge! The Badgers would meet their match tonight. I flexed my muscles and tossed up a shot. Swish! I could smell victory.
  - 1. \_\_\_\_ spectator in the crowd
  - 2. \_\_\_\_ a player on the home team
  - 3. —— a player on the visiting team
- **B.** Directions: Describe each character's attitude in your own words. Then go back to the selection and underline a sentence that reflects that attitude.

1.	THE SPECTATOR:
2.	THE HOME TEAM MEMBER:
3.	THE PLAYER ON THE VISITING TEAM:

114 Building Vocabulary Skills and Strategies, Level 5 • Saddleback Educational Publishing ©2004 • 3 Watson, Irvine, CA 92618 • Phone (888) SDL-BACK • www.sdlback.com

#### **LEVELS OF MEANING: WORDS AND EMOTIONS 3**

**Directions:** Review the last exercise. Then write descriptions of a situation from two points of view. Choose words that reflect a difference of attitude. Choose one of the ideas below, or use one of your own.

- a video arcade from the point of view of a parent and a child
- a lost object from the point of view of the one who borrowed it and the one who lent it

- an auto accident from the point of view of the two drivers involved
- an ocean cruise from the point of view of someone who loves sea travel and someone who gets seasick

	TITLE:	 	 	
SCRIPTION A:				
SCRIPTION B:				
SCRIPTION <b>B</b> :				
SCRIPTION B:				

# **WORD WORKOUT**

Directions:	Each of the following words has a slang meaning and a more common
	meaning. Write two sentences for each word. In the first sentence, use
	the word with its usual meaning. In the second, use the word as slang.

1.	square	
	USUAL MEANING:	
	SLANG MEANING:	
2.	neat	
	USUAL MEANING:	
	SLANG MEANING:	
3.	cool	
	USUAL MEANING:	
	SLANG MEANING:	
4.	chick	
	USUAL MEANING:	
	SLANG MEANING:	
5.	dude	
	USUAL MEANING:	
	SLANG MEANING:	

Name:

#### **CHOOSING YOUR WORDS**



Writers and speakers aim to communicate their ideas as clearly as possible. Think about that aim as you choose your words.

**Directions:** Rewrite the following sentences. Replace each **boldface** word with a more vivid word that creates a clearer picture. The first one has been done for you.

1.	The	Frisbee	flew	past	my	head.
----	-----	---------	------	------	----	-------

The Frisbee zinged past my head.

- 2. The mirror **broke** when I dropped it.
- 3. The stream **ran** over the rocks.
- 4. The children **looked** at the stranger's odd costume.
- 5. A "For Sale" sign was in front of the **old** house.
- 6. A **dog** sat alone on the porch.
- 7. Vanessa read a book.
- 8. When we knocked, a **man** opened the door.





Name:

# ABBREVIATIONS: READING LABELS

Abbreviations—shortened forms of words—come in handy when space is limited. You'll often find abbreviations on product labels.

A. Directions: Read the following label. Then circle the correct meaning of each abbreviation.



FRESH LIME SPRITZER 12 FL. OZ.

AMOUNT PER SERVING %DV	*
Total Fat 0g0%	
Sodium 0mg 0%	
Total carb 35g 12%	
Sugars32g	
Protein 0g0%	
*DV according to	

**USDA Food Pyramid** 

1	DV

- a. doses of vitamins
- b. definite value
- c. daily value
- 2. **g** 
  - a. grams
  - b. gallons
  - c. grains

- 5. **mg** 
  - a. micrograms
  - b. milligrams
  - c. magnesium
- 6. **carb.** 
  - a. carbon
  - b. carbonation
  - c. carbohydrates

- 3. **FL. OZ.** 
  - a. flavor oozes
  - b. flavor packed in Arizona
  - c. fluid ounces
- 4. USDA
  - a. United States Department of Agriculture
  - b. United States Doctors' Association
  - c. United Society of Dietary Advice
- Directions: Read the label of a grocery product, such as a cereal box or milk carton.

  On the lines below, copy the abbreviations you find on the label. Then write the meaning of each abbreviation. Use a dictionary for help.

ABBREVIATION	MEANING	ABBREVIATION	MEANING

#### **WORD WORKOUT**



Here's another chance to sharpen your categorizing skills. In each group below, all words but one have something in common.

A. (	On the line, explain what the words have in common. The first one has been done for you. Check a dictionary as needed.
1.	fragrant stinky aromatic musty scarlet  words describing a smell
2.	damp sticky prickly loudly fuzzy
3.	bark chirp climb moo chatter
4.	sleet hail rain temperature shower
5.	nervous handsome depressed excited tense
6.	music screams pictures drumbeats sobs
B. <b>(</b>	Directions: Make your own word groups. Write five words that fit in each of the following categories.
1	Things you can wear:  2. Words describing a taste:

#### **WORDS AT WORK: HISTORY 1**



Read this article about a major historical event. Then check your understanding of some important words.

**Directions:** First, read the story of Rosa Parks. The write a letter to match the **boldface** words with their synonyms (words with similar meaning). Use context clues and a dictionary for help.

December 1, 1955, had been a long workday for Rosa Parks. She was tired, and her feet hurt. She boarded a Montgomery, Alabama bus. She paid her fare and took a seat. What followed became a **milestone** in history.

The bus stopped, and several white passengers got on. According to a special ordinance, blacks were to give up their seats if there were no seats for whites.

Rosa Parks said, "No."

The police took her to jail.

Rosa's act of civil **disobedience** launched a **boycott**. It had been nearly a century since the Civil War, but blacks were still **oppressed**. A woman's courage **inspired** people to use **nonviolent** protest as a means to **reform**. For 382 days, blacks traveled about Montgomery any way they could—except by bus.

Finally, the Supreme Court declared that Montgomery's law was against the U.S. Constitution. When Rosa Parks said no, people saw that they could work together to make wrong things right!

1. \_\_\_\_ milestone

2. \_\_\_\_ **ordinance** 



- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
   disobedience

   4. \_\_\_\_\_
   boycott

   5. \_\_\_\_\_
   oppressed

   6. \_\_\_\_\_
   inspired

   7. \_\_\_\_\_
   nonviolent

   8. \_\_\_\_\_
   reform

   9. \_\_\_\_\_
   constitution
- a. change, improvement
- b. encouraged, roused
- c. peaceful, passive
- d. strike
- e. law, statute
- f. the basic laws and rules of a society
- g. landmark, turning point
- h. persecuted, maltreated
- i. defiance, rebelliousness

Name:

## **WORDS AT WORK: HISTORY 2**

	meaning of boycott by answering these questions.
1.	What actually happens when people boycott something?
2.	Copy a sentence from the article that describes what people did during the Montgomery bus <i>boycott</i> .
3.	Give a real or fictional example of something students in a school or citizens of a community might <i>boycott</i> .
4.	Do you think a boycott is a good way of encouraging reform? Why or why not?
am	et Date:

#### **USING A GLOSSARY**



Many books have a glossary at the end. The glossary lists key words used in the text and gives their meanings. While a dictionary presents all definitions of a word, a glossary gives a definition for the word only as it is used in the book.

