

HIGH-INTEREST

BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

Synonyms / Antonyms
Precise Word Choice
Parts of Speech
Abbreviations / Acronyms
Dictionary Skills

Multiple-Meaning Words

LEVEL

6

100 *plus* REPRODUCIBLE ACTIVITIES



BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL
6

by LORNA PECK

BUILDING VOCABULARY

SKILLS & STRATEGIES

LEVEL 3

LEVEL 4

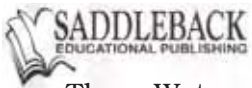
LEVEL 5

LEVEL 6 

LEVEL 7

LEVEL 8

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**Welcome to
BUILDING VOCABULARY SKILLS & STRATEGIES!**

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

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

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

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



COMMUNICATION 1: VERBAL

When you speak, you don't have to worry about spelling and punctuation! You do, however, have to be concerned with grammar and style.

A. Directions: Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences.

emphasize	facial expressions	smirk	nonverbal	gestures	shrug
words	raising your eyebrows	frown	intonation	verbal	

1. You speak _____ out loud when you communicate orally.
2. Spoken communication is sometimes called _____ communication.
3. _____ communication does not involve speaking or writing.
4. People often make _____ with their hands and bodies when they communicate.
5. By using your eyes and mouth in certain ways, you can communicate with _____.
6. You _____ some words more than others when you are speaking.
7. If you _____ while you're speaking, you communicate disapproval.
8. The _____ of your voice is the way it rises and falls when you are speaking.
9. You can express surprise or shock by _____ while you are speaking.
10. A smug or sarcastic smile—a _____—is an effective way to express an attitude of superiority.
11. When you _____ your shoulders, it usually means you don't know or don't care.

B. Directions: Write an original sentence using each of these verbs: *stress*, *gesture*, *smirk*, *shrug*.

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



Humans begin learning to speak when they are babies.
People learn to write in kindergarten and first grade.

- A. Directions:** Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. Each word is used only once. Then write T or F to show whether each sentence is *true* or *false*.

spell recognize grammar alphabet punctuation pronounce uppercase reading



1. ____ Writing is the “partner” of ____.
2. ____ A written word is made up of letters. To use words in oral communication, you must know how to ____ words letter by letter.
3. ____ The rules about how words go together in sentences is called ____.
Most sentences have both subjects and predicates (verbs).
4. ____ The following marks are examples of ____: , “ ! ? ; : . .
5. ____ Using ____ letters at the beginning of certain words is called capitalization.
6. ____ To read, you do not have to be able to sound out, or ____, the letters and words.
7. ____ All of the letters in a language make up that language’s ____, and all languages use the same writing system as English.
8. ____ To read, you must be able to ____ the letters in words.

- B. Directions:** Circle eight examples of written communication.

books	hieroglyphics	telephone calls	declamation	fliers
lectures	Internet Web pages	term papers	magazines	gestures
mime	business letters	newspapers	business discussions	

Name: _____

Date: _____



DIFFERENT KINDS OF ENGLISH: FORMAL, INFORMAL, AND SLANG 1

When you greet people, you might say "hello," "hi," or even something like "yo." Your choice of words may depend on whom you're speaking to. It can also depend on when and where you're speaking to them.

A. Directions: Circle the more formal word in each pair. That's the one you might use when speaking with your friends' parents or your boss.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. friend / buddy | 5. split / leave |
| 2. mother / old lady | 6. exactly! / right on! |
| 3. bread / money | 7. fink / informer |
| 4. food / chow | 8. police officer / cop |



Sometimes formality of speech is a matter of *degree*. One word or phrase may be just slightly more formal than another. (Neither one may be slang.) More formal words tend to make you sound more *educated*.

B. Directions: Complete the less formal word in parentheses by writing in the missing letters.

1. The accident victim was **hysterical** (out of con _ _ _ l).
2. A hysterical person's speech is often not **coherent** (cl _ _ r).
3. Moe's hamburgers were always **delicious** (t _ _ ty).
4. Only two hours have **elapsed** (pa _ _ _ d) since the plane lifted off.
5. **Excessive** (Too _ _ _) eating usually results in weight gain.
6. **Impertinent** (Sa _ _ y) speech is not appropriate in the classroom.
7. The conversation we had was downright **insipid** (d _ _ _).
8. Dad thinks my plans for the future are too **nebulous** (v _ _ ue).

Name: _____

Date: _____



Slang is used in conversation, but it is not acceptable in formal or informal writing.

Directions: Write a letter to match each slang word or phrase with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ airhead | a. a child |
| 2. ____ bonkers | b. a Yankee; an American |
| 3. ____ to deck | c. cause problems |
| 4. ____ fender-bender | d. clothing |
| 5. ____ to get it | e. criticize or dismiss |
| 6. ____ hairy | f. cook something in the microwave oven |
| 7. ____ in | g. crazy |
| 8. ____ jerk | h. all right |
| 9. ____ to knock | i. difficult; dangerous |
| 10. ____ to luck out | j. done fast, but not very well |
| 11. ____ to make waves | k. fashionable |
| 12. ____ to nuke | l. killed |
| 13. ____ OK | m. many; countless |
| 14. ____ peanuts | n. pimple; acne |
| 15. ____ quick and dirty | o. minor car accident |
| 16. ____ rug rat | p. annoying person |
| 17. ____ shades | q. unintelligent person |
| 18. ____ threads | r. sunglasses |
| 19. ____ umpteenth | s. to be lucky or fortunate |
| 20. ____ wasted | t. to hit someone |
| 21. ____ Yank | u. to understand something |
| 22. ____ zit | v. very little money |

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING THE DICTIONARY 1

Did you ever wonder why you had to learn the letters of the alphabet in order? Well, just try to use a dictionary without knowing which letter comes before or after another!

- A. Directions:** Words defined in the dictionary are listed in alphabetical order.
List the words below in alphabetical order.

preview
estimate

neutron
tangible

satisfy
upbraid

antibody
motorize

glory
likely

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

- B. Directions:** When you alphabetize the words in this box you'll have to check out the first *two* or *three* letters.

embody
estimate

excite
empower

eyebrow
ebb

earache
eleven

entire
edge

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

USING THE DICTIONARY 2

A. Directions: List the words in alphabetical order. Notice that the first *two* letters are the same in all of the words.

place	plague	pledge	plumbing	plural
playoff	plead	plank	plywood	plow

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



9. _____

10. _____

B. Directions: Write any word that would appear between the listed words. If you need help, check a dictionary.

1. platinum _____

plausible

2. repay _____

repent

3. father _____

fathom

4. dub _____

dud

5. shake _____

shall

6. tramp _____

tranquil

7. mope _____

morbid

8. hourglass _____

housefly

Name: _____

Date: _____



VOWEL SOUNDS 1

You know that there are five vowels—*a, e, i, o, u*—in the English alphabet. Did you know that each vowel can be pronounced in different ways?

Directions: Listen for the vowel sounds as you read the words in the box. Then write each word under the vowel sound you hear.

through	miss
weigh	oxen
seam	shy
pint	bunk
tough	bread
clasp	odd
shock	boat
fiddle	plaque
plead	brew
vest	creep
thigh	logo
glue	task
clothes	fresh
plate	gait
much	stitch

A SOUNDS

1. short A (lad)

clasp

2. long A (day)

E SOUNDS

1. short E (set)

2. long E (key)

I SOUNDS

1. short I (bit)

2. long I (bite)

O SOUNDS

1. short O (top)

2. long O (row)

U SOUNDS

1. short U (pup)

2. long U (dew)

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Say each **boldface** word aloud. Then cross out the words that do *not* have the same vowel sound.

A SOUND _____

1. **answer**

law

table

plant

I SOUND _____

3. **city**

inch

lion

rifle

U SOUND _____

5. **prune**

bushy

study

ruin

E SOUND _____

2. **dread**

were

empty

legal

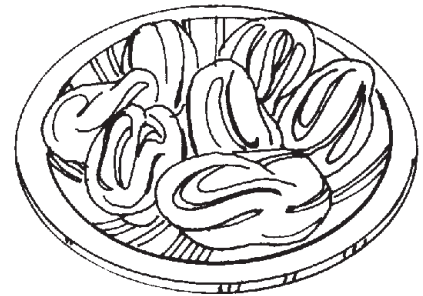
O SOUND _____

4. **moment**

product

olive

poem

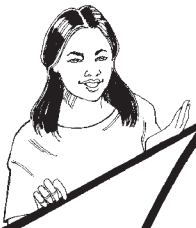


B. Directions: Circle a word to correctly complete each sentence.

1. The word *bough* rhymes with the word (*trough* / *allow*).
2. The *e* in *insect* makes a (long / short) vowel sound.
3. The word *glaze* rhymes with the word (*jazz* / *plays*).
4. The *u* in the word *tuna* makes the (long / short) vowel sound.
5. The word *gown* rhymes with the word (*grown* / *noun*).
6. The *a* in the word *adjective* makes the (long / short) vowel sound.
7. The word *hear* rhymes with the word (*there* / *cheer*).

Name: _____

Date: _____



DOUBLE LETTERS 1: VOWELS

Did you know that the most common double vowels in English words are ee and oo?

Directions: Complete the following words with ee or oo. Then write an original sentence using each word.

1. d _ _ pen _____

2. s _ _ the _____

3. g _ _ dness _____

4. s _ _ the _____

5. disagr _ _ _____

6. childh _ _ d _____

7. misd _ _ d _____

8. fr _ _ ly _____

9. _ _ dles _____

10. r _ _ kie _____

11. wh _ _ dle _____

12. pr _ _ f _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

DOUBLE LETTERS 2: CONSONANTS

Directions: First, complete each **boldface** clue word with a pair of consonants from the box. Then use the clues to help you complete the crossword puzzle.

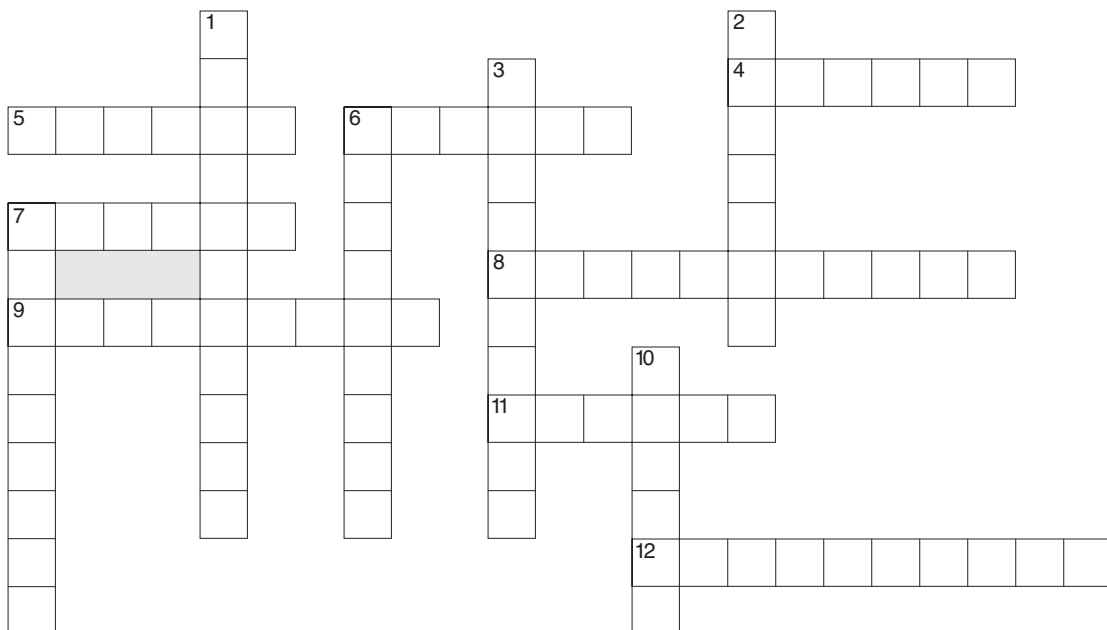
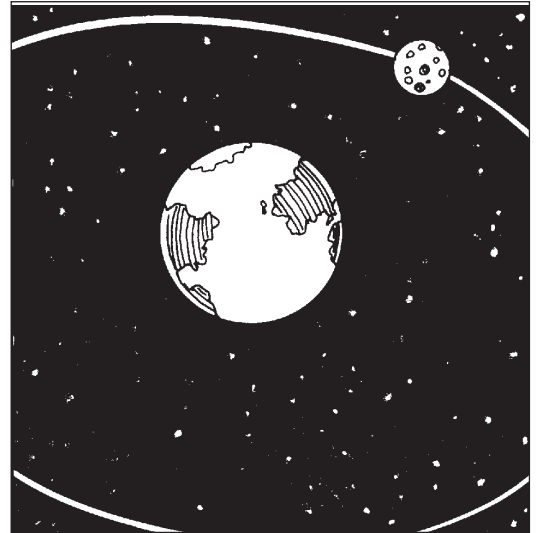
cc dd ll mm nn pp ss

ACROSS

4. **me** _ _ **le**: to interfere
5. **o** _ _ **ult**: having to do with mysterious powers, such as magic or astrology
6. **sa** _ _ **ow**: sickly looking; pale yellow
7. **su** _ _ **it**: the highest point
8. **Mi** _ _ **i** _ _ **i** _ _ **i**: a river in the U.S.
9. **Te** _ _ **e** _ _ **ee**: a state in the eastern central part of the U.S.
11. **a** _ _ **als**: a record of events, year by year
12. **i** _ _ **emorial**: from a time before anyone can remember

DOWN

1. **be** _ _ **igerent**: ready to fight or quarrel
2. **i** _ _ **ense**: very large; huge
3. **i** _ _ **uminate**: to make something clear; to brighten
6. **su** _ _ **e** _ _ **or**: someone who comes after another in a job, such as the presidency
7. **sate** _ _ **ite**: an object in orbit around a planet
10. **pa** _ _ **id**: without much color



Name: _____

Date: _____



THE SAME YET DIFFERENT: HOMOGRAPHS 1

Homographs are words that are spelled alike but have different meanings. Sometimes they have different pronunciations, too (example: the *bow* on a gift, the *bow* of a ship).

Directions: Look up these homographs in the dictionary. Notice that each word has several different meanings. Write two sentences using each homograph. Make sure to use different meanings for each word.

1. **cow**

2. **cow**

3. **pin**

4. **pin**

5. **pen**

6. **pen**

7. **sage**

8. **sage**

9. **net**

10. **net**

Name: _____

Date: _____

THE SAME YET DIFFERENT: HOMOGRAPHS 2

A. Directions: Write a letter to match the homographs in the box with their meanings. Hint: You will use most of the words more than once.

a. orange	c. yellow	e. navy	g. tan
b. blue	d. green	f. rust	



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. ____ the color of buttercups</p> <p>2. ____ what some people get from lying in the sun</p> <p>3. ____ a sad or depressed feeling</p> <p>4. ____ very dark blue</p> <p>5. ____ not yet ripe</p> <p>6. ____ a nautical branch of the armed services</p> <p>7. ____ a piece of fruit</p> <p>8. ____ what can happen to iron</p> <p>9. ____ to turn a cowhide into leather</p> | <p>10. ____ the sky on a clear day</p> <p>11. ____ reddish-brown</p> <p>12. ____ cowardly</p> <p>13. ____ inexperienced; new on the job</p> <p>14. ____ the color of carrots</p> <p>15. ____ yellowish-brown</p> |
|--|--|

B. Directions: Write original sentences using any four words from the box.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



TWO-SYLLABLE WORDS

A syllable is part of a word spoken with a single sound of the voice. Examples: One syllable—Ha!; two syllables—ho-hum; three syllables—brouhaha. (A brouhaha is a big fuss or commotion!)

A. Directions: Look up the **boldface** words in the dictionary. Then rewrite the word on the line, using a dot (•) to show each syllable division. For example, the dictionary shows that the word **sachet** is divided between the **a** and the **ch**. Write it like this: **sa•chet**.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. browbeat _____ | 4. spiteful _____ |
| 2. elapse _____ | 5. system _____ |
| 3. misjudge _____ | 6. unique _____ |

B. Directions: Read the two-syllable words listed below. Then draw a line to connect each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. blockade | a. to get in the way of an activity |
| 2. hamper | b. bravery |
| 3. tumult | c. done without planning or choosing |
| 4. suppose | d. shutting off a place to keep things from moving in or out |
| 5. chronic | e. a grayish metal (a tin alloy) |
| 6. random | f. an uproar |
| 7. pewter | g. coming back again and again |
| 8. valor | h. to believe, guess, think |

C. Directions: Circle only the two-syllable words in the list below. Check a dictionary if you're not sure.

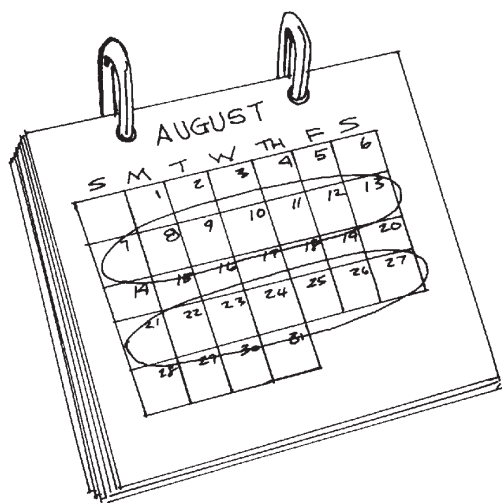
rustproof	qualify	malcontent	malign	mammal	seclude
exhume	video	candlestick	butchery	trademark	wheedle

Name: _____

Date: _____

THREE-SYLLABLE WORDS

A. Directions: Look up these three-syllable words in the dictionary. Then rewrite each word on the line, using a dot (•) to show where the syllable breaks are.



1. abundant _____
2. clumsiness _____
3. millionaire _____
4. probity _____
5. synthetic _____
6. vehement _____

B. Directions: Draw a line to connect each **boldface** word with its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. biweekly | a. to make something lively |
| 2. electron | b. tall, graceful, dignified |
| 3. intensely | c. fortnightly |
| 4. myriad | d. very large, strong, or powerful |
| 5. statuesque | e. a negatively charged particle in an atom |
| 6. titanic | f. strongly, deeply, extremely |
| 7. fabricate | g. a very large number of something |
| 8. animate | h. make, manufacture |

C. Directions: Circle only the three-syllable words in the list below. Check a dictionary if you're not sure.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| eyeglasses | pseudonym | tarpaulin | diplomacy | glandular |
| providential | satchel | disbelief | aboveboard | localize |

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING TWO-SYLLABLE WORDS

Finding words that rhyme can help to build your vocabulary!

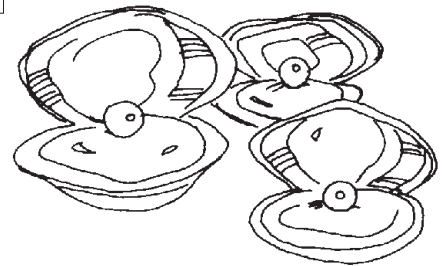
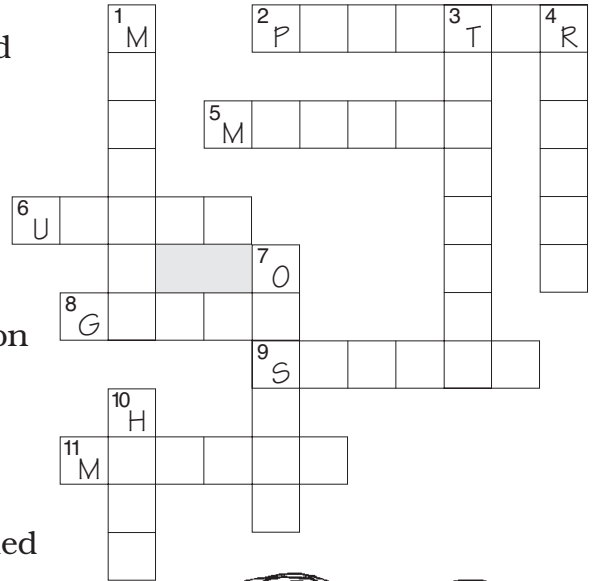
- A. Directions:** Next to each **boldface** two-syllable word, there's a definition of a different two-syllable word that *rhymes* with the word shown. Use the clues to help you figure out the rhyming word. Then write the word in the crossword.

ACROSS

2. **matter** a serving dish or an old-fashioned slang word for a record
5. **tangle** to tear, cut, or crush severely
6. **clutter** to speak in a quiet voice
8. **navy** sauce made from the juice of cooked meat
9. **Chaucer** a flying UFO, or what a cup sits on
11. **thrasher** a utensil used to whip potatoes

DOWN

1. **lobster** a member of a gang of criminals
3. **pleasure** valuables that are sometimes called "long-lost" or "buried"
4. **tip-off** slang word for a bad deal, or a theft
7. **cloister** a shellfish (the one that makes pearls)
10. **lazy** somewhat misty or smoky



- B. Directions:** Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence. Check a dictionary if you're not sure of a word's meaning.

1. **beauty** _____
2. **misjudge** _____
3. **unique** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

USING THREE-SYLLABLE WORDS

A. Directions: Use each three-syllable word in an original sentence.
Check a dictionary if you're not sure of a word's meaning.

1. **billionaire** _____

2. **creation** _____

3. **primitive** _____

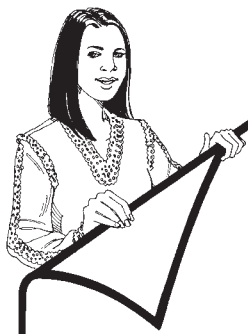
B. Directions: Read the definitions of the **boldface** words. Then use each word to complete one of the sentences.

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
reverence	love and respect for something	pathetic	pitiful
religious	worshipping a God or group of gods	numeral	a figure, letter, or word standing for a number
levity	lively fun or joking	president	the highest officer of a company, club, or country
edible	safe to be eaten	saturate	to soak completely through
extensive	large, widespread	ovation	long and loud applause

1. A little _____ can sometimes ease a tense situation.
2. The food that was left out overnight is not _____.
3. That scientist did _____ research for many years.
4. Maria received a standing _____ after her performance.
5. A wedding held in a church is a _____ ceremony.
6. Al Gore and George Bush ran for _____ in 2000.
7. Please _____ that sponge in the soapy water.
8. My kid brother offers _____ excuses for his behavior!
9. Good citizens show _____ during the raising of the flag.
10. The Roman _____ for 20 is XX.

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH—NOUNS 1: THINGS

You probably already know that nouns name people, places, and things (e.g., boys, St. Louis, parrots).

A. Directions: In the list below, circle only the nouns that name *things* (not people or places).

adorable	hot	horse	Eiffel Tower
England	sinew	dawn	mother
vegetable	Chad	velvet	superintendent
vehicle	heavy	baby	Golden Gate Bridge



B. Directions: Write eight original sentences using nouns you circled in Part A.

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

Name: _____

Date: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH—NOUNS 2: PEOPLE AND PLACES

A. Directions: In the list below, circle only the nouns that name *people* and *places*.

multimillionaire

guffaw

New Orleans

plumber

vassal

diplomat

athlete

picture

judge

bilingual

President Bush

pedagogue

Spanish

bungalow

engraving

engraver

B. Directions: Write 10 original sentences using nouns you circled in Part A.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH—VERBS 1

A verb shows action (Tom ran.) or being (Tom is a runner.). The main verb in a sentence is called the predicate.

Directions: Complete the sentences with predicates from the list. (In some sentences, the verb has more than one part. Example: He **is** always **telling** crazy jokes.)

can lend

are

behave

look

take

enjoys

do participate

are coming

is

gives

1. My next-door neighbor Jack and I _____ best friends.
2. Dr. Forrester _____ lectures about communicable diseases.
3. Angie and Doug _____ turns dissecting their frog in biology class.
4. In the lunchroom, students sometimes _____ in an unruly manner.
5. My mom _____ listening to music before going to bed at night.
6. You and your older sister _____ very much alike.
7. A broken arm _____ a fairly serious injury.
8. _____ you _____ me \$20 until Friday afternoon?
9. Why _____ your cousins not _____ back to our school in the fall?
10. _____ you _____ in the same track and field events every year?



Name: _____

Date: _____



Verb tense deals with *when* an action or condition occurs. Is it happening now? Has it already happened? Or hasn't it happened yet?

A. Directions: Read each sentence. Decide *when* the **boldface** predicate in the sentence is taking place. Write **N** for *now (present tense)*, **P** for *past tense*, or **F** for *future tense*.

1. ____ Now **is** the time for all good people to come to the aid of their country.
2. ____ Brad **left** for school this morning without eating breakfast.
3. ____ Cecilia **will be** a sophomore next year.
4. ____ We **couldn't drive** to the game because the radiator started leaking.
5. ____ Every day we **pass** by the drugstore and donut shop.

B. Directions: Use the **boldface** verbs to complete the sentences. (In some sentences, the predicate has more than one part. Example: He **is** always **telling** crazy jokes.)

aspire	judged	convened	was reviled	will embarrass	will celebrate
--------	--------	----------	-------------	----------------	----------------

1. Dr. Simpson _____ the essay contest last month.
2. My twin brothers _____ their tenth birthday on Monday.
3. Columbus _____ for insisting the world was round.
4. Many of my classmates _____ to become wealthy someday.
5. The current session of Congress _____ last January.
6. My mother _____ probably _____ me by showing everyone my baby pictures.

C. Directions: Write original past-tense sentences using the verbs *captured* and *replaced*.

1. _____

2. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



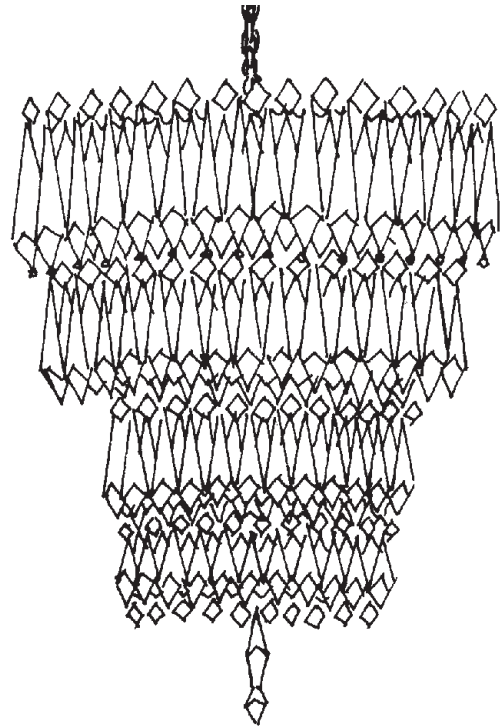
PARTS OF SPEECH—ADJECTIVES 1

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. It often comes just before the word it describes. Example: the *black* car.

Directions: Choose 10 adjectives or adjective phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

hardest	heavy metal	centennial	horror	red, red	Victorian
Zeke's	silliest	Shakespeare	long, hot	romaine	withered

- _____ grandmother has a crystal chandelier in her dining room.
- Breaking that habit was the _____ thing I ever had to do.
- The poem began, "My love is like a _____ rose."
- The _____ summer seemed to drag on and on.
- Fresh green vegetables, such as _____ lettuce, make great salads.
- My folks saw a _____ house not too far from here.
- Everyone enjoyed our town's _____ celebration.
- Sam and Diana can't wait to see that _____ movie.
- Are you and your sister fans of _____ music?
- Ms. Williamson's _____ class is always very popular.



Name: _____

Date: _____



An adjective used *after* some form of the verb “to be” often describes the **subject** of the sentence.
Example: *August is hot.*

- A. Directions:** Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. Each adjective should describe the **boldface** subject of the sentence. The first one has been done for you.

terrifying

bountiful

boring

delicious

burly

sweet

disorganized

contagious

1. The **harvest** was bountiful.
2. Her **closet** was _____.
3. The **subject** was _____.
4. Their **laughter** was _____.
5. That **pastry** was _____.
6. Her **moment** of victory was _____.
7. The **wrestler** was _____.
8. Yesterday's **storm** was _____.

- B. Directions:** Use each adjective in an original sentence. Put the adjective *after* the verb “to be” (*am, is, are, was, were, will be*). The first one has been done for you.

1. **young** My cousin Charlie is very young.
2. **free** _____
3. **valuable** _____
4. **expensive** _____
5. **ready** _____
6. **glad** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS 1

Adverbs give more information about verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They tell when, where, how, what kind, or how much.

EXAMPLE: The storm raged **fiercely**.

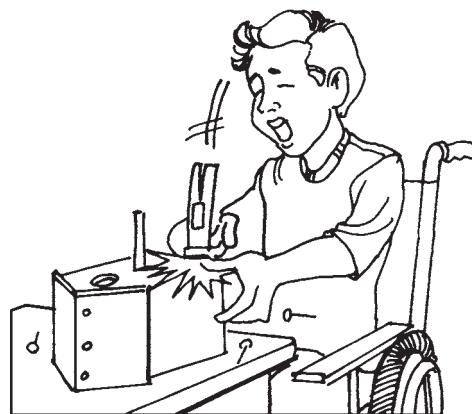
The adverb **fiercely** modifies the verb **raged**. It tells the reader *how* the storm was raging. Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

Directions: Read the adverbs and their meanings. Use an adverb to complete each sentence.

harmoniously in a friendly way; smoothly
squarely directly; exactly
randomly not planned; by chance
beautifully very well; in a beautiful way
urgently immediately; without delay

spitefully in a nasty or mean way
casually in a relaxed or informal way
handily easily; without much trouble
inadvertently by accident; by mistake
radically very much; completely

1. Laura _____ knocked the vase off the piano.
2. The cafeteria was renovated last summer. It was changed _____!
3. An absence of conflict means that things are going along _____.
4. The principal told the teacher that Chris was _____ needed at home.
5. Frances read the story _____.
6. The job was easy. Jason took care of it _____.
7. The winning numbers are selected _____.
8. The hammer came down _____ on Chet's thumb!
9. Jan regretted speaking to her mother so _____.
10. The couple _____ strolled down the hallway.



Name: _____

Date: _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS 2



Think about this sentence: I saw some extremely lively children in the park. Lively is an adjective, and the adverb extremely shows how lively the children were.

- A. Directions:** Use the adverbs in the box to complete the sentences. Each adverb should describe the adjective that comes right after it.

very

devoutly

simply

immensely

courageously

1. Mrs. Brown said to the class, "Your essays are _____ wonderful."
2. Some of our national leaders are _____ religious.
3. During World War I, Sergeant Alvin York fought _____.
4. Cal's family was _____ proud when he graduated from high school.
5. The dancer's flowered dress is _____ colorful.

- B. Directions:** Use each of the following adverbs in an original sentence:
beautifully, randomly, harmoniously, urgently, radically, casually.

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

Name: _____

Date: _____



PARTS OF SPEECH—CONJUNCTIONS 1: *and*, *or*

Conjunctions are words that connect clauses, phrases, or even complete sentences. The most commonly used conjunctions are *and* and *or*.

Directions: Complete each sentence with the word or phrase that makes the most sense. Use each word or phrase only once. The first one has been done for you.

Isabel
videotapes

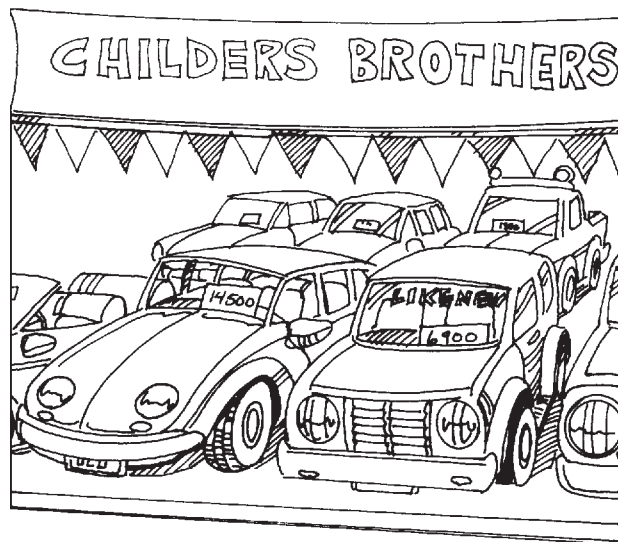
DVD player
city council

stepfather
fence

interesting
motorcycles

burritos
sang

1. Tony likes Italian food, but I prefer hot dogs *and* burritos.
2. My friend Tanner has a stepmother *and* a _____.
3. Sheila bought a DVD *and* a _____.
4. The Childers brothers sell cars *and* _____.
5. Mrs. Wilson will probably call on Jan *or* _____.
6. Uncle Will gave me some CDs *and* _____.
7. Cheri and Jennifer performed for the Rotary Club *and* the _____.
8. Teresa danced *and* _____ for the crowd.
9. I have time to paint either the window frames *or* the _____.
10. Do you think math class is _____ *or* boring?



Name: _____

Date: _____



It's easy to see that the words *but, if, because, and so* are often used as conjunctions.

- A. Directions:** Complete each sentence with the clause that makes the most sense. Use each group of words only once.

you missed the field trip
no one fails the test
they were extremely harsh

she is hoarse
she can play in the band
he could get his GED

they drive all night
he wants to graduate

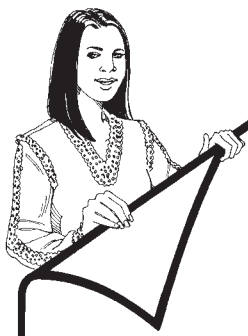
- Chelsey wants to sing tonight, *but* _____.
- Ed stays in school *because* _____.
- The words you used were true, *but* _____.
- The whole class gets an A *if* _____.
- Yasmin practices the tambourine *so* _____.
- Are you upset *because* _____?
- Jamil took night classes *so* _____.
- They can reach Boston by tomorrow *if* _____.

- B. Directions:** Use any words or phrases that make sense to complete the sentences.

- The menu lists appetizers, entrees, *and* _____.
- Hal knew the answers to the test questions, *but* _____.
- Jack asked Maria to the prom *because* _____.
- Ken will win first prize *if* _____.
- The faculty at Madison High is happy *because* _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



PREFIXES 1: *anti-*, *pro-*

A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

You can create new words with some prefixes, such as **anti-** and **pro-**.

Anti- means “against or opposed to.” **Pro-** means “for or in favor of something.”

Directions: Complete each of these sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

citizenship	drugs	junk food
pollution	war	family
sports	fraud	detention



1. You are against lying, cheating, and trickery.

You are anti-_____.

2. You believe that all kids should play baseball, basketball, or hockey.

You are pro-_____.

3. You detest the illegal use of narcotics.

You are anti-_____.

4. You think sugary or fatty foods are harmful.

You are anti-_____.

5. You are in favor of loyalty among relatives.

You are pro-_____.

6. You are against staying after school as a punishment.

You are anti-_____.

7. You believe that all Americans should study the issues and vote.

You are pro-_____.

8. You hate car exhaust that makes the air dirty.

You are anti-_____.

9. You expect countries to find peaceful ways to solve their conflicts.

You are anti-_____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



The prefix *dis-* has three meanings. Study the meanings and examples below.

EXAMPLE:

George dislocated his shoulder.

My aunt is discontented with her job.

When will bus service to Stanton be discontinued?

MEANING:

"away from or out of"

"the opposite of"

"to fail or refuse to do
or to stop doing"

A. Directions: In each list, circle the definition of the **boldface** word.

1. **disarrange**

to mess things up

to straighten things up

to damage a shooting gallery

4. **disfavor**

out of luck

a feeling against something

without party prizes

7. **disappear**

to cut up fruit for a salad

to think badly of someone

to vanish from sight

2. **disassemble**

to meet in the auditorium

to take something apart

to look different

5. **discredit**

to misplace a charge card

to lose money

to hurt someone's reputation

8. **disable**

to skin a weasel-like animal

to take away someone's ability

to have a weakness for food

3. **dishearten**

to make someone lose hope

to recover from a cardiac problem

to fall out of love with someone

6. **dispossess**

to legally take something away

to put something out of the way

to appoint deputies for a manhunt

9. **disclaim**

to refuse to accuse

to stop digging for shellfish

to deny

B. Directions: Write original sentences using three of the **boldface** words above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



SUFFIXES 1: -ing

A **suffix** is a group of letters joined to the end of a word. **Suffixes** change meaning. When the suffix **-ing** is added to a verb, the new word can be used as a verb, adjective, or noun.

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with an **-ing** word from the box. Use each word only once.

talking	eating	sleeping	bowling	diving
dancing	offering	giving	waking	shouting



1. Break _____ is a popular entertainment on some street corners.
2. When the ambulance arrived, Jason was already _____ his son CPR.
3. Sky _____ is not my idea of safe recreation.
4. The _____ tournament lasted three days.
5. Sheila was _____ her lunch when the bell rang.
6. Why was everyone suddenly _____ so loudly?
7. That store is known for _____ good merchandise at a fair price.
8. _____ too much in class can get you into trouble.
9. Just before tests, we study every _____ moment of the day.
10. _____ is my favorite hobby!

B. Directions: Write original sentences using any three words from the box in Part A.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Added to a verb, the suffix **-ate** means “to make, become, or form.”

EXAMPLE: Did you validate our parking ticket? (*valid* + *ate* = to make something valid)

A. Directions: Write vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete each **-ate** word. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Can you validate this painting as a genuine Picasso?
2. In May, the temperature fl ct ates between 50 and 95 degrees.
3. How can you c nc trate on your book with all this noise?
4. Theo carefully d l b rated both of his options.
5. Our teacher doesn't want us to sp c late—she wants *facts*.
6. Our class project—a car wash—is expected to g n rate a lot of money.
7. It can be hard for children to s p rate truth from fiction in TV shows.
8. The contract st p lates that the repairs be finished by October 15.

The **-ize** suffix means “to make or become.”

(*sanitize* = *make something sanitary*)

It can also mean “to act in a certain way.”

(*fraternize* = *to act in a fraternal manner*)

B. Directions: Use the **boldface** words to complete the sentences.

idolize

capitalize

publicized

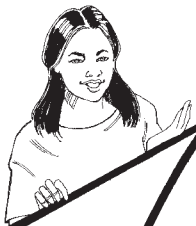
sympathize

personalize

1. You are supposed to _____ the first word in a sentence.
2. The important charity event needs to be widely _____.
3. Mr. Raymond suggested that I _____ my story to make it better.
4. Devoted fans often _____ popular singers and bands.
5. I _____ with you, but I don't have any money, either!

Name: _____

Date: _____



PLURALS 1: -s, -es

Most nouns are made plural by adding **-s** or **-es**.
But if a word ends in **-y**, the **-y** must be changed
to **-ie** before an **-s** is added.

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

batch	truth	card	report	sign
stress	box	church	egg	party



1. How many credit _____ s does a person need?
2. Four fundraising _____ ies were held to benefit the school choir.
3. I like _____ s cooked every way but poached.
4. You forgot to bring two _____ es of cookies for the bake sale.
5. After practice, the coach asked us to move 35 _____ es into storage.
6. Many people believe in astrological _____ s.
7. "We hold these _____ s to be self-evident. . . ."
8. The _____ es and strains of everyday life can be very difficult.
9. Did you know that there are 300 _____ es in Greensboro?
10. We used to write short _____ s; now we write term papers!

B. Directions: Write original sentences using three plural nouns from the sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

PLURALS 2: IRREGULAR



Did you know that the plural forms of some nouns can be very unusual?

A. Directions: Find the plural form of each **boldface** word in the dictionary. Then write it on the line. If more than one plural is acceptable, write them all.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ox _____ | 10. goose _____ |
| 2. child _____ | 11. moose _____ |
| 3. half _____ | 12. bison _____ |
| 4. wolf _____ | 13. mouse _____ |
| 5. calf _____ | 14. potato _____ |
| 6. foot _____ | 15. tomato _____ |
| 7. arroyo _____ | 16. tooth _____ |
| 8. salvo _____ | |
| 9. tornado _____ | |

B. Directions: Write original sentences using four of the plural forms from above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

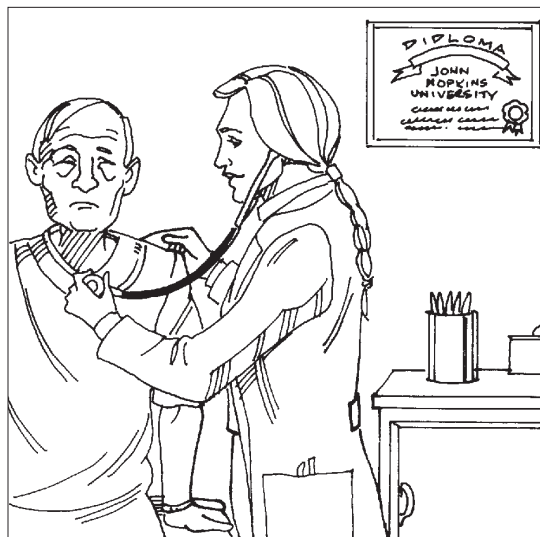


ABBREVIATIONS 1

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. We use abbreviations to save time and space.

- A. Directions:** Write the complete words represented by each **boldface** abbreviation. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. **Supt.** _____
2. **M.C.** _____
3. **M.D.** _____
4. **P.D.** _____
5. **mg** _____
6. **ft.** _____
7. **C/O** _____
8. **Blvd.** _____



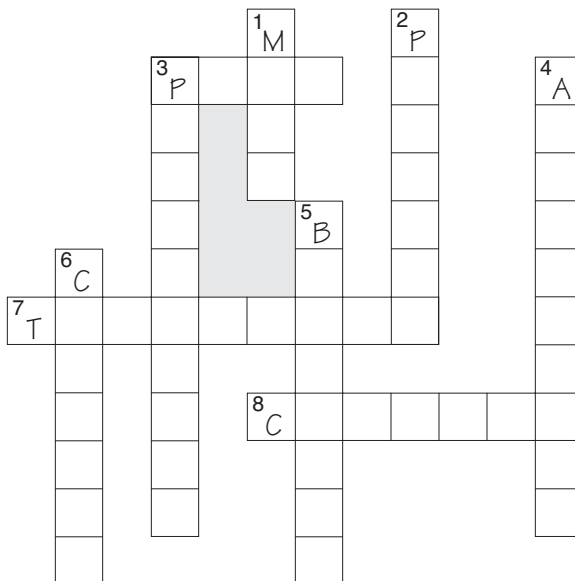
- B. Directions:** Complete the crossword puzzle. The clues are abbreviations of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. pr.
7. TD
8. chap.

DOWN

1. mi.
2. pron.
3. P.S.
4. etc. (3 words)
5. Bros.
6. Co.



Name: _____

Date: _____

ABBREVIATIONS 2

A. Directions: Write the complete name of a state next to each abbreviation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mass. _____ | 7. Calif. _____ |
| 2. Neb. _____ | 8. Ariz. _____ |
| 3. Conn. _____ | 9. Mich. _____ |
| 4. Va. _____ | 10. Fla. _____ |
| 5. Tex. _____ | 11. Ala. _____ |
| 6. Nev. _____ | 12. Me. _____ |

B. Directions: Now use the state name from Part A that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The capital of _____ was named after Abraham Lincoln.
2. The Grand Canyon is in the state of _____.
3. Many travelers go to _____ to see the Okefenokee Swamp.
4. The University of _____ is in the town of Ann Arbor.
5. Birmingham is a city in England; it is also a city in _____.
6. Reno, the "Biggest Little City in the West," is in the state of _____.
7. The Boston Tea Party occurred in the state of _____.
8. The state of _____ borders Washington, D.C.
9. Citizens of this New England state (_____), sometimes call it "Down East."
10. _____ is known for its movie stars and earthquakes.
11. _____ has plenty of cattle ranches, oil, and dust storms.
12. _____ is home to many people who work in nearby New York City.

Name: _____

Date: _____



SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS 1: ACRONYMS

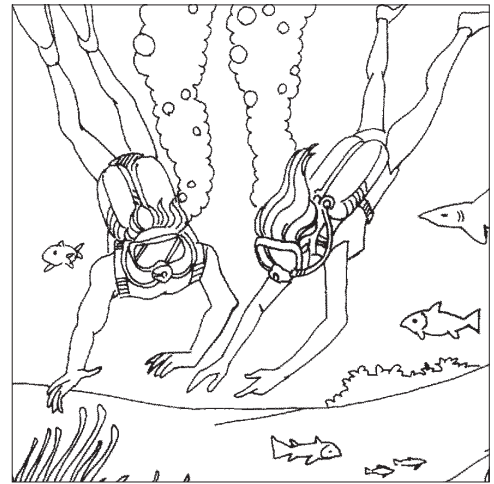
An acronym (like TNT) is a word formed from the first letters or syllables of one or more words.

Acronyms are usually written without periods.

EXAMPLE: GASP (Group Against Smoking in Public)

A. Directions: Write the acronym for each phrase.

1. _____: Mothers Against Drunk Driving
2. _____: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
3. _____: Keep it simple, silly!
4. _____: Federal Emergency Management Agency
5. _____: Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code (hint: a programming language)
6. _____: What you see is what you get.
7. _____: radio detecting and ranging (hint: used by air traffic controllers)
8. _____: severe acute respiratory syndrome
9. _____: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
10. _____: acquired immune deficiency syndrome



B. Directions: Write an original sentence using each of the following acronyms.
Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. SWAK _____

2. sonar _____

3. SAT _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS 2: TITLES

A. Directions: Are you up to a little challenge? To complete each sentence, replace the **boldface** word in parentheses with an abbreviation from the box.

Ms.	Maj.	Mr.	P.F.C.	Sgt.	Miss	Mrs.	Col.
------------	-------------	------------	---------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

1. (**Mistress**) _____ Goldman accompanied her husband to the opera.
2. (**Mister**) _____ Goldman does not like the opera, but he went anyway.
3. (**Mistress**) _____ Goldman (their single daughter) preferred to go to a pizza party.
4. (**Mistress**) _____ Goldman (a cousin) went to the movies.
5. (**Major**) _____ Simpson is hoping to get a promotion.
6. She hopes to attain the same rank as (**Colonel**) _____ Sanchez.
7. (**Sergeant**) _____ Allen is almost ready to retire.
8. (**Private First Class**) _____ Jeffers has been a soldier for one year.

B. Directions: Now let's do the reverse. In each sentence, replace the **boldface** abbreviation in parentheses with the complete title. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. (**Pres.**) _____ Richard Nixon was in office from 1969 to 1974.
2. (**D.A.**) _____ Piper Hogan convicted 27 felons last year.
3. (**Prof.**) _____ Bert Watson teaches history at my university.
4. Do you think (**Gov.**) _____ Winfield will be reelected?
5. Where does (**Dr.**) _____ Gill practice medicine?
6. (**L.P.N.**) _____ Griffith is an emergency room nurse.

Name: _____

Date: _____



SYNONYMS 1

Synonyms are words with the same or nearly the same meaning. Here are some examples: red/crimson, popular/well-liked, hated/despised.

A. Directions: Add the appropriate **boldface** word to each list of synonyms.

system suppose visage aspire recuperate glory complain catastrophe orderly

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. _____
splendor
beauty
grandeur | 4. _____
neat
tidy
organized | 7. _____
imagine
pretend
consider |
| 2. _____
disaster
calamity
devastation | 5. _____
method
technique
procedure | 8. _____
nag
whine
grumble |
| 3. _____
face
countenance
expression | 6. _____
recover
convalesce
get well | 9. _____
seek
desire
aim |

B. Directions: Think of synonyms for the following words. Write them on the lines. If you need help, check a dictionary or thesaurus.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. captive (noun) / _____ | 6. house / _____ |
| 2. tiny / _____ | 7. twilight / _____ |
| 3. varied / _____ | 8. rational / _____ |
| 4. expel / _____ | 9. huge / _____ |
| 5. likely / _____ | 10. urgent / _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____

SYNONYMS 2

A. Directions: Write original sentences using *synonyms* of the **boldface** words.

1. **scent:** _____

2. **weary:** _____

3. **spat:** _____

4. **timetable:** _____

5. **greedy:** _____

6. **risky:** _____



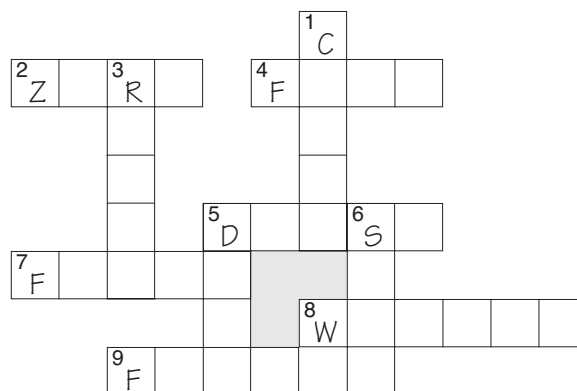
B. Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle. Clues are synonyms of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. nothing
4. counterfeit
5. clothe
7. untrue
8. riches
9. blaze

DOWN

1. kayak
3. rustic
5. loved
6. pace



Name: _____

Date: _____

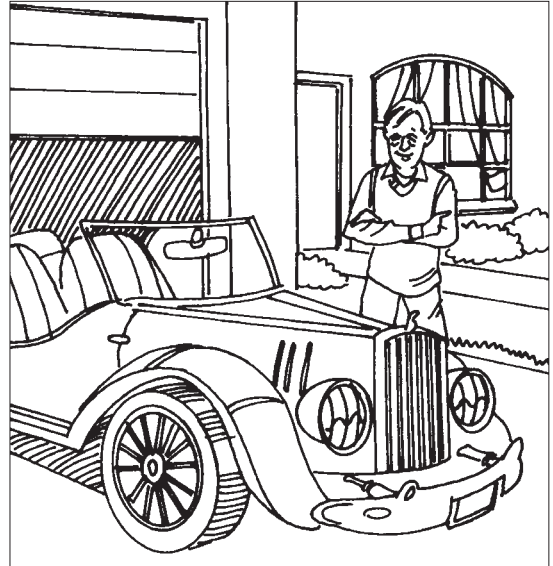


ANTONYMS 1

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Here are some examples: **hot/cold, strong/weak, up/down.**

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. ____ agree | a. enmity |
| 2. ____ amity | b. prevent |
| 3. ____ millionaire | c. disagree |
| 4. ____ cause | d. pauper |
| 5. ____ mansion | e. synthetic |
| 6. ____ illuminate | f. hovel |
| 7. ____ kindness | g. darken |
| 8. ____ natural | h. meanness |



B. Directions: Circle the *antonym* of the **boldface** word in each sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Some people's goodness is quite inspiring.
evil sweetness honesty | 5. Many kinds of materials
contract as they get colder.
sweat expand shrink |
| 2. Riding a roller coaster can be a very
intense experience.
relaxing strange memorable | 6. When she was younger, Kiki's
sister was often clumsy .
fearless awkward
graceful |
| 3. My dad assembled a kit car in
less than three months.
dismantled refinished analyzed | 7. It takes humility to admit
when you are wrong.
sadness integrity
pride |
| 4. The doctor put my uncle on a bland diet.
low-calorie spicy rigid | |

Name: _____

Date: _____

ANTONYMS 2

A. Directions: Use the words in the box to make eight pairs of *antonyms*.

backward

fan

similar

independent

congenial

dawn

starved

sunset

critic

dependent

forward

sorrow

diverse

fed

joy

hostile

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

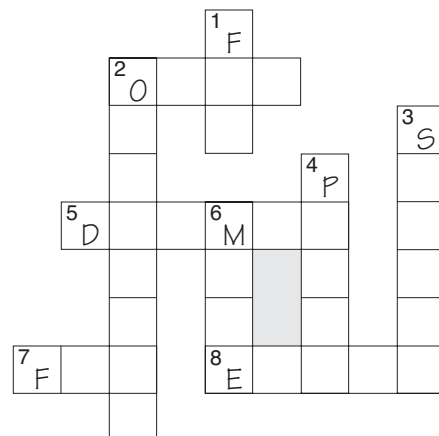
B. Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle with *antonyms* of the clue words.