**Directions:** The entries below are from the glossary of a history text. Complete each sentence with a *form* of one of the entry words. The glossary definitions can help you make your choice.

- **apartheid** the separation of people by race and discrimination against those who are not white
- assassinate to murder: especially a government leader or important person for political reasons
- capitalist one who gains profit through privately owned business or industry
- **genocide** an attempt to kill all the people of a certain race or religious group
- plague deadly disease that spreads rapidly
- **sniper** a person who shoots from a hiding place
- surrender to give up a fight

1.	In 1914, a hidden gunman the Austrian archduke.  That murder set off events that led to World War I.
2.	The was a Serbian revolutionary who belonged to a group called the "Black Hand."
3.	During World War II, Adolph Hitler tried to conquer Europe and, in a campaign of, tried to wipe out all the Jewish people.
4.	Much of the world condemned the South African policy of that forced black people to live in certain zones, use separate transportation, and attend separate schools.
5.	Andrew Carnegie, one of America's early, gained great wealth from his steel mills.
6.	During the 400s B.C., war raged between Sparta and Athens until a terrible broke out, killing many of the Greeks of Athens.
7.	After 27 years of war, Athens could no longer hold out. The brave Athenians were forced to
lan	Date:

#### **WORDS AT WORK: AMERICAN GOVERNMENT 1**



The following selections were written by students in an American government class. They include some important terms from the field of government.

Directions: Read each selection. Then answer the questions that follow it. For help, use context clues and a dictionary.

The creation of laws is one of the most important functions of a government. Local measures may affect people of only one region. Federal statutes will influence every American citizen.

1.	What two synonyms for the word <i>laws</i> does the writer use?
	and
2.	What is the difference between a local law and a federal law?
3.	The writer uses the word <i>affect</i> in the selection. Many writers confuse the verb <i>affect</i> with the noun <i>effect</i> .
	What synonym of the verb affect does the writer use?
	What word would be a synonym of the noun effect?
dire gov	United States is a democratic republic. In a country this size, however, it would be difficult to have a ect democracy in which every citizen votes on every decision. That is why we have a representative ernment. While we do decide some issues directly, we do not vote on all of them. Instead, we elect egates to represent and express our views.
4.	What is a representative government?
5.	What is a direct democracy?
6.	What reason does the writer give for the United States having a representative government?
7.	What are delegates?
	Date:

#### **WORDS AT WORK: AMERICAN GOVERNMENT 2**

A chart can help to clarify points presented in an article. Read this student paper.

**Directions:** Read the selection and study the chart. Then use the **boldface** words to complete the sentences that follow. (Use the first letter of each word as a clue.)

The United States **Congress** is a group of federal officials elected to make the laws. There are two parts to Congress. One is the **House of Representatives**. The other is the **Senate**.

During Congressional sessions, officials discuss **amendments** to existing laws and new **bills**. They **debate** on whether the bill or amendment should become part of the Constitution. To move on for **executive** approval, a bill must pass both the House and the Senate by **majority** vote. The following chart shows how a bill becomes a law.

- I. House of Representatives: Member introduces a bill.
- II. Senate: Bills passed by the House move on to the Senate.
- III. The House and the Senate work out differences in their versions of the bill.
- IV. Executive approval: Bill goes to the president for a signature.
- V. If president signs bill, it becomes law. If president vetoes a bill, it can still be passed. A two-thirds majority vote in Congress can override the veto.

1.	The $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ is the federal law-making body that includes the $\underline{\mathcal{H}}$ and the $\underline{\mathcal{L}}$ .
2.	Until laws are passed, they are called $\&$
3.	An addition to or change in an existing law is called an
	<u>a</u>
4.	Senators and representatives $\underline{d}$ , or discuss, each new bill.
5.	Members of Congress try to convince the $\ensuremath{\underline{m}}$ (more than
	half of the members) to vote their way.
6.	To receive <u>e</u> approval, a bill must be signed by the president.
7.	A president's refusal to sign a bill is called a w
Van	ne: Date:

The glossary entries below are from an American government textbook. Notice that the glossary gives only the meaning of the word as used in the book.



ambassador an official sent by a country to represent it in a foreign land

**committee** group of representatives and senators in Congress who meet to study bills and problems

diplomacy skill in dealing with people, making treaties, arranging trade agreements, etc.

legislate to make or pass laws petition a written notice

signed by many people that asks for some action **term** the length of time a person holds office

unconstitutional a law or act that goes against the Constitution

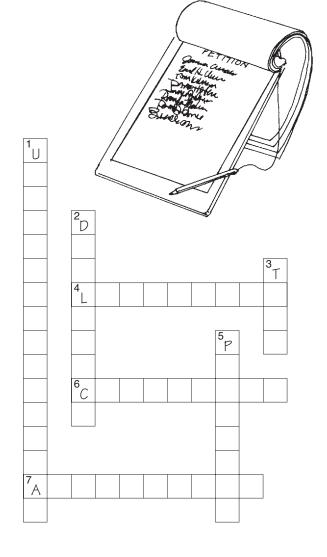
Directions: Use the glossary above and the clues below to solve the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

- 4. A senator's job is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. A congressional formed to discuss health care.
- 7. Mr. Horace Hendricks was named as the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain.

#### **DOWN**

- 1. If your state declared that only women could vote, that decision would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. A politician needs to use \_\_\_\_\_ when dealing with foreign nations.
- 3. The president will serve a four-year .
- 5. Unhappy with a new city policy, many citizens signed a \_\_\_\_\_ calling for a change.





#### WORDS AT WORK: THE CRITIC 1



Name:

There are people who make a career out of stating their opinions. We call them critics. Some critics review books, movies, music recordings, or plays. Others review restaurants or hotels.

**Directions:** Read the following movie review. The **boldface** words are commonly found in film critiques. After reading, write a letter to match each boldface word with its meaning.

#### **RHYTHMS**

This **documentary** depicts the life of jazz singer Adair Soprina. Jodi Shaughnessy stars in a memorable debut. She convincingly portrays Soprina's troubled climb to fame. The movie **score** alone—which includes versions of several **classic** tunes—makes the movie a must-see. Although the dialogue sometimes seems stilted and the plot lacks suspense, Shaughnessy's performance lights up the screen.



documentary	a.	all the events that form a story
portrays	b.	impressively, persuasively
debut	c.	timeless, traditional
convincingly	d.	spoken words in a book, movie, or play
performance	e.	plays the part of
score	f.	a person's part in a presentation
classic	g.	a performer's first public appearance
dialogue	h.	acted in an unnatural, overly formal way
stilted	i.	the feeling of growing excitement
plot	j.	a dramatic story based mainly on facts
suspense	k.	musical arrangement
	portrays debut convincingly performance score classic dialogue stilted plot	portrays b.  debut c.  convincingly d.  performance e.  score f.  classic g.  dialogue h.  stilted i.  plot j.

#### **WORDS AT WORK: THE CRITIC 2**



Now you take on the role of a critic for a local newspaper!

Directions: Write a review of a movie, TV show, or book. Use at least five vocabulary words from the last worksheet or from the list below. First, provide a title for your review. Then circle a rating number to alert the reader about what's to come. Finally, have fun with your review.

technique	unique	uplifting	special effects
character	hero / heroine	awkward	director
thriller	lackluster	dynamic	extraordinary
amusing	sequel	mood	weak

**REVIEW TITLE:** THE CRITIC'S CHOICE

<i>W</i>

•

#### **WORDS AT WORK: THE SHOPPER**



Here are some useful words to know the next time you head for the mall.

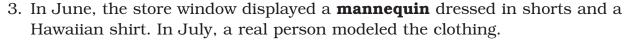
**Directions:** Use context clues to figure out the meaning of the **boldface** words. Then underline the words that correctly complete the last sentence in each item.

1. In late July, many stores begin displaying fall **merchandise**, such as sweaters and jackets.

Merchandise is: (a) magazine advertisements.

- (b) goods for sale.
- 2. In late August, stores slash prices on bathing suits and barbecue grills. That's when we shop for **bargains!**

Bargains are items priced: (a) higher than normal. (b) lower than normal.



A mannequin is a: (a) model, or dummy, of a person. (b) live fashion model.

4. By September, the **inventory** of summer goods is low and only less desirable items may be left on the shelves.

*Inventory* is the: (a) stock of goods on hand. (b) price of goods.

5. Items that are shopworn may be marked with an "as is" tag.

"As is" means the consumer: (a) understands that the item has flaws.

(b) is getting the last item of its kind.

6. Shop carefully! Since many stores often do not give **refunds**, the money you spend may be gone forever.

A refund is: (a) cash back for a returned item. (b) advice from sales clerks.

7. If an item does not fit, Woolsy's Department Store will gladly **exchange** it for another size.

To *exchange* an item is to: (a) alter it. (b) replace it.

8. When purchasing clothing, remember that a size that fits in one **brand** many not fit in another!

The *brand* is: (a) the particular company that makes the product.

(b) the color of the product.



#### WORD WORKOUT: SOME *UPS* AND *DOWNS* OF VOCABULARY

Directions: Each boldface word includes the word part up or down. Circle the letter of its meaning. Use context clues for help.

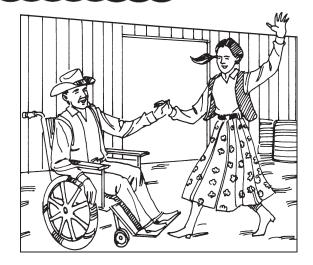
- 1. When Victor's company decided to **downsize**, he was concerned that he might lose his job.
  - a. scale back, go from larger to smaller
  - b. invest money carefully
- 2. When employment drops, the economy of a town begins to go downhill.
  - a. declines to a worse condition
  - b. changes for the better
- 3. Robert had tried everything to lose weight, but chocolate was his downfall.
  - a. ruin, undoing
  - b. accident, crash
- 4. Because Veronica shopped only in **upscale** boutiques, some people called her uppity.

upscale: a. high end, fancy

b. bargain

uppity: a. stingy, cheap

b. stuck-up, haughty



- 5. Edward was in a wheelchair, but that didn't keep him from enjoying the weekly **hoedown**.
  - a. lawn and garden center
  - b. lively square-dancing party
- 6. Dancing relieved Edward's tension when he was feeling **uptight**.
  - a. nervous, tense
  - b. lonely
- 7. Edward always keeps the **upper hand**. He knows he can do anything he sets his mind to.
  - a. credit cards
  - b. position of control
- 8. After reviewing the construction plans, Maya announced, "The **upshot** of my review is that this design is seriously flawed."
  - a. problem
  - b. conclusion



#### **WORDS AT WORK: HEALTH AND GROOMING 1**



As you strive to look and feel your best, here are some words to know.

**Directions:** Write a letter to match each **boldface** word below with its meaning. Then use some of those same words to fill in the blanks on the "Good Grooming" posters.

1	acne	a.	the skin on the head, usually covered with hair
2	cavities	b.	cream or lotion that blocks the sun's harmful rays
3	complexion	c.	a regular way of doing something
4	dandruff	d.	stopping or intended to stop disease
5	dermatologist	e.	thin film that hardens on the teeth
6	floss	f.	skin disease in which pimples appear on the skin
7	gum(s)	g.	doctor specializing in the skin and its diseases
8	over-the-counter	h.	the appearance of facial skin
9	plaque	i.	holes in the tooth caused by decay
10	preventive	j.	flakes of dead skin formed on the scalp
11	routine	k.	the firm flesh around the teeth
12	scalp	1.	to clean between the teeth with thread-like fiber
13	sunscreen	m.	sold off the pharmacy shelf without a prescription

# 

#### A HANDFUL OF HINTS FOR A HEALTHY MOUTH



- 1. To combat <u>c</u> , brush your teeth twice a day for two minutes.
- 2. Take time to f between your teeth. Trapped food particles turn into nasty p , which can cause g disease.
- 3. Schedule a dental cleaning and checkup every six months, or as your dentist recommends.

Name:

#### **WORDS AT WORK: HEALTH AND GROOMING 2**



Let's put some of the vocabulary words from the last exercise to work.

Directions:

Select and complete one of the following assignments. As you do your work, use some form of at least five words from the last exercise or from the box below.

diet
stress
prescribe
hygiene
habit
exercise
nutrition

- Create an advertisement for a health care or grooming product. Include art and text.
- Describe one of your grooming routines.
- Write a letter to the manufacturer of a health care or grooming product you have used.
   Either compliment the product or lodge a complaint about it.

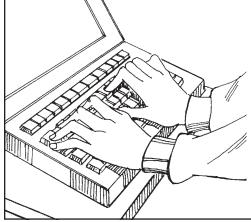

# WORDS AT WORK: AT THE COMPUTER



Name:

You may have one at home or use one at your school or library. Since the *computer* is part of your life, it's helpful to be familiar with common computer terms.

**Directions:** Read the advertisement. Then fill in letters to complete each word from the adbeside its meaning.



#### 12-INCH *MONITOR* SUPER NOTEBOOK PRO

SO COMPACT—IT CAN GO WHEREVER YOU GO!

Techno-Tronix' newest model in *laptops* is the portable **Super Notebook**. *Internet surfers* will love the **Super Notebook**'s *networking* capabilities. The system is ready for expansion with additional *compatible hardware*. Your **Super Notebook** arrives with the latest *software* from Techno-Tronix already *installed*. For more details, visit our *web site* at www.technotron.net or call 1-877-T-Tronix.