ACROSS

2. closed
5. cheerful
7. near
8. full

DOWN

1. many
2. special
3. slow
4. skinny
6. female



Name: _____

Date: _____

MORE ANTONYMS 1

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. ____ highest | 5. ____ waste | a. praise | e. punish |
| 2. ____ vassal | 6. ____ deposit | b. destroy | f. withdraw |
| 3. ____ revile | 7. ____ fall | c. lord | g. save |
| 4. ____ build | 8. ____ reward | d. lowest | h. rise |

B. Directions: Circle the *antonym* of the **boldface** word in each sentence.

1. Drivers should **always** signal before they make a turn.

never usually sometimes

2. Your mother seems to be an **even-tempered** person.

good-tempered bad-tempered
soft-tempered

3. The restaurant manager is looking for **industrious** workers.

lazy hard-working factory

4. **Enthusiasm** is a desirable quality in a cheerleader.

liveliness common sense
apathy

5. **Rational** thinking is very important in a crisis.

unrational irrational
negative



6. I left a **moist** towel on the kitchen counter.

damp moldy dry

7. George was the rare kind of person who had no **enemies**.

saints friends coworkers

Name: _____

Date: _____

MORE ANTONYMS 2

A. Directions: Use the words in the box to make eight pairs of *antonyms*.

leave

mirth

fop

pitch

catch

deluge

hyper

indifferent

drought

mellow

eager

exclusive

inclusive

slob

return

sadness

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

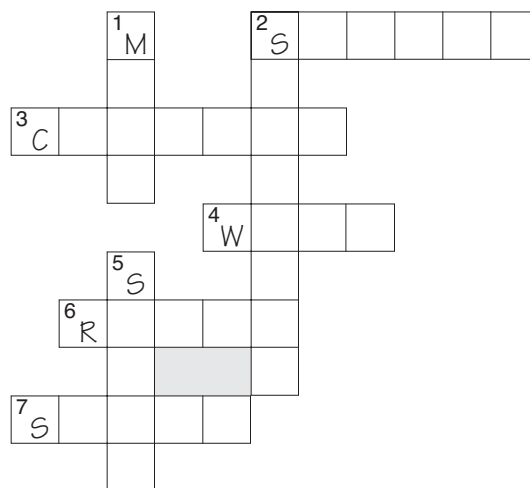
B. Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle with *antonyms* of the clue words.

ACROSS

2. peril
3. deny
4. narrow
6. smooth
7. bitter

DOWN

1. break
2. twisted
5. drunk



Name: _____

Date: _____



COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

When you compare things, you find degrees of difference, such as *more or better, most or best*.

EXAMPLES: • This apple is *red*. The second apple is *redder*. The third is the *reddest*.
• Candace is *relaxed*. Her sister is *more relaxed*. I'm the *most relaxed*.

In these examples, **red** and **relaxed** are adjectives. **Redder** and **more relaxed** are the *comparative* forms of the adjectives. **Reddest** and **most relaxed** are the *superlative* forms.

A. Directions: After reading each item across, write **A** next to the *adjective*, **C** next to the *comparative* form and **S** next to the *superlative* form. The first item has been done for you.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>A</u> fast | <u>C</u> faster | <u>S</u> fastest |
| 2. ____ tired | ____ most tired | ____ more tired |
| 3. ____ thirstier | ____ thirstiest | ____ thirsty |
| 4. ____ more willing | ____ most willing | ____ willing |
| 5. ____ shaky | ____ shakier | ____ shakiest |
| 6. ____ most beautiful | ____ beautiful | ____ more beautiful |
| 7. ____ cleverer | ____ cleverest | ____ clever |
| 8. ____ straightest | ____ straight | ____ straighter |

B. Directions: Write original sentences using the **boldface** comparatives and superlatives.

1. **happier** _____

2. **more boring** _____

3. **most terrifying** _____

4. **most organized** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

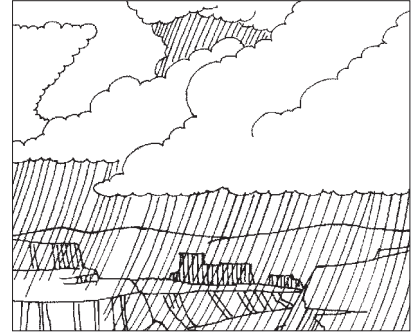


Comparing related words—words that share something in common—is one good way to achieve clear meaning. Study the example below.

RELATED WORDS: fog, mist, sprinkle, rain, deluge

A fog is not as wet as *mist*. A *mist* is less moist than a *sprinkle*.
A *sprinkle* is not as wet as *rain*. A *deluge* is the *wettest* of them all.

- A. Directions:** Each group of **boldface** words has something in common. Rewrite the words in order of *least* to *most*. Notice that the first example is based on the size of each state. Check a dictionary if you need help.



1. Montana Rhode Island
Rhode Island Maryland
Indiana Indiana
Alaska Montana
Maryland Alaska

2. brook _____
trickle _____
river _____

3. excellent _____
good _____
OK _____
perfect _____

4. small _____
large _____
medium _____
huge _____
tiny _____

5. ocean _____
pond _____
sea _____

6. cool _____
freezing _____
cold _____
chilly _____

- B. Directions:** Write original sentences comparing the words in each pair.
Example: *dolphin / whale*: A dolphin is much smaller than a whale.

1. **Hawaii / the North Pole** _____

2. **hill / mountain** _____

3. **handkerchief / sandpaper** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

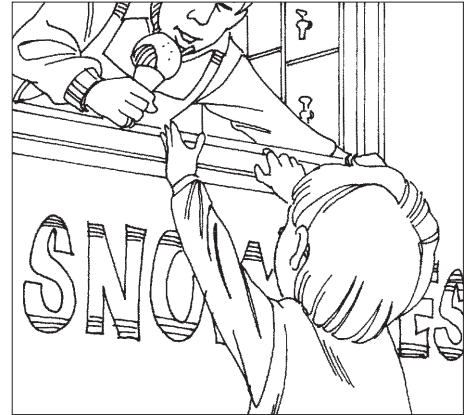


EUPHEMISMS 1

Euphemisms are words or phrases that replace a word that is thought to be unpleasant or too harsh.

A. Directions: Circle the *euphemism* in each sentence.

1. My great-aunt (died / passed away) one year ago today.
2. A Vietnam veteran, Jim was left (visually impaired / blind) by a war wound.
3. Lena's grandmother calls herself (a senior citizen / an old person).
4. Four (janitors / maintenance engineers) work at our school.
5. Charlotte prefers not to watch movies that contain (adult / obscene) language.



B. Directions: Write the word from the box that matches each **boldface** euphemism. Notice that some euphemisms can be humorous!

fat
bossy
crippled
died
used
victim
crazy
problem
trounced
use the bathroom
quit
dump

1. _____ → a **disabled** person
2. _____ → a **confused** old man
3. _____ → to **break up with** a boyfriend
4. _____ → team was **defeated**
5. _____ → She **bought the farm**.
6. _____ → He is very **assertive**.
7. _____ → to **leave** a job
8. _____ → The **survivor** escaped.
9. _____ → to **powder your nose**
10. _____ → He is **overweight**.
11. _____ → She faces a **challenge**.
12. _____ → a **previously owned** car

Name: _____

Date: _____

EUPHEMISMS 2

Directions: Write sentences using any euphemisms you have used or read.
Circle the euphemism in each sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



SIMILES 1

Every night I sleep like a baby.

A *simile* is a comparison of two things that are *not* very much alike. Similes usually contain the words **as** or **like**.



A. Directions: Use one of the **boldface** similes to describe each person or thing. The first one has been done for you. Use each simile only once.

as grumpy as a bear
as sharp as a tack

as pretty as a picture
as giddy as a schoolgirl

as strong as an ox
as bold as brass

You might describe:

1. someone dizzy with joy
2. a weightlifter
3. someone very smart
4. someone in a bad mood
5. a beautiful sunset
6. a daring person

Like this:

as giddy as a schoolgirl

B. Directions: Study the sentences below. Then finish each sentence with any simile you like. Be creative. The first two have been done for you as examples.

THIS SENTENCE USES A SIMILE: When I swim, I sink like a rock.

THIS SENTENCE DOES NOT USE A SIMILE: When I swim, I sink, like my friend Irma does.

1. Hal is as clumsy as a bull in a china shop.
2. Sid's cousin Ernie walks like he has ants in his pants.
3. Dad's anger was like _____.
4. Trying to write a poem is like _____.
5. Going to the dentist is like _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

SIMILES 2

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with a simile. You can use well-known similes or create new ones.

1. It seemed that she was as _____
as _____.
2. Mr. Fitzhugh looked as _____
as _____.
3. Denny's new car is as _____
as _____.
4. Gil's ex-girlfriend is as _____
as _____.
5. At my new job, the work is as _____
as _____.

B. Directions: Use the words from the box to complete each simile.

a wet hen
a gorilla
a cat on a hot tin roof
an eel
a lamb
a kitten

1. as mad as _____
2. as uncomfortable as _____
3. as slippery as _____
4. as hairy as _____
5. as playful as _____
6. as meek as _____

C. Directions: Write original sentences using any two of these similes:

- like a cold October night
- like a man without a country
- like dew on the morning grass
- like a visit to a haunted house

1. _____

2. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



SHADES OF MEANING 1

The difference between *red* and *green* is obvious. The difference between *fire-engine red* and *brick red* is not so obvious—it's *subtle*. A *subtle* variation is a *small* difference.

Synonyms often have minor differences. For instance, the words **pleasant** and **pleasing** both mean “enjoyable.” **Pleasant** suggests the good feeling a person has about something. **Pleasing** suggests the ability to cause a pleasant feeling in someone else.

A. Directions: The words in each group have similar meanings. Circle the two words in each group whose similar meanings have subtle differences. The first group has been done for you. Check the dictionary if you're not sure.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. <u>push</u> | 2. meadow | 3. walk | 4. help | 5. despise |
| move | rustic | stroll | assist | harm |
| <u>shove</u> | rural | jog | manage | injure |

B. Directions: Circle the word(s) that give(s) the sentence the correct subtle meaning. Check a dictionary to be sure.

1. Aunt Vera was (angry / furious). She threw a vase across the room!
2. Sylvia (owns / possesses) amazing psychic ability.
3. Benny is a good leader—he (governs / rules) the student council in a democratic way.
4. I (wanted to / wished I could) ride on the next space shuttle trip.

C. Directions: Use each of these synonyms in an original sentence. Be sure that your sentences demonstrate the subtle differences between the words.

1. **cheap** _____

2. **inexpensive** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Write a letter to answer each question. Use each letter only once.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| a. dictator | d. fortune teller | g. limp | j. dusty road |
| b. homeless | e. walk | h. manager | k. weather forecaster |
| c. attainable | f. president | i. improbable | l. antique |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ____ Who <i>foretells</i> things? | 9. ____ How do you get from one room to another? |
| 2. ____ Who <i>predicts</i> things? | 10. ____ How might you walk if you hurt your foot? |
| 3. ____ Who <i>rules</i> ? | 11. ____ Whom might you <i>help</i> ? |
| 4. ____ Who <i>governs</i> ? | 12. ____ Whom might you <i>assist</i> ? |
| 5. ____ What describes many of our <i>wishes</i> ? | |
| 6. ____ What describes many of our <i>wants</i> ? | |
| 7. ____ What might be called <i>rural</i> ? | |
| 8. ____ What might be called <i>rustic</i> ? | |



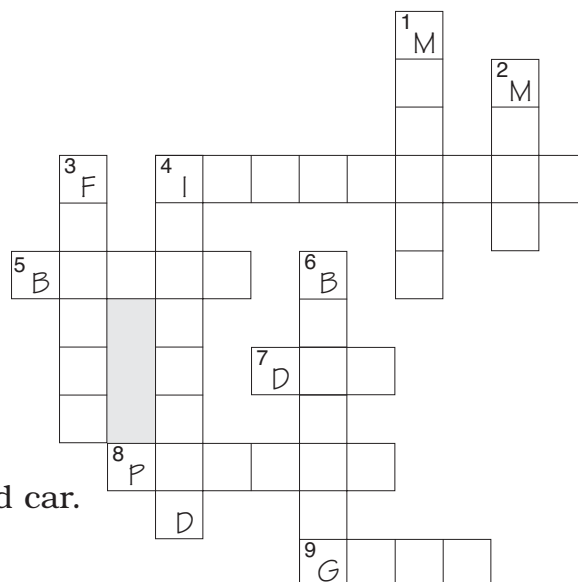
B. Directions: Use synonyms of the **boldface** words to complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

- They found a **significant** message on the table.
- Earlene will come home after a **short** meeting at school.
- The air in Arizona is quite **arid**.
- The principal will **allow** us to use this meeting room.
- Edward can **stare** at the stars for hours at a time.

DOWN

- In the warm room, the ice **thawed** quickly.
- There were **numerous** reporters in the courtroom.
- My parents **ban** smoking in their house and car.
- We prepared a **detailed** list of what to buy.
- The firefighters tried to save the **blazing** house.



Name: _____

Date: _____

PRONUNCIATION 1



There are many ways to classify words. One way is by pronunciation. This means grouping words that sound alike or have similar vowel or consonant features.

A. Directions: Find two words in the box that rhyme with each listed word. Write them on the lines. Hint: You will *not* use all the words in the box.

prim	hesitate
align	fulfill
off	divine
pupil	confiscate
train	whey
weigh	chocolate
enough	meditation
gym	imitation
reign	phlegm
thrill	trough

1. **stay** _____
2. **malign** _____
3. **swill** _____
4. **ovation** _____
5. **percolate** _____
6. **cough** _____
7. **whim** _____
8. **plane** _____

B. Directions: Circle each word that contains the vowel *sound* you hear in **mole**.

open	tough	bow	how	whole
allow	hop	hope	dough	poll
doll	cold	suppose	posture	hallow

C. Directions: List three words that contain the vowel *sound* in each **boldface** word.

1. **eight**

2. **pave**

3. **bill**

Name: _____

Date: _____

PRONUNCIATION 2



A consonant cluster is two or more consonant sounds blended in the same syllable. Study the example below.

EXAMPLE: In the word **strong**, the **s**, **t**, and **r** sounds are clustered, or grouped together. In the word **light**, there are no consonant clusters because the letters **g** and **h** are silent. And in the word **shake**, the **s** and **h** are *not* a consonant cluster. Those letters form a new sound (**sh**) rather than being pronounced individually.

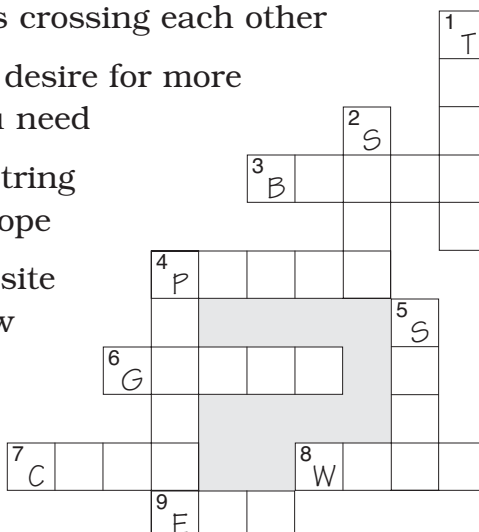
A. Directions: First, cross out words that do *not* contain a consonant cluster. Then draw a circle around the consonant clusters in the remaining words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. pride | 4. shoe | 7. align | 10. straight |
| 2. reign | 5. collide | 8. crisp | 11. shallow |
| 3. fright | 6. might | 9. jury | 12. quaint |

B. Directions: Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle. Answer words all end in the **d** sound.

ACROSS

- ownership mark made on cattle
- a cloth pattern with colored bands and lines crossing each other
- a strong desire for more than you need
- a thick string or thin rope
- the opposite of narrow
- finish



DOWN

- to exchange
- spoke
- a street procession
- what you plant to grow something

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD CATEGORIES 1

Another way to organize words is to classify them by category.

A. Directions: Write a letter to identify the category that correctly labels each group of words. The first one has been done for you. Hint: You will *not* use all the categories.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>b</u> cougar, koala, mallard | a. liquids |
| 2. _____ mango, kiwi, papaya | b. animals |
| 3. _____ asphalt, unhappy, wishful | c. fruits |
| 4. _____ digit, clavicle, diaphragm | d. vegetables |
| 5. _____ spoon, filing cabinet, jack | e. dwelling |
| 6. _____ stubborn, pensive, articulate | f. types of rivers |
| 7. _____ globe, moon, happy face | g. body parts |
| 8. _____ water, milk, tears | h. vehicles |
| 9. _____ scooter, van, sedan | i. shape |
| 10. _____ teepee, condominium, igloo | j. color |
| 11. _____ glazier, teamster, longshoreman | k. number of letters |
| 12. _____ stop sign, blood, cardinal | l. made of metal |
| | m. made of wood |
| | n. clothing |
| | o. occupations |
| | p. describe people |

B. Directions: Write examples of three things that would fit in each category. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. old | <u>great-grandfather</u> | <u>antique</u> | <u>fossil</u> |
| 2. wooden | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. sweet | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. beverage | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. high (tall) | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____

- A. Directions:** Each group of words has something in common. Name each category as specifically as you can. For example: **apple, orange, pear, and apricot** are all *fruits*. To be more specific, they are all *tree fruits* (unlike strawberries or grapes, for example). The first one has been done for you.

WORDS

1. four, twelve, forty, ninety-six
2. pit, well, grave, trench
3. star, asteroid, planet, moon
4. mauve, ocher, sienna, indigo
5. rejoice, have fun, party, enjoy
6. steamer, monorail, gondola, dirigible
7. comic, joke, humor, comedy
8. boxwood, myrtle, oleander, lilac
9. depressed, dejected, demoralized, desolate
10. quill, marker, ballpoint, highlighter

CATEGORY

even numbers

- B. Directions:** Write a category label. Then write three words that fit in that group. The first one has been done for you.

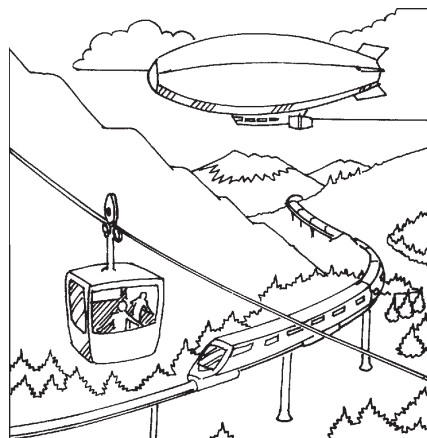
1. WEATHER
storm
lightning
tornado

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



Name: _____

Date: _____



CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORD I

"I vote no, and I am *unanimous* about that!" Oops! The speaker has chosen the wrong word. **Adamant** would have been the right word to use in that sentence.

Everyone makes a mistaken word choice now and then. For example, if you say **cinnamon** when you mean **synonym**, it can be pretty funny. There's a special word for such mispronunciations or mistakes: *malapropisms*.

A. Directions: Circle the **boldface** word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The windshield of a clean car is (**transparent** / **translucent**).
2. When she broke her arm, Jeanette went to see a (**physician** / **physicist**).
3. Are you (**inferring** / **implying**) that I should go home early?
4. The Arctic explorers packed plenty of (**pelican** / **pemmican**) to eat.
5. When did the southern states begin to (**secede** / **succeed**) from the Union?
6. Achievers struggle hard to (**obtain** / **attain**) their goals in life.



B. Directions: The **boldface** word in each sentence is the wrong word—by just one or two letters. In each word, the incorrect letter or letters are underlined. Use one of the letters in the box to change the spelling when you rewrite the word on the line. The first one has been done for you.

c m s u w x y

1. The detective is trying to **hone** in on the guilty person. home
2. As her boyfriend approached, Betty noticed a **glean** in his eye. _____
3. Someone who has a very ambitious goal has a long **road** to hoe! _____
4. Let's get down to the **crutch** of the matter. _____
5. "Don't" is a common **contraption**. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORD 2

Directions: Notice the **boldface** malapropism in each sentence. Then write a letter to indicate the word in the box that makes sense in each sentence.

1. l In western movies, the **calvary** often rescues the settlers.
2. I think I'll order Boston cream pie for **desert**.
3. Letitia has **expirations** to go to college someday.
4. The pledge of allegiance includes the words, "... one nation, under God, **invisible** ..."
5. Charles works for that import-**outport** bank.
6. You forgot? Let me **refurbish** your memory.
7. They did a good job and deserve some **credos**.
8. How can you separate the wheat from the **shaft**?
9. That's a problem that needs **solutioning**.
10. They're taking a **laxadaisical** attitude toward their problem.
11. He turns a blind **ear** to his son's misbehavior.
12. Their pool has too much of that green **allergy**.
13. It sounds like you've just solved the **solution**.
14. You learn to **pronunciate** a word by hearing it.
15. Those injured athletes are **disgusting** their various ailments.
16. Voting was to be done by secret **ballad**.
17. Arthur has got one of those **sight-seeing** dogs.
18. I've heard that all is **fear** in love and war.
19. Much of the government's work is done by civil **serpents**.
20. There will be no more discussion. It's a **dumb** deal!

- a. **aspirations**
 - b. **export**
 - c. **lackadaisical**
 - d. **chaff**
 - e. **ballot**
 - f. **Seeing Eye**
 - g. **fair**
 - h. **done**
 - i. **refresh**
 - j. **indivisible**
 - k. **credit**
 - l. **cavalry**
 - m. **pronounce**
 - n. **servants**
 - o. **eye**
 - p. **algae**
 - q. **discussing**
 - r. **solving**
 - s. **dessert**
 - t. **problem**

Name: _____

Date: _____



CONTRACTIONS 1

A contraction is a shortened form of a phrase, such as we're (we are). Contractions are not used in formal writing. Some contractions are not used at all in written English.

To make a contraction, you put two words together. One or more letters are left out of the second word. An apostrophe (') appears in place of the missing letter or letters.

EXAMPLE: we + are = **we're**

A. Directions: Circle the contraction(s) in each sentence.

1. I guess we should've known better.
2. How can you say that you don't want a new car!
3. Mr. Shepherd's the new football coach.
4. If you don't hurry, you won't get there on time.
5. I'm really pleased that you've decided to stay.
6. If Gene'll only pay attention, he'll get better grades.
7. Chandler should've known better than to skip school.

B. Directions: Write the two complete words that are combined in each contraction. The first one has been done for you.

1. **We're** going to the lake this afternoon.
2. **I'd** go with you if I could, but I have other plans.
3. **Sherri's** got a new CD player.
4. The **judge'll** decide soon.
5. That tall **sheriff's** got a new badge.
6. The **deputy's** our new Little League coach.
7. **They've** never been to Denver until now.
8. Before last year, **they'd** always lived in Dallas.
9. The class **didn't** understand the instructions.
10. **I'm** not sure I understood them, either.

We are

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Write the contractions of the **boldface** words on the line.

1. **He had** _____ better get home on time!
2. He **should not** _____ stay out so late.
3. **I have** _____ got no money for a movie.
4. My **friends will** _____ loan me some.
5. **Jonah has** _____ got a very bad cold.
6. He **must have** _____ caught it from Lou.
7. **She is** _____ afraid of ghosts.
8. **I will** _____ walk through the haunted house with her.



B. Directions: Write original sentences using the **boldface** phrases.

1. **we'll** _____

2. **Sophia hasn't** _____

3. **James and I haven't** _____

4. **Mr. Franks isn't** _____

5. **you don't** _____

6. **I shouldn't** _____

7. **why can't they** _____

8. **Bob and Alice won't** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS WORD?

"The car is in the GARAGE." Whoa! The word GARAGE should not be written in capital letters!

There are lots of ways a word can be "wrong." It might be misspelled or incorrectly capitalized. It might even have the wrong meaning for the context.

A. Directions: What's wrong with each **boldface** word? First, figure out the problem. Then rewrite the word correctly. The first one has been done for you.

1. My car is so good it can **start** stop on a dime.
2. Steve's bedroom door is not **plum** _____; it's crooked.
3. Does a mallard **quak** _____ the same as other ducks?
4. **strangers** _____ are not allowed on the school grounds.
5. My friend **vicki** _____ lives in Dallas, Texas.
6. I want only **halve** _____ an apple, thank you.
7. Choose a poem, memorize it, and **resite** _____ it in class tomorrow.
8. Bring in the **clown's** _____.

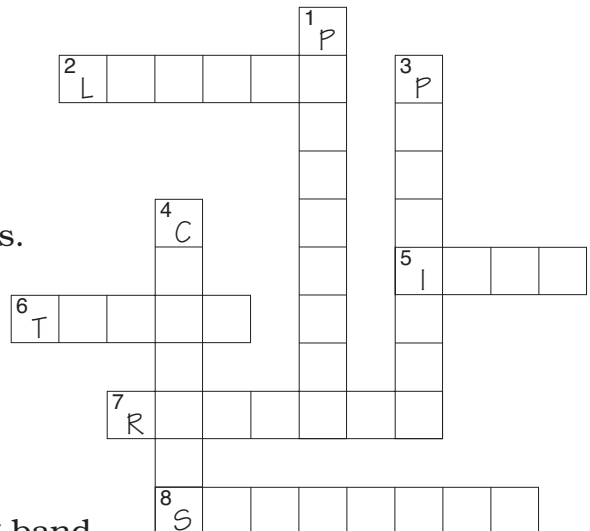
B. Directions: To complete the crossword puzzle, write the *correct* form of each **boldface** clue word.

ACROSS

2. My dad has a 12-foot **latter**.
5. On a cold morning, let your engine **idol** for a while.
6. The child said she had an upset **tummie**.
7. Forest **strangers** take care of national parks.
8. **Spitefull** behavior is always unpleasant.

DOWN

1. Listening is the best way to learn to **pronunciate** words.
3. **Preshus** gems are usually very costly.
4. Annette plays the **symbols** in the marching band.



Name: _____

Date: _____

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS SENTENCE?

"In birds the trees are." Pardon me? That sentence should read "Birds are in the trees." Your job is to arrange the words in the proper order.

Directions: The words in these sentences are all jumbled up.

EXAMPLE: cat rat The chased the.

→ The cat chased the rat.

Rewrite each sentence correctly.

(Hint: The first word in every sentence begins with a capital letter.) The first one has been done for you.



1. dessert my is Cheesecake favorite.

Cheesecake is my favorite dessert.

2. driveway your Please motorcycle the park in.

3. men Middle turbans East the in wear Some.

4. switchboard used operate to grandmother a My.

5. ankle accident Brad's swollen after very the was.

6. chairs use desks swivel their people Many at.

7. remains relic past is A that from something the.

8. a be to relief such home long after trip a It's.

9. impasse argument Our reached an finally.

10. not sport is taught of schools at fencing many The.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PARAGRAPH? 1

If the sentences in a paragraph are out of order, the paragraph may not make any sense! Logic and common sense can help you figure out correct sentence order.

- A. Directions:** Most paragraphs contain clue words that suggest sentence order. Read the sentence pairs below. To make sense, the second sentence has to come after the first. Circle the word or phrase in the second sentence that points back to something in the first. The first one has been done for you.

1. I like apples and bananas. (Those fruits) are available all year long.
2. Ms. Applegate lives in Fresno, California. She is a lawyer.
3. Shoes are very expensive at this store. I can't afford them.
4. You should go to the new amusement park. I went there last Saturday.
5. The movie Darryl saw last Saturday was a thriller. It was very exciting.

- B. Directions:** Sometimes the sentences in a paragraph describe steps in a process. Figure out which step comes first in each pair of sentences. Write **1** next to the first step; write **2** next to the second step. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>2</u> Start the car. | 4. ____ Read the story. |
| <u>1</u> Put the key into the ignition. | ____ Write the summary. |
| 2. ____ Prepare the ingredients. | 5. ____ Develop the film. |
| ____ Cook the ingredients. | ____ Take the pictures. |
| 3. ____ Model the vase. | 6. ____ Staple the pages. |
| ____ Buy the clay. | ____ Assemble the pages. |

- C. Directions:** Write **C** for *correct* if the sentence order makes sense. Write **I** for *incorrect* if the sentences are out of order. The first one has been done for you.

1. I If you see a bird, raise your hand. Let's all look for birds.
2. ____ To buy something, you need money. To get money, you must work.
3. ____ To store grain, you need a grain elevator. We can't store our grain.
4. ____ I tightened the faucet. The faucet stopped leaking.
5. ____ I tightened the faucet. The faucet was leaking.

Name: _____

Date: _____

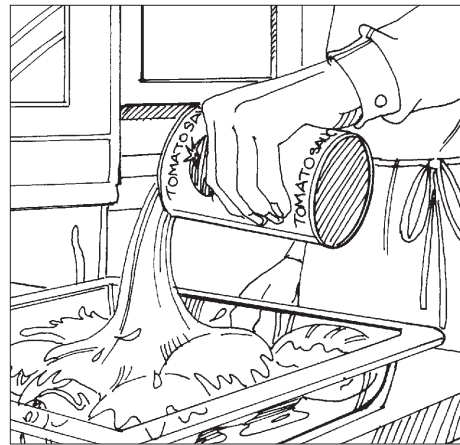
WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PARAGRAPH? 2

Directions: Rewrite the paragraph, putting the sentences in proper order.
(Hint: Each correct first sentence has been underlined.)

1. The weather there is harsh in the winter. She lives in Buffalo, New York.
I have an aunt named Elvira.

2. Unfortunately, his grades in those subjects were poor. To do that, he had to do well in math, drawing, and science. Dave wanted to be an architect.

3. Cook the rice and cabbage leaves.
This is the recipe for stuffed cabbage:
Bake in the oven. Combine the cooked rice with the hamburger. Cover the stuffed cabbage with tomato sauce. Wrap the combination in the cabbage leaves. Purchase some cabbage, rice, hamburger, and tomato sauce.



4. The more brain power you have, the more confidence you have. The more words you know, the more brain power you have. The more confidence you have, the better your life will be. Why learn new words?

Name: _____

Date: _____



IDIOMS: HAND

Some words and phrases have special meanings. They aren't meant to be taken literally. Study the example below. Such words and phrases are called **idioms**.

EXAMPLE: To have something "on hand" doesn't mean that something is actually on your hand. It means that something is ready or available.

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** idiom on the left with its meaning on the right.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ____ hands down | a. together |
| 2. ____ to hand down | b. easily |
| 3. ____ to wash one's hands of | c. to get a new owner |
| 4. ____ to change hands | d. with nothing left over for future needs |
| 5. ____ hand in hand | e. to refuse to have anything to do with something |
| 6. ____ live from hand to mouth | f. to pass something along (as from mother to daughter) |
| 7. ____ at the hand of | g. through the actions of |

B. Directions: Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** "hand" idiom.

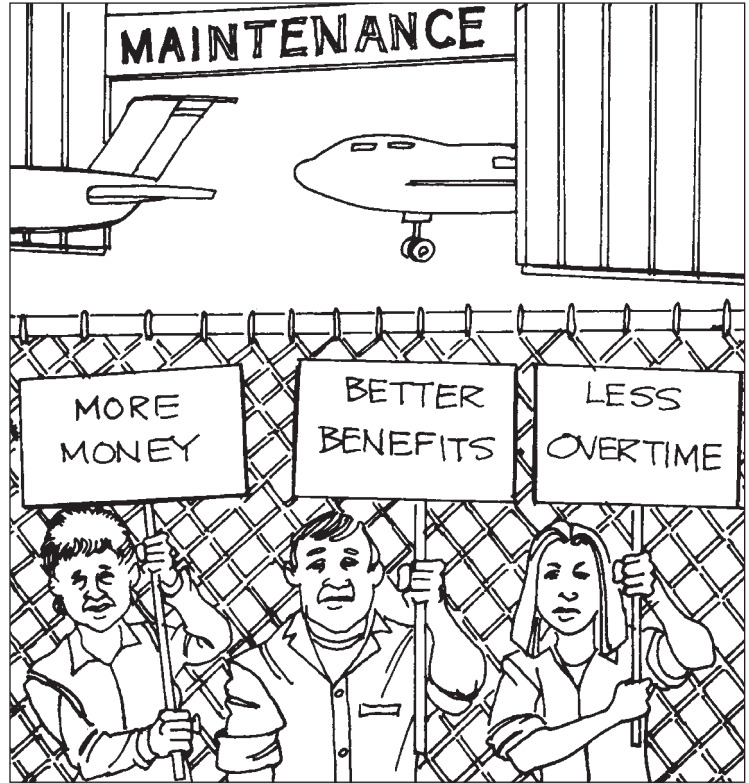
- After singing, Greta got a big **hand** from the crowd.
a. applause b. boos c. escorted off the stage
- Louis Garcia is the candidate's **right-hand man**.
a. bodyguard b. mentor c. closest assistant
- I'm tired. **On the other hand**, I'd like to see that movie.
a. from another point of view b. from the front c. consequently
- Mrs. Patton's shiftless son always **has his hand out**.
a. can't see very well b. begs for money c. needs a cane
- That company is bringing in money **hand over fist**.
a. making big profits b. rudely grabbing c. selling handmade goods

Name: _____

Date: _____

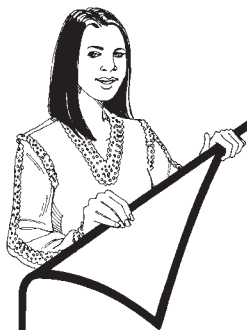
Directions: Circle the “hold” idiom that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Yasmin has (held up / held down) the same job for almost two years.
2. His court case was put
(on hold / hold on)
until more evidence
could be collected.
3. “(On hold / Hold on)
there!” the man shouted
at the fleeing shoplifter.
4. The four-car accident will
probably (holdup / hold up)
traffic for hours.
5. Miss Withers witnessed a
(holdup / hold up) at the
bank yesterday!
6. The striking workers are (holding out / holding off) for more money.
7. In that movie, some soldiers (held out / held off) the enemy for 55 days.
8. At the funeral, the students (held back / held down) their tears as
long as they could.
9. The boring speaker (held off / held forth) for more than an hour.
10. The circus was so popular it was (held over / held back) for
another week.



Name: _____

Date: _____



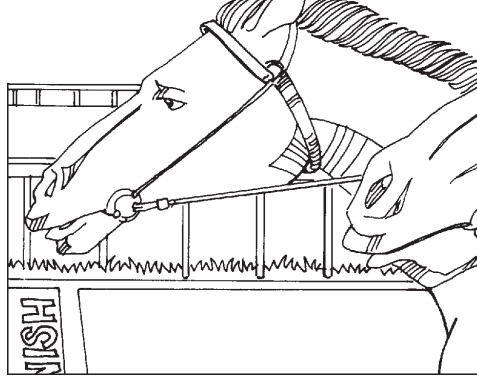
IDIOMS: HEAD

Keep your head! Remember that idioms aren't meant to be taken literally.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ____ come to a head | a. to discuss plans with someone else |
| 2. ____ go to your head | b. to be crazy or enraged |
| 3. ____ keep your head | c. to reach a crisis or turning point |
| 4. ____ lose your head | d. to make progress or move ahead |
| 5. ____ make headway | e. to lose control over yourself |
| 6. ____ put your heads together | f. to be too hard for you to understand |
| 7. ____ out of your head | g. to make you feel too proud or vain |
| 8. ____ over your head | h. to maintain self-control |

B. Directions: Circle a letter to show a meaning or example of the **boldface** idiom.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. The big black horse won the race by a head .
a. by being ahead
b. by being smart
c. by the length of a horse's head | 3. The posse will attempt to head off the escaping bank robber.
a. outwit
b. turn toward
c. surround and stop |  |
| 2. In American history class, Maxine is head and shoulders above all of us.
a. 9 inches taller
b. a lot better than
c. sits on a tall stool | 4. The girls' basketball team is heading for the court right now.
a. going toward
b. protesting
c. cheering for | |

Name: _____

Date: _____

IDIOMS: HAIR

Directions: Complete each sentence with a **boldface** idiom or “hair” word from the box. Use each boldface word or phrase only once.

hairpin**hair-raising****hairspring****let your hair down****hairy****hairpiece****split hairs****hairline****hairsbreadth****hairdo**

1. Don't be so nervous, Gena. Just _____ and tell us what's going on!
2. We can argue and _____ for hours, but it won't help us finish the project.
3. The speed skater won by a _____.
4. The repairman needs a tiny _____ to repair the watch.
5. Unfortunately, my father has developed a receding _____.
6. If he becomes bald on top, Dad may decide to buy a _____.
7. We experienced some _____ moments on the roller coaster.
8. Jeff drove much too fast around that _____ curve.
9. Roberta likes to change her _____ every week.
10. That horror movie has many _____ scenes in it.

Name: _____**Date:** _____



IDIOMS: PASS

Don't pass up this chance to show what you know about idioms!

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ bring to pass | a. to faint |
| 2. ____ come to pass | b. to happen |
| 3. ____ pass away | c. to ignore;
to leave out |
| 4. ____ pass off | d. to give out;
to distribute |
| 5. ____ pass out | e. to make happen |
| 6. ____ pass out | f. to come to an end; to die |
| 7. ____ pass over | g. to falsely present something as being true |
| 8. ____ pass up | h. to refuse something or let something go by |



B. Directions: Complete each sentence with a **boldface** idiom from the box.
Hint: You will *not* use all the idioms.

came to pass
passed away
passed off
passed out
passed over
passed up
brought to pass

1. Rafael, I can't believe you _____
such a wonderful opportunity!
2. After the war, it _____ that
former enemies became friends.
3. My cousin was _____ for
promotion again this year.
4. Nathan nearly _____ from
hunger and heat exhaustion.
5. After a long illness, Henry's great uncle
_____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

IDIOMS: STAND

Directions: Complete each sentence with a **boldface** idiom from the box.
Hint: You will use two of the idioms twice.

stand in for**stand for****stand off****stand up to****stand a chance****stand by****stand up****stand out**

1. Paul isn't the kind of guy who would _____ his date.
2. If you didn't study last night, you don't _____ on today's test.
3. Jillian's beautiful face would _____ in any crowd!
4. When Ed sees bullies bothering anyone, he's not afraid to _____ them.
5. If Willie gets into trouble, his brothers are always ready and willing to _____ him.
6. Your evidence is too weak to _____ in court.
7. If the star of the play gets sick, her understudy will _____ her.
8. We're about to start the TV broadcast—please _____ for just a moment.
9. What are your beliefs? What principles do you _____?
10. The movie star told the reporters to _____ and stop bothering her.

Name: _____**Date:** _____



IDIOMS: PULL

Remember that the words in idioms don't carry their usual meanings.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ pull someone's leg | a. to manage to do something difficult |
| 2. ____ pull down | b. to safely pass through an illness or time of trouble |
| 3. ____ pull for | c. to drive to a certain place or spot |
| 4. ____ pull yourself together | d. to fool or joke with someone |
| 5. ____ pull off | e. to get a certain salary |
| 6. ____ pull over | f. to drive a car to the curb |
| 7. ____ pull through | g. to hope for someone's success |
| 8. ____ pull up to | h. to gather your courage and self-control |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct **boldface** idiom from the box.

pull over

pull your leg

pull through

pull off

pull for

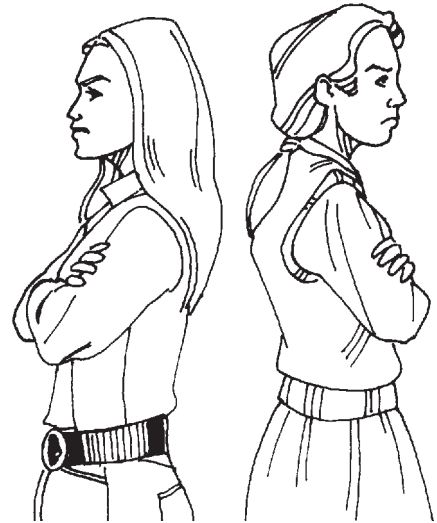
1. If you think you can _____ that trick, go ahead and try.
2. When I saw the police car's flashing red lights, I started to _____.
3. If you run for class secretary, we will all _____ you.
4. Lenny was gravely ill, but the doctor says that he'll _____.
5. Don't let those kids _____; they're just teasing you.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** idiom.

1. The troops were ordered to **fall back** about 500 yards.
a. stumble b. retreat c. faint
2. Be careful not to **fall behind** in your homework.
a. fail to keep up with
b. put off doing
c. refuse to do
3. I've heard some bad jokes, but yours really **falls flat**!
a. has no air
b. makes sense
c. isn't funny
4. Last year Cheryl really **fell for** a guy from Chicago.
a. liked a lot
b. was fooled by
c. rejected
5. The sergeant ordered the recruits to **fall in**.
a. lie down
b. tackle each other
c. get in a line
6. Unfortunately, our plan to buy a new car **fell through**.
a. was successful
b. didn't work out
c. was finished



7. Cookie sales usually **fall off** in the last weeks of the campaign.
a. increase b. dwindle c. stop
8. It's really sad when two good friends **fall out** with each other.
a. have a fight
b. accidentally meet
c. disagree
9. Every Saturday it **falls on me** to do the dinner dishes.
a. hits me hard
b. takes a tumble
c. is my duty
10. At a new school, it takes a while to **fall in with** a group of friends.
a. have a fight
b. meet and join
c. avoid

Name: _____

Date: _____



LET'S GO TO THE MALL 1

Are you up to date on your "shopping mall" vocabulary?

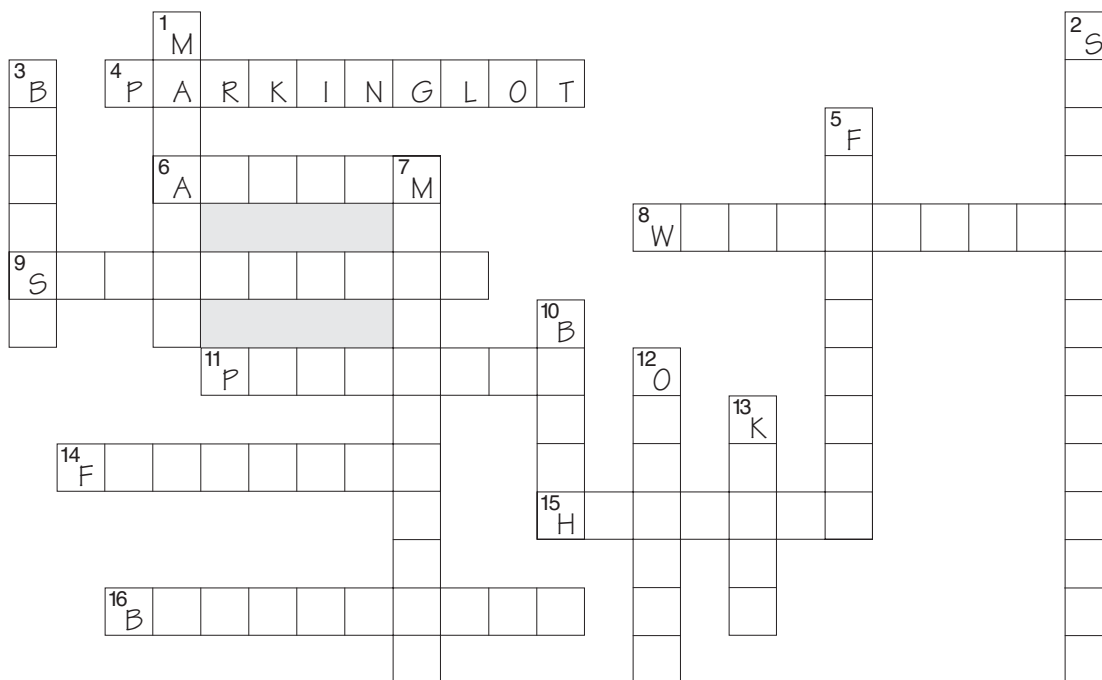
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 4-Across has been done for you.

ACROSS

4. parking lot
(GARKPIN TLO) where you leave your car at the mall (two words)
6. _____
(RUMATI) an open space in the mall, usually two or more stories high, sometimes having a glass roof
8. _____
(DIWON PHOS) to stroll through the mall, just looking at the merchandise in the windows (two words)
9. _____
(SLESA RELCK) the person who waits on you in a store (two words)
11. _____
(CRASPUHE) to buy something at a store
14. _____
(TOINFAUN) a water feature at many malls
15. _____
(GNAH UTO) what teenagers often do at a mall (two words)
16. _____
(TAUBYE PHOS) where you can get your hair done at the mall (two words)

DOWN

1. _____
(GRAMANE) the person in charge of running a store
2. _____
(SPIPOGHN TRECEN) another term for a group of stores (two words)
3. _____
(WROBES) what you do in a store when you're not sure what you want
5. _____
(DOFO TORUC) an area with tables and chairs, surrounded by fast-food restaurants (two words)
7. _____
(DRINSHEAMEC) things a store has for sale
10. _____
(CHENB) what you sit on in the mall to watch people going by
12. _____
(PONE RIA) phrase describing a mall that is not covered (two words)
13. _____
(SKIKO) a small structure or stand from which things are sold



Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 76.



1. Graciela's lovely home has a two-story _____ right in the middle of it.
2. I'm not going to buy anything at the mall today. I just want to _____ with my friends.
3. Let's not go to that store—all of their _____ is old and out-of-date.
4. The _____ at the shoe store was very helpful.
5. My grandmother shouldn't sit on that _____—it's too low for her.
6. If you want to apply for a job, speak to the store _____.
7. I'll meet you at the jewelry _____ in front of the pet shop.
8. If we eat at the _____, we can each get the kind of food we want.
9. When a store employee offers to help me, I say, "No, thanks. I'd just like to _____."
10. While I walk in the mall for exercise, I always _____.
11. We don't have a big mall in our town, but we do have a small _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

SPORTS WORDS 1

It's time to brush up on sports terminology.

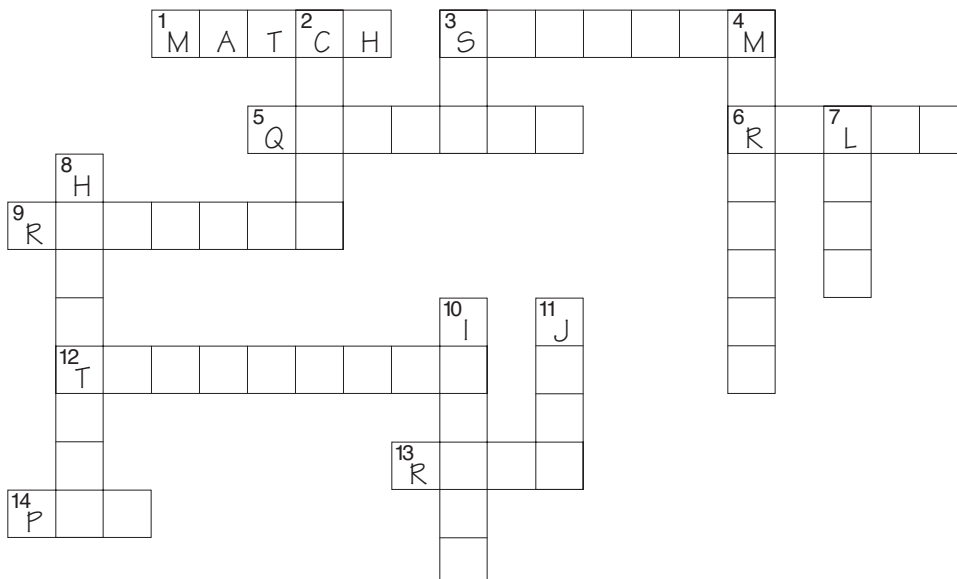
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 1-Across has been done for you.

ACROSS

1. match
(CHAMT) a game or contest between two players or teams
3. _____
(MUSITAD) outdoor sports facility with rows of seats around a large open field
5. _____
(TRAQUER) one of four equal parts of a game such as football or basketball
6. _____
(LARLY) a large group of people who have gathered for the same purpose
9. _____
(QUARCET) a round or oval frame with a network of strings and a handle; used in tennis and other sports (alternate spelling)
12. _____
(DUNWHOTOC) a six-point score in football
13. _____
(KIRN) a smooth surface of ice or wood for skating
14. _____
(EPP) enthusiastic energy

DOWN

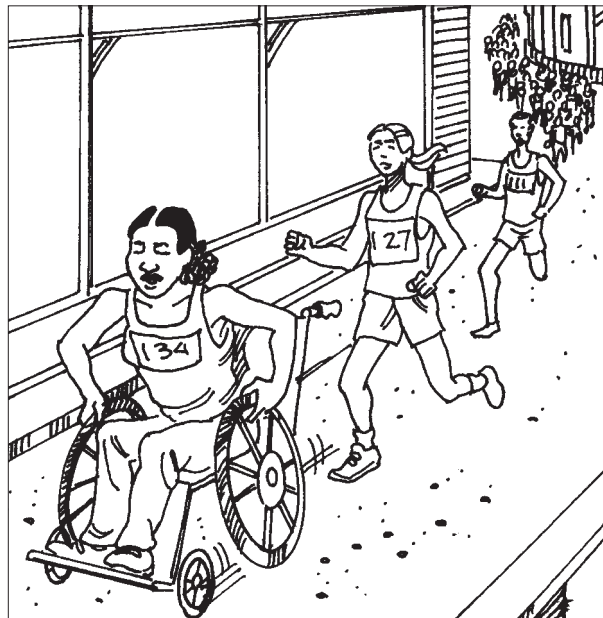
2. _____
(TROCU) a space measured and marked out for playing some game
3. _____
(TSE) in tennis, a group of six or more games won by a margin of two or more games
4. _____
(TONARMAH) a footrace of 26 miles, 385 yards
7. _____
(VELO) in tennis, a score of zero
8. _____
(FLAH-METI) the rest period between the halves of a game
10. _____
(NINGIN) one-ninth of a baseball game
11. _____
(COJK) common nickname for an athlete



Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 78.



1. Many schools have a large _____
before every ball game.
2. Which usually has more runners—the Boston or the New York _____?
3. Did you know that it is possible to win a football game without scoring a single _____?
4. The score in this tennis _____ is still _____ all.
Is anyone ever going to make a point?
5. The _____ show at the Orange Bowl is usually pretty amazing.
6. The floor of that old basketball _____ is made of parquet.
7. Every New Year's Day, the Rose Bowl game is played in the same _____.
8. The most exciting play in last night's football game was in the fourth _____.
9. Tina can't play tennis today—she broke a string on her _____.
10. In professional baseball, there's a tradition of taking a break during the seventh _____.
11. Next Halloween we're going to have a costume party at the ice-skating _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WEATHER WORDS 1

Are you well-stocked with "weather words"?

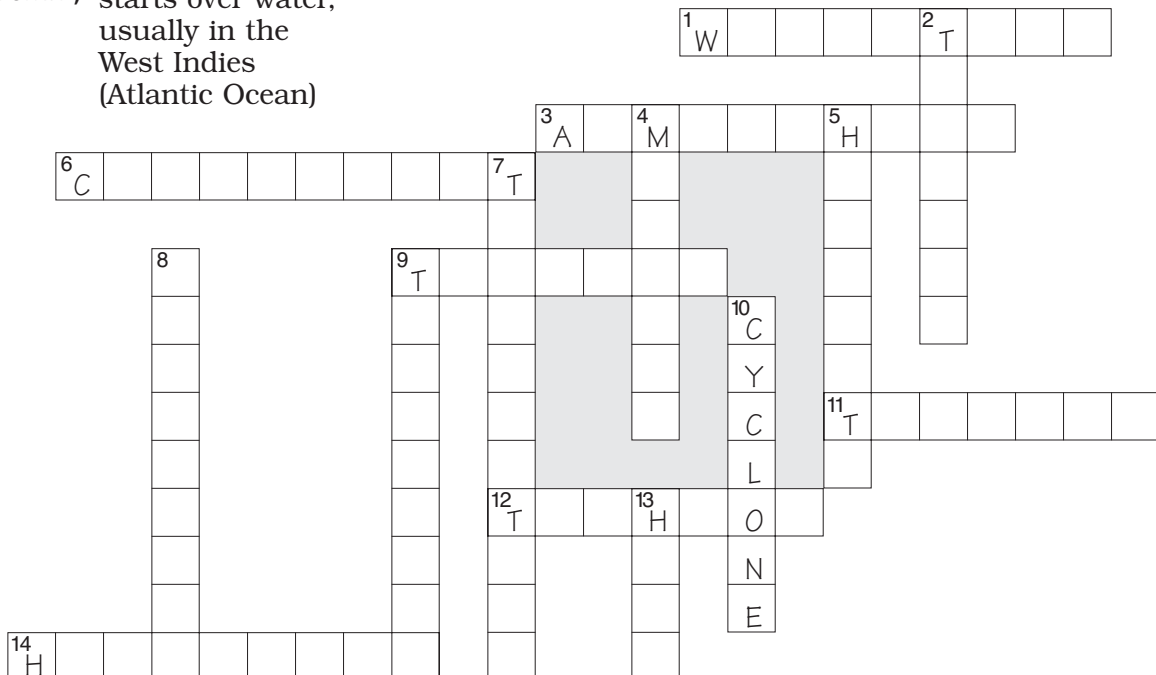
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 10-Down has been done for you.