1 <b>o t</b> (noun) a video screen
2 e _ s e (noun) part of an information network; pages on the World Wide Web created to offer information on a subject
3. $\mathbf{i} \_ \_ \_ \_ 1 \_ \mathbf{e} \_$ (verb) put into place in the computer system
4. $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $=$ (noun) the mechanical and electronic parts of a computer
5 $\mathbf{f} \mathbf{t}$ $\mathbf{r}$ _ (noun) all the programs that make a computer operate
6 <b>t w k</b> (verb) the act of sharing information with other computers
7. <b>I n t</b> (noun) the system of computers linked together to communicate and share information
8. $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ $\_$ (adjective) able to work with the system
9 <b>pp</b> (noun) small notebook-shaped computer designed to be carried from place to place
10 <b>r f s</b> (noun) (No, we're not talking about people who ride the waves on boards.) These people browse the web searching for information.

#### **TRICKY SPELLINGS**

Beware of spelling demons! Take special care when writing these commonly misspelled words.



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

- 1. rhythem rythum rhythm rithum
- 4. develope develope develup davelope
- 7. seize seeze sieze seise
- 10. sergeant sargent sargant sergante

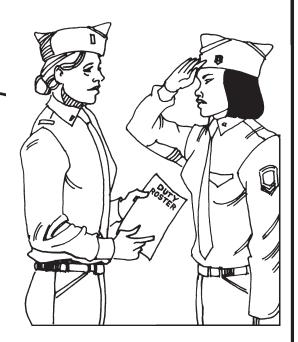
- 2. tragidy tragedy tragadie tragdy
- 5. vaccum
  vaccuum
  vacuum
  vacuum
- 8. knowledge knowlege nowlege knowlage
- 11. lewtenant luteniant lieutenant leutenant

- 3. reptition repetition reputition repetition
- 6. labratory laboratory labratorey laboratry
- 9. curnel curnole colonel coronel
- 12. athlete athlete athlete athlete

B. Directions:

You'll need to use your ears for this one! Sound out each misspelled word as it's written. Then write the correct spelling. The first one has been done for you.

1.	annswere	answer
2.	beauroh	
3.	tekkneek	
4.	meedeeochre	
5.	suevuneer	
6.	hijean	
7.	hipokcrissy	
8.	trewlee	



Name:

Date

#### **PRACTICE PAGE: TRICKY SPELLINGS**



Now it's time to review the spelling demons you studied in the last exercise.

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

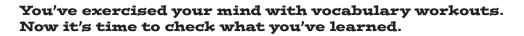
- 1. Tamara always wanted to be a rythm and blues singer.
- 6. Tamara's voice was not just medeocer—it was really bad!
- 2. She hoped to develope her vocal abilities by taking lessons.
- 7. Finally, with the knowlege that she would never make it as a singer,
  Tamara thought about a new career.
- 3. The voice coach tried to teach her the proper techneke.
- 8. Since she was a good athelete, perhaps she could make it in the military.
- 4. It was a tragidy that Tamara worked so hard but couldn't improve her voice.
- 9. Before long, Tamara proudly wore the stripes of a sargent in the U.S. Army.
- 5. She truley wanted to be a performer.





Name:

## **POWER WORKOUT: REVIEW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED 1**





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

1.	Of opaque and clear, which is a <b>synonym</b> for transparent?	12.	Five is to six as ten is to what?
2.	Of friend and foe, which is an <b>antonym</b> of opponent?	13.	Which is a <b>compound word</b> , booklet or bookcase?
3.	Would the star of a wedding wear a bridal or bridle gown?	14.	Is colonel correctly
4.	Is an <i>apathetic</i> student likely to study too much or too little?	15.	spelled? What more formal term could
5.	Why might a woman be happy to have a new <i>mouse</i> in her office?		replace the informal word <i>guy</i> ?
	——————————————————————————————————————	16.	What is a <b>synonym</b> for hyperbole?
6.	What is the <b>base word</b> of obedience?	17.	Which is a <b>synonym</b> for unconstitutional, legal or illegal?
7.	What <b>prefix</b> would you add to <b>worker</b> to mean "someone who works with you"?	18.	Should you say there are fewer or less people standing in a line?
8.	What <b>suffix</b> would you add to <i>worth</i> to mean "something without value"?	19.	Which word, <i>like</i> or <i>different</i> , would you find in a simile?
9.	What <b>suffix</b> would turn the noun person into an adjective?	20.	Is <i>boycott</i> a compound word
10.	What <b>part of speech</b> is the word <i>personify</i> ?		meaning "a small bed for a young fellow"?
11.	Can pose be used as a noun?		



#### **POWER WORKOUT: REVIEW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED 2**

#### Complete this puzzle and show your WORD POWER!

**Directions:** Write a word on the crossword puzzle that answers each clue.

#### **ACROSS**

- 1. synonym for confusion
- 4. Five is to four as four is to \_\_\_\_.
- 7. compound word meaning "an area that fronts on the water"
- 9. synonym for statute
- 10. a person who judges the work of others
- 12. suffix meaning "without"
- 15. a figure of speech; also, a synonym for *exaggeration*
- 18. word meaning "a male deer" or slang for "one dollar"
- 20. Latin root meaning "revolve"

# 1 C 3 H 4 T 5 R 5 R 6 G 7 W 11 R 12 T 13 S 14 T 15 H 16 E 17 B 18 B 19 Z

#### DOWN

- 1. This body of government has two parts—the House of Representatives and the Senate
- 2. an elevator in England
- 3. a more formal word for noggin
- 5. slang for someone who tattles on others
- 6. Add a suffix to spell the adjective form of the noun *grace*.
- 7. antonym for domesticated
- 8. synonym for conversation

- 11. letters that stand for Latin words meaning "rest in peace"
- 13. word meaning "a scaly, legless reptile" or "a plumber's tool"
- 14. number of syllables in character (the same word as 4 ACROSS)
- 16. suffix that means "the most"
- 17. You can ride this furry, four-legged homonym for *borough*.
- 19. Greek root meaning "animal life"

Name:

SCOPE & SEQUENC	DEFINITION	SYNONYME	ANTONYMS	HOMONYME	WEIRD WAS	CONTEXT	ARE /	MULTIPIE.	BASE WORES	XEC		COMPOLINE	PARTS OF C.	J. SPEECH	SYLLABLES  SYLLABLES	ONAMI	PRONING:	ONARE	THESAURILS	FOREIGN MAS	WURDS
STUDENT		SYNO	ANTO	FOM	WEIR	8	8 8		BASE	PREFIXE	SUFFIXES	8	PARTS	8	\\X\		PRO	<u></u>	TES.	<u> </u>	/

SCOPE & SEQUENC	ANALOGIES	INFORMAL LANGUAGE SLANC	NONSTAN	IDIOMS ENGLISH	HYPERBOIL	SIMILES	METAPHORE	EMOTIONAL	PRECISE INC.	ABBREVIATE	HISTORY WES	USING A C.	GOVERNMEN	CRITICISM WORDS	SHOPPING	HEALTH WAS	COMPUTER	SPELLING	
	+																		
	-																		
	+																		
																			.
	+																		

#### ANSWER KEY

#### PAGE 6

- 1. carnival 4. adapt
- 2. freight 5. transparent
- 6. transparent 3. adapt

#### PAGE 7

adapted, carnival, freight, carnival, adapt, Transparent

#### PAGE 8

- 1. T 4 F 7. F 2. T 5. F 8. T 3. T 6. T 9. T

#### PAGE 9

Answers will vary.