ACROSS

1. _____ a strong wind with little or no rain
(DRONWIMTS)
3. _____ all the air around the earth
(STOREAMEPH)
6. _____ a very sudden, heavy rain
(STRUDCULOB)
9. _____ any wild storm with high winds and, often, rain
(SPETTEM)
11. _____ the scientific term for 9-down; a Japanese word
(MUSTINA)
12. _____ a cyclone that starts over water, in the warmer Pacific Ocean
(THNOOPY)
14. _____ a cyclone that starts over water, usually in the West Indies (Atlantic Ocean)
(CRINHUARE)

DOWN

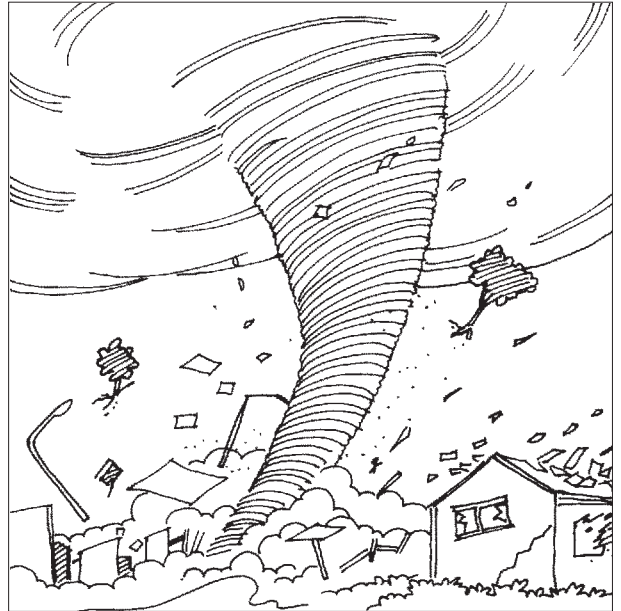
2. _____ another form of a cyclone; a high, narrow column of air over land, whirling very fast, capable of destroying everything in its path
(DROOTAN)
4. _____ a season when the winds blow from the southwest, bringing daily rain
(SNOONOM)
5. _____ the amount or degree of moisture in the air
(DITHUIMY)
7. _____ the level of heat in the air (or water, or body, etc.)
(PRUMTEETARE)
8. _____ an instrument that measures the pressure of the atmosphere
(TROME BRAE)
9. _____ a very large, damaging wave, caused by an earthquake or very strong wind (2 words)
(DAILT AVEW)
10. cyclone a storm with very strong winds moving around a center of low pressure
(LÖCCNEY)
13. _____ frozen raindrops
(ALIH)



Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 80.



1. An instrument called a _____ indicates whether or not you can expect good weather.
2. Relative _____ is a comparison of how much moisture is in the air with how much moisture *could* be in the air.
3. Daily thunderstorms are common during the _____ season.
4. In the summer, the _____ in southern Arizona is often higher than 100 degrees.
5. If a 100-foot _____ hit the coast of California, many people could die.
6. William Shakespeare wrote a famous play called *The* _____.
7. Many a _____ has hit the coastline of the southeastern United States.
8. A few years ago, a deadly _____ struck Oklahoma City.
9. As the temperature in rain clouds gets colder, rain can turn into _____.
10. In the spring, a _____ in Texas often kicks up a lot of dust.
11. Tornadoes, hurricanes, and typhoons could alternately be called _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



MUSICAL WORDS 1

Music can be instrumental (made by instruments) or vocal (made by singing).

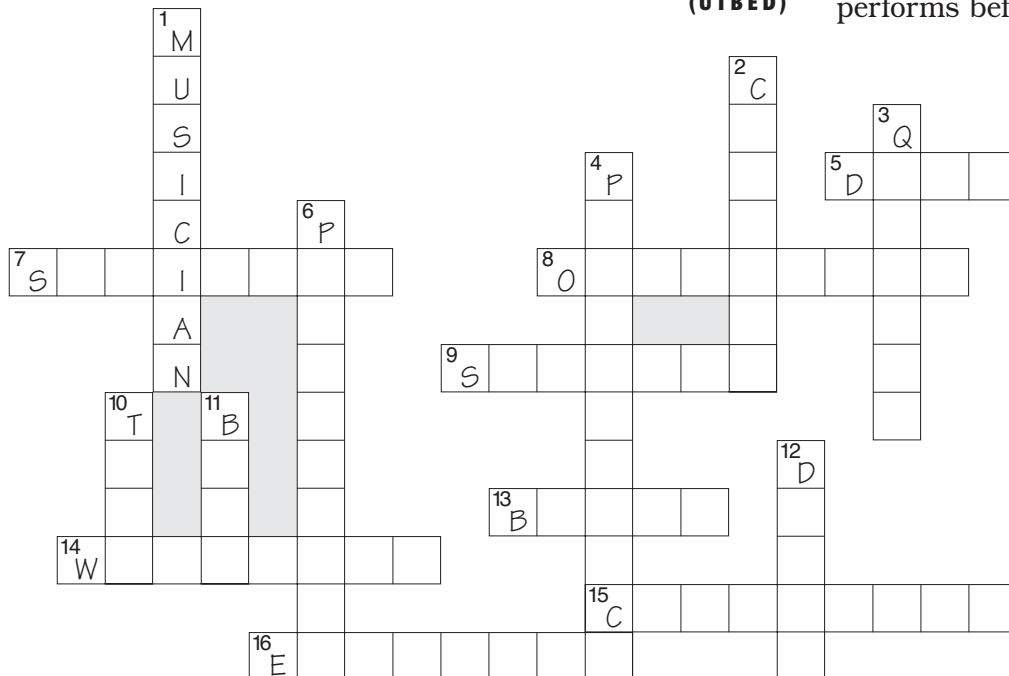
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 1-Down has been done for you.

ACROSS

5. _____ two musicians performing together
(TUDE)
7. _____ describing musical instruments whose strings vibrate to make music
(GREDINTS)
8. _____ a large group of musicians playing together
(SCORTHERA)
9. _____ musician who performs alone
(STIOLOS)
13. _____ describing musical instruments made of brass and having a cup-shaped mouthpiece
(SARBS)
14. _____ describing musical instruments that were once made of wood, having a mouthpiece into which the player blows to produce music
(DIOWNOWD)
15. _____ a person who directs any group of musicians
(DRUCTOCON)
16. _____ a small group of musicians playing or singing together
(SNEBELEM)

DOWN

1. musician a person skilled in music
(CIMISUNA)
2. _____ a musical program, especially one in which a number of musicians perform together
(TORCNEC)
3. _____ four musicians performing together
(TRUAQET)
4. _____ a formal presentation before an audience
(FREEPRACMON)
6. _____ describing instruments that make music by striking or shaking them
(SCUPORENIS)
10. _____ three musicians performing together
(ROTI)
11. _____ a group of musicians playing different instruments
(NDAB)
12. _____ the first time a person performs before the public
(UTBED)



Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 82.

1. The _____ of our school choir has an excellent reputation.

2. Drums are _____ instruments.

3. Trumpets are _____ instruments.

4. In our _____, I sing alto and she sings soprano.

5. Usually, an _____ plays the music for a ballet.

6. Gregg has not performed publicly before; this is his _____.

7. The senior class gave a _____
_____ of *The Music Man* at the state musical contest.

8. My mom and I are wearing formal dresses to the _____
_____ at Constitution Hall.



9. The clarinet is a _____ instrument.

10. The violin and guitar are _____ instruments.

11. Uncle Jasper and three of his friends sing in a barbershop
_____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



MONUMENTS AND LANDMARKS 1

Monuments are things like statues or buildings that commemorate a person or an event. Some monuments are called *memorials*. Example: The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., commemorates President Abraham Lincoln.

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** monument or memorial with what it commemorates.

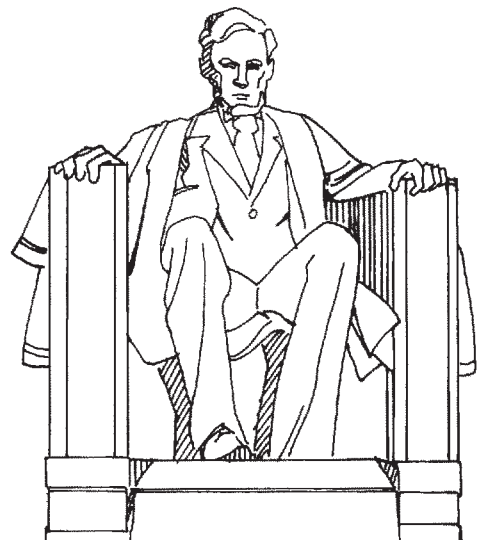
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. _____ George Washington Carver National Monument (Missouri) | a. the <i>inventors</i> of the first airplane to fly successfully |
| 2. _____ Jefferson Memorial (Washington, D.C.) | b. the American <i>scientist</i> who developed many products from peanuts, soybeans, and other plants |
| 3. _____ Liberty Bell (Pennsylvania) | c. the <i>battle</i> between General George Custer and Chief Sitting Bull of the Dakota tribe |
| 4. _____ Johnstown Flood National Memorial (Pennsylvania) | d. the sinking of this ship during the <i>bombing</i> of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 |
| 5. _____ Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (Montana) | e. the people who died in a great <i>flood</i> in 1888 |
| 6. _____ Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Virginia) | f. all soldiers who died in battle without having been <i>identified</i> |
| 7. _____ USS Arizona Memorial (Hawaii) | g. the author of the <i>Declaration of Independence</i> and the third president of the United States |
| 8. _____ Wright Brothers National Monument (North Carolina) | h. the <i>announcement</i> of the independence of the United States |

B. Directions: Write three original sentences using *italicized* words from Part A.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

MONUMENTS AND LANDMARKS 2



**Some monuments and memorials are also landmarks.
But there are many landmarks that are not monuments.
Example: the Golden Gate Bridge in California.**

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** landmark with why it is well-known.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ____ Space Needle (Seattle) | a. More than a mile deep, it was <i>carved</i> out by the Colorado River. |
| 2. ____ Empire State Building (New York City) | b. the <i>highest</i> point on the face of the earth |
| 3. ____ Matterhorn (Switzerland) | c. The largest of its kind in North America, it lies between <i>Canada</i> and the United States. |
| 4. ____ Tower of London (England) | d. steep, pyramid-shaped <i>peak</i> |
| 5. ____ Taj Mahal (India) | e. built for the world's <i>fair</i> in 1962 |
| 6. ____ Grand Canyon (Arizona) | f. Located in <i>Manhattan</i> , it was the tallest building in the world for many years. |
| 7. ____ Niagara Falls (between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario) | g. Over the centuries, many <i>political</i> prisoners were imprisoned here. |
| 8. ____ Mount Everest (between Tibet and Nepal) | h. A geometrically perfect building in Asia, it was built by a very <i>wealthy</i> man for his bride. |

B. Directions: Write four original sentences using *italicized* words from Part A.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



MONEY TALK 1

In ancient times, people acquired goods and services through trade. Today it's much easier!

A. Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** item on the left with its definition on the right. Try guessing first; then check a dictionary to be sure.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ yen | a. unit of money in South Korea |
| 2. ____ rate of exchange | b. the money commonly used in a country |
| 3. ____ drachma | c. unit of money in several countries, including Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, and the Philippines |
| 4. ____ currency | d. unit of money in Greece |
| 5. ____ peso | e. unit of money in Japan |
| 6. ____ krone | f. unit of money in Sweden |
| 7. ____ counterfeit | g. how much one currency is worth in another currency |
| 8. ____ won | h. unit of money in India and Pakistan |
| 9. ____ pound | i. imitation money, intended to cheat people |
| 10. ____ rupee | j. unit of money in several countries, including Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, and the Sudan |

B. Directions: Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. Use each word or phrase only once.

your money's worth

check

savings

teller

credit card

1. At the bank, Trevor waits for the _____ named Susan to help him.
2. Sharon puts 25 percent of each paycheck into a _____ account.
3. If you want to get _____ when you shop, buy items *on sale*.
4. Lance couldn't buy anything because he'd already reached the limit on his _____.
5. Mandy wrote a \$20 _____ as a gift for her niece's birthday.

Name: _____

Date: _____



A wise man once said, "Earn all you can. Save all you can. Give all you can." Why do you think he didn't include *spending* in that piece of advice?

- A. Directions:** Use the words and phrases from the box to complete each sentence. Use each word or phrase only once.

bank cards	moneybags (slang)	money belt
money order	on the money (slang)	money-changer



- After you arrive in Mexico, will you take your dollars to a _____?
- The _____ issued by Jennifer's bank have the customers' pictures on them.
- Irene will purchase a _____ to pay for her magazine subscription.
- Congratulations! Your test answers are right _____!
- Mr. Jefferson is so rich that his old friends call him "_____."
- When you're traveling, one of the safest ways to carry money is in a _____.

- B. Directions:** Write an original sentence using each word or phrase from the box.

credit card	check	savings account	on the money	counterfeit
--------------------	--------------	------------------------	---------------------	--------------------

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SCHOOL WORDS 1



Do you know these words about different levels and kinds of education?

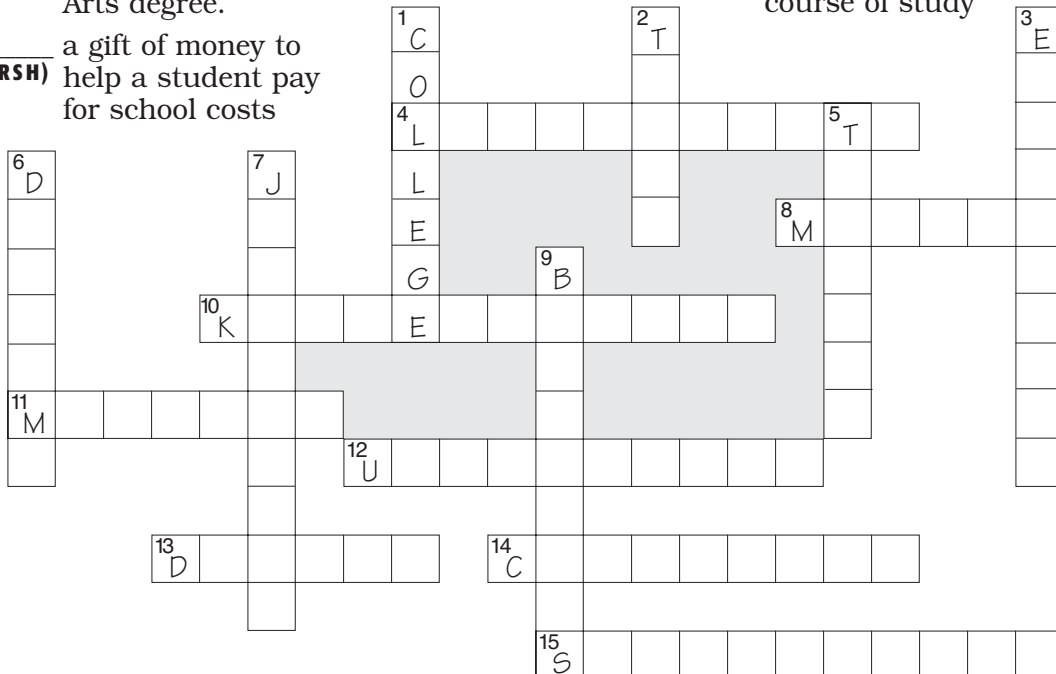
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 1-Down has been done for you.

ACROSS

4. _____ the subjects of a general college course of study, including literature, languages, history, math, etc. (2 words)
(BRALLIE RATS)
8. _____ a school that usually includes grades 6 through 8
(DEMILD)
10. _____ class that prepares 5-year-olds for regular schoolwork
(GRANTIKERNDE)
11. _____ a degree given to someone who has completed a course of study higher than a bachelor's degree
(STREAM'S)
12. _____ a school of higher education made up of colleges and professional schools
(TRYUNISEVI)
13. _____ a rank awarded by a college to a student who has successfully completed a course of study
(GEEDER)
14. _____ A _____ college usually offers a 2-year Associate of Arts degree.
(TOMICUMYN)
15. _____ a gift of money to help a student pay for school costs
(PALCHISORSH)

DOWN

1. _____ a school attended after high school to pursue higher studies
(GLOCELE)
2. _____ skilled work done with the hands that requires special training (such as plumbing); often taught at vocational schools
(DRETA)
3. _____ a school that includes grades 1 through 5 (and sometimes 6, 7, or 8)
(TEENMYLARE)
5. _____ money paid by a student to attend a college or private school
(INTIUTO)
6. _____ a certificate that shows that a student has completed a certain course of study
(ALDIMOP)
7. _____ a school that usually includes grades 7, 8, and 9 (2 words)
(ROJINU GHII)
9. _____ the degree awarded by a college or university to someone who has completed a four-year course of study
(CLAROBESH')

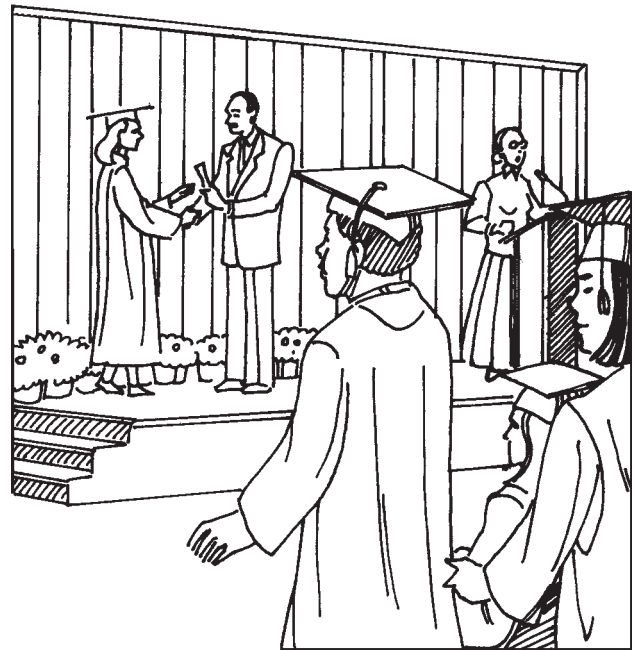


Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 88.

1. Tracy is a third-grader at South Ward _____ School.
2. Before starting _____, Benny went to preschool.
3. Our town doesn't have a junior high school. Students go directly from _____ school to high school.
4. Maria attended the local _____ college before going on to the university.
5. To learn a _____, you should attend a vocational school.
6. After your bachelor's degree, it usually takes about two years to earn a _____ degree.
7. My folks framed my brother's high school _____ and hung it over the fireplace.
8. After four years at Stanford University, I got my bachelor's _____.
9. You might get a _____ to college if your high school grades are good enough.
10. The _____ at private universities is very expensive.



Name: _____

Date: _____



MEDICAL WORDS 1

Have you got the vocabulary to deal effectively with injury or illness?

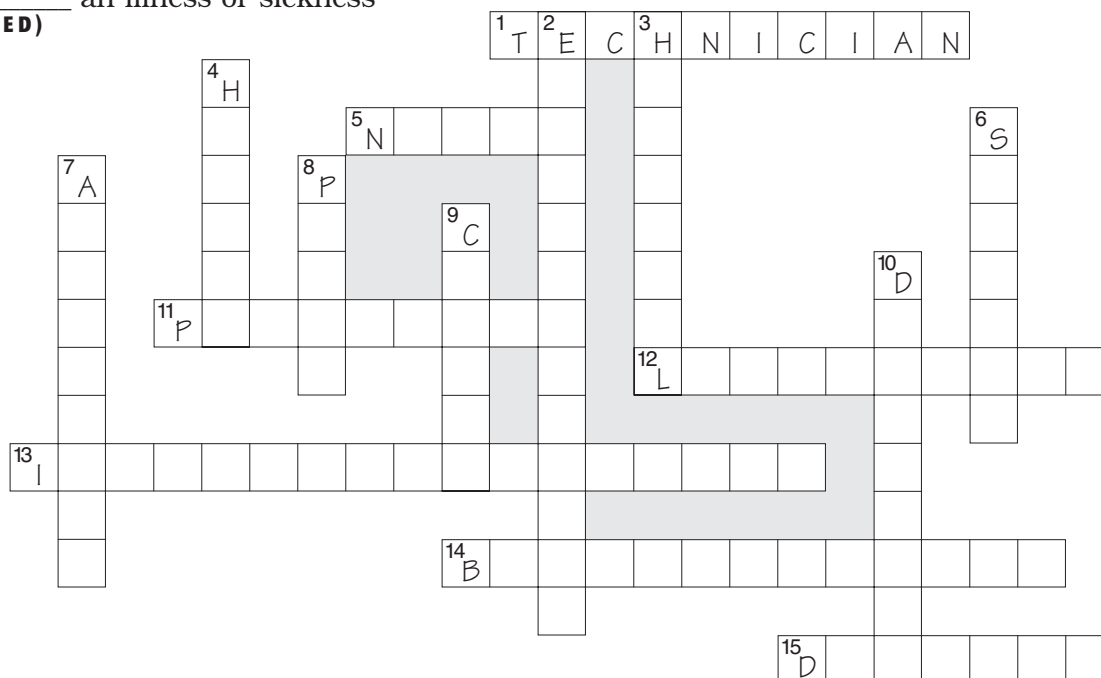
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 1-Across has been done for you.

ACROSS

1. technician someone skilled at such things as drawing blood from a patient
(CICHENNITA)
5. _____ a medical professional trained to take care of sick people
(RENUS)
11. _____ another term for *doctor*
(CANSHIPIY)
12. _____ a place where medical tests are done in a hospital
(BLOYRATORA)
13. _____ called the ICU, the unit in a hospital that provides special care for seriously ill people (3 words)
(STIENVIE
ACRE TUNI)
14. _____ vital sign measured by pumping air into a cuff on the arm and slowly releasing the air (2 words)
(DOLOB
SERPUSER)
15. _____ an illness or sickness
(ESIASED)

DOWN

2. _____ called the ER, a place where people who urgently need treatment are examined and treated (2 words)
(GRENCEMY
OROM)
3. _____ a place where doctors, nurses, etc. take care of sick or hurt people over a period of one or more days
(PHITOLAS)
4. _____ freedom from sickness
(LATHEH)
6. _____ a sign of disease, like a rash; what you complain about to the doctor
(TOMMYS P)
7. _____ a special vehicle for quickly transporting sick or injured people
(BLAMCENUA)
8. _____ a regular beating in the arteries, caused by the heart pumping blood
(SLUPE)
9. _____ a place where people are examined and treated by a group of doctors
(LICCIN)
10. _____ after a medical examination, the doctor's opinion of what is wrong with the patient
(SINOGASID)

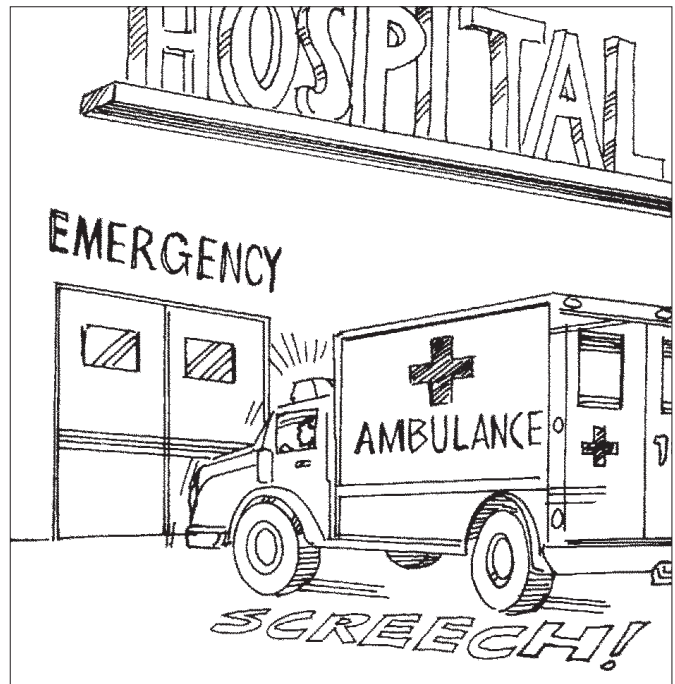


Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 90.

1. Dr. Ullman is the _____ I see on a regular basis.
2. The Downtown _____ has four doctors. You don't have to wait long to see a doctor there.
3. Nowadays, it is common for a man to become a _____. In the 20th century, that job was done mostly by women.
4. It is unusual to find a full-service _____ in a small town.
5. As the _____ sped by, I saw the flashing lights and heard the siren.
6. In an _____, it's not "first come, first served." The most serious cases are treated first.
7. I discovered that my cough was a _____ of pneumonia.
8. Uncle Zeke was surprised by the doctor's _____.
He was allergic to dogs!
9. The _____
who drew blood from my arm was very skilled. It didn't hurt at all.
10. A technician examined my blood sample at the hospital's _____.
_____.
11. Good _____
is one of the most valuable things in the world.



Name: _____

Date: _____



INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES 1

To invent is to think out or make something that didn't exist before.

Directions: Each sentence below about an inventor and his or her invention includes a **boldface** word. Write a letter to match that word with its definition on the right.