#### PAGE 10

- A. 1. adjust 5. arrogant
  - festival 6. hinder
  - cargo 7. extravagant
  - 4. clear 8. foe
- **B.** 1. opponent 6. transparent
  - 2. carnival 7. conceited
  - 8. frustrate 3. adapt
  - 4. freight 9. opponent
  - 10. lavish 5. lavish

#### PAGE 11

Circled words:

- 1. disdain 8. withdraw
- 9. capable 2. vehicle
- 10. chasm 3. dinner
- 11 wild essay 4.
- 5. wide 12. sincere
- 6. costly 13. vend
- 7. solution 14. display

Possible added synonyms:

- 1. devotion, caring, passion,
- boat, craft
- 3. design, purpose
- mistake, bungle, slip-up
- 5. elaborate, confused
- 6. weird, fantastic, different
- 7. implication, sign, lead, cue
- change, edit, rework
- 9. unfamiliar, different
- 10. turmoil, discord, disorder
- 11. straightforward, direct,
- pointed
- 12. single, lone
- 13. disturb, irritate, anger, bother
- 14. exchange, bargain

#### PAGE 12

- 5. audiences crazes
- 2. favorite 6. Wacky
- 3. spin 7. Stylish
- 4. films 8. celebrities

#### PAGE 13

Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 14

- **A.** 1. b 3. e 5. c 2. d 4. a
- **B.** Likely responses: 1. rough, choppy 2. Few 3. loves, likes 4. mornings 5. returns

#### PAGE 15

- 1. similarities / differences
- 2. domestic / wild
- simple / complicated
- 4. noise / silence
- 5. fictional / actual

#### PAGE 16

- A. 1. black, white
  - 2. thick, thin
  - 3. top, bottom
  - 4. wrongs, right
  - 5. A.M., P.M.
  - 6. youth, age
- **B.** Possible antonyms:
  - 1 worst 4. stalest
  - 2. bored 5. allow
  - 6. legal 3. coward

#### PAGE 17

- **A.** 1. A 5. A 9. S
  - 2. S 6. A 10. S
- 3. S 7. A
- 4. A 8. S
- **B.** Possible synonyms:
  - 1 adore
- 6 trade
- 2. error
- 7. craze
- 3. unusual
- 8. film
- 4. confusion alone
- 9. boat 10. thrilling
- **C.** Possible antonyms.

  - 1. hate 2. usual
- 6. few 7. complex
- 3. calm
- 8. allow
- 4. boring
- 9. legal 10. P.M.
- 5. wild

#### PAGE 18

- **A.** 1. g 4. b 7. e
  - 2. d 5. a
  - 3. c 6. f
- B. 1. gas tank
- 2. headlight
  - 3. hood

#### PAGE 19

- 1. rain 2. reign
- 7. cymbals 8. Oh

4. tire

5. trunk

- 3. rein
- 9. owe
- 4. bridle

- 10. pause
- 5. bridal
- 11. paws
- symbols 12. guessed, guest

#### PAGE 20

- 1. Dear
- 10. I
- 2 heard 3. new
- 11 for 12. their
- 4. great 5. rain
- 13. night
- 6. All
- 14. presents 15. know
- 7. so
- 8. some 9. he
- 16. for 17. meet 18. Your
- PAGE 21
- 1. carat 2. altar
- 5. borough 6. cant 7. aloud
- 3. bail 4. berry

#### PAGE 22

Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 23

- A. 1. symbol 4. allowed
  - 2. pause 5. some
- 3. berry **B.** 1. C 6. C 7. C
  - 2. (check mark) rein
  - (check mark) carrot
  - (check mark) bridal (check mark) presence
  - (check mark) Colonel

#### PAGE 24

- 4. b 1. h 7. a
- 2. c
- 5. a 3. a 6. c

#### PAGE 25

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

#### PAGE 26

- A. Underline: 2. repeat herself over
  - and over 3. eight-legged insects with bodies that are divided into two sections
  - 4. eagerness to fight
  - 5. a poisonous plant with black berries
  - 6. people who have no respect for the law
  - a small pointed beard 8. a dentist who specializes
- in straightening teeth **B.** Circle 1, 7, 10

PAGE 27

- Underline (circle): 2. daydreaming in class
  - and skipping school (a) speaking both English
  - and Spanish (b) clams, oysters, and
  - mussels (a) sewed the sleeves on a
  - jacket inside out (b) football and rugby (a)
  - Lincoln Memorial and Vietnam War Memorial (b)

#### PAGE 28

- 1. mild 2. very sharp
- 3. modest, simple 4. shine 5. a small, broken-down

## house 6. viral disease

- PAGE 29 1. fear 6. rhythm
- 2. snakes 7. extra 3. collarbone 8. flattery
- 4. drowsy 9. thighbone 5. reasons 10. greed

#### PAGE 30

Exact wording of definitions will vary.

- 1. baton: a slender stick used by a musical conductor for directing the musicians
- 2. renowned: having fame or a great reputation
- 3. maestro: a great composer, conductor, or teacher of
- music 4 conducted directed the
- musicians in an orchestra 5. symphony: a large orchestra composed of string, wind, and
- percussion instruments
- 6. mystical: magical 7. wielded: handled and used
- with skill and control 8. talisman: an object that supposedly has magical
- power excelled: did better than
- others at a certain task swaggered: walked with a

#### bold stride; strutted

PAGE 31

#### Answers will vary.

- PAGE 32
- 2. swan; insects 3. strong; synonyms for
- famous
- laugh; facial expressions
- 5. New Jersey; countries 6. stereo; types of music
- 7. waiter; persons in a courtroom 8. tea bag; symptoms of

#### illness

- PAGE 33 1. Felicia thought Doug had purchased a mouse—a small rodent with a long,
- thin tail. 2. Doug had actually purchased a mousedevice moved by hand on a flat surface in order to move the cursor on a

#### described as a mouse.

PAGE 34

computer screen.