1. _____ Samuel B. Morse invented a telegraph code, aptly named the Morse Code—a **communication** system using long and short clicks.
 2. _____ Grace Murray Hopper developed a common computer **language** with which computers could communicate called COBOL (Common Business-Oriented Language).
 3. _____ George Washington Carver, born of slave parents, became one of our nation's greatest educators and agricultural researchers. He created more than 400 products made from vegetables and nuts—**primarily** the peanut and the sweet potato.
 4. _____ Around 1950 Virginia Apgar invented the “newborn scoring system,” also called the Apgar score. More than 50 years later, this system is still used to **assess** the health of newborns.
 5. _____ Louis Braille, blinded at age three, developed a system of printing and writing for the blind. Each letter of the alphabet was represented by dots positioned in a **unique** order.
 6. _____ Bette Nesmith Graham was working as a secretary when she mixed up the first batch of liquid paper—originally called “**mistake** out”—in her own kitchen blender.
 7. _____ Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press, thought by many to be the most **crucial** invention in history.
 8. _____ Ruth Wakefield had already gained local **notoriety** for her desserts when she invented the chocolate chip. As owner of the Toll House Inn, she named her new recipe the “Toll House Cookie.”
- a. an error
b. a state of being widely known, usually for some specific act
c. extremely important
d. mainly; for the most part
e. system of communication
f. process of exchanging information
g. specific; one of a kind
h. determine; calculate

THE BRAILLE ALPHABET

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x
y	z	for	of	the	with		

PRINT YOUR NAME IN BRAILLE

Name: _____

Date: _____

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES 2



If you *discover* something, you are the *first* to find or learn it.

Directions: Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box.

Pacific Ocean
North Pole

Kevlar
radium

primatologist
South Pole

penicillin
dysentery

1. Sacajawea, a Shoshone Native American woman, served as an interpreter and guide for the explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Their job was to follow the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and find an overland route to the _____.
2. In 1911, many explorers contributed to the discovery of the _____. But the Antarctic explorer who arrived there first was Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian.
3. The discovery of _____ by Marie and Pierre Curie made certain cancer treatments possible.
4. Harriet Tubman, a runaway slave, saved many people in her lifetime. As a leader in the Underground Railroad, she helped more than 300 slaves reach freedom. As a nurse for the Union army, she created a life-saving herbal treatment for _____.
5. Alexander Fleming discovered _____, an extremely important antibiotic.
6. Jane Goodall, a British _____, conducted a 40-year study of the social life of chimpanzees. One of her most interesting discoveries was tool use by chimpanzees.
7. Robert Peary received most of the credit for discovering the _____. What is not so well-known is that his co-discoverer was Matthew Henson, an African-American.
8. Stephanie Louise Kwolek, an American chemist, discovered _____. This strong synthetic fiber is used in bullet-proof vests, helmets, trampolines, tennis rackets, and many other objects.

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORKING WORLD 1

Let's "work" with some words that you will encounter in the working world.

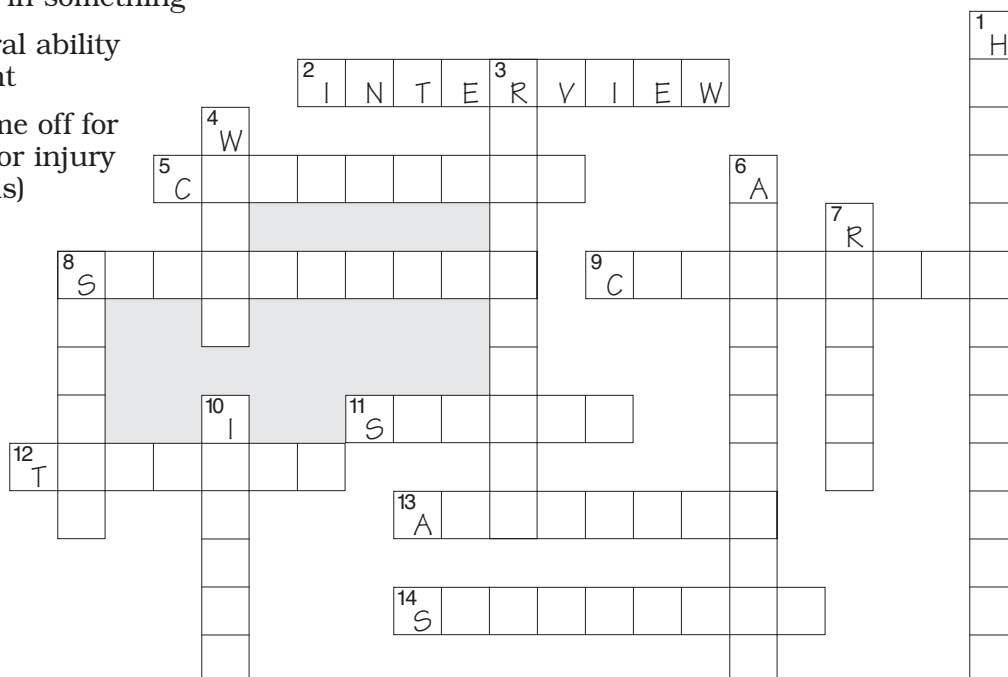
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 2-Across has been done for you.

ACROSS

2. interview a meeting between people to share information
(TRIWENVIE)
5. _____ a person who seeks or has been recommended for a job (or a political office)
(TANDECADI)
8. _____ a person who directs or manages a group of workers
(PRIVOUSER)
9. _____ a person whose job it is to advise others
(SLOONECUR)
11. _____ to test and question people in order to separate them into groups
(ENCRES)
12. _____ a person being trained in something
(AIRNEET)
13. _____ a natural ability or talent
(PUTTADIE)
14. _____ paid time off for illness or injury (2 words)
(KICS AVEEL)

DOWN

1. _____ called the HR department, it creates new job openings, manages employee benefits, and may train new employees (2 words)
(MUNAH SCEERUOS)
3. _____ state of having given up your work, usually because of age
(MENTRIERET)
4. _____ money paid to workers according to the amount of work done
(SWEAG)
6. _____ paid vacation time (2 words)
(NANULA AVEEL)
7. _____ a prepared record of your work experience and education; used for job-hunting purposes
(SMURÉE)
8. _____ a fixed amount of money paid to workers at regular times
(ALSYRA)
10. _____ a person who is learning by working with people already trained in that field; often a temporary job
(TRENNI)



Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 94.
Hint: In these sentences, some of the answers are used as *plurals*.

1. An attractive, well-prepared _____ may be your first contact with an employer. Make it a good one!
2. Before you _____ with someone for a new job, prepare yourself. Practice with a friend.
3. If a company likes your résumé, someone in its _____ department will probably contact you.
4. Try to get a summer job as an _____. If the employer likes your work, you may be hired again later.
5. It's a good idea to use your _____ from work only when it's really necessary.
6. Most employers give employees about 10 days of _____ every year. You can use those days a few at a time, or all at once.
7. A _____ stands between employees and higher-level managers.
8. Career _____ often work in high schools and colleges. They can help you decide what occupation may match your skills.
9. An _____ test can reveal your natural talents.
10. There may be many _____ competing for the job you're seeking.
11. The HR department usually _____ all incoming résumés before passing the best ones on to management.



Name: _____

Date: _____



CARS 1

Ready to hit the road? Here are some words that will help you behind the wheel.

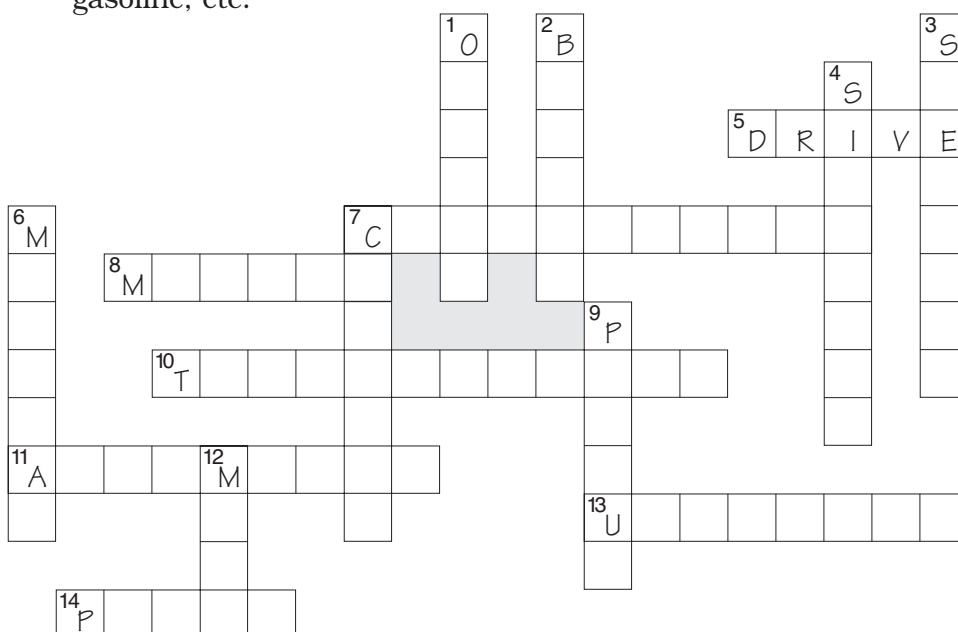
Directions: Unscramble the words that match the definitions. Then use the unscrambled words to complete the crossword puzzle. Clue 5-Across has been done for you.

ACROSS

5. drive to control the movement
(VERDI) of a vehicle
7. _____ an automobile with
(TREBNOCLIVE) a top that can be folded back
8. _____ done with the hands
(LUNAMA)
10. _____ the part of a car that
(SMINRIOSTANS) sends power from the engine to the wheels
11. _____ working by itself,
(CATATOMUI) on its own
13. _____ without lead in it;
(ELANEDUD) the kind of gasoline that's better for the environment
14. _____ force or energy
(REWOP) from electricity, gasoline, etc.

DOWN

1. _____ the substance in gasoline that
(TENOCA) helps prevent engine "knocking"
2. _____ the devices used to slow down
(SKEARB) or stop a vehicle
3. _____ controlling a vehicle by means
(TREGINES) of a wheel
4. _____ the part of a tire between the
(WELDISAL) wheel and the tread
6. _____ a small version of a closed
(VIMANIN) panel truck; used for carrying passengers
7. _____ of lasting quality and popularity
(SCICALS)
9. _____ a small, open truck used for
(CUPPIK) hauling light loads
12. _____ the brand of a motor vehicle
(AKME)

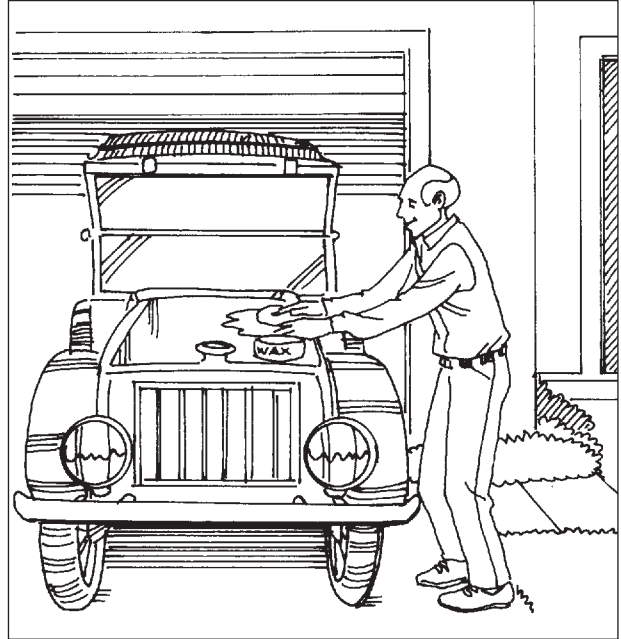


Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Complete the sentences with crossword puzzle answers from page 96.
Hint: In these sentences, some of the answers are used as *plurals*.

1. Larry's dad has a beautiful _____ car
that was built in 1924.
2. You have to be careful when
you drive a car with power
_____ for
the first time. If you push too
hard, you might throw your
passenger against the windshield.
3. A _____ may
be a good choice for a family with
lots of kids.
4. Most rental cars take only _____ gas.
5. Giorgio's car has an _____, rather than a manual,
transmission. It has four forward gears.
6. Cars that have power _____ are great for people who
have weak or injured arms.
7. When I moved to Dalhart, Texas, I saw more _____
trucks than I ever saw in California.
8. On a sunny day it's great fun to drive a _____ with
the top down.
9. Tires with white _____ used to be very popular.
10. Does your family always buy the same _____ of car?
11. High-_____ gasoline is the most expensive.



Name: _____

Date: _____



JUST FOR FUN 1: STRIKE UP THE BAND!

The word *strike* can be used in many ways. Some of this word's meanings are informal or slang. All are in the dictionary.

A. Directions: Read the three definitions under each **boldface** expression. Then circle the correct definition.

1. to **go on strike**

go on a hitting binge
stop work as a protest
march in a band

4. to **strike it rich**

suddenly become wealthy
use expensive matches
get lots of hits in baseball

7. to **strike up**

start something
make someone angry
batter up in baseball

2. to be **struck dumb**

become speechless
be hit very hard
make a stupid remark

5. to **strike something off**

throw it away
brush something off of you
cross out something on a list

8. to **strike a coin**

toss a coin
make a coin
give a coin away

3. to **strike home**

hit your house
have a desired effect
stop doing housework

6. to **strike out**

get three strikes in baseball
hit a home run
stop working hard

9. to **strike a campsite**

vandalize a camp
take down or take apart a camp
rob or steal from a camp

B. Directions: Write original sentences using any three of the **boldface** expressions above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



Aha! Here are some more interesting expressions—this time the main word is **throw**.

A. Directions: Read the three definitions under each **boldface** expression. Then circle the correct definition.

1. to **throw someone for a loop**

toss someone over your head

swing someone in a circle

badly confuse someone

2. to **throw** a contest

deliberately lose

judge unfairly

vigorously participate

3. to **throw up**

cheat vomit

give up

4. to **throw in the towel**

give up

launder the towel

become allies with someone

5. to **throw off** a cold

give it to someone

get rid of it

warm up a room

6. to **throw together**

quickly prepare something

glue two things together

think like someone else

7. to **throw a fit**

exercise your arms

misbehave out of anger

host a barbecue

8. to be a **throwback**

a type of football player

a skillful catcher

like a primitive type

9. to **throw a switch**

cut the wires

turn it on or off

exchange places

B. Directions: Write original sentences using any three of the **boldface** expressions above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD HISTORIES 1

The *histories*, or origins, of many words can be traced to other languages or earlier versions of English.

aggravate from a Latin word meaning “to make heavier”

quash from a Latin word meaning “to shatter” or “to shake”

yolk from Old English, meaning “the yellow part”

dreary in Old English, it meant “bloody” or “gory”

venal from a Latin word meaning “for sale”

rival from a Latin word meaning “a person who lives near or uses the same stream as another person”

shenanigans thought to be from an Irish word meaning, “I play the fox” (the fox being a tricky, sly animal)

caterpillar from the Latin words *catta*, meaning “a cat,” and *pilosus*, meaning “hair”

Directions: Use the **boldface** words in the box to complete the sentences. If necessary, reread the word origins to help you figure out the answers. Check the dictionary if you’re not sure.

1. A _____ politician is one who accepts money in exchange for illegal favors.
2. A dictator will always try to _____ a rebellion, usually with force.
3. My twin brothers are up to their usual _____. This time they’ll be grounded for a week!
4. If you go out jogging, you may _____ your sore leg.
5. A _____ is the larva of a butterfly.
6. Does Janine’s boyfriend have a new _____ for her affections?
7. If you like sunshine, you may think that Seattle’s climate is too _____ and depressing.
8. If you’re frying an egg for me, I like the _____ runny and the white solid.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Write original sentences using the **boldface** words.

1. **aggravate** _____

2. **quash** _____



3. **yolk** _____

4. **dreary** _____

5. **rival** _____

6. **shenanigans** _____

7. **caterpillar** _____

8. **venal** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

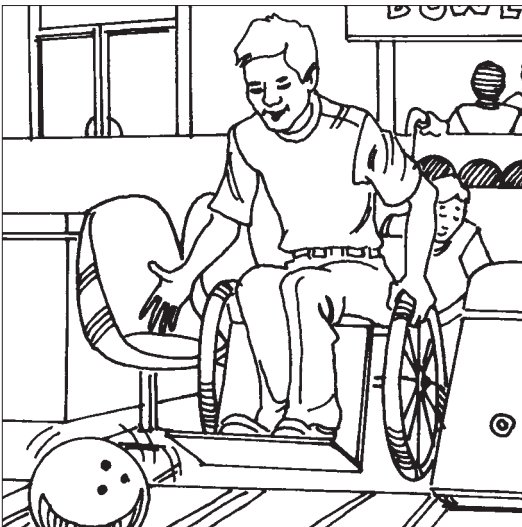


NAME THAT TOPIC 1

All the sentences in a paragraph deal with a particular point—the **topic** of the paragraph. Did you know that sentences can have topics, too?

Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** topic with the sentence it describes. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>e</u> research | a. My parents believe in me, and I know they will never let me down. |
| 2. _____ spiritualism | b. According to Garry, Jen and Walt are breaking up. Sherry says that Jen doesn't want to. |
| 3. _____ gluttony | c. While Sid usually scores about 250, I can't even keep the ball out of the gutter! |
| 4. _____ commitment | d. Heartburn can be caused by eating too many fats. |
| 5. _____ anxiety | e. Scientists all over the world are trying to find a cure for cancer. |
| 6. _____ preservation | f. The Jets dislike the Sharks because their nationalities are different. |
| 7. _____ digestion | g. All our club members ever think about is money and clothes! |
| 8. _____ rumors | |
| 9. _____ intolerance | |
| 10. _____ faith | |
| 11. _____ bowling | |
| 12. _____ materialism | |



- h. Ursula believes that her aunt can communicate with ghosts.
- i. Protecting our national monuments from decay is an important job.
- j. Real worriers can agonize over anything, no matter how unimportant.
- k. Brandy's whole family eats more than they need to.
- l. Val's problem is that she cannot maintain a relationship for very long.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Write an original sentence about each **boldface** topic. Try to use synonyms for the topic words. Use a dictionary or thesaurus if you need help.

1. **spiritualism** _____

2. **gluttony** _____

3. **commitment** _____

4. **anxiety** _____

5. **preservation** _____

6. **digestion** _____

7. **rumors** _____

8. **intolerance** _____

9. **faith** _____

10. **materialism** _____

B. Directions: Now write two topic words of your own. Then write a sentence that illustrates each topic.

1. _____

2. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH A, B, C 1

Alligators, bears, and cheetahs! Here are some more ABC words that you should know.

Directions: Use context clues to help you complete each sentence with the correct **boldface** word. Use each word only once.

advocate	bedrock	carpenter
almanac	blemish	chimpanzee
aquarium	boast	conclusive
astonish	bunkhouse	crease



1. If the _____ is too close to the surface, we can't build a house with a basement.
2. Experience has proven that an adult _____ does not make a good pet.
3. I _____ my folks every time I bring home an A in math!
4. LaNell irons a _____ in her blue jeans before wearing them.
5. Every time my sister gets a _____, she puts a bandage on it!
6. Brett is in some trouble. He needs an _____ to present his side of the story to the Student Council.
7. If I'd just flunked history for the second time, I surely wouldn't _____ about it!
8. My favorite _____ has a terrific squid tank!
9. If you like working with wood, you might consider becoming a _____.
10. The results of the survey weren't _____. They don't prove anything.
11. At camp, I was the senior group leader for _____. No. 7.
12. Farmers once used the _____ to guide them in planting their crops.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **advocate** _____

2. **aquarium** _____

3. **astonish** _____

4. **blemish** _____

5. **boast** _____

6. **bunkhouse** _____

7. **carpenter** _____

8. **chimpanzee** _____

9. **conclusive** _____

10. **crease** _____

B. Directions: Now write ABC words of your own and tell what each word means. If you're not sure, check a dictionary.

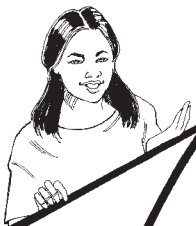
A word: _____

B word: _____

C word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH D, E, F 1

Dogs, eels, and frogs! Have fun with these DEF words!

Directions: Complete the sentences with the **boldface** words. Use each word only once.

dainty	eavesdrop	faulty
deadlocked	elegy	fervent
diligent	embassy	flatter
douse	excavate	fragile



1. The poet wrote an _____
to commemorate the fallen war hero.
2. After the flood, the Red Cross made a
_____ appeal for help.
3. My project team in biology class is
extremely _____.
We'll finish before everyone else.
4. Have you ever visited a foreign
_____? Many of them
are located in Washington, D.C.
5. Can we talk in person? If we talk
on the phone, my little brother will
_____.
6. It is dangerous to _____
an electrical fire with water.
7. A mining company recently started
to _____ that old
silver mine.
8. Be sure you mark the package
"_____." We don't
want anything to get broken.
9. The car won't start. One of the
spark plugs must be
_____.
10. No one is ever going to describe a
six-footer as _____.
11. You _____ me,
Eldon. I'm not gorgeous—just
beautiful.
12. The baseball game has gone into
the 13th inning. The teams are
really _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **dainty** _____

2. **deadlocked** _____

3. **diligent** _____

4. **douse** _____

5. **eavesdrop** _____

6. **embassy** _____

7. **excavate** _____

8. **faulty** _____

9. **flatter** _____

10. **fragile** _____

B. Directions: Now write three DEF words of your own and explain what each word means. Check a dictionary if you're not sure.

D word: _____

E word: _____

F word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



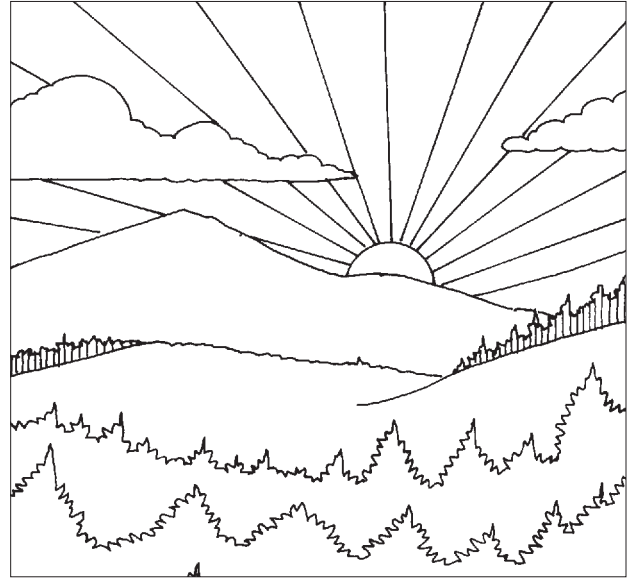
WORDS BEGINNING WITH G, H, I 1

Gnus, hyenas, and iguanas! More alphabet words—this time, GHI!

Directions: Complete the sentences with the **boldface** words. Use each word only once.

gall	hacker	illegible
gimmick	heliport	impersonal
goad	horizon	indistinct
grasp	hypocrite	itinerant

1. I can't quite _____ what you're trying to tell me.
2. A _____ is never as honest and loyal as he pretends to be.
3. They claim that their new computer system is fully protected from any _____.
4. _____ preachers usually stay at the same church for only a few years.
5. Pete's got a lot of _____ to be accusing you of cheating on the exam!
6. In the courtroom, most judges behave in an _____ manner.
7. My favorite time of day is just before the sun disappears over the _____.
8. I tried to listen, but their voices were _____ and muffled.
9. It is not true that *all* doctors' handwriting is _____.
10. Is there a _____ on the roof of that tall office building?
11. Lillian has invented the most remarkable _____ for braiding hair!
12. I wish you wouldn't _____ me into dieting. I'll do it when I'm ready.



Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **gall** _____

2. **goad** _____

3. **hacker** _____

4. **heliport** _____

5. **horizon** _____

6. **hypocrite** _____

7. **illegible** _____

8. **impersonal** _____

9. **indistinct** _____

10. **itinerant** _____

B. Directions: Now write three GHI words of your own and explain the meaning of each word. If you're not sure, check a dictionary.

G word: _____

H word: _____

I word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

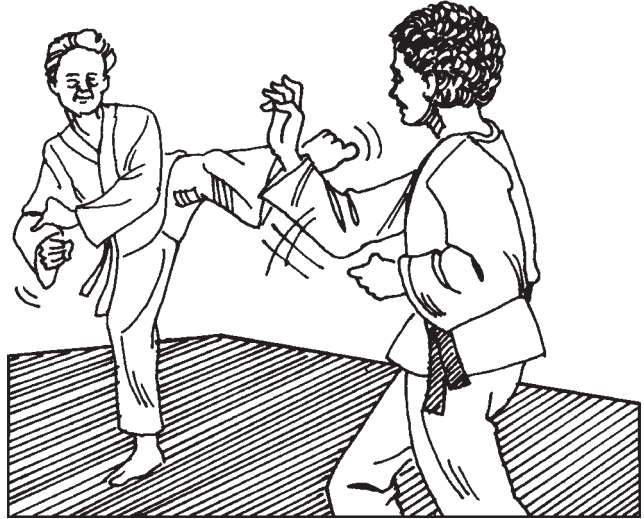


WORDS BEGINNING WITH J, K, L I

Jackals, koalas, and loons! Here are some new JKL words for you to learn!

Directions: Complete the sentences with the **boldface** words. Use each word only once.

jabber	karate	labyrinth
jealous	kennel	leeway
jeopardy	killjoy	literal
judgment	knoll	lozenge



- Hallie recently earned her brown belt in _____.
- The Pentagon often seems like a _____.
- From the top of that little _____, you can see for miles around.
- Kids sometimes think their parents drone on and on, and sometimes parents think their kids tend to _____.
- My throat is very dry. Do you happen to have a _____?
- In your budget, you have allowed very little _____ for unexpected expenses.
- People who use drugs put themselves in grave _____.
- The _____ translation of an English poem into Spanish doesn't sound poetic.
- I hate to be a _____, but somebody has to remind the kids of their eleven o'clock curfew.
- Sandra's boyfriend is glad that she isn't a _____ person by nature.
- When we take car trips, our dog travels in a portable _____.
- The defendant's guilt or innocence is up to the jury's _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **jabber** _____

2. **jealous** _____

3. **jeopardy** _____

4. **judgment** _____

5. **karate** _____

6. **kennel** _____

7. **killjoy** _____

8. **leeway** _____

9. **literal** _____

10. **lozenge** _____

B. Directions: Now write three JKL words of your own and explain what each word means.
Check a dictionary if you're not sure.

J word: _____

K word: _____

L word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH M, N, O

Mammoths, narwhals, and octopi! Wow! Lucky for you, the MNO words below are not so exotic.