1. a scaly, legless reptile 2. a long, bending rod used to clear pipes

3. A timid person might be

- 3. a railing put around yards to keep things in and out 4. a person who buys and
- sells stolen goods 5. to fight with a sword

#### PAGE 34 (cont.)

- 6. an implement with wide bristles used to comb hair
- 7. low, thick, shrubby growth
- 8. a small bunch of bristles fastened to a handle used for applying paint
- 9. a crack or break in underground rock
- 10. the blame or responsibility for something
- 11. an error in which the ball goes out-of-bounds
- 12. a ball-shaped glass that produces electric light
- 13. a round, underground stem that produces leaves and a flower

#### PAGE 35

- 1. a strong, heavy cloth
- 2. an oil painting on cloth
- 3. to hide a microphone in a room to record conversations
- 4. an insect
- 5. a flaw or defect in a machine
- 6. to bother, pester, annoy
- 7. to take things to the proper places; distribute
- 8. to help a mother give birth to a baby
- 9. to speak or read aloud
- 10. to jump upward forcefully with head down and back
- 11. slang for one dollar
- 12. the male of certain animals

#### PAGE 36

- 1. hood 8. build 2. pool 9. hood
- 3. Gulf
- 10. pool
- 11. check 4. check
- 5 check 12. build
- 13. gulf pool
- 7. gulf 14. build

#### **PAGE 37**

- **A.** The word is CROWN.
- **B.** Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 38

Sentences will vary.

for food

#### **PAGE 39**

- A. 1. gorilla 3. gift 2. glutton 4. guzzle
- **B.** 1. to coax, urge, persuade
- 2. the meat of sheep used
- 3. a break in a oncefriendly relationship
- 4. having to do with the stomach

#### PAGE 40

- A. 1. right 4. invest 2. obey act.
- 3. rehearse
- **B.** 1. rightful 6. action
  - 2. obedience 7. obev
  - 3. rehearsal 8. act
  - 4. reinvest 9. invest
  - 5. right 10. rehearsed
- **PAGE 41**
- A. 1. trauma 4. harmony 5. credit
  - 2. claim
  - 3. pharmacy
- **B.** 1. credit 5. traumatic 6. trauma
  - 2. discredit
  - 3. harmony 7. disclaimer

2. pre-made

- 4. harmonize 8. claim
- 9. pharmaceutical
- 10. pharmacy

#### **PAGE 42**

- A. 1. misspell
- **B.** 1. un-, zip
- 2. un-, usual
  - 3. pre-, view
  - 4. re-, arrange
  - 5. un-, wrap
- 6. re-, open
- 7. re-, consider
- 8. un-, easy
- 9. inter-, act
- 10. fore-, father

#### PAGE 43

- 3. a **A.** 1. c 5. e 2. d 4. b 6. f
- **B.** 1. co-chairmen
- 2. interoffice
  - 3. counteract
  - 4. autobiography
  - 5. transport
  - 6. forehead

#### PAGE 44

- 4. a 7. a 1. a 2. b 5. b 8. a
- 3. b
- 6. a
- PAGE 45
- 1. forefront
- 2. counterattack
- 3. cosign or countersign
- 4. transplant
- 5. coworker
- 6. intergalactic

#### PAGE 46

- 1. hopeless 8. graceful 2. childless 9. forceful
- 3. penniless 10. tasteless
- 4. worthless 11. flavorful
- 5. frightful 12. thankless
- 6. hopeful 13. meaningful
- 7. skillful
- 14. sleepless
- PAGE 47 1. weirdest
- 6. loveliest
- 2. earlier
- 7. bluer 3. strangest
- 4. eerier
- 8. greener
- 5. brightest
- 9. newest 10. better

**PAGE 48** 

Answers will vary.

#### PAGE 49

- 1. a. destructive
  - b. destroyed
  - c. destruction
- 2. a. classified
- b. classification c. classy
- 3. a. personally
  - b. personality
  - c. personalize
- d. personal

Possible new words:

- 2. classic, classical
- destroying, destroyer
- 4. personify, personable, personage
- 5. reliable

#### PAGE 51

- A. 2. re-, class, -ify
  - 3. un-, grace, -ful
  - 4. im-, person, -al
  - 5. un-, easy, -ness
  - 6. inter-, act, -ion 7. auto, - biography, -ical
- **B.** 1. uneasiness
  - 2. ungraceful
  - 3. impersonal
  - 4. interaction
  - 5. autobiographical 6. reclassify
  - 7. cooperative

#### **PAGE 52**

- ACROSS: 2. sleepless
- 5. ungrateful 7. richer 8. autograph
- DOWN: 1. newest
- 3. ungraceful 4. classy
- 5. unwrap 6. forehead

#### PAGE 53

- 2. a. refresh
- - b. freshest
- c. freshest 3. a. impossible
  - b. possibility
- c. impossible
- 4. a. de-ice
  - b. icicle
- c. de-ice
- 5. a. reuse
  - b. usable c. usable

#### PAGE 54

- 7. b 1. b 4. b 2. a 5. b 8. a 6. a
- 3. a PAGE 55

Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 56

- 1. handbag, pickpockets
- 2. watchtower, bulletproof, gunfire
- 3. bellybutton
- 4. fingertipss, tabletops
- 5. barnyard, waterfowl
- 6. landfill
- 7. one-room, schoolhouse
- 8. run-down, outdated
- 9. weekends, surfboard, seashore
- 10. daybreak, newsstand, passerby

#### PAGE 57

- 1. waterfront 5. loudmouth
- 2. candlelight 6. handbook
- 3. chessboard 7. bookcase 4. runner-up 8. handmade

#### **PAGE 58**

- **A.** 1. e 3. b 5. d
  - 2. f 4. a 6. c
- **B.** 1. groundwork 4. keynote
  - 2. crow's-feet 5. barefaced 3. harebrained 6. footloose

#### PAGE 59

- **A.** Likely answers: fingernails, newsstand, waterfront.
- bookcase, surfboard
- **B.** 1. newscast 4. watercolor 5. bookmark
  - 2. fingertip 3. backwater

- PAGE 60 5. speed A. 2. steel
  - 6. spied 3. steep
- 4. steed 7. skied B. 2. flame 7. trade
  - 3. blame 8. trace
  - 4. blade 9. brace 5. glade 10. brake

#### 6. grade

- PAGE 61
- 3. noun 7. noun 4. verb 8. verb

9. noun

10. verb

5. verb 6. noun

PAGE 62

#### Sentences will vary.

- PAGE 63
- 2. daily, noun 3. midnight, adjective
- 4. midnight, adjective
- 5. standard, adjective 6. standard, noun
- 7. instant, noun 8. Instant, adjective

#### PAGE 64

- 7. verb 1. noun 2. verb 8. verb
- 3. verb 9. noun 4. noun 10. verb
- 5. noun 11. adjective 6. noun 12. noun

#### PAGE 65

Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 66

IAGE	00	
A.	CIRCLE:	UNDERLINE
2.	really	are

3. regularly goes

4. rapidly dig 5. Occasionally catch

6. rarely appears

7. definitely say 8. fearfully dull

**B.** Some suggested answers:

2. incredibly, extremely, very, exceptionally strong

blew loudly, briskly, fiercely

gently, forcefully, nervously tapping

disgustingly, terribly, horribly rotten

fought bravely, fiercely, courageously

#### **PAGE 67**

1. noun, noun 5. verb

2. verb, noun 6. verb

3. verb, noun 7. verb

4. verb, noun 8. noun, verb

#### **PAGE 68**

1. b 3. a 5. c

#### 2. a 4. b

PAGE 69

1. fewer 6. infer 7. implying 2. less

fewer 8. inferred

9. implied 4. less

5. fewer 10. inferred

#### PAGE 70

1. formerly 6. loan

2. formally 7. borrow

8. borrowed 3. formally

4. formerly 9. loan

10. borrow 5. formally

#### PAGE 71

Correct (C) sentences are #3, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Checked sentences:

2. formally 8. borrow

7. fewer 9. imply

#### **PAGE 72**

A. 1. rupture 4. vacant

2. wiggle 5. sofa

3. lasagna 6. soup

**B.** blues, classical, country, folk, hip-hop, jazz, rap, reggae, rock, salsa

C. Lists will vary.

#### **PAGE 73**

A. 1. accurate, ace, achievement

2. bribe, breath, breathe

3. conserve, considerable

4. heaven, heat, heave

5. my, mystic

B. Words will vary.

#### PAGE 74

A. 1. nar•ra•tor

2. cli•max

3. char•ac•ter

4. set•ting

5. stoery

6. res•o•lu•tion

7. plot

8. book•store

4. syllable **B.** 1. one

2. between division

3. sometimes

#### PAGE 75

**A.** book, page, theme, shelves

B. 1. pro•logue

2. con•clu•sion

3. bib•li•og•ra•phy

4. book•plate

5. ti•tle

6. seequel

7. ser•i•al

8. pub•li•ca•tion

9. noveel

10. prose

C. Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 76**

Correct (C) spellings are #2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15. Checked words:

8. admission 1. spectator

4. exit

11. rainstorm

5. entrance

14. scoreboard 6. bleachers 16. pennant

#### PAGE 77

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

**B.**2. re deem

3. li´a ble

4. re pair

5. or phan age

6. so lar

7. blind´ fold

8. fan' cy

9. bou quet?

10. de lin´quent

#### PAGE 78

5. re´ fund A. 1. re fill'

2. re´ fill 6. re fund

3. re' fill 7. re' fund

4. re fill

B. 1. solidarity

2. reciprocate

3. jellyfish

4. highhanded

orthodontist

6. moderation

#### PAGE 79

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

#### PAGE 80

**A.** 1. T 5. F 9. T

6. T 2. T 10. F

3. T 7. F

4. F 8. T

**B.** Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 81

1. incessant, adj.

2. surreal, adj.

3. exonerate, verb

4. ameliorate, verb

5. stentorian, adj.

#### **PAGE 82**

Sentences will vary.

#### PAGE 83

1. noun-steep rock forming part of a cliff

2. adjective—deep blue

3. noun—noblewoman; wife of a duke

4. adjective—located in the abdomen

5. adjective—extremely offensive

6. adjective-unnamed or unknown

#### PAGE 84

Answers will vary.

#### PAGE 85

1. mem´

2. two

3. many likely choices, such as: inside, indoors, bin

4. yes

5. spitting it out

6. or phan age

7. yes

8. adjective

9. constant, nonstop

10. a furry creature that digs in the ground and a dark

spot on the cheek 11. likely answers include: the sky, the ocean, someone's eyes (anything blue)

#### PAGE 86

#### Answers will vary.

PAGE 87

Likely answers:

1. probable, possible 2. celebration, gala, feast,

3. bigotry, intolerance, bias

4. serene, peaceful, placid, tranquil

5. arrogant, haughty, egotistical 6. hazardous, risky,

perilous

7. hurry, hie, scurry, dash 8. steed, stallion, mare, charger, mount

9. hotel, hostelry, lodge

10. shore, seaside, coast, waterfront, sands

close-fisted, tight 12. rancid, putrid, malodorous, reeking

11. cheap, miserly,

#### PAGE 88

Possible answers:

1. awful, dreadful, horrible

2. virus, sniffles

3. job, business, employment associates, staff,

fellow workers awfully, dreadfully,

horribly, extremely

ill, infected, unwell

7. mad, incensed, enraged 8. bug, virus, sniffles, cough

#### PAGE 89

**A.** 1. d 3. b 5. a

2. e 4. c

B. Sentences will vary.

#### **PAGE 90**

1. b 4. b 7. c

2. a 5. c 8. b

3. c 6. a

#### PAGE 91

1. sympathy, pathos

2. panoramic, pan

3. Zoology, zoos

4. pseudonym, pseudo 5. philosophical, sophos

Sentences will vary. Greek roots: 1. pathos 2. sophos

# 3. pseudo 4. pan 5. zoos

PAGE 93

1. increase, cresco

2. malodorous, malus 3. judgment, judex

4. fragile, fragilis

#### 5. revolution, volvo

PAGE 94

**A.** 1. d 3. e 5. b

2. c 4. a

**B.** 1. illness or disease 2. preformed opinion,

usually unfavorable

to gradually become more complex intense climax or

culmination broken-off piece of

#### something

**PAGE 95** 1. manuscripts, manus

2. dominate, dominus

3. captain, caput 4. possible, possum

5. possibility, possum 6. decapitate, caput

7. solvent, solvo 8. dissolve, solvo

#### **PAGE 96**

- 6. out, about **A.** 1. goat 2. beard 7. spoil
  - 3. lyrics 8. dog (or

  - 4. milk canine)
  - 5. military
- **B.** 1. basset hound: from the French word "bas" meaning low.
  - 2. volcano: from Italian vulcano "burning mountain," and "Vulcan," Roman god of fire
  - 3. brontosaurus: from Greek bronte (thunder) and sauros (lizard)
  - 4. tyrannosaurus: from Greek turannos (tyrant) and sauros (lizard)

#### **PAGE 97**

- 1. temperature
- 2. Friday
- 3. aloud
- 4. fish
- 5. sky
- 6. air conditioner
- 7. blue jeans
- 8. three
- 9. differences
- 10. tame

#### PAGE 98

Original analogies will vary.

- ACROSS: 1. stable 4. rink 6. eighty 9. bowl
- 10. snout 11. rose
- DOWN: 2. thirty 3. lark
- 5. Mexico 7. herb 8. atlas

#### **PAGE 100**

- 1. a 4. a 7. b 2. a 5. b 8. a
- 3. b 6. a

#### **PAGE 101**

Sentences will vary.

#### **PAGE 102**

- **A.** 1. d 5. j 9. e 6. i 10. b 2. f
  - 3. h 7. g
  - 8. c 4. a
- **B.** Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 103**

First word is the one that should be circled, second is a possible answer:

- 1. gutsy, fearless
- 2. yummy, delicious
- 3. wangle, arrange for
- 4. guy, man
- 5. comfy, comfortable
- 6. fiddle, violin
- 7. noggin, head
- 8. dumps, tenements
- 9. bums, the homeless
- 10. crash, intrude on

#### **PAGE 104**

- 2. slowly
- 3. well
- 4 me
- 5. delete "of"
- 6. suspected
- 7. have seen
- 8. or fewer

#### **PAGE 105**

- 1. the sky's the limit
- 2. sat on the fence
- 3. steal her thunder
- 4. Rome wasn't built in a day
- 5. little strokes fell great oaks
- 6. a tenderfoot

#### **PAGE 106**

Answers will vary.