Directions: Complete the sentences with the **boldface** words. Use each word only once.

makeshift	name-dropper	oath
megaphone	nincompoop	ointment
mischievous	nostalgia	ostracize
muscle	nutrition	overwrought



- Years ago, people thought that applying _____ was a good way to treat a burn.
- Your behavior is outrageous! Sometimes you can be such a _____!
- Sean is always talking about the important people his father knows. He's such a _____!
- When we were kids, sometimes we built _____ forts out of packing crates.
- Deirdre was _____ after nearly being run down in the crosswalk.
- Some people may _____ Tim if he takes an extreme stand on that issue.
- When Trudy joined the Air Force, she took an _____ to support the U.S. government.
- Good _____ requires eating food from all the food groups.
- The cheerleader used a _____ to make sure the crowd could hear him.
- Class reunions are full of _____, as old friends remember good times.
- Both brain power and _____ power contribute to success in sports.
- The boy didn't mean to do any real harm. He was just being _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **makeshift** _____

2. **mischievous** _____

3. **muscle** _____

4. **nincompoop** _____

5. **nostalgia** _____

6. **nutrition** _____

7. **oath** _____

8. **ointment** _____

9. **ostracize** _____

10. **overwrought** _____

B. Directions: Now write three MNO words of your own and explain each word's meaning. Check a dictionary if you're not sure.

M word: _____

N word: _____

O word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH P, Q, R 1

Peacocks, quail, and reindeer! More animals and more words—P, Q, and R.

Directions: Use the **boldface** words to complete the sentences. Use each word only once.

panhandle	quadrant	ransom
pedal	quartz	rebound
plumage	quibble	routine
preliminary	quilt	ruddy



1. Tonight's _____ chess match will determine who goes on to the semifinals.
2. My dad's _____ face shows that he just came in from the cold.
3. Georgetown University is in the northwest _____ of Washington, D.C.
4. My best friend sent me a lovely handmade _____ from North Carolina.
5. Some compassionate school children collected money to _____ slaves in Africa.
6. When Nick began dating Priscilla, he was on the _____ from breaking up with Pam.
7. "Put the _____ to the metal" means to hurry up.
8. Why _____ about such an unimportant thing as where to go for dinner?
9. Vanna's beautiful necklace is made of _____ crystal.
10. Which _____ do you think is prettier, a peacock's or a parrot's?
11. My grandma lives in a little town on the Oklahoma _____.
12. After summer vacation, Judi had some difficulty getting back into a regular _____ at school.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **pedal** _____

2. **plumage** _____

3. **preliminary** _____

4. **quadrant** _____

5. **quartz** _____

6. **quibble** _____

7. **quilt** _____

8. **rebound** _____

9. **routine** _____

10. **ruddy** _____

B. Directions: Now write three PQR words of your own and explain what each word means.

P word: _____

Q word: _____

R word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH S AND T 1

Sand dabs and tortoises! Here are some very useful words beginning with **S** and **T**.

Directions: Use the **boldface** words to complete the sentences. Use each word only once.

serene	shawl	smorgasbord	tambourine	thin-skinned	transcribe
sham	singe	squall	telethon	thwart	tumble

1. Learning to play a _____ is not very difficult.
2. Randy ate too much at the _____ restaurant.
3. That student's autobiography is a _____. He isn't really related to the Queen of England!
4. The police were able to _____ an attempted robbery at Mrs. McHugh's house.
5. One Christmas, my aunt crocheted a wool _____ for every female in the family.
6. It is not always easy to _____ a doctor's notes on a patient's chart.
7. _____ people take criticism too personally.
8. Jack took a nasty _____ down a flight of cement stairs.
9. Don't go out in the sailboat. I hear there's a _____ underway.
10. Every Labor Day, there's a huge _____ to benefit victims of muscular dystrophy.
11. A quiet pond, surrounded by green grass and willow trees, is a _____ setting for a picnic.
12. Marilyn learned something the hard way: You can _____ your eyelashes and eyebrows when you open a hot oven.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **serene** _____

2. **sham** _____

3. **shawl** _____

4. **singe** _____

5. **smorgasbord** _____

6. **tambourine** _____

7. **thin-skinned** _____

8. **thwart** _____

9. **transcribe** _____

10. **tumble** _____

B. Directions: Now write two S words and two T words of your own. Explain what each word means.

S word: _____

S word: _____

T word: _____

T word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH U AND V 1

Unicorns and vipers! Now we're up to U and V!

Directions: Use the **boldface** words to complete the sentences. Use each word only once.

ultimatum	unearth	upholstery	vacant	valiant	vindictive
unbiased	unsightly	utopia	vacillate	ventilate	vouch

1. A good reporter can _____ the hidden facts behind a story.
2. When Kim pulls into the parking lot, Tim looks for a _____ parking space.
3. You don't want to make an enemy of Jill. Sometimes she can be really _____.
4. Don's bedroom is worse than _____; it's a total mess.
5. Mom opens the windows at night to _____ our bedrooms.
6. I'm giving you an _____: Either pay me for the radio or give it back now.
7. The _____ on our old sofa and chairs needs to be replaced.
8. Dina can _____ between two desserts on a menu for ten minutes!
9. You won't hurt my feelings. Tell me the truth. I need your _____ opinion.
10. Freda made a _____ effort to get a good grade in English.
11. I need a character reference for a job application. Will you _____ for me?
12. Unfortunately, there's no perfect place such as a _____. We only *wish* there were.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **ultimatum** _____

2. **unbiased** _____

3. **unearth** _____

4. **unsightly** _____

5. **vacant** _____

6. **vacillate** _____

7. **valiant** _____

8. **ventilate** _____

9. **vindictive** _____

10. **vouch** _____

B. Directions: Now write two U words and two V words of your own. Explain the meaning of each word.

U word: _____

U word: _____

V word: _____

V word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORDS BEGINNING WITH W, X, Y, Z 1

Wallabies, xiphosurans, yaks, and zebras! W, X, Y, Z and the end of the alphabet!

Directions: Use the **boldface** words to complete the sentences. Use each word only once.

wary	xenon	yacht	zealous
weary	X-ray	yearn	zoology
wound	xylophone	yuletide	zucchini

1. My family's favorite vegetable is the _____ squash we grow in our garden.
2. Letty's _____ was deep enough to require stitches.
3. The _____ season causes some people a great deal of stress.
4. I'm so _____ that my muscles are going on strike!
5. If you like animals, _____ may be a good course of study for you.
6. Su Lin is _____ in his pursuit of a gold medal in swimming.
7. Nana may have pneumonia. She may have to get a chest _____ to be sure.
8. Do you often _____ for the good old days? Buy our CD of the best songs of the '70s.



9. _____ is an odorless, colorless gas that's used in lasers.
10. The comedian said that a _____ is just a fancy rowboat with indoor plumbing.
11. My parents don't trust that man. They told us to be _____ of him.
12. You strike wooden or metal bars with a hammer when you play a _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

A. Directions: Use each **boldface** word in an original sentence.

1. **wary** _____

2. **weary** _____

3. **wound** _____

4. **X-ray** _____

5. **xylophone** _____

6. **yacht** _____

7. **yearn** _____

8. **yuletide** _____

9. **zealous** _____

10. **zoology** _____

B. Directions: Now write four WXYZ words of your own and explain what each word means.

W word: _____
X word: _____
Y word: _____
Z word: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORD WIZARD CHALLENGE: A-L

Are you ready for some A to Z word challenges?
Use your imagination, and check a dictionary to
be sure of word meanings.

Directions: Write a sentence using *either* word given for each letter.

1. **A – audacity, affable** _____

2. **B – banal, balky** _____

3. **C – cannibal, callous** _____

4. **D – dauntless, dynamo** _____

5. **E – eccentric, epitome** _____

6. **F – flamboyant, formidable** _____

7. **G – gossamer, gaunt** _____

8. **H – hapless, habitat** _____

9. **I – ignoramus, implicit** _____

10. **J – jaunty, jovial** _____

11. **K – khaki, kindred** _____

12. **L – laggard, lament** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Now write a sentence using *both* words given for each letter. Check a dictionary to be sure of word meanings.



1. **M – manic maestro** _____

2. **N – nocturnal nemesis** _____

3. **O – obnoxious oboist** _____

4. **P – persistent peddler** _____

5. **Q – quaint quotation** _____

6. **R – rakish rascal** _____

7. **S – sassy servant** _____

8. **T – tempestuous teacher** _____

9. **U – uncouth unicorn** _____

10. **V – velour valise** _____

11. **W – wayward whippet** _____

12. **X, Y – xanthous yam** _____

13. **Z – zany zombie** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



USING WORDS IN CONTEXT 1: WHO ARE YOU?

Every one of us is a unique person with a unique set of characteristics. What words would you use to describe yourself?

- A. Directions:** From each group of **boldface** words, choose one word that describes *you*. Then use that word in an original sentence about yourself. For example, if you think you are *athletic*, you might write: *Because I am an athletic person, I participate in many different sports.*



1. **garrulous**
reticent
assertive

1. _____

2. **studious**
carefree
meticulous

2. _____

3. **pragmatic**
idealistic
realistic

3. _____

4. **generous**
thoughtful
perceptive

4. _____

5. **steady**
serious
humorous

5. _____

- B. Directions:** Choose three words from Part A that do *not* describe you. Use each word in a sentence, explaining why it does not apply to you.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



"Your world" consists of your home, family, school, friends, community and country—as you see them. Now choose some words to describe your world.

- A. Directions:** From each group of **boldface** words, choose one word that describes *your* world. Then use that word in an original sentence about your world. For example, if your community is in the West, you might write: *In my town, we like Western music, Western movies, and Western clothes.*

1. COMMUNITY

bucolic
urban
multicultural
insular

2. COMMUNITY

political
apathetic
welcoming
reserved

3. TEENAGERS

trendy
conventional
cliquey
rowdy

4. SCHOOL

disciplined
academic
undemanding
unmanageable

5. HOME

apartment
duplex
farmhouse
house

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

- B. Directions:** Now choose three words from Part A that do *not* describe your world. Use each word in a sentence, explaining how your world is different.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



MORE WORDS IN CONTEXT 1: WHERE'S THE ACTION?

Some activities, such as swimming and horseback riding, involve lots of action. Others, like studying and playing checkers, are much less physical.

- A. Directions:** Decide whether each **boldface** activity in the box is action-filled or sedentary. Then write the activity in the appropriate column.
(Hint: There are eight activities of each kind.)

scull	mahjong
polo	orating
rodeo	patching
combat	calisthenics
darning	cribbage
editing	stampede
fencing	daydreaming
basking	waterskiing

MORE PHYSICAL

LESS PHYSICAL

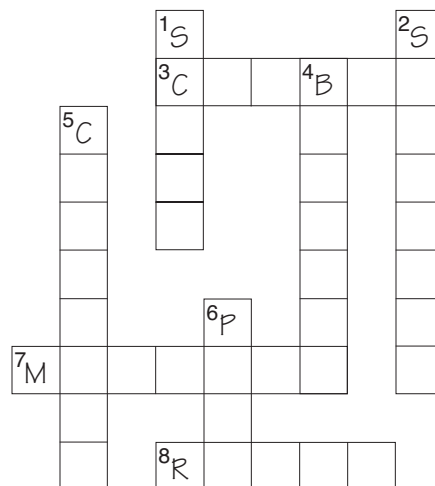
- B. Directions:** Solve the crossword puzzle. The clues are definitions of some words from Part A.

ACROSS

3. battle
7. a game from China, played with many small tiles
8. a competition featuring horses, cattle, and cowboys and cowgirls

DOWN

1. a light, narrow racing boat
2. a sudden onrush of many animals or people
4. warming yourself pleasantly
5. a card game; the score is kept with pegs on a small board
6. a game played on horseback



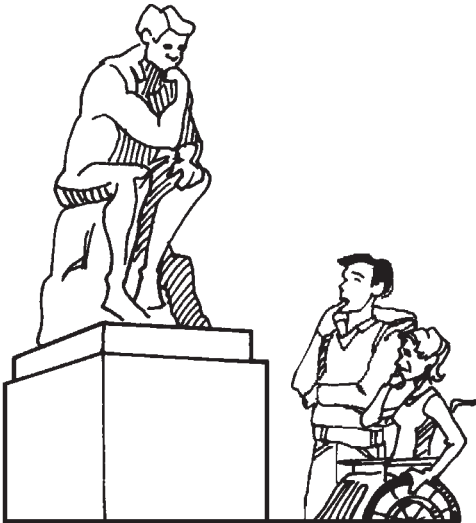
Name: _____

Date: _____



Some activities are both physical and mental. Others, like wondering, are only mental.

A. Directions: Circle 15 words in the list below that are *mental* activities.



brood	envision	reflect	visualize
ponder	scrutinize	abdicate	deliberate
ferment	suffocate	fantasize	ruminate
recollect	vaccinate	imagine	meditate
perforate	consider	reminisce	contemplate

B. Directions: Choose five mental activities from Part A and write an original sentence about each one.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



OBSERVING THE WORLD AROUND YOU 1

**What do you see when you observe your environment?
Look for people and things you never noticed before.
When you really pay attention, what do you see?**

- A. Directions:** Try to look beyond “your world.” Then write original sentences describing things (sounds, smells, weather, etc.) or people you never noticed before.

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

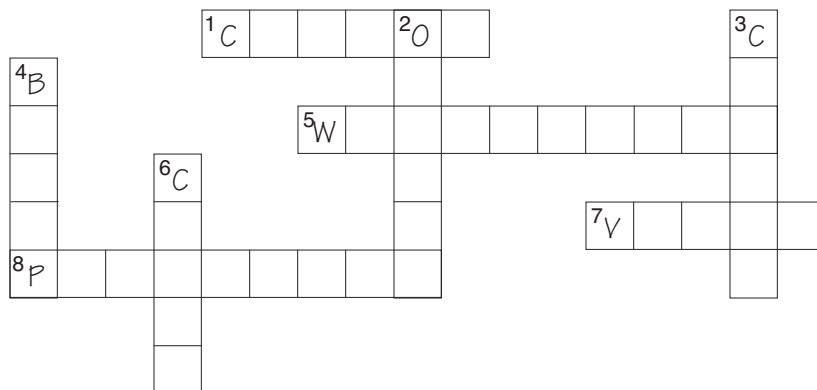
- B. Directions:** Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle. The answers are things you may have never seen or noticed.

ACROSS

1. a long, narrow valley with high, rocky sides; often has a stream running through it
5. a movable chair on wheels, used by sick or injured people
7. planet sometimes called the “evening star”
8. a line of high cliffs, usually along a river

DOWN

2. the largest bodies of salt water on the face of the earth



3. a traveling show featuring clowns, trained animals, and acrobats
4. an airship shaped somewhat like an egg
6. high, steep face of rock that rises sharply from a shoreline

Name: _____

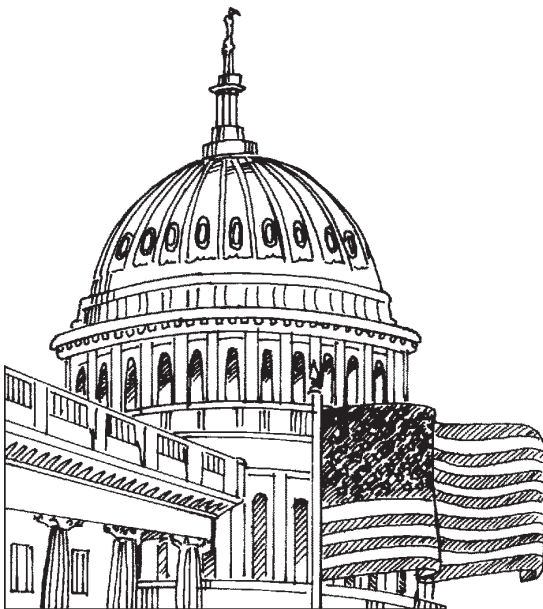
Date: _____



Observing your world also means “seeing” organizations, processes, and events—especially your government.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ cabinet | a. chief government administrator of a state, province, territory, etc. |
| 2. ____ city manager | b. a group of people organized for some purpose |
| 3. ____ committee | c. official organization that controls the affairs of a country, city, etc. |
| 4. ____ election | d. the head of government of a city or town |
| 5. ____ government | e. a group of people who meet to make laws for a country or state; example: the U.S. Congress |
| 6. ____ governor | f. in the U.S. government, one of two people elected to represent each state in Congress |
| 7. ____ legislature | g. a group of people appointed by a larger group to study some matter or to accomplish a certain goal |
| 8. ____ mayor | h. the process of voting to choose candidates or decide issues |
| 9. ____ organization | i. the chief administrator of a city or town |
| 10. ____ representative | j. a group of officials who act as advisors to the head of a nation |
| 11. ____ senator | k. in the U.S. government, a person elected by people in a district within a state to represent their district in Congress |



Name: _____

Date: _____

WHAT U.S. STATE IS IT?

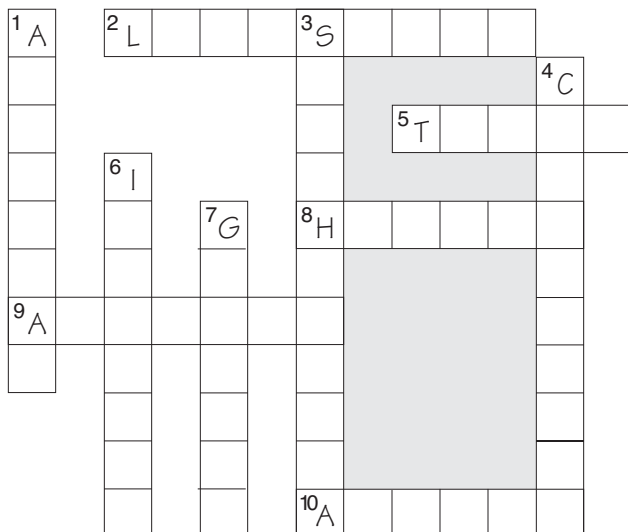
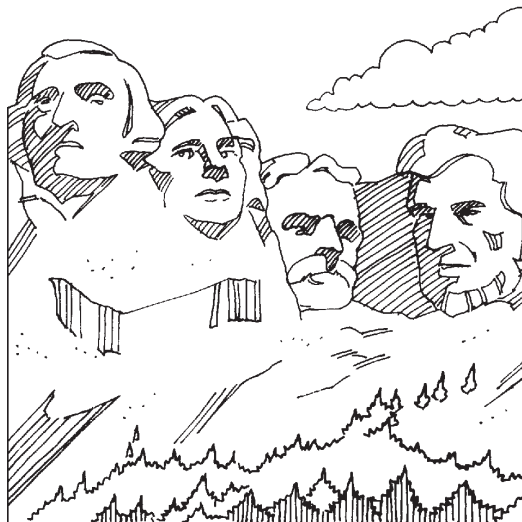


Let's learn some facts about the states of our grand nation.

A. Directions: Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

2. one of the states that borders the Mississippi River
5. the state that is separated from Mexico by the Rio Grande
8. the westernmost state
9. the state that is home to the Grand Canyon
10. the northernmost state on the Pacific shore



DOWN

1. the state that was home to President Bill Clinton before he became president
3. the state that is home to Mount Rushmore (2 words)
4. the state where Presidents Nixon and Reagan both retired
6. Chicago is in this state.
7. President Jimmy Carter came from and retired to this state.

B. Directions: Write two original sentences describing your own state.

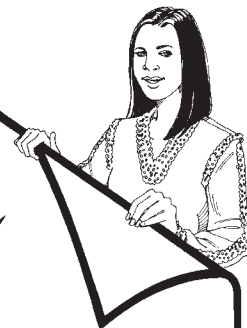
1. _____
2. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

WHAT COUNTRY IS IT?

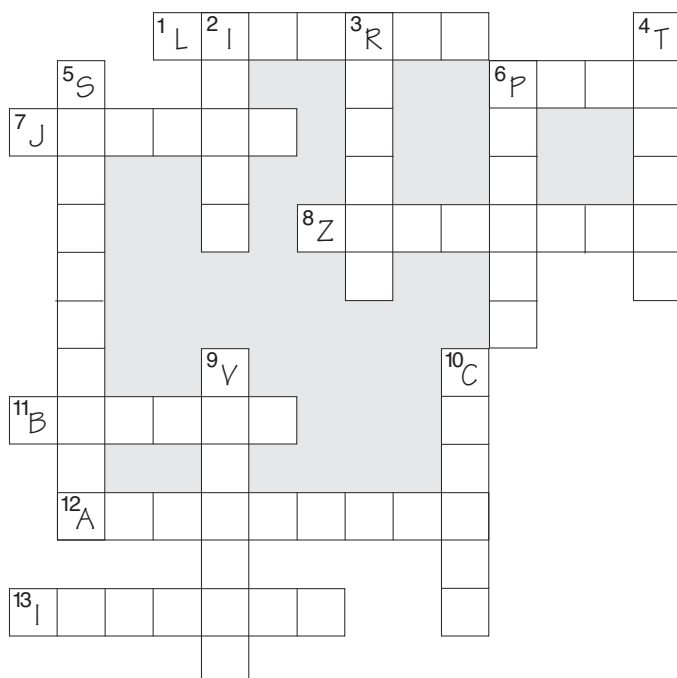
And now let's learn some interesting facts about the rest of the world.



Directions: Use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

1. country on the west coast of Africa, founded by freed U.S. slaves
6. the South American home of the Incas
7. Middle Eastern country, east of Israel; ruled by a monarchy
8. African nation, the last country listed in the dictionary
11. country in which a huge Mardi Gras is celebrated in the city of Rio de Janeiro
12. referred to as "down under," this is both a country and a continent in the Southern Hemisphere
13. island nation in the North Atlantic



DOWN

2. home to the Coliseum, the canals of Venice, and pizza
3. one of the largest countries that once made up the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (USSR)
4. a country lying mostly in western Asia, but partly in southeastern Europe
5. where the U.S. fought a controversial war ("police action") against North Korea and China in the 1950s (2 words)
6. Central American home to the canal connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean
9. where U.S. troops fought a controversial war in the '60s and '70s
10. U.S. neighbor to the north

Name: _____

Date: _____



WORLD CULTURES 1

Talk about variety! Anthropology is the scientific study of human beings—physical and cultural characteristics, distribution around the earth, social relationships, etc. Here are some terms describing different world cultures.

Directions: Write a letter to match each **boldface** word with its definition. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ caste | a. a system of belief in God or a group of gods to be worshipped; often including moral ideals, philosophy of life, etc. |
| 2. ____ class | b. a belief or practice that rises from fear and ignorance; something generally considered irrational |
| 3. ____ culture | c. any group in which there are higher and lower positions of power, rank, etc. |
| 4. ____ customs | d. the way of life, including ideas, skills, arts, tools, etc., of a certain people at a certain time |
| 5. ____ dialect | e. things so often repeated that they have become the common or expected things to do |
| 6. ____ ethnic | f. people grouped because of some likeness, usually economic or social |
| 7. ____ faith | g. a system by which people are separated into classes because of their rank, wealth, etc. |
| 8. ____ hierarchy | |
| 9. ____ linguistics | |
| 10. ____ religion | |
| 11. ____ rite | |
| 12. ____ superstition | |
| 13. ____ taboo | |



- h. unquestioning belief that does not require proof or evidence
- i. adjective describing a group of people who have the same language, culture, etc.
- j. the scientific study of language
- k. the form of a language that is used only in a certain place or among a certain group
- l. a religious or social practice that forbids doing certain things
- m. a formal act or ceremony carried out according to fixed rules

Name: _____

Date: _____



Icons are images or pictures that represent certain things.

Directions: Complete the sentences with words from the box. Check a dictionary if you need help.

jai alai
lutefisk

dolmas
serape

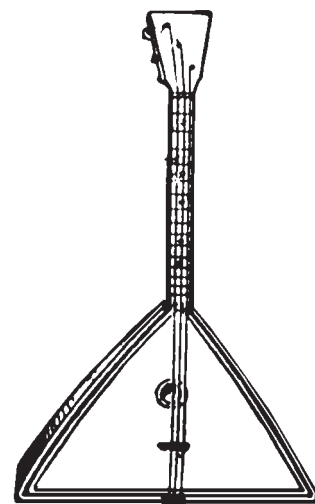
chopsticks
flamenco

sari
obi

Italian
Irish

Kwanzaa
balalaika

1. When they dance the _____,
Spanish dancers clap their hands and stamp their feet.
2. A Mexican _____ is a brightly
colored woolen blanket worn as a cloak.
3. _____ are the preferred eating
utensils used in some Asian countries.
4. A _____ is a Russian musical
instrument that sounds much like a mandolin.
5. A Greek or Turkish specialty, _____
are cabbage leaves stuffed with savory meat and rice.
6. Made of dried codfish preserved in lye, _____
is always served at a Scandinavian smorgasbord.
7. The traditional dress worn by women of India is called a _____.
8. In an _____ step dance, the feet and legs move, but the arms
and upper body do not.
9. The *tarantella* is a fast, whirling _____ folk dance.
10. The wide sash worn with a Japanese kimono is called an _____.
11. _____ is a game like handball that is very popular in
Latin America.
12. The African-American festival of _____ gets its name
from the Swahili language.



Name: _____

Date: _____



FAVORITE WORDS 1

Why do people have favorite words? Some people like what the word means (*chocolate*). Others like the sound of the word (*rococo*). Still others are proud of having learned a difficult word (*numismatist*). Why do you like some words better than others?

Directions: Ask some people—friends, teachers, or family members—about their favorite words. Then ask them to explain why they like their words. In the chart below, record that information for five words.

Favorite Word:

Explanation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

elegant

eclair *brilliant* *diamond*

FLAMBOYANT

Name: _____

Date: _____

FAVORITE WORDS 2

Directions: Now it's your turn. Choose five of your own favorite words. On the lines below, write the words and explain why you like them. Then use your word in an original sentence.