# **PAGE 107**

- 1. come home; forever
- 2. by the horns; deal directly with the problem
- 3. heals all wounds; after some time passes, things will seem better
- 4. Dick, and Harry; absolutely everyone
- 5. in her bonnet; was very bothered about something
- 6. suit; naked

#### **PAGE 108**

- **A.** 1. boutique 5. pique 2. critique 6. risaué
  - 7. clique 3. opaque
  - 4. physique 8. unique
- **B.** 1. pairs of any of the following: clique, pique, physique, boutique, critique
  - 2. risqué or opaque

- **A.** Check mark by 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14.
- **B.** Sentences will vary.

- **A.** Circle 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9
- **B.** Ad copy will vary.

#### **PAGE 111**

- **A.** 1. M 4. S 7. S 10. S 2. S 5. M 8. S 11. S 3. S 6. M 9. S 12. S
- B. Personification: 5 and 6

#### **PAGE 112**

- **A.** 2. *good luck* and *snow*. good luck and dew
  - 3. love and red rose, love and melody
- 4. squirrel and coffee pot
- **B.** Similes will vary.

#### **PAGE 113**

Most likely choices:

- 1. tolled
- 2. frigate
- 3. goblet. nectar
- 4. trickled, droplets
- 5. childlike
- 6. steeds, chariot. commanded
- 7. taper
- 8. specter, wafted, staircase, breeze
- swooned. pirate
- 10. legends, doubloons, strand

#### **PAGE 114**

A. 1. B 2. A 3. C

**B.** Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 115**

Subject choice and descriptions will vary.

#### **PAGE 116**

Original sentences will vary.

#### **PAGE 117**

Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 118**

- **A.** 1. c 3. c 5. b 2. a 4. a 6. c
- **B.** Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 119**

- **A.** 2. (loudly); words describing how things feel to the touch
  - 3. (climb): animal sounds
  - 4. (temperature); types of
  - precipitation 5. (handsome); feelings
- 6. (pictures); sounds
- **B.** Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 120**

4. d 7. c 1. g 2. e 5. h 8. a 3. i 6. b 9. f

#### **PAGE 121**

Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 122**

- 1. assassinated
- 2. sniper
- 3. genocide
- 4. apartheid capitalists
- 6. plague 7. surrender

#### **PAGE 123**

- 1. measures, statutes
- 2. A local law affects only a small region close to home. A federal law affects the whole country.
- 3. affect: influence effect: result or outcome
- 4. one in which governing power is held by leaders elected by the people
- 5. one in which every citizen votes on all matters
- 6. The U.S. is so large, it would be hard for every citizen's individual voice to be heard; thus, leaders are elected to represent the citizens.
- 7. Delegates are people sent to speak or act for others.

#### **PAGE 124**

- 1. Congress, House of Representatives, Senate
- 2. bills
- 3. amendment
- 4. debate
- 5. majority 6. executive
- 7. veto

#### **PAGE 125**

ACROSS: 4. legislate

- 6. committee 7. ambassador
- **DOWN:** 1. unconstitutional 2. diplomacy 3. term

# 5. petition

**PAGE 126** 9. h 1. j 5. f 2. e 6. k 10. a

11. i

3. g 7. c 4. b 8. d

**PAGE 127** 

#### Reviews will vary. **PAGE 128**

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

#### **PAGE 129**

1. a 4. a, b 7. b 2. a 5. b 8. h 3. a 6. a

#### **PAGE 130**

- 6. l 11. c 1. f 2. i 7. k 12. a
- 3. h 8. m 13. b
- 4. j 9. e 10. d 5. g

#### COMPLEXION PROTECTION

Title: Complexion

- 1. sunscreen
- 2. routine, over-the-counter, acne, dermatologist
- 3. Preventive, scalp, dandruff 11. lieutenant

#### HANDFUL OF HINTS . . .

- 1. cavities
- 2. floss, plaque, gum

#### **PAGE 131**

Answers will vary.

#### **PAGE 132**

- 1. monitor
- 2. web site
- 3. installed
- 4. hardware
- 5. software
- 6. networking
- 7. Internet
- 8. compatible
- 9. laptop
- 10. surfers

#### **PAGE 133**

- **A.** 1. rhythm
  - 2. tragedy
  - 3. repetition
  - 4. develop
  - 5. vacuum
  - 6. laboratory 7. seize
  - 8. knowledge
  - 9. colonel
  - 10. sergeant
- 12. athlete
- **B.**2. bureau
  - 3. technique
  - 4. mediocre
  - 5. souvenir
  - 6. hygiene
  - 7. hypocrisy
  - 8. truly

#### **PAGE 134**

- 1. rhythm
- 2. develop
- 3. technique
- 4. tragedy
- 5. truly
- 6. mediocre
- 7. knowledge
- 8. athlete
- 9. sergeant

#### **PAGE 135**

- 1. clear
- 2. friend
- 3. bridal
- 4. too little
- 5. one meaning of mouse is a computer part
- 6. obey
- 7. co-
- 8. -less
- 9. -able
- 10. verb
- 11. yes
- 12. eleven
- 13. bookcase
- 14. yes
- 15. gentleman or man
- 16. exaggeration
- 17. illegal
- 18. fewer
- 19. like
- 20. no

#### **PAGE 136**

ACROSS: 1. chaos 4. three

- 7. waterfront 9. law
- 10. critic 12. less
- 15. hyperbole 18. buck
- 20. volvo

**DOWN:** 1. Congress 2. lift

- 3. head 5. rat 6. graceful
  - 7. wild 8. dialogue
  - 11. RIP 13. snake
- 14. three 16. est
- 17. burro 19. zoo

# BUILDING VOCABULARY

**SKILLS & STRATEGIES** 

#### FOR LEVELS 3 THROUGH 8

Each of the six books in this power-packed new series features:

- √ 100+ reproducible exercise pages
- Dual emphasis on unlocking meaning by analyzing word structure and by using context clues
- √ 900-1,500 vocabulary words
- Clear instructions, friendly lesson format, and charming illustrations throughout

# **SAMPLE LESSON TOPICS**

- synonyms / antonyms
- alphabetical order
- common / proper nouns
- parts of speech
- connotation / denotation
- homophones / homographs
- abbreviations / acronyms
- dictionary entries
- word origins
- variant letter sounds
- shades of meaning
- idiomatic expressions
- clichés
- formal / informal language

- prefixes / suffixes
- multiple-meaning words
- present / past tense
- syllabication
- similes / metaphors
- contractions / possessives
- Greek / Latin roots
- thesaurus entries
- spelling demons
- words often confused
- pronunciation
- euphemisms
- selecting vivid words
- content area terms



SADDLEBACK EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING Three Watson

Irvine, CA 92618-2767

Website: www.sdlback.com

Saddleback eBook