Favorite Word:

Explanation:

1. _____

SENTENCE: _____

2. _____

SENTENCE: _____

3. _____

SENTENCE: _____

4. _____

SENTENCE: _____

5. _____

SENTENCE: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SCOPE & SEQUENCE	
STUDENT	
	DICTONARY
	VOWEL SOUNDS
	HOMOGRAPHS
	SYLLABLES
	PARTS OF SPEECH
	PREFIXES/SUFFIXES
	ABBREVIATIONS
	SYNONYMS
	ANTONYMS
	EUPHEMISMS
	SHADES OF MEANING
	CATEGORIES
	WORD CHOICE
	CONTRACTIONS
	IDIOMS
	MALL WORDS
	SPORTS WORDS
	WEATHER WORDS
	MUSIC WORDS
	MONUMENTS/LANDMARKS

STUDENT		SCOPE & SEQUENCE	
		MONEY WORDS	
		SCHOOL WORDS	
		MEDICAL WORDS	
		INVENTIONS/DISCOVERIES	
		WORKING WORLD	
		ABC WORDS	
		DEF WORDS	
		GHI WORDS	
		JKL WORDS	
		MNO WORDS	
		PQR WORDS	
		ST WORDS	
		UV WORDS	
		WXYZ WORDS	
		WORD WIZARD	
		WORDS IN CONTEXT	
		THE WORLD AROUND YOU	
		U.S. STATES	
		WORLD CULTURES	
		FAVORITE WORDS	

PAGE 6

- A.** 1. words
2. verbal
3. Nonverbal
4. gestures
5. facial expressions
6. emphasize
7. frown
8. intonation
9. raising your eyebrows
10. smirk
11. shrug
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 7

- A.** 1. T, reading
2. F, spell
3. T, grammar
4. T, punctuation
5. T, uppercase
6. F, pronounce
7. F, alphabet
8. T, recognize
- B.** Circle: books, hieroglyphics, term papers, fliers, magazines, Internet Web pages, business letters, newspapers

PAGE 8

- A.** 1. friend 5. leave
2. mother 6. exactly!
3. money 7. informer
4. food 8. police officer
- B.** 1. control 5. much
2. clear 6. sassy
3. tasty 7. dull
4. passed 8. vague

PAGE 9

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. q | 9. e | 17. r |
| 2. g | 10. s | 18. d |
| 3. t | 11. c | 19. m |
| 4. o | 12. f | 20. l |
| 5. u | 13. h | 21. b |
| 6. i | 14. v | 22. n |
| 7. k | 15. j | |
| 8. p | 16. a | |

PAGE 10

- A.** 1. antibody 6. neutron
2. estimate 7. preview
3. glory 8. satisfy
4. likely 9. tangible
5. motorize 10. upbraid
- B.** 1. earache 6. empower
2. ebb 7. entire
3. edge 8. estimate
4. eleven 9. excite
5. embody 10. eyebrow

PAGE 11

- A.** 1. place 6. pledge
2. plague 7. plow
3. plank 8. plumbing
4. playoff 9. plural
5. plead 10. plywood
- B.** Answers will vary.

PAGE 12

- A SOUNDS**
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. clasp | 2. weigh |
| plaque | plate |
| task | gait |

E SOUNDS

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. vest | 2. seam |
| bread | plead |
| fresh | creep |

I SOUNDS

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. fiddle | 2. pint |
| miss | thigh |
| stitch | shy |

O SOUNDS

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. shock | 2. clothes |
| oxen | boat |
| odd | logo |

U SOUNDS

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. tough | 2. through |
| much | glue |
| bunk | brew |

PAGE 13

- A. CROSS OUT:**
- law, table
 - were, legal
 - lion, rifle
 - product, olive
 - bushy, study
- B.** 1. allow 5. noun
2. short 6. short
3. plays 7. cheer
4. long

PAGE 14

- Original sentences will vary.
- deepen
 - soothe (or seethe)
 - goodness
 - seethe (or soothe)
 - disagree
 - childhood
 - misdeed
 - freely
 - oodles
 - rookie
 - wheelde
 - proof

PAGE 15

- ACROSS:** 4. meddle 5. occult
6. sallow 7. summit
8. Mississippi 9. Tennessee
11. annals 12. immemorial
- DOWN:** 1. belligerent 2. immense
3. illuminate 6. successor
7. satellite 10. pallid

PAGE 16

- Sentences will vary.

PAGE 17

- A.** 1. c 5. d 9. g 13. d
2. g 6. e 10. b 14. a
3. b 7. a 11. f 15. g
4. e 8. f 12. c
- B.** Word choices and sentences will vary.

PAGE 18

- A.** 1. brow•beat 4. spite•ful
2. e•lapse 5. sys•tem
3. mis•judge 6. u•nique
- B.** 1. d 3. f 5. g 7. e
2. a 4. h 6. c 8. b
- C.** Circle: rustproof, exhume, malign, trademark, mammal, wheedle, seclude

PAGE 19

- A.** 1. a•bun•dant
2. clum•si•ness
3. mil•lion•aire
4. prob•i•ty
5. syn•thet•ic
6. ve•he•ment
- B.** 1. c 3. f 5. b 7. h
2. e 4. g 6. d 8. a
- C.** Circle: eyeglasses, disbelief, pseudonym, aboveboard, tarpaulin, localize, glandular

PAGE 20

- A. ACROSS:** 2. platter
5. mangle 6. utter
8. gravy 9. saucer
11. masher
- DOWN:** 1. mobster
3. treasure 4. rip-off
7. oyster 10. hazy
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 21

- A.** Sentences will vary.
- B.** 1. levity 6. president
2. edible 7. saturate
3. extensive 8. pathetic
4. ovation 9. reverence
5. religious 10. numeral

PAGE 22

- A.** Circle: vehicle, velvet, Golden Gate Bridge, sinew, dawn, vegetable, horse, Eiffel Tower
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 23

- A.** Circle: multimillionaire, vassal, judge, diplomat, New Orleans, athlete, President Bush, plumber, pedagogue, engraver
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 24

- are
- gives
- take
- behave
- enjoys
- look
- is
- Can, lend
- are, coming
- Do, participate

PAGE 25

- A.** 1. N 3. F 5. N
2. P 4. P
- B.** 1. judged
2. will celebrate
3. was reviled
4. aspire
5. convened
6. will embarrass
- C.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 26

- Zeke's
- hardest
- red, red
- long, hot
- romaine
- Victorian
- centennial
- horror
- heavy metal
- Shakespeare

PAGE 27

- A.** 2. disorganized
3. boring
4. contagious
5. delicious (or sweet)
6. sweet (or delicious)
7. burly
8. terrifying
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 28

- inadvertently
- radically
- harmoniously
- urgently
- beautifully
- handily
- randomly
- squarely
- spitefully
- casually

PAGE 29

- A.** Most likely answers, but some variations possible:
- simply
 - devoutly
 - courageously
 - immensely
 - very
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 30

- stepfather
- DVD player
- motorcycles
- Isabel
- videotapes
- city council
- sang
- fence
- interesting

PAGE 31

- A.** 1. she is hoarse
2. he wants to graduate
3. they were extremely harsh
4. no one fails the test
5. she can play in the band
6. you missed the field trip
7. he could get his GED
8. they drive all night
- B.** Sentence conclusions will vary.

PAGE 32

1. fraud
2. sports
3. drugs
4. junk food
5. family
6. detention
7. music
8. pollution
9. war

PAGE 33

- A.** 1. to mess things up
2. to take something apart
3. to make someone lose hope
4. a feeling against something
5. to hurt someone's reputation
6. to legally take something away
7. to vanish from sight
8. to take away someone's ability
9. to deny
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 34

- A.** 1. dancing
2. giving
3. diving
4. bowling
5. eating
6. shouting
7. offering
8. Talking (or Sleeping)
9. waking
10. Sleeping (or Talking)
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 35

- A.** 2. fluctuates
3. concentrate
4. deliberated
5. speculate
6. generate
7. separate
8. stipulates
- B.** 1. capitalize
2. publicized
3. personalize
4. idolize
5. sympathize

PAGE 36

- A.** 1. card
2. part
3. egg
4. batch
5. box
6. sign
7. truth
8. stress
9. church
10. report
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 37

- A.** 1. oxen 10. geese
2. children 11. moose
3. halves 12. bison
4. wolves 13. mice
5. calves 14. potatoes
6. feet 15. tomatoes
7. arroyos 16. teeth
8. salvos, salvoes
9. tornados, tornadoes
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 38

- A.** 1. superintendent
2. master of ceremonies
3. doctor of medicine
4. police department
5. milligram(s)
6. foot or feet
7. in care of
8. boulevard
- B. ACROSS:** 3. pair
7. touchdown 8. chapter
DOWN: 1. mile 2. pronoun
3. postscript 4. and so forth 5. brothers
6. company

PAGE 39

- A.** 1. Massachusetts
2. Nebraska
3. Connecticut
4. Virginia
5. Texas
6. Nevada
7. California
8. Arizona
9. Michigan
10. Florida
11. Alabama
12. Maine
- B.** 1. Nebraska
2. Arizona
3. Florida
4. Michigan
5. Alabama
6. Nevada
7. Massachusetts
8. Virginia
9. Maine
10. California
11. Texas
12. Connecticut

PAGE 40

- A.** 1. MADD 6. WYSIWYG
2. scuba 7. radar
3. KISS 8. SARS
4. FEMA 9. UNESCO
5. BASIC 10. AIDS
- B.** Sentences will vary but should include proper use of the following acronyms:
1. SWAK: sealed with a kiss
2. sonar: sound navigation and ranging
3. SAT: Scholastic Assessment (or Aptitude) Test

PAGE 41

- A.** 1. Mrs. 5. Maj.
2. Mr. 6. Col.
3. Miss 7. Sgt.
4. Ms. 8. P.F.C.
- B.** 1. President
2. District Attorney
3. Professor
4. Governor
5. Doctor
6. Licensed Practical Nurse

PAGE 42

- A.** 1. glory
2. catastrophe
3. visage
4. orderly
5. system
6. recuperate
7. suppose
8. complain
9. aspire
- B.** Answers will vary. Possible answers:
1. prisoner
2. miniature
3. diverse
4. eject
5. probable
6. dwelling
7. dusk
8. logical
9. gigantic
10. pressing

PAGE 43

- A.** Answers will vary. Possible synonyms used in sentences:
1. odor, perfume
2. tired, weak, worn out
3. quarrel, fight
4. schedule
5. selfish, stingy
6. dangerous, daring
- B. ACROSS:** 2. zero 4. fake
5. dress 7. false
8. wealth 9. fire
DOWN: 1. canoe 3. rural
5. dear 6. step

PAGE 44

- A.** 1. c 4. b 7. h
2. a 5. f 8. e
3. d 6. g
- B.** 1. evil
2. relaxing
3. dismantled
4. spicy
5. expand
6. graceful
7. pride

PAGE 45

- A.** Sequence will vary.
1. backward / forward
2. congenial / hostile
3. critic / fan
4. diverse / similar
5. dawn / sunset
6. dependent / independent
7. starved / fed
8. joy / sorrow
- B. ACROSS:** 2. open 5. dismal
7. far 8. empty
DOWN: 1. few 2. ordinary
3. speedy 4. plump
6. male

PAGE 46

- A.** 1. d 4. b 7. h
2. c 5. g 8. e
3. a 6. f
- B.** 1. never
2. bad-tempered
3. lazy
4. apathy
5. irrational
6. dry
7. friends

PAGE 47

- A.** Sequence will vary.
1. leave / return
2. mirth / sadness
3. fop / slob
4. pitch / catch
5. deluge / drought
6. hyper / mellow
7. indifferent / eager
8. exclusive / inclusive
- B. ACROSS:** 2. safety
3. confirm 4. wide
6. rough 7. sweet
DOWN: 1. mend 2. straight
5. sober

PAGE 48

- A.** 2. A, S, C 6. S, A, C
3. C, S, A 7. C, S, A
4. C, S, A 8. S, A, C
5. A, C, S
- B.** Answers will vary.

PAGE 49

- A.** 2. trickle
brook
river
3. OK
good
excellent
perfect
4. tiny
small
medium
large
huge
5. pond
sea
ocean
6. cool
chilly
cold
freezing

B. Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Hawaii is much warmer than the North Pole.
- A hill is much smaller than a mountain.
- A handkerchief is much softer than sandpaper.

PAGE 50

- A.** 1. passed away
2. visually impaired
3. a senior citizen
4. maintenance engineers
5. adult
B. 1. crippled
2. crazy
3. dump
4. trounced
5. died
6. bossy
7. quit
8. victim
9. use the bathroom
10. fat
11. problem
12. used

PAGE 51

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 52

- A.** 2. as strong as an ox
3. as sharp as a tack
4. as grumpy as a bear
5. as pretty as a picture
6. as bold as brass
B. Answers will vary.

PAGE 53

- A.** Answers will vary.
B. 1. a wet hen
2. a cat on a hot tin roof
3. an eel
4. a gorilla
5. a kitten
6. a lamb
C. Answers will vary.

PAGE 54

- A.** 2. rustic, rural
3. walk, stroll
4. help, assist
5. harm, injure
B. 1. furious
2. possesses
3. governs
4. wished I could
C. Answers will vary.

PAGE 55

- A.** 1. d 5. i 9. e
2. k 6. c 10. g
3. a 7. j 11. b
4. f 8. l 12. h
B. ACROSS: 4. important
5. brief 7. dry 8. permit
9. gaze
DOWN: 1. melted 2. many
3. forbid 4. itemized
6. burning

PAGE 56

- A.** 1. weigh, whey
2. align, divine
3. thrill, fulfill
4. meditation, imitation
5. hesitate, confiscate
6. off, trough
7. prim, gym
8. train, reign
B. CIRCLE: open, bow, whole,
hope, dough, poll, cold,
suppose, hallow
C. Answers will vary.

PAGE 57

- A.** 1. (pr)ide
2. ~~reign~~
3. (fr)ight
4. ~~shoe~~
5. ~~collide~~
6. ~~might~~
7. ~~align~~
8. (cr)i(sp)
9. ~~jury~~
10. (str)aight
11. ~~shallow~~
12. quai(nt)
B. ACROSS: 3. brand 4. plaid
6. greed 7. cord 8. wide
9. end
DOWN: 1. trade 2. said
4. parade 5. seed

PAGE 58

- A.** 1. b 5. l 9. h
2. c 6. p 10. e
3. k 7. i 11. o
4. g 8. a 12. j
B. Answers will vary.
PAGE 59
A. 2. holes in the ground
3. objects in space
4. colors
5. happy things;
having a good time
6. forms of transportation
7. funny things
8. shrubs or bushes
9. bad or unhappy
feelings
10. things to write with—
specifically, pens
B. Answers will vary.

PAGE 60

- A.** 1. transparent
2. physician
3. implying
4. pemmican
5. secede
6. attain
B. 2. gleam
3. row
4. crux
5. contraction

PAGE 61

1. l 8. d 15. q
2. s 9. r 16. e
3. a 10. c 17. f
4. j 11. o 18. g
5. b 12. p 19. n
6. i 13. t 20. h
7. k 14. m

PAGE 62

- A.** 1. should've
2. don't
3. Shepherd's
4. don't, won't
5. I'm, you've
6. Gene'll, he'll
7. should've
B. 2. I would
3. Sherri has
4. judge will
5. sheriff has
6. deputy is
7. They have
8. they had
9. did not
10. I am

PAGE 63

- A.** 1. He'd
2. shouldn't
3. I've
4. friends'll
5. Jonah's
6. must've
7. She's
8. I'll
B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 64

- A.** 2. plumb
3. quack
4. Strangers
5. Vicki
6. half
7. recite
8. clowns
B. ACROSS: 2. ladder 5. idle
6. tummy 7. rangers
8. spiteful
DOWN: 1. pronounce
3. precious 4. cymbals

PAGE 65

- Please park your motorcycle in the driveway.
- Some men in the Middle East wear turbans.
- My grandmother used to operate a switchboard.
- Brad's ankle was very swollen after the accident.
- Many people use swivel chairs at their desks.
- A relic is something that remains from the past.
- It's a relief to be home after such a long trip.
- Our argument finally reached an impasse.
- The sport of fencing is not taught at many schools.

PAGE 66

- A.** 2. She 4. there
3. them 5. It
B. 2. 1, 2 5. 2, 1
3. 2, 1 6. 2, 1
4. 1, 2
C. 2. C 4. C
3. I 5. I

PAGE 67

1. I have an aunt named Elvira. She lives in Buffalo, New York. The weather there is harsh in the winter.
2. Dave wanted to be an architect. To do that, he had to do well in math, drawing, and science. Unfortunately, his grades in those subjects were poor.
3. This is the recipe for stuffed cabbage: Purchase some cabbage, rice, hamburger, and tomato sauce. Cook the rice and cabbage leaves. Combine the cooked rice with the hamburger. Wrap the combination in the cabbage leaves. Cover the stuffed cabbage with tomato sauce. Bake in the oven.
4. Why learn new words? The more words you know, the more brain power you have. The more brain power you have, the more confidence you have. The more confidence you have, the better your life will be.

PAGE 68

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

PAGE 69

1. held down
2. on hold
3. Hold on
4. hold up
5. holdup
6. holding out
7. held off
8. held back
9. held forth
10. held over

PAGE 70

- A.** 1. c 4. e 7. b
2. g 5. d 8. f
3. h 6. a
- B.** 1. c 3. c 5. b
2. b 4. a

PAGE 71

1. let your hair down
2. split hairs
3. hairsbreadth
4. hairspring
5. hairline
6. hairpiece
7. hairy (or hair-raising)
8. hairpin
9. hairdo
10. hair-raising (or hairy)

PAGE 72

- A.** 1. e 5. a or d
2. b 6. a or d
3. f 7. c
4. g 8. h
- B.** 1. passed up
2. came to pass
3. passed over
4. passed out
5. passed away

PAGE 73

1. stand up
2. stand a chance
3. stand out
4. stand up to
5. stand by
6. stand up
7. stand in for
8. stand by
9. stand for
10. stand off

PAGE 74

- A.** 1. d 4. h 7. b
2. e 5. a 8. c
3. g 6. f
- B.** 1. pull off
2. pull over
3. pull for
4. pull through
5. pull your leg

PAGE 75

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

PAGE 76

- ACROSS:** 4. parking lot
6. atrium 8. window shop
9. sales clerk 11. purchase
14. fountain 15. hang out
16. beauty shop
- DOWN:** 1. manager
2. shopping center
3. browse 5. food court
7. merchandise 10. bench
12. open air 13. kiosk

PAGE 77

1. atrium
2. hang out
3. merchandise
4. sales clerk
5. bench
6. manager
7. kiosk
8. food court
9. browse
10. window shop
11. shopping center

PAGE 78

- ACROSS:** 1. match 3. stadium
5. quarter 6. rally
9. racquet 12. touchdown
13. rink 14. pep
- DOWN:** 2. court 3. set
4. marathon 7. love
8. half-time 10. inning
11. jock

PAGE 79

1. pep rally
2. marathon
3. touchdown
4. match, love
5. half-time
6. court
7. stadium
8. quarter
9. racquet
10. inning
11. rink

PAGE 80

- ACROSS:** 1. windstorm
3. atmosphere 6. cloudburst
9. tempest 11. tsunami
12. typhoon 14. hurricane
- DOWN:** 2. tornado 4. monsoon
5. humidity 7. temperature
8. barometer 9. tidal wave
10. cyclone 13. hail

PAGE 81

1. barometer
2. humidity
3. monsoon
4. temperature
5. tsunami or tidal wave
6. Tempest
7. hurricane
8. tornado
9. hail
10. windstorm
11. cyclones

PAGE 82

- ACROSS:** 5. duet 7. stringed
8. orchestra 9. soloist
13. brass 14. woodwind
15. conductor 16. ensemble
- DOWN:** 1. musician 2. concert
3. quartet 4. performance
6. percussion 10. trio
11. band 12. debut

PAGE 83

1. conductor
2. percussion
3. brass
4. duet
5. orchestra
6. debut
7. performance
8. concert
9. woodwind
10. stringed
11. quartet

PAGE 84

- A.** 1. b 4. e 7. d
2. g 5. c 8. a
3. h 6. f
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 85

- A.** 1. e 4. g 7. c
2. f 5. h 8. b
3. d 6. a
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 86

- A.** 1. e 5. c 9. j
2. g 6. f 10. h
3. d 7. i
4. b 8. a
- B.** 1. teller
2. savings
3. your money's worth
4. credit card
5. check

PAGE 87

- A.** 1. money-changer
2. bank cards
3. money order
4. on the money
5. moneybags
6. money belt
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 88

- ACROSS:** 4. liberal arts
8. middle 10. kindergarten
11. master's 12. university
13. degree 14. community
15. scholarship
- DOWN:** 1. college 2. trade
3. elementary 5. tuition
6. diploma 7. junior high
9. bachelor's

PAGE 89

1. Elementary
2. kindergarten
3. middle
4. community
5. trade
6. master's
7. diploma
8. degree
9. scholarship
10. tuition

PAGE 90

- ACROSS:** 1. technician
5. nurse 11. physician
12. laboratory
13. intensive care unit
14. blood pressure
15. disease
- DOWN:** 2. emergency room
3. hospital 4. health
6. symptom 7. ambulance
8. pulse 9. clinic
10. diagnosis

PAGE 91

1. physician
2. Clinic
3. nurse
4. hospital
5. ambulance
6. emergency room
7. symptom
8. diagnosis
9. technician
10. laboratory
11. health

PAGE 92

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

PAGE 93

1. Pacific Ocean
2. South Pole
3. radium
4. dysentery
5. penicillin
6. primatologist
7. North Pole
8. Kevlar

PAGE 94

- ACROSS:** 2. interview
5. candidate 8. supervisor
9. counselor 11. screen
12. trainee 13. aptitude
14. sick leave
- DOWN:** 1. human resources
3. retirement 4. wages
6. annual leave 7. résumé
8. salary 10. intern

PAGE 95

1. résumé
2. interview
3. human resources
4. intern
5. sick leave
6. annual leave
7. supervisor
8. counselors
9. aptitude
10. candidates
11. screens

PAGE 96

- ACROSS:** 5. drive
7. convertible 8. manual
10. transmission
11. automatic
13. unleaded 14. power
- DOWN:** 1. octane 2. brakes
3. steering 4. sidewall
6. minivan 7. classic
9. pickup 12. make

PAGE 97

1. classic
2. brakes
3. minivan
4. unleaded
5. automatic
6. steering
7. pickup
8. convertible
9. sidewalls
10. make
11. octane

PAGE 98

- A.** 1. stop work as a protest
2. become speechless
3. have a desired effect
4. suddenly become wealthy
5. cross out something on a list
6. get three strikes in baseball
7. start something
8. make a coin
9. take down or take apart a camp

B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 99

- A.** 1. badly confuse someone
2. deliberately lose
3. vomit
4. give up
5. get rid of it
6. quickly prepare something
7. misbehave out of anger
8. like a primitive type
9. turn it on or off

B. Sentences will vary.

PAGE 100

1. venal
2. quash
3. shenanigans
4. aggravate
5. caterpillar
6. rival
7. dreary
8. yolk

PAGE 101

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 102

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

PAGE 103

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Topic words and sentences will vary.

PAGE 104

1. bedrock 7. boast
2. chimpanzee 8. aquarium
3. astonish 9. carpenter
4. crease 10. conclusive
5. blemish 11. bunkhouse
6. advocate 12. almanac

PAGE 105

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 106

1. elegy 7. excavate
2. fervent 8. fragile
3. diligent 9. faulty
4. embassy 10. dainty
5. eavesdrop 11. flatter
6. douse 12. deadlocked

PAGE 107

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 108

1. grasp 7. horizon
2. hypocrite 8. indistinct
3. hacker 9. illegible
4. Itinerant 10. heliport
5. gall 11. gimmick
6. impersonal 12. goad

PAGE 109

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 110

1. karate 7. jeopardy
2. labyrinth 8. literal
3. knoll 9. killjoy
4. jabber 10. jealous
5. lozenge 11. kennel
6. leeway 12. judgment

PAGE 111

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 112

1. ointment
2. nincompoop
3. name-dropper
4. makeshift
5. overwrought
6. ostracize
7. oath
8. nutrition
9. megaphone
10. nostalgia
11. muscle
12. mischievous

PAGE 113

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 114

1. preliminary 7. pedal
2. ruddy 8. quibble
3. quadrant 9. quartz
4. quilt 10. plumage
5. ransom 11. panhandle
6. rebound 12. routine

PAGE 115

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 116

1. tambourine
2. smorgasbord
3. sham
4. thwart
5. shawl
6. transcribe
7. Thin-skinned
8. tumble
9. squall
10. telethon
11. serene
12. singe

PAGE 117

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 118

1. unearth 7. upholstery
2. vacant 8. vacillate
3. vindictive 9. unbiased
4. unsightly 10. valiant
5. ventilate 11. vouch
6. ultimatum 12. utopia

PAGE 119

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 120

1. zucchini 7. X-ray
2. wound 8. yearn
3. yuletide 9. Xenon
4. weary 10. yacht
5. zoology 11. wary
6. zealous 12. xylophone

PAGE 121

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. Words and descriptions will vary.

PAGE 122

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 123

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 124

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 125

Sentences will vary.

PAGE 126

- A.** More Physical: calisthenics, combat, fencing, polo, rodeo, scull, stampede, waterskiing
Less Physical: basking, cribbage, darning, editing, mahjong, daydreaming, orating, patching
- B. ACROSS:** 3. combat
7. mahjong 8. rodeo
DOWN: 1. scull
2. stampede 4. basking
5. cribbage 6. polo

PAGE 127

- A.** Circle: deliberate, envision, reminisce, imagine, meditate, contemplate, recollect, reflect, ponder, scrutinize, consider, ruminate, brood, fantasize, visualize
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 128

- A.** Sentences will vary.
B. ACROSS: 1. canyon
5. wheelchair 7. Venus
8. palisades
DOWN: 2. oceans 3. circus
4. blimp 6. cliff

PAGE 129

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

PAGE 130

- A. ACROSS:** 2. Louisiana
5. Texas 8. Hawaii
9. Arizona 10. Alaska
DOWN: 1. Arkansas
3. South Dakota
4. California 6. Illinois
7. Georgia
- B.** Sentences will vary.

PAGE 131

- ACROSS:** 1. Liberia 6. Peru
7. Jordan 8. Zimbabwe
11. Brazil 12. Australia
13. Iceland
DOWN: 2. Italy 3. Russia
4. Turkey 5. South Korea
6. Panama 9. Vietnam
10. Canada

PAGE 132

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

PAGE 133

1. flamenco
2. serape
3. Chopsticks
4. balalaika
5. dolmas
6. lutefisk
7. sari
8. Irish
9. Italian
10. obi
11. Jai alai
12. Kwanzaa

PAGE 134

Answers will vary.

PAGE 135

Answers will vary.

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